

ARSITY GRADUATE

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Varsity Graduate 1

v. 1-3

(March 1948 - May 1950)



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MARCH, 1948



Editorial

The University of Toronto has embarked on a great enterprise. All across Canada (and in Britain and the United States, too) Committees of Graduates are being organized. They are the nucleus for a strong graduate body to which the University may turn for inspiration and guidance. Morley Sparling in his article on "The Varsity Plan" which begins on page 34 tells how this organization is taking form.

The Alumni Federation through its Board of Directors has given its unanimous support to the Varsity Plan. Our magazine, *The University of Toronto Monthly*, has been loaned to the University to serve as a bridge to the graduates and with this issue, appears in its new form and under its new name. Alumni news will still receive the best of attention because Velma Macfarlane, editor of the *Monthly*, continues as editor of *The Varsity Graduate*.

We hope you like the new magazine and that you will help us to improve it by sending your criticisms and suggestions to the Editor.

JOHN A. BOTHWELL,

President, The Alumni Federation
of the University of Toronto.

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CONVOCATION

by Morley Callaghan, 2T5

The Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., was installed as Chancellor of the University of Toronto at a ceremony held at Convocation Hall in late November. Among those present was Morley Callaghan, 2T5, to report the event for the seventy thousand graduates and ex-students unable to attend.

The carillon bells were ringing and a damp wind was blowing the last of the dry dead leaves across the campus that November afternoon when I arrived at Convocation Hall to attend the installation of the Chancellor. There had been sun in the morning, but it was now a gray solemn day. Cars were jammed at the curb around the campus, and eminent Toronto citizens and their wives, bowing gravely to each other, were entering the hall. In your undergraduate days you don't find out much about these formal events and it seemed to me that if the ceremony within the hall was to be unduly sober then the day with its leaden sky was just right. So I entered the hall as I had done many times in my undergraduate days with a heart full of good will but not expecting my imagination to be stirred particularly.

In the well of the hall I sat back and relaxed and listened to the organ until I heard a young lady behind me whis-

per to her friend, "Well, you know, I don't very often get a chance to see daddy dressed up like this." Just how her daddy would be garbed began to pique my imagination. It was the first suggestion of the unfamiliar. But when a procession of representative graduates and members of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Federation came in by way of the north-east door and were seated on the left of the dais it still seemed like the beginning of a conventional convocation.

It was only when the rise to the right of the dais began to fill with men and women in gowns splashed with colour that one turned and watched in wonder for they kept streaming in until the rise was like a rash of fire. Some of them wore little red berets and some of them had gowns as blue as the celebrated window in the Cathedral at Chartres, and there were slashes of saffron and crimson and red against black, and when they were all seated the rise had suddenly become



Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent United Kingdom representative to the United Nations, receiving honorary degree from the new Chancellor

like a picture gallery of another age. The programme note explained reassuringly that these gaily gowned figures were representatives of learned societies, representatives of other universities, and members of the Faculty who were not members of the Senate. The slashes of colour, then, and the little hats were the insignia of their degrees; they were masters and doctors and bachelors. But they had come in like a gaily adorned band of scholars and dignitaries entering an antique temple, and as the past and the present suddenly got mixed up in one's mind the imagination took that sudden plunge into the unfamiliar. This peculiar illusion, this sense of the past suddenly flowing around one, was heightened oddly enough by the

recognition of familiar faces there on the rise. But the recognition came as a vast surprise; it was like looking at an old painting and suddenly discovering that the faces of men you had worked with were there on an ancient canvas calmly watching you. All that was familiar began to dissolve, and you waited wondering and expectant.

In the crowded hall there was now a stirring, a hesitant fluttering of people making uncertain motions; another procession was coming down the main aisle and the audience rose like shy dutiful spectators who were anxious to contribute a respectful gesture and yet were not sure of themselves. But two of the ushers, with embarrassed

peremptory gestures, waved to everyone to be seated.

It was the procession from the Board Room and the Senate Chamber, followed by the procession from the Chancellor's room, but without the Chancellor, of course, all headed by the President in his blue and silver robes. They came on in measured step, members of the Board of Governors, representatives of the churches, the armed forces. Near the President was the Lieutenant-Governor, the Prime

Minister of Ontario, the Chairman of the Board, all robed in crimson, and the eight red-robed recipients of the honorary degrees, one of them a woman, and the chaplain, then the heads of the separate colleges and the deans of the faculties, their faces all grave. Not one of them smiled or acknowledged in any way the presence of a friend among those in the audience who were seated on the aisle.

In the strange enchantment of their ritual splendour these solemn, 'gaily

Three noted publishers, George McCullagh (left), Helen Rogers Reid, and Lord Beaverbrook (right), are shown with the Chancellor after receiving honorary degrees. Others honored: Hon. Ray Lawson, Rt. Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, Msgr. Ferdinand Vandry, Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, Lawrence Hunt



adorned figures seemed to proclaim the dignity of scholarship and the glory of learning. And as before, the recognition of a familiar face came as such a sharp surprise it was strangely moving. Without realizing it one had already achieved that peculiar suspension of belief in the fact that these men were those one saw in the streets of downtown Toronto, or those one had seen on the campus, or had lunched with the week before. I found myself looking blankly into the face of a professor I had known for years as if asking him, "Is that really you? What are you doing here?" and, momentarily startled by my expression of surprise, his mouth twitched a little; in the exchange of glances the spell was broken, but only briefly. Frowning he passed on majestically with the others who were filing up to the dais. They filled all the back seats, leaving only the front row and the Chancellor's seat vacant.

The citizens of our town are sober and businesslike and not given to pomp and pageantry, yet there on the dais before us, in the back rows, or in the rising row of seats to the right of the platform were many who were eminent, making a pattern like a stained glass window in a cathedral. It was our town all right, for there was the Mayor in a dark suit, and there the Premier in a crimson gown, beside those other crimson-gowned figures who were to receive the honorary degrees.

And around them, row on row, were the scholars wearing the bright insignia of their degrees. In our town a professor is supposed to be a sober.

colourless citizen. But for a little while in that hall the colours of learning became bright and gay and daring. And all these scholarly men seemed to be there, plucked out of an age before learning went into mourning, waiting solemnly as the assembled schoolmen might have waited in some great university hall a thousand years ago.

From then on it was like watching the movements of historical figures brought magically into our time. As a tall thin black-robed figure came down the aisle bearing the Mace, the audience, rising, sang "God Save The King"; then the Dean of Trinity College was offering the prayer of invocation and I heard him asking the Lord ". . . to remember Thy servant, Vincent . . ." And when the prayer had been offered, the audience seated, and the Registrar had read the instrument of appointment to the office of Chancellor, the President in his imposing blue and silver gown descended the steps of the dais, preceded by the Mace, to conduct the Chancellor who waited without to the hall.

As he came up the aisle, the organ was playing but he did not smile and he moved with such a solid gravity that for the moment he became someone other than Sidney Smith: he was the symbolic presidential figure moving to complete an ancient pattern. And when he had left the hall the organist played on.

There was only this organ music until the Chancellor's little procession entered the hall and began to approach the dais. Behind the mace, held aloft by the tall bearer, came the Chancellor, and the esquire be-

dels, and the President. The Chancellor, who had waited without like a stranger, was now being led to the vacant seat to complete the ritual pattern. Slowly he moved forward in his black and yellow robe, wearing the flat black Chancellor's hat, his head bent forward a little, a slight scholarly figure. It may have been because of the monastic cast of his countenance under the medieval hat, or because he was followed in procession by the principals and deans of the faculties and colleges in scarlet robes, moving with majestic aplomb, but suddenly, by a trick of the imagination those figures entering the hall did not seem to have been waiting without; they seemed to have been summoned from the past; the little procession seemed to flow majestically into our convocation from the ancient universities of medieval Oxford, France, and Italy.

On the dais it took only a moment for Col. W. E. Phillips, Chairman of the Board of Governors, to administer the oath of office to the new Chancellor: ". . . You shall swear to keep and preserve, well and faithfully, during your period of office, the statutes, liberties, customs, rights and privileges of the University, and to promote its well-being and that of its members so far as in you lies."

Said the Chancellor: "I swear so to do."

Said the President: "Sir: In the name of the University of Toronto and of the members of Convocation I now install you in the office of Chancellor of the University and I invest you with the authority and charge you

with the responsibilities which appertain to this high office."

Until this moment the audience had been held in the ritual spell, but when the Chancellor began his prepared address the curious enchantment of the unfamiliar was broken; he suddenly assumed his own identity as a citizen. He became Vincent Massey, the new Chancellor of the University of Toronto. One was curious to know whether he would make a formal speech or emerge sharply in his speech as a person. He made a bold and forthright speech enunciating a whole philosophy of education. From then on, one by one, the figures began to emerge from the ritual pattern; they became again the people one knew, with Sidney Smith, now jesting, now gravely emphatic, as he identified each one of the recipients of the honorary degrees. Lord Beaverbrook made a speech. President Dodds of Princeton made a speech.

Now they were all people one had read about or people one knew again, complimenting each other, proclaiming and accepting each other's distinction as citizens assembled in our University Hall.

After convocation had been dismissed and the processions had left the dais we moved outside where it was getting dark. The air was much damper and a wind had come up and there was the familiar campus with a soccer team prancing around, and I wondered suddenly which one of the ritual figures had been the father of the young lady who had whispered, "I don't very often have a chance to see my daddy dressed up like this."

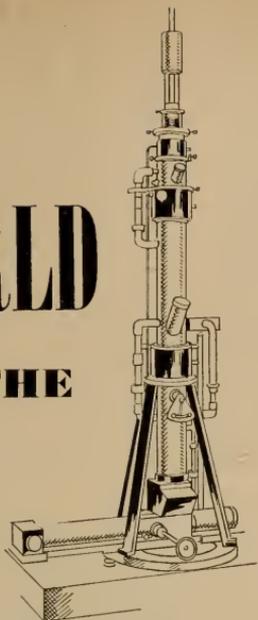


Not even minute parasites known as bacteriophages which prey on bacteria can hide from the electron microscope. Note their head and tail shape

WORLD

OF THE

INFINITELY TINY



by Allan Anderson

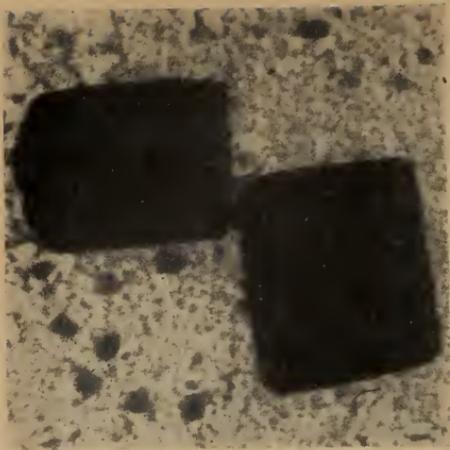
Ten University of Toronto scientists are on one of the most exciting exploration trips of modern times. They are the microscopists, the Gullivers of today. And their journey is into a teeming world so infinitely tiny that each particle may be only a fraction of the wavelength of ordinary light.

Only nine years have gone by since James Hillier and Albert Prebus, working for their master's degrees at Varsity, built North America's first electron microscope. Announcement that they had successfully finished the problem set for them by Professor E. F. Burton, head of Varsity's Department of Physics, alerted scientists from Edmonton to Baton Rouge. Today, in more than a hundred laboratories on the continent, research of the greatest importance is centred around

improved models of the Hillier-Prebus instrument.

In Canada, Varsity remains the leading centre for electron microscopy with a "Group of Ten" conducting research on five important problems. These men and women can see and photograph particles so small that six and a half million of them, side by side, would measure one inch. If it were possible to get the front cover of this magazine into an electron microscope (which it isn't) the image would stretch ten miles. Visualize the first issue of *The Varsity Graduate* standing on your bookshelf and reaching farther into the sky than man has ever flown!

Frank Boswell of Hamilton, who got his master's degree this year, has been doing extensive microscope research

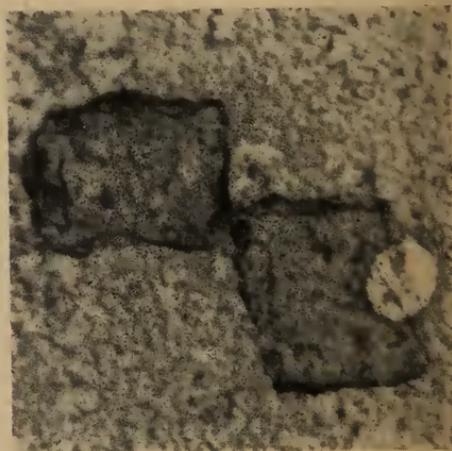


Crystals of common salt . . .

on viruses and bacteria. He has been studying the structure of viruses. The larger viruses can be seen with the light microscope, but all of them, even the minute infantile paralysis virus, show up under the penetrating eye of the electron microscope. Viruses only grow in a living cell. When a virus such as smallpox attacks a person, there are within a short time millions and millions of viruses in the cells of the body. But no one has yet discovered how they multiply. They don't multiply by binary fission, that is by breaking in two, as some simple organisms do.

Now, highly co-ordinated chemical processes go on continually in even the simplest cells. When viruses attach themselves to a cell some virologists believe they may affect these chemical processes. Following this theory, the virologists sketch out the unconfirmed belief that the chemical realignment may somehow be the reason why a sac of viruses appears

within the cell itself. But can organic virus be produced by chemical action? The idea isn't too fantastic because the tobacco mosaic virus, a virus that attacks tobacco plants, has been isolated as a pure chemical. And here, say the virologists is where the point sharpens: in cancer something peculiar happens to the mechanism controlling certain metabolic processes in the cell. From a long-range viewpoint, if, by means of the electron microscope, it is possible to find how viruses upset the metabolism of a cell, then science will have taken a great step toward an understanding of the metabolic disturbances in cancer.



. . . fade away under bombardment

Last year, Frank Boswell became the first scientist to "tease" the inclusion body or little sac of virus material out of an infected cell and photograph it. The electron microscope picture showed that the sac consisted of a thin membrane containing virus particles imbedded in a jelly-like sub-

stance. This had never been shown before. The project now is to find out how the sac starts and grows.

Hand-in-hand with this problem, Boswell and T. A. McLaughlin are tackling allied research on bacteria. (Bacteria can multiply away from a living cell in a "soup" or "broth"; viruses cannot.) Little viruses, called bacteriophages or, more simply, phages, are queer little characters. They often have tails. If mixed with bacteria such as that which causes typhoid fever, these phages will attach themselves to the bacteria. In about half an hour they will cause the cell to break down, liberating several hundred phages at the expense of the typhoid bacteria which just disappears. The problem of the multiplication of the phages and the multiplication of the viruses in the sac within a cell are related. Members of the group under Professor Burton have carried out industrial research projects on request. Roy Sennett's research on the structure and surface of teeth falls within this category. Sennett, like Boswell, got his master's degree last year.

A tooth could not be photographed directly since it is not possible to slice sections thin enough to transmit electrons. A replica process was therefore used. There are half a dozen different replica processes, most of which were tried. One of these, as an example, results in obtaining a thin film of silica in an exact mould of the tooth of which a magnified photograph is desired. Sennett's photographs show prisms in the tooth enamel which give a good indication of the way teeth are constructed.

Often, researchers will highlight specimens by a process known as shadow casting. A fine coat of chromium metal is sprayed on the specimen from a certain angle. It hits the high spots and casts shadows. Contours are defined. More accurate and valuable interpretation of the specimen is usually the result.

The quality of various industrial greases and lubricants has been charted by means of an analysis of the soap fibres which are their basic composition. Confirmation of the ratio of distances between atoms has been obtained by electron diffraction photographs made with the microscope. All this research, and more, is going on in the McLennan Laboratory of the University.

The electron was discovered fifty years ago by Sir J. J. Thomson but it was not until 1925 that scientists postulated a wavelength associated with the electron. Then, in the early thirties, German scientists accomplished the prodigious task of designing a microscope which would operate with electrons instead of light.

The advantage was this: light cannot reveal details of a substance in which the particles are closer together than light's wavelength. Electrons, with a wavelength which is one-one millionth that of light can reveal much more detail. Not a million times more. But at least a hundred times more. How does the instrument work? This layman will not go into technical detail because even graduate students in physics need a special course before they can master its intricacies. But roughly—very roughly—the electricity you use in your home is trans-



Not scarred rock, but a tiny portion of tooth surface is all . . .



... the electron microscope sees of this girl's sparkling smile

formed into a high voltage current by a simple power pack. The current is fed into a cathode which, in turn, sends out electrons. The electrons shoot down a gun-like barrel at very high speed and pass through the specimen being studied.

As they pass through the specimen, some of the electrons are stopped, others slowed down, others speed through unchecked depending on the nature of the substance under study. The result is that a pattern is imposed on the electron beam. (It's somewhat like Donald Duck racing through, instead of around, a brick wall and having the pattern of the bricks left on him.)

The electron beam, still bearing the imprint of the specimen it smashed through, then is magnified by passage through electro-magnetic coils. And the magnified beam is thrown on a sensitive photographic plate where it makes a picture.

Before he makes his picture, the operator can look through a small window and see the beam's image reflected on a greenish-yellow fluorescent screen. Since air in the instrument would hopelessly distort the electron beam, it's all pumped out. The pressure inside the microscope is one-ten-millionth of an atmosphere.

The electron beam, if it's intense enough, disintegrates specimens which have a low volatility, such as salt crystals. This is a disadvantage; though, in one way, it provides an opportunity to examine crystal structure. The picture series that usually are obtained from disintegration are quite graphic

and among the best action pictures that can be taken with the electron microscope.

The Hillier-Prebus instrument, in use until 1946, was an improvement over any of the earlier German models. The microscope still can be seen in a little room on the second floor of the McLennan Laboratory. Over the door is a neat placard bearing the date, 1938, and the names of the two young men who built it.

In 1944 two other University of Toronto graduate students, L. T. Newman and J. H. L. Watson, went a step further. They built an electron microscope that was more efficient and easier to manipulate than the Hillier-Prebus instrument. About 1940 the commercial usefulness of the microscope began to dawn on American industry and the key men in electron microscopy at the University of Toronto—the leading men in the field on this continent—were in great demand in the United States.

Altogether, from 1938 to the present day, seven men at the university at different times contributed to the production and improvement of the electron microscope. Each of those men is now working in the United States—a classic example of the way in which Canada loses her top-ranking scientists to American industries and universities. The men are: C. E. Hall (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), J. Hillier (RCA), A. Prebus (Ohio State University), W. A. Ladd (Columbia Carbon Co., N.Y.), J. H. L. Watson (Ford Hospital, Detroit), L. T. Newman (Oak Ridge), and S. G. Ellis (RCA).



THE LIBRARY IS GOING UNDERGROUND

by Gregory Clark, IT4

Some newspapermen were casually discussing how they had come to be entrapped in their unfortunate profession. Jim Coleman, the sports columnist, intended to be a doctor, but in the depression in the thirties, the only job he could get was on a Winnipeg newspaper. Charles Bruce, general superintendent of Canadian Press, was at Mount Allison University and was informed that, in his senior year, a student who was editor of the college newspaper was allowed half his room and board.

In my case, it was a very, very small book that led me down the primrose path. I was predisposed against the newspaper profession because my father was an editor. But one day in the University Library in 1910, while looking for God knows what, I laid hands upon a very small book en-

titled, John Earle's *Microcosmographie, or a Small Part of the World, Discovered in Essays and Characters*. And I determined from it that a man could live a very happy and not entirely fruitless life looking at human nature all round him.

A day or two after this confessional of newspapermen, I came upon an astonishing statement: that 75,000 of the 600,000 volumes in the possession of the Library of the University of Toronto had gone underground. They were stored in the basement of University College. There was no other place for them.

Like ninety per cent of the alumni of the university, I had rarely if ever set foot in the precincts during the lapse of years. But something about that 75,000 books in the cellar irked my conscience. I wondered if John Earle

had been among those who had gone below.

It was a sentimental journey, therefore, which took me into the University Library. I am happy to report John Earle is still above ground: two editions—that of 1669, and another recent edition of 1811.

But what was undertaken as a sentimental journey developed into one of the most disturbing experiences of my newsgathering life. The University Library, which was liberally designed to serve about 2,000 students, is serving 17,000. Its stackrooms, generously estimated to hold 300,000 volumes—which in 1910 or thereabouts was deemed to be all the books that ever could matter—are holding 600,000, less the 75,000 consigned to storage in the basement of University College. Most of us are aware, in a general way, of the problem of time and space which confronts the University in all its faculties. But the following particulars referring to the Library are taken at random merely to underline the plight of every professor, every student and every employee of the actually bursting institution.

Finding room for 75,000 volumes in the basement of University College does not by any means solve the problem. Dr. W. S. Wallace, the librarian, is a menace to every guardian of floor space in the entire galaxy of colleges. He has no choice but to be eternally on the hunt for room for his books. The enormous increase in the number of students is only exceeded by the increase in the publishing world. A flood of books has followed the bursting of the dams of war. New

technical fields have been opened in the past very few years.

In the School of Graduate Studies, 1,200 men and women have to be found not merely books, but room in which to work on them. More than a thousand other graduates are now on a special list of borrowers. Ajax, twenty miles away, has been set up with a circulating library by the University Library, and to meet the needs of these exiles, besides text books, recreational reading includes thrillers as well: everybody at Ajax is welcome in that library—not excluding the wives of the veterans who live on the premises.

Business and industrial concerns, such as the Aluminum Company of Canada and Chalk River, are now employing the University Library as private enterprise never did in the past. The University Library is part of an international organization of libraries, and if a book is wanting from the stockrooms here, Dr. Wallace can write to Oxford or to the Library of Congress in Washington and search is made for it in their union catalogue. Graduates anywhere in the world are entitled to use the University Library, and do so. Banting's signature is to be found in the records. Professor Ned Pratt's signature we located in a volume on naval architecture. Of such stuff as naval architecture is heroic maritime poetry.

The mother of an RCAF veteran, whose memory had been impaired by his injuries, came to the University Library to say that her son had met a girl overseas—a Queen's undergrad she was—whose name had escaped

away. And the young man spent so many of his eerie afternoons and dream-girt nights trying to remember that name. . . . Did the University Library by any chance possess a book like *Torontonensis*, but for Queen's? A list of students, graduates . . .? For the years just preceding the war . . .? Dr. Wallace has in his keeping many things: papyri, old Christian manuscripts on papyrus; a very renowned *Torontonensis*, a world-famous manuscript known to scholars everywhere as "Codex Torontonensis," the four gospels copied on vellum in the eleventh century, with illuminations, and the first-known illustration of Christ in the Italianate beard. But what a little story! He also has the counterpart of *Torontonensis* for Queen's:

yes, for the years immediately preceding the war. And the mother took the volumes home, and the scholar with no memory pored among the books and found his lady's name. . . .

I do not know the end of that story. I am preoccupied strictly with the University Library, which serves 17,000 students though it has no room for their elbows and has to bury 75,000 of its 600,000 volumes in a cellar.

The library is the heart of any university. It would do any graduate good to take an afternoon walk up into the precincts and put his hand on that heart.

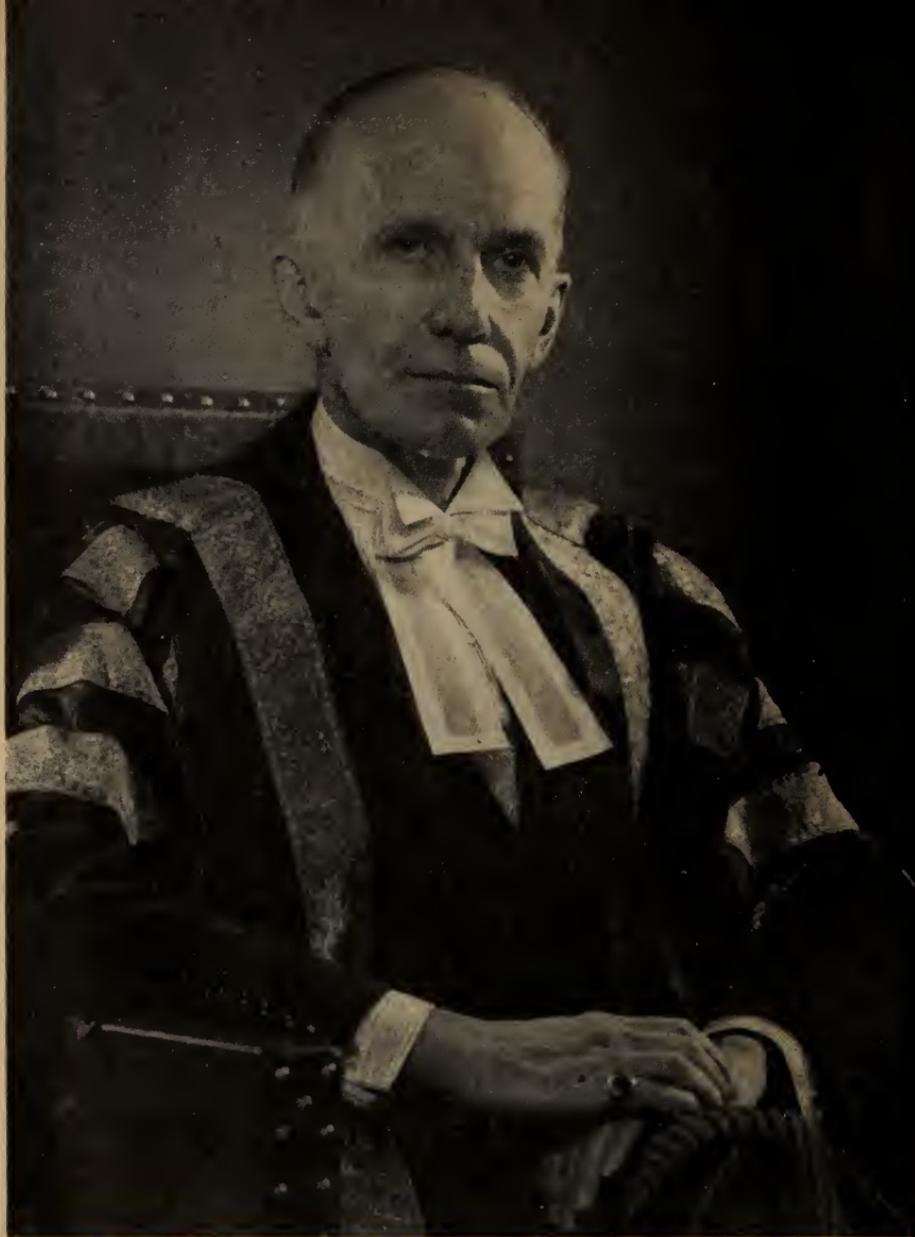
All the symptoms of high blood pressure are there.

Woman With a Future

At 56 she entered the Teachers' Course; at 62 she has her B.A. degree, which she obtained in 1946, completing the course in one year less than the prescribed time, and now she is studying for her M.A. in English. Mrs. Annie Crewson, '46 TC, does other interesting things too. She is a chess enthusiast and conducts as many as thirty games at one time by correspondence. She has a knowledge of eight languages: French, German, Spanish, Italian, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish and, of course, English. And she is a great-grandmother!

Painting His Hobby

Retirement has not meant cessation of an active and interesting life for Luther Henry Kirby, '10 V. During the years when he taught Chemistry and was head of the department at Oakwood Collegiate, Toronto, he could devote only his spare time to his hobby of painting. Now he makes it a full-time vocation. This fall he held an exhibition of his work at his home in North Toronto when about 90 of his canvases were on display. One of his paintings was hung in the Ontario Society of Artists Gallery.



The Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., Hon. F.R.C

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS

Complete text of the address made by the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., immediately after his installation as Chancellor of the University of Toronto, has been included in a small book devoted to the November 21st Convocation. Copies may be obtained from the University's Publicity Officer. What follows is a condensed version of Mr. Massey's address.

. . . What is a university? We know that it is certainly not a group of buildings, nor anything physical. Of any university it can be said that nobody built it, that nobody owns it. It is a community of human beings. The universities of Paris and Bologna and Oxford, let us remember, came into being in the Middle Ages as bands of masters and scholars, and that is what the modern university remains in essentials for all its intricate structure—a community of teachers and students. The ancient universities of England have indeed never lost this simple form. Newer foundations in both Great Britain and North America have of necessity a much more complicated organization . . . Today I should like to suggest that there are two lions in the way: one is excessive numbers, what a wise American called "the curse of bigness," and the other what might be termed irre-

levant expansion, excursions into fields which it is not the university's business to enter. I am aware that the two lions which John Bunyan's Christian encountered were chained, and did him no harm so long as he kept to the middle of the path. I am not so sure that our lions are chained. It would be the part of prudence to assume that they are not.

Today the numbers in our universities are swollen for excellent reasons. It is an honourable duty to minister to the needs of the ex-serviceman as best we can and to help him make up for the lost years, but when the present undergraduate wave recedes, as it will, what then? The numbers everywhere will still be great—greater than before the war. In the name of democracy—that most abused of all words—it is often urged that the doors of universities should be open to all who wish to enter. But if modern democracy is

to be well served, the education of future leaders should surely not be impaired by the presence within a university of those who are not intellectually qualified for its privileges, and whose very numbers only make it difficult or impossible for others to receive the attention which their promise deserves . . . Every teacher knows the difference between the group small enough to ensure an intimate and effective contact between himself and his student, and the class so large as to reduce teaching to a merely mechanical function. You may remember the observation of a disillusioned scholar in the United States when he gave playful expression to his feelings in defining education as "that process by which the contents of a professor's notebook reaches the notebook of a student without disturbance to the mind of either." The ideal was never better defined than it was a hundred years ago, when it was said that a university should be "an alma mater knowing her children one by one, not a foundry, or a mint or a treadmill."

The other danger is more subtle—the assumption by the university of functions which are alien to it. How hard they are to define! Higher education has always been concerned with preparation for the great professions. That must be one of its major duties, but the list of occupations for which it is the training-ground has steadily grown. How far will the process go? It is good for the occupations concerned to have the high standards of a university established in the training for them, but it is not so good for the university to be asked to make

digressions, if digressions they are. Its essential task is surely to train the mind, not to serve as a vocational school.

. . . The supreme function of a university is not to train for anything. The cultivation of the mind is to be valued for itself. The gifts of a liberal education have often been defined. They include, I would suggest (aided by the thoughts of others before me), intellectual honesty and a respect for ideas; mental alertness; clarity of thought and precision of expression; suspicion of the catchword; a critical sense which can detect the superficial and can distinguish the real from the spurious, the excellent from the second-rate; quickened sensibility and an awakened imagination; the ability to discern beauty and enjoy it. Such are some of the things which should come from a liberal education; some of the lessons which the humanities should teach us . . .

There can be, after all, no more *useful* gift for a student than discipline of mind. If we wish to juggle with the word "practical," let us bring the matter down to the concrete. What can be more *practical* in modern business or industry or public administration than the work of young men or women who have been trained to think clearly, to organize their ideas, to detect the essential points in an argument, to express themselves effectively and, may I add, with economy in words. All this is in the gift of a liberal education.

One of the problems of the modern university, and a most urgent one, is to relate the teaching of the humanities to the training for a profession.

We recognize the fact that *education* and *training* are two different things. One is concerned with the equipment for a career, the acquisition of the necessary knowledge and techniques; the other, the training of the intellect, which has no aim beyond itself, but the two we know must be brought together and harmonized. Sometimes such an attempt has led to an uneasy marriage between them . . . But it is easy to oversimplify the distinction between training and education. The training for a profession, properly conceived, can surely in itself contribute to a liberal education. It is therefore perhaps not only a problem of content but also one of method. Many of the subjects in a doctor's training, for instance, or in that of an engineer, if taught with imagination and with a concern for the underlying principles, can in themselves do much to train the mind. On the other hand, one might add, the humanities if taught without imagination, with an emphasis on their mechanical side, can become so dehumanized as to cease to deserve the great name they bear. We have but to observe the fate of the classics in modern education to be aware of this. There is another question, an even greater one which confronts the modern university. Today the physical sciences make increasing demands on our resources. This is due in part, but only in part, to the impulse given them by the war. The pursuit of natural science, which has performed miracles for man's material needs and

has even lengthened his life, has now led him to the threshold of his own destruction. But there can be no restraint on research . . .

Our problems will indeed be increased by the divorce of science from philosophy; by putting them in water-tight compartments. That has been for too long a growing tendency. Atomic force could not be left to technocrats who ignored the principles which underlie human relations. Such men would be as dangerous as statesmen who were ignorant of the existence of nuclear fission. The world needs scientific philosophers and philosophic scientists . . . The humanities seem to be in retreat while we stand in urgent need of what lies in their gift. Our humane Christian tradition is now imperilled as it has not been for many centuries; imperilled not so much by physical forces, however menacing they are, as by an opposing philosophy, pagan, materialistic, tyrannical, ruthless . . . It can have no more effective opponent than the man or woman who has received what the humanities can offer, along with a sense of the value of their gifts. Our universities stand both as the exponents and guardians of our ancient way of life. They bear the very seeds of freedom. We look to them for guidance in this confused and troubled age. It is the humanist who can come closest to the ideal which shines out of antiquity: "Happy he, who has been able to comprehend the causes of things."



Darker, triangular patches in earth show post holes of Huron Indian "long houses" uncovered by Varsity archaeologists near Lake Simcoe

Photograph below shows one group of Varsity undergraduates who helped U. of T. scientists dig out the story of Ontario before the white man came





THE DENTIST USED A CHISEL

A blank page in Ontario's early history has been painstakingly filled in by University of Toronto scientists who by teamwork and ingenuity have pieced together an account of the daily life of the Huron Indians in the years just before the advent of the white man. The story is one of privation and disastrous ill-health.

Hurons lived to be thirty or forty at the most. Families were small because of a staggering infant mortality rate. Women often died in childbirth.

Varsity dental experts say the majority of Hurons suffered agonies from toothache. The ratio of decayed to normal teeth was thirty per cent. Tooth decay caused mastoid infection. In some instances teeth abscesses ate right through the jaw and cheeks. Even the teeth of three-year-old children show great dental decay. But the Hurons had a neat way of extracting teeth. Nearly all the jaws from which teeth are missing are nicely healed over. Teeth were likely knocked out by means of a short accurate blow from a chisel.



The research on Huron life was given its impetus with the discovery near Lake Simcoe of the site of the Huron's most important village, Cahigue. For years the area had been recognized as a former dwelling place of Indians but its major importance was not suspected. Children used to roll Indian skulls down hill for fun and amateur marksmen on Sundays would set the skulls on posts and take pot shots at them.

Then in June, 1946, an expedition of six headed by Professor T. F. McIlwraith, who is in charge of the Department of Anthropology at Varsity, began investigations on the spot.

They made the headlines when they announced that the long lost site of the Huron Indians chief village, visited by Champlain in 1615, had been found. It was these Hurons who threw in their lot with Champlain and with him raided the Iroquois. As the result of that attack the Iroquois lined up on the British side against the French, a decisive move in the history of North America.

An abundance of Huron remains were uncovered at Cahiague. A second expedition in August and September, 1947, with students as diggers, was equally successful. Fourteen thousand specimens were brought back to Toronto from the first expedition for study and display. Because of that find, it became possible to open a special gallery of Canadian Archaeological history in the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology.

Cahiague was abandoned about 1620 or 1625. There had been about four thousand Indians there. Their immense fields of corn soon rendered the land infertile and they moved on. "It is easier to get lost in the corn fields

of the Huron than in the deep forests," said the seventeenth-century historian Sagard. In any case, the material found at Cahiague tells the story of the Hurons at a specific period in their history.

The teeth trouble the Hurons experienced can be blamed directly on their food. To a large extent, the Hurons lived on starchy foods—corn, beans, and squash. Lack of a balanced diet caused tooth decay. Hurons apparently never washed their food. Their teeth are generally worn down, the result of grinding from sand in the food.

Besides corn, beans, and squash, Hurons ate (in order of quantity) deer, beaver, bear, ground hog, hare, dog, perch, suckers, bass, and birds. This list is made up from an analysis of bones trowelled carefully out of the Indian garbage dump. The birds the Hurons ate were grouse, the now extinct passenger pigeon, and the little brown crane, which is rapidly becoming extinct.

High on the list of ailments which ravaged the Hurons were a severe type of arthritis and Pott's Disease, a form of tuberculosis that attacks the bones and spine. Many Hurons had abnormally thick ankles. This was caused by continual squatting which pulled on the tendons. The Hurons had flat feet.

There are no indications of scurvy, despite what must at times have been an unbalanced starvation diet, nor is there any sign of rickets. The Hurons knew about a spruce infusion which prevented them from having scurvy, apparently.





Remains of at least one hundred and thirty-four men, women and children had been buried in the section of the burial pit dug up by the first expedition. The Hurons believed that their dead relatives would go to the hereafter as a communal group and consequently it was necessary to bury them all together with their effects. About once every ten years a festival now referred to as "The Feast of the

Dead" was held and all the dead who had been buried elsewhere were transferred to the common pit.

No one knew what sort of houses the Hurons had until the second expedition went to work with trowels and uncovered three hundred post holes. The holes revealed the shape of the Huron's communal "long-houses" (eighty feet long and thirty feet wide). The post holes were staggered. Around these main supports, the Hurons wove bark.

There were two hundred houses at Cahiague and in the dark, smoky interiors the Indians lived in filthy circumstances. The village was crowded and laid out haphazardly.

Cold in the winter, surviving on rancid corn and a little meat, plagued by aches and pains, the Hurons found the pleasant land of southern Ontario more hell than haven. They were driven north to a Georgian Bay Island by the Iroquois in 1649. And there, during one horrible winter, they practised cannibalism.





WHY WE SUFFER FROM GUILT AND ANXIETY

Sometimes do you feel guilty and search your conscience in vain for the cause? Or are you the victim of an unwarranted but persistent anxiety? If you belong to this select but vaguely unhappy group—the Guilt and Anxiety set—Professor William Line of Varsity's Department of Psychology has an explanation which may help you.

To some of us, says Professor Line, it's a world of "the boss." The boss may be an institution or a person. Parents may inflict a boss attitude on a child.

Professor Line developed his theme in a convincing, well-documented address in Montreal. What follows is a condensed and, in places, paraphrased version of his talk:

Our feelings of guilt and anxiety arise out of conflicting values. We are taught that to become an authority, a boss, is to succeed and we want to

succeed. But that means ostracizing ourselves from the group that is bossed and losing our relationship with "the other fellows." This desire makes us feel guilty and if we win a boss status, we feel even more guilty. Yet, if we don't succeed, we experience the guilt of failure.

It's the same with anxiety. An anxious unease about our position may exist if we are one of the bossed but an even more anxious unease is our lot in the ordinary precariousness and power-balancing of boss-hood.

This matter of the boss is basic in our society. It has become the standard of value. Instead of cultivating individual development and personal worth, our way of living has encouraged institutions that develop along impersonal lines, set arbitrary standards, and make authoritarian demands on the citizens for whose benefit they should exist.

Not the world situation nor the freedom gained by modern society can account for present-day anxiety and guilt, but rather the way in which our institutions place a premium on the acceptance (and acceptability) of authority. To become an authority is to succeed, to grow up, to mature.

Leaders among our young people often have no thought in mind save that of securing more authority, of graduating to the boss level.

The authoritarian aspects of our culture are responsible for the anxiety-guilt phenomenon. Much in our culture leads us to accept authoritarianism early in life, lest we find ourselves rejected by our parents or any group necessary to our secure social status. This acceptance of authoritarianism goes with us into the school where it finds much to feed on. And when we graduate to adulthood, leadership appears to be synonymous with becoming a boss.

Guilt-anxiety is present wherever there is no creative participation in a task. Modern industry has overcome much of the insecurity in the face of new tasks by personnel selection, job analysis, and work simplification. But in the process, creative participation has been run into the ground!

Fascism does not arise from capital nor from any attempt of an upper class to perpetuate its rule. It is born of an intellectualism that stems from education in abstract, with culture concerning itself with things, not people. Seeking power for no known reason save that power has been made

the morality, or as an escape from boredom, the educated middle class is a constant source of confusion. It has no consistency in decision and no visible direction.

There is only one way of getting rid of the middle-class boss-conscious mind—give the oncoming generation a fair chance to be creative in human affairs. In the meantime, let us know authoritarianism both by its manifestations and by the circumstances that produce it:

Children afraid of or distrustful of adults;

Adults afraid or ignorant of children;
Fixed and arbitrary moralities and values;

Formal education divorced from living and prolonged to delay the partnership of youth in community affairs;
School subjects taught in abstraction;
Isolation because of failure "to keep up with the Joneses" (that is, failure to meet an arbitrary standard);

Isolation because "community" has given way to "institution";

Resentment because workmanship has too often been reduced to meaningless skill;

Lack of communication between groups (for instance, between workers and management), owing to the arbitrary use of status, or boss symbols—also the practice of making much of the virtue of these symbols;

Urbanization as a dominant, depersonalizing trend;

Boredom and monotony in work.

YOU CAN MAKE DECISIONS

by **Wilfrid Sanders, '30 T.**

Co-Director of Canadian Gallup Poll

In a recent national Gallup Poll, Canadian voters were asked which, if any, of these changes should be made in our educational system:

"The schools should do more to develop goodwill towards people in all countries"

or

"The schools should teach more practical subjects and aim at teaching people how to get ahead in the world."

It was the old issue, (or one angle of the old issue), of so-called "practical" or material education versus cultural or world citizenship training. Six in every ten Canadians voted for "teaching people how to get ahead in the world."

Only three in ten voted for "developing goodwill towards people in all countries."

Only one in ten felt no change was necessary in our educational system.

Other polls of public opinion have confirmed the basic fact that the general public, rightly or wrongly, sees the main purpose of education as a help to the individual in getting ahead in the world.

The concept of good group citizenship, the intelligent grasping of national and international issues, is given a poor second position.

Regardless of what the general public *thinks* should be the main goal of education, there is now statistical evidence to show that, willy nilly, education actually does have a tangible effect on the way the individual goes about helping to solve the problems of society, in addition to the way the individual goes about solving the problems of the individual.

The theme of this article is to supply such evidence.

We are, of course, making an assumption here. We are assuming that the man or woman who takes enough interest in national and international issues to have an opinion, makes a better citizen than a person such as that described by the philosopher William James as "one in whom nothing is habitual but indecision."

In measuring public attitudes on current issues, the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion has found over the years that a varying number of voters (depending on the particular issue involved), have no attitudes, one way or the other. This "no opinion" vote varies from a high of 30 per cent on some issues, to as low as one per cent on others.

There are several reasons why you, the voter, can be undecided about a particular issue. For example, let's take this question:

"Would you be willing to have Canada turn over control of all her armed forces and munitions, including atomic bomb materials, to a world parliament, provided leading countries did the same?"

You may, in the first place, have studied both sides of this question, and be genuinely unable to make up your mind.

Again, it is conceivable that you may be fatalist enough to decide that it doesn't make any difference what is done with armaments: that the destiny of the world is predestined. (In certain European countries, notably France, the polls have found so much

evidence of this kind of apathy that it forms a separate grouping for those who are genuinely "indifferent.")

Much more probable, however, in Canada, is the conclusion, (and it is borne out by analysis) that if one has no opinion on this issue, it is because one has not considered the significance of nationally controlled armaments, or the feasibility of a World Parliament.

It is common sense to assume that the great bulk of the "undecided" vote is made up of apathetic citizens who do not habitually make the mental effort involved in studying the pros and cons of national and international affairs. In the same way, it is common sense to assume that the great bulk of people who do not vote on election day comprises citizens who are too apathetic to take an interest in the calibre of the person who represents them.

If this is acceptable, we can then assume that the voter who is habitually undecided on issues is not a good citizen—or at least, not as good a citizen as the man who, on most issues, has a fairly definite opinion.

What effect has university education on the "undecided" vote?

Let's take the example already given. The opinions of Canadian electors to the question about control of armaments is broken up on the basis of the degree of formal education enjoyed by the respondent. In the table below they have been grouped into those people with primary or public school education only; those with at least some high or secondary school-

ing, and those with at least some university education.

	Public School %	High School %	University %
Canada should turn over control to World Parliament	51	66	70
Canada should NOT	33	25	24
UNDECIDED..	16	9	6

What is significant here is the ratio of the "undecided." While only six in every 100 university trained people were undecided on this matter, 16 in every 100 persons with only public school education were undecided.

Let's take another issue.

One of the most significant domestic issues at the present time has to do with Canada's economic fight to re-stabilize her U.S. dollar supply. Just before the Federal Government, on November 17th last, announced details of its policy in this respect, the Institute set out to measure the public's awareness of the U.S. dollar crisis.

The announcement has been criticized in some quarters on the grounds (among others) that no attempt had been made to prepare the public beforehand—to inform it as to the existence of any crisis, in the first place.

What was the "climate" of public opinion just prior to this announcement?

Only 41 per cent of that section of the public with public school education even knew that there were any restrictions on the amount of U.S. money a Canadian could have in his possession.

Sixty per cent of those with at least some high school education knew of these restrictions.

Eighty per cent of those with at least some university education knew of them.

Put another way, if, by some magic, everyone in Canada had had university training, the Government would have had virtually no job of conditioning the public to the need for drastic action. If this is too sweeping a statement, it will at least be admitted that their task in this regard would have been infinitely less imposing.

Space limitations permit only these two examples. Literally hundreds of others could be taken from the files of the Institute, all of which would indicate that the universities are, despite the materialists, assisting in the creation of good citizenship in a non-material sense, irrespective of what they are doing in a material sense.

IT'S STILL VARSITY

by **Norm DePoe** *Managing Editor of The Varsity, 1947-48*

On the surface, every university year is the same. The pattern of registration, lectures, convocations, and of plays, faculty musical shows, and football games doesn't change much from year to year. The graduate of 1888, or 1928, could return and find the class of 4T8 doing just about the same things he did.

That is one of the things that make something more of the University than a collection of buildings. There is a sense of continuing life, of unity between the graduates of all years.

But within this unchanging framework, there is change—a change that stamps each year with its own distinctive personality. Styles change—mental styles as well as clothing styles. This year, the most obvious changes have been the “New Look,” and the mushroom expansion of the University as it goes into its second consecutive session with more than 17,000 students.

The “New Look,” heartily damned by the average campus male, is by no means universal. Legs are still very much in evidence, although it is apparent that their owners are fighting a losing battle against fashion.

The “New Look” of the campus, which seems likely to be more permanent, is marked by excavations, gaunt steelwork slowly rising here and

there, and the raw, unpainted lumber of construction sheds. There is a feeling of hurry, of rushing growth, as day by day the workers bring nearer to completion the buildings that will help to house the thousands now crammed into the older ones. The spacious look of the campus is slowly disappearing, too, as more and more plots of grass give way to buildings. The latest addition, a book store to relieve the overcrowded University Press, will fill most of the space behind the old Observatory. Other plans, still unfulfilled because of lack of funds, will eventually take up more of the empty spaces. A new library—an urgent need; possibly a central Arts Building, or a women's Hart House; these and others will turn the University into a closely built city.

Other changes appear from time to time, hastily summarized in headlines in *The Varsity*. This year, for instance, the expansion of Hart House membership, and one of its results, evoked the comment from *The Varsity*: “Hart House Kitchen Can Serve More Meals—Faster.”

A summer spent in studying the kitchen machinery and its arrangement, and a few changes, had brought Great Hall to the point where it could—and did—serve 3500 meals daily from a kitchen originally designed to provide for about 350 students.



Similar re-organizations are going on all over the campus. Basement store-rooms, dark and dusty, have been painted and furnished up to serve as professors' offices and classrooms. What was an alcove last year may now house three or four faculty members. All over the campus there are signs of bursting seams as the British Empire's largest university continues to grow.

Again, *The Varsity* offers sidelights on the expansion. When it reprinted an editorial written by a University of Manitoba student editor, "Too Many Students," it drew indignant replies from undergraduates who saw the editorial as an attempt to restrict university education to a favoured few. *The Varsity* itself, with its daily press run of nearly 15,000, and its staff of 50 or 60, is greatly expanded.

One of the most unusual features, which will pass with the graduation of the 8,000 student veterans now at *Varsity*, is the Married Men's Clubs, which conduct extensive social programmes both at University College and at Victoria. There is a chapter of the Canadian Legion, too, with its programme.

And, as every year, there are the controversies that take possession of student interest for a time, and then join those of other years in oblivion, merited or unmerited. The columns of *The Varsity* are filled with stories and letters about them while they last. This year, the sale of football tickets, after years of free admission for students, provoked a two-month battle

that ended in a tacit acceptance of the new situation. The rise in University tuition fees is still a subject of controversy, in which Toronto and other newspapers have joined. The Students' Administrative Council is preparing a brief on the subject for presentation to the Governors.

Social functions, although they follow the traditional dates and forms, have expanded and changed. Modern undergraduate preference for the informal dance has been clearly expressed on several occasions. A University College formal dance was voted down late last year, and this year, when a move was made to bring back the Hallowe'en masquerade in Hart House, undergraduates voted five to one for an informal dance. Other social functions are finding it necessary to become twins. Many groups cannot find a hall big enough for all their members at one time, and are forced to hold faculty parties on two consecutive nights, or in two halls on the same night.

But with all these changes, the University remains the same place. Graduates who return, although they are surprised by the sheer bulk of humanity overflowing from nearly every building, find their initials carved on the desk where they sat in 1913, or 1933; they find the stately trees still shading the front campus; and the students who turn out to the inter-faculty games still exhibit the traditional rivalry, and fiercely defend their own college.

Big as it is, it's still *Varsity*.

THE DOCTOR RETURNS TO SCHOOL

by **Ernest J. Clifford, M.B.**

Past-President, Medical Alumni Association

The University's yearly postgraduate meetings for general practitioners have great significance for the citizens of Canada and the medical profession. The second annual postgraduate course for general practitioners last October was arranged by the Faculty of Medicine with the co-operation of the representative body of the graduates, the Medical Alumni Association. It is part of the policy of the Association to promote postgraduate facilities in every way possible. Indeed, it is the hope of the Association that there will be organized a postgraduate medical school in connection with the University of Toronto.

The success of the October meeting was soon apparent as the numbers made it necessary to change the place from the University lecture rooms centered about the Toronto General Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children and the Banting Institute to the spacious auditorium which exists at Sunnybrook Hospital. It also emphasized the need for a larger auditorium in the historic teaching centre just mentioned.

Wherein lies the significance of this movement to promote opportunities for the continuous education of the medical population of Canada? It is surely a commonplace idea to state that the science and art of medicine are not static but dynamic. They are ever moving forward and while a doctor's formal education might be said to have been completed when he secures his degree and is qualified to practise his profession, his real education is never finished but continues as long as he practises his chosen vocation. This is always evidenced by the mingling of young men and women with those of more mature years and graying hair at such gatherings as we have mentioned.

The need being admitted, then the logical place for such facilities is the University centre. Here are well-trained teachers and research workers qualified to present the necessary information as to established teaching brought into line with the newer knowledge which has been gained by research investigation. An important phase of research is presented by this

group, namely: the critical examination of all claims to new ideas and the selection of those which prove to be true after careful trial.

It is to be hoped that, at least annually, a postgraduate course will be arranged at Toronto by the University to cover the most important advances in medicine in an intensive two- or three-day period, possibly longer if experience indicates that it will be taken advantage of by the practitioners of this province.

The subjects covered in the recent course were well selected and presented by masters in their respective fields. Among the subjects of broad general interest were the following: Poliomyelitis, The Unconscious Patient, Newer Methods of Dealing with Skin Diseases, Pulmonary Embolism, Haemorrhage from Duodenal Ulcer.

An important contribution was made by the staff of the Hospital for Sick Children on The Management of Infections in Childhood, and The Feeding of the Infant.

Some Common Affections of the Digestive System and Modern Methods of Treatment were presented by the

surgical group. The Methods of Preventing Accidents in Connection with Transfusions was ably presented. An important group of papers was presented on the subjects of Childbirth and The Modern Methods of Gynecological Diagnosis.

The staffs of the Hospital for Sick Children, St. Michael's Hospital, The Toronto Western Hospital and The Toronto General Hospital were all represented on the program, as well as the pathological departments of the Toronto General and St. Michael's Hospital.

Much thanks for the splendid program must be extended to Dean MacFarlane, Professors Farquharson, Janes, Van Wyck, Alan Brown and William Boyd. The Doctors who attended and the Association are also grateful to Col. Hollis and the staff of Sunnybrook Hospital for the opportunity of using the well equipped and comfortable auditorium which is available at that institution.

It is sincerely hoped that the scope and usefulness of such courses will be broadened to cover all fields of medical practice.

Banting's Death Depicted

In the competition, "Courage and Devotion beyond the Call of Duty," which was sponsored by Mead Johnson and Company at the meeting of the American Medical Association in Atlantic City, Dr. John R. Ross, '26 M, won second prize of \$1,000 for his oil painting and Dr. F. B. Bowman, '06 M, a \$250 prize for his water-colour. Both depicted Sir Frederick Banting at the scene of his fatal crash in Newfoundland.

THE VARSITY PLAN

by **Morley W. Sparling, Sc. '09**
Chairman of Graduate Organization

From St. John's, Nfld., Victoria, B.C., and scores of towns and cities in between, nearly a hundred graduates returned to the University of Toronto as the University's official guests for three days in late November. It was the first conference of its kind in Varsity's history.

The guests were delegates from local alumni committees meeting to become re-acquainted with their Alma Mater and to discuss ways and means of bringing the entire alumni body into more active contact with University affairs.

In his address of welcome, Dr. Sidney Smith, the President, gave a striking example of what makes a university. His description of how graduates of the University of Caen have been responsible for that University rising again from the rubble of war pointed up his declaration that the graduate body *is* the University.

This conception of the alumni is the keynote of the movement now being inaugurated under the name of "The Varsity Plan."

Col. W. E. Phillips, Chairman of the Board of Governors, adding his welcome to that given by the President, phrased the same thought in these words: "A University without the

active interest and support of its graduates soon becomes sterile."

The Board of Governors sees the issue so clearly that it has established a special committee under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, C.H., Chancellor of the University, to invite and facilitate this "active interest and support" of the entire alumni. Mr. Massey was chairman of all sessions during the conference.

It is interesting to note here that the definition of an alumnus is "an ex-student" and that on registration a student becomes a member of Convocation for all time whether completing his course or not.

This invitation therefore extends to some 43,000 graduates and 25,000 ex-students who have taken a partial course.

The issue of *The Varsity Graduate* to the graduate body by an official University Committee is tangible evidence of the importance that is attached to this project.

The important objective of the three day conference on November 20, 21 and 22, was two-fold:

First—to set up an organization that will carry the full story of the University as it now stands, with its needs



Visit to Principal Taylor at U.C. sharpened memories of college years. Lower photograph was made in the foyer of Hart House Theatre just before a general session of the graduates. Left to right: Dr. Sidney E. Smith, President of the University; Harry W. Manning, '12 V, of Winnipeg; Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, the Chancellor; Dr. J. A. Bothwell, '06 D, President of the Alumni Federation; J. R. Gilley, '21 S; and M. W. Sparling, '09 S





On visit to the Banting and Best Medical Research Department, representatives met Prof. Mendel who demonstrated effect of chemical on white rat's nerves



Another group of graduates photographed on visit to bio-chemistry laboratory



Dean MacFarlane, second from left, conducts group through medical museum



Graduates hear Dr. Best, insulin co-discoverer, 4th from left, explain process



Representatives inspect bottles and vials of penicillin at various stages of its preparation



Upper right corner: Graduates are briefed on insulin by Dr. Romans in white coat at right



Dean C. R. Young with Canon Howitt, St. John's, Nfld., in chapel at Ajax Division



Dr. D. S. Rawson, '26, of Saskatoon, and C. H. Bonnycastle, '25 T, of Moncton, N.B., with Hildegard Macmorine, at Connaught Laboratories



Angus Campbell, '11 S, of Schumacher, and S. A. Dickson, '99 C, Edmonton, visit two members of the class of '50 at Ajax. Meeting for the first time, Campbell and Dickson discovered they had lived at same fraternity house

and its problems, to the official family of nearly 70,000. Personal contact is even more important than the printed word in accomplishing this.

Second—to ask for guidance from the alumni in finding the correct answer for these problems and planning future policy.

How successful the meeting was can best be determined by the first-hand evidence of the delegates in attendance. There was apparent a degree of interest and warmth that speaks well for satisfactory progress toward our objective.

Committees are now being organized in 61 centres in Ontario and approximately 20 in the remainder of Canada and Newfoundland. Graduates in the United States are being looked after by a committee in New York and already there is ample evidence of their activity.

This project was prompted by the full recognition of a need that has existed for a long time and will continue to exist as long as the University endures. It must be a continuing activity if the relationship between the alumni and the University is to reach and maintain the warmth that is essential.

There were no lengthy speeches when delegates met for the general sessions in the Senate Chamber. Instead, there were spirited discussion periods and frank, crisp reports on the problems which have come with an enrolment of more than 17,000 for the second straight year. This compares with a

pre-war student population of 7,500 and an estimated enrolment of from ten to twelve thousand when the veterans finish their courses.

Representatives visited many University departments including the famous Ajax Division where more than 2,000 engineering and architecture undergraduates study and live in the 111 buildings of what was formerly a shell-filling plant twenty-five miles from the Queen's Park campus. Some spent an afternoon inspecting the insulin, penicillin, and other Connaught Medical Research Laboratories.

Installation of Mr. Massey as Chancellor was attended by the representatives in a body. Following this ceremony and the conferment of honorary degrees on nine distinguished citizens of Canada, Great Britain and the United States, the representatives were guests at the Lieutenant-Governor's reception at Queen's Park. Many also attended the reception given in honour of the Chancellor and Mrs. Massey by the Senate, the Board of Governors, and the Alumni Federation at Hart House, Saturday night. The Toronto Graduates Committee under the chairmanship of Richard L. Hearn and the Women's Division of this committee headed by Mrs. A. G. Walwyn did much to make the conference a success. They were the hosts on side-trips such as luncheon parties in various University dining halls and Mrs. Walwyn's group was responsible for billeting arrangements.

Out-of-town representatives to the Conference included:

Belleville. W. J. Morrison, '11 V and W. A. Watson, '27 S

Brampton. John S. Beatty, '34 C and D'Arcy W. Duggan, '21 V

Brantford. Judge D. G. Cowan, '05 C; '08 L, and W. M. Smith, '21 S

Brockville. Dr. J. L. Carroll, '11 D, George T. Fulford, '24 C and Miss Irma Smith, '42-'45 V
Calgary, Alta. Dr. M. G. Cody, '11 M
Charlottetown, P.E.I. Dr. Lemuel E. Prowse, '40 M
Chatham. Harry Wressel, '36 Ag
Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. John Hall Stewart, '27 C and Frank M. Waddell, '21 S
Cobourg. Mrs. Mary Lloyd
Collingwood. Donald H. McKay, '37 M
Cornwall. Mrs. C. G. E. Eastwood, '37 V and Dr. J. A. Phillips, '23 D
Edmonton, Alta. S. A. Dickson, K.C., '99 C
Fort William. Dr. F. A. Blatchford, '09 S
Fort William. Mrs. W. P. Hogarth, '20 M
Galt. Geo. A. M. Edwards, '32 T and W. A. Osborne, '24 S
Guelph. Dr. Elizabeth C. Martin, '33 M
Halifax, N.S. W. A. Devereux, '37 S
Hamilton. W. J. W. Reid, '24 S and F. W. Paulin, '07 S
Kenora. Dr. J. H. Johnson, '22 M and E. A. Kelly, '11 S
Kingston. Magistrate J. B. Garvin, '27 C and F. J. Parker, '32 T
Kirkland Lake. Mrs. E. Ross Harris, '29 C
Kitchener. Walter A. Bean, '30 C and Carl A. Pollock, '26 S
Lethbridge, Alta. Wm. P. Davidson, '37 C
Lindsay. J. W. Deyell, '11 C and A. M. Fulton, K.C., '97 C
Montreal, Que. Dr. George E. Reed, '26 M and Carl Riordon, '96 C
Moose Jaw, Sask. Miss Kathleen Hughes, '23 V
Moose Jaw, Sask. LeRoy Johnson, '12 C
Niagara Falls. J. I. Gram, '17 S and Dr. W. A. Potter, '27 D
North Bay. M. G. Gould, '29 C and O. T. G. Williamson, '10 S
Oakville. Mrs. Jean B. Smith, '24 C
Oakville. LeRoy G. Sneath, '12 S
Orillia. Douglas Carter, '36 C
Ottawa. F. D. Richardson, '28 C
Owen Sound. R. Butter, '24 S and Alan S. Stewart, '29 C
Owen Sound. Mrs. A. D. Pollock, '29 V
Pembroke. Charles L. Gulley, '09 S and E. A. Rowan
Peterborough. Dr. G. S. Camerson, '96 M, R. L. Dobbin, '15 S and Dr. H. M. Yelland
Regina, Sask. W. B. Ramsay, '22 S

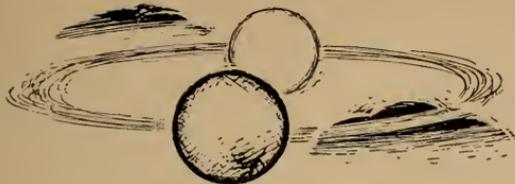
Renfrew. W. M. McAndrew, '12 S and S. McCatty, '34 S
Rothesay, N.B. C. H. Bonnycastle, '25 T
St. Catharines. Harold G. Fox, K.C., '17 C; '22 L and W. J. Salter, '05 V
St. John's, Nfld. Canon A. H. Howitt, '13 C
St. Thomas. Hector Aitchison, '31 Ag and W. Brownlee, '32 P
Sarnia. Dr. W. A. Hartley, '20 D, G. J. MacPherson, '20 S and Alex Sinclair, '20 V
Saskatoon, Sask. Dr. D. S. Rawson, '26 C
Sault Ste. Marie. Dr. E. H. Spratt, '24 M
Schumacher. Angus D. Campbell, '11 S
Smith's Falls. R. F. Kellock, '02 P and S. E. Stewart, '33 C
Stratford. Col. Maurice Andrew, '28 C
Swastika. Mrs. D. Kerr-Lawson, '24 C
Timmins. Mrs. A. A. Rose, '24 C
Trenton. Miss Marian E. Bawden, '38 V
Trenton. E. F. Hendricks, '42 S
Vancouver, B.C.—H. H. Wallace, '13 C
Victoria, B.C. Dr. P. A. C. Cousland, '24 M
Welland. E. L. Deitch, '13 S and Dr. S. Lee Honey, '23 D
Winnipeg, Man. H. W. Manning, '12 V





Friends of Professor Emeritus J. Watson Bain presented him with portrait of himself just before Christmas. It was painted by Kenneth Forbes. As one of Prof. Bain's former students, Lt.-Col. W. E. Phillips, Chairman of the Board of Governors, made the presentation. G. Elliott Clarkson presided.

WEIGHING THE STARS



by Dr. Frank S. Hogg

Director of David Dunlap Observatory

On a snowy, wind-swept hill fifteen miles north of Toronto, the University operates the David Dunlap Observatory, with the third largest telescope in the world. There every clear night, from dark until dawn, astronomers carry on astrophysical observations.

As heating in the giant sheet-metal dome would cause unsteadiness in the atmospheric "seeing," the indoor temperature may be zero or ten or even twenty below. Thus the astronomer works bundled to the ears, Eskimo or Air Force style. It is no place for visitors. The professor may be isolated, but his tower is icy rather than ivory.

While various types of research are carried on at the Dunlap Observatory, a large part of the observational time is devoted to measuring the motions of the stars. One of the by-products of this work is finding how massive the stars are. Obviously before we can compare the myriad stars of the heavens with our sun, or find their densities, we must know their masses.

It is impossible to find the mass of a single isolated star. If, however, two stars are close together in space, they

circle about one another under the influence of their gravitational attraction, just as the earth and other planets circle about the sun. A fairly simple relationship exists between the size of the orbit, the length of time which it takes to make one complete circuit, and the mass of the system. For any separation, the shorter the period the greater is the mass of the system.

The process thus consists of discovering a pair of stars close enough together to show orbital motion; of observing them until they have completed one revolution, and of measuring their actual separation in space. Combining the separation and the period, the mass is deducted.

Fortunately for our knowledge of the physical universe, a large fraction of all stars are double. A few stars, such as Alcor and Mizar, in the bend of the handle of the Big Dipper, are bright enough and widely enough separated to be seen as double stars to the unaided eye. The Arabians considered this pair an eye-sight test.

A much more important double star is Sirius, the brightest of all stars in

the heavens. Sirius is currently conspicuous as the brilliant bluish-white star above the southern horizon. Though with the unaided eye it appears as only a single star, giant telescopes reveal it as a pair circling one another in an elliptical orbit in a period of fifty years. The fainter companion to Sirius is found to have a mass nearly that of the sun, but so small a radius that its almost incredible density is 33,000 times as great as that of water! Other such binaries have periods of from a few years to a few thousand years.

When binaries are still closer together, no telescope is sufficient to show them as separate stars. The presence of a second component may be revealed in some cases if the orbit is nearly edge-on, and one star periodically hides or eclipses the other. The classic example of this kind is Algol, the Devil Star of the ancient Arabians.

The binary nature of still other "single" stars is revealed by measuring the velocities of the stars by means of a spectroscope. It is then found that, in a period of hours, or days, or years, the star alternately approaches or recedes from the observer. Measurements of the periodicity of this motion, and its amount, permit a determination of the masses of the components, under ideal conditions. Since such double stars are discovered only by the spectroscope, they are designated spectroscopic binaries.

It is this latter class of double stars which the astronomers at the Dunlap Observatory use for mass determina-

tions. A series of spectrograms is made of a selected star; the measures at first appear merely discordant. Plates at later dates finally show that the discordances are periodic. A mathematical analysis finally reveals the period, shape and size of the orbit, and a mass function.

By means of binary orbits the masses of some hundreds of stars are fairly well known. The sun proves to be a very good average. A few giant stars are as much as one hundred times as massive as the sun; a few dwarfs are only a few tenths as heavy as the sun. The densities range from some tons per cubic inch for white dwarfs down to one two-thousandths the density of our atmosphere—in other words, a red hot vacuum.





DON'T NEGLECT ENGLISH

by William A. Wecker, O.B.E.
President, General Motors of Canada, Limited

With the exception of the wheel or the printing-press, no mechanical invention has so revolutionized the everyday life of humanity as has the automobile. It is only natural that an industry with such ramifications should attract those of each generation best prepared by natural ability and formal education to mould its future.

Opportunities for careers in the manufacture and distribution of automobiles and automotive products are many and varied. The field is so vast that an article of this sort can only hope to point the way, indicating the general categories and leaving it to the individual to decide exactly how he should attack the problem.

The divisions which most readily come to mind as being attractive to the college graduate are engineering, supervision of manufacture, purchasing, sales and servicing. Sales and

sales management offer the greatest number of careers for graduates, and much of the material to follow will be devoted to that field.

Any university degree in this industry is only a means to an end, for each department requires specialized knowledge and training which comes only with experience. The most specific preparation is that open to the young man who is technically minded and therefore suited to an engineering course. Mechanical engineering is perhaps of most value, for the majority of engineers employed work on the fascinating job of designing.

For such branches of the industry as accounting or purchasing, a good selection of business administration subjects would be essential. These should include accounting, personnel management, economics, and allied subjects.

Anyone who hopes to reach the top in this business as in most others would need also a knowledge of industrial management, corporation finance, the theory of advertising and marketing. This would be especially true in the case of one who hoped some day to be a dealer, for the dealer must be able to supervise all the departments essential to any successful independent business organization.

A general preparation for any of the many branches should include a good grounding in English to enable one to speak fluently and write convincingly; a study of mathematics to improve the powers of reasoning and analysis; a study of psychology to give one an insight into the workings of other men's minds; and perhaps a study of history to show what practices have succeeded or failed in the past.

Needless to say, a mechanical aptitude is helpful in any branch of the automotive industry, although it could hardly be termed essential, except for certain phases. Another excellent form of general preparation is to secure a summer job in a garage, auto salesroom or motor factory. A summer spent in this fashion will prove most helpful in helping direct theoretical studies along the most beneficial lines.

In an industry such as this where sales run into millions of dollars annually, it is only natural that there would be high monetary rewards for those who prove their ability. This statement perhaps comes under the category of platitude, but I sincerely feel that it is the case in our business

as it is in few others. There is, too, the all-important satisfaction of engaging in an industry that is vital and fascinating, because of its ever-changing nature.

There is a constant executive search for talent in the automotive industry. This is true to an unusual degree because of the sprawling nature of the business. It is so broad in scope that the various branches must be headed by the best men possible, if all departments are to maintain the top efficiency necessary to ensure co-ordination. It follows from this that any one who has genuine ability will have his chance to demonstrate it, and will receive suitable recognition, regardless of how he enters the field.

The qualities for which we are constantly on the alert are similar to those required in any division of the commercial world. Ability to think clearly; good judgement; aptitude for personnel management; a talent for selling; but above all and absolutely essential if your wooing of success is to be rewarded, tenacity of purpose. These are the qualities we need. If you have them, we need you.

As I mentioned previously, numerically the greatest opportunities for the graduates are to be found in selling and distribution, which includes dealerships. Because of the importance of this branch of the industry I am devoting a section of this article exclusively to it.

Cars and trucks are not sold directly to the customer by the parent company, but rather through dealers. The dealer is to all intents and purposes independent of the manufacturing

company and therefore must be conversant with practically all aspects of business. For example, he must be able to supervise intelligently such departments as accounting, purchasing, maintenance and sales, and should know something of the technical end of car and truck servicing and parts selling.

The dealership presents one of the most attractive propositions in the industry for men of better than average intelligence and determination. The logical entry for the graduate to this branch is through selling. With the new cars still in short supply, opportunities in sales are not as numerous today as they normally would be. However, production has increased to the point where more cars are coming off the assembly lines than ever before, and it is safe to assume that in the near future highly competitive selling will again be with us.

With its return, dealers will once again be searching for young men with the necessary qualifications. These qualifications are required of any salesman regardless of his product. They include proper speech and diction, which reminds us of one of the earlier recommendations made—that a good grounding in English is helpful in any commercial field. So are neat appearance, a suitable personality including such traits as a genuine sympathetic interest in other people, courtesy, and an unlimited

amount of energy channelled in the right direction.

An intimate knowledge of his product is, of course, essential to any salesman, and while this is provided in various company schools and dealer forum discussions, any advance knowledge which can be obtained would undoubtedly be of assistance.

The alert salesman will find opportunity in the course of his sales career to learn many of the intricacies involved in conducting all branches of an efficient dealership organization. Theoretical preparation along the lines suggested, coupled with the practical knowledge that has been gained in active selling, cannot help but pay dividends in increased earnings and responsibility and lead eventually to the upper rung of the sales ladder.

I doubt if the manufacture and distribution of any commodity offers such a wide and varying range of career opportunities as the automotive field. Whatever your talents—be they mechanical, administrative or artistic—if you will mix them with industry and intelligence and serve in generous portions, you will be rewarded more than fairly by the business of automotive manufacturing. I would like to pass on to you a quotation from Benjamin Disraeli which is a favourite of mine and sums up all I have said: "The secret of success is constancy to purpose."

ELIZABETH PAINTS THE THEATRE

Back in 1945, when the Board of Syndics consulted Elizabeth McCulloch about repainting Hart House Theatre, they didn't know what they were in for. By the time she put her ideas together, Miss McCulloch had a plan for redesigning much of the interior. And what started as a simple repainting job developed into a two-year project which was completed just before the first snow fell this winter.

Miss McCulloch felt the foyer of the theatre was too small, too dark, and that it presented the main problem. "People should be gay between acts," said Miss McCulloch as she began her hunt for a principal theme. She found it on three vases in the Greek collection of the Royal Ontario Museum.

The vases are from that excellent period of Greek art, the sixth century B.C. The designs celebrate the festival of Dionysus, where European drama originated.

Today, in the foyer of Hart House Theatre, there are three large murals patterned after the designs on the vases. They were executed for Miss McCulloch by the Toronto artist George di Carlo.

Two of the murals are in an extension of the foyer which was formed by knocking out part of a wall and making use of excess cloakroom space. The figures in the murals, representing the traditional participants at the festival of Dionysus—maenads (choral



dancers) satyrs, Hermes, Ariadne and Dionysus himself—are done in dark red purple and silver leaf. The silver leaf was used in the motifs as a modern decorative treatment. It replaced the white found in the original designs.

The third mural, at one end of the large corridor of the foyer, shows the lyre player at the festival. The inscription in archaic Greek letters at the top of this mural is repeated again at the bottom in modern Greek and English. It speaks for itself—"Noble speech moveth onward and its voice liveth for ever." The red clay of the Greek vases is the background colour for the foyer.



Miss McCulloch designed a large lamp bracket in the Ionic style, a simplified modern version of a Greek design. Twenty-nine of these, in plaster, provide indirect lighting in the foyer and auditorium and replace antiquated fixtures. They throw light upwards and show off the architectural beauty and spaciousness of the auditorium. The walls of the auditorium are painted a cool grey which Miss McCulloch says won't distract attention from the stage but will still keep the audience "in a cheerful frame of mind."

Mirrors have been placed at eye level

over the radiators in the foyer to reflect the bright colors of evening gowns. There is a large mirror at the end of the foyer opposite the mural of the lyre player. Two blue-green sofas under the murals in the extension of the foyer are the only furniture.

Elizabeth McCulloch is interested in problems of design; in "the decorative aspect of the most useful," she says. The tall and gracious designer had completed three years of an honour course in Modern Languages at the University of Toronto when she decided that art would be her profes-

sion. She took a stiff course in art at Philadelphia and returned to Toronto. Ahead of her were marriage, a son, and a career.

She opened a studio in Toronto and gained a reputation for taste and originality in decorative design. Elizabeth McCulloch had an insatiable interest in old pictures and prints and carvings. She thumbed her way through old books and spent many hours in museums.

During the 1930's and into the 1940's, she constantly applied designs and patterns she had discovered to her professional work. In New York City she came across a seventeenth-century collection of Dutch navigational woodcuts. She had them photographed and the ancient star maps and charts turned up on screens and lamp shades and table tops designed by Elizabeth McCulloch. She had a woodcarver copy medieval Maltese chessmen for lamp bases. She used Chinese wallpapers as source material for screens and wall decorations. Her products were much in demand. She was asked to redesign and refurnish the Graduates' Room at Hart House. Its present handsome aspect is owing to her choice of colour and furniture.

A few years ago, a South American diplomat who was returning home wanted to take back with him something genuinely Canadian. Miss McCulloch had found in the basement of an antique shop outside Montreal an attractive candlestick formerly used in a small Quebec church. She brought it back to her studio, had it

cleaned, and used it as a mould for a lamp. It delighted the diplomat who asked casually why she didn't offer such beautiful items for sale in South America. Elizabeth McCulloch picked up the idea right away. She has just started negotiations to ship lamps and small tables to Caracas, Venezuela, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, and Rio de Janeiro.

Married for the second time, Miss McCulloch is now Mrs. Charles Delafield. Her husband is assistant general supervisor of International Service—Canada's short wave radio system. Her son by her first marriage is now in the Canadian Navy training in England.

Elizabeth McCulloch is never happy just coasting along. "Above all else, I hate getting into a rut," she says. Because of this belief she practically gave up her business for two years to study Chinese. The University of Toronto was offering a new course and she was one of the first to register. She had always wanted to know more about Chinese art at first hand but in order to do this she realized she had to study the general background, history and culture of China. Then she went to work to pick up the threads of her years at University College. In 1945, she was Elizabeth Delafield, B.A., and now she is working for her master's degree in Chinese.

When she got her bachelor's degree, she told her husband she wanted parties and flowers just like any other elated graduate.

She got them.

ALUMNI NEWS

2T2 Engineers' Reunion

From Seattle on the west coast, from Boston in the east, and many points between, 2T2 engineers came to Toronto the week-end of October 25th to hold their Class reunion. In all, sixty-one members of the Year enjoyed the programme arranged by the Reunion Committee, of which H. G. "Spike" Thompson was President, D. L. Pratt Vice-President, John Spotton Secretary, and Professor R. R. McLaughlin, George A. Harlow, R. J. Paul, and D. L. Pratt were members.

A Dinner Dance on Friday evening was the introduction to festivities. It was held at the Old Mill in the congenial surroundings for which this wellknown hostelry is noted. Two lone wolves, in the persons of Bruce Johnston and Spike Thompson, provided relief for those husbands who were unable to keep up the pace on the dance floor.

On the afternoon of Saturday, October 25th, the McGill-Varsity rugby game and perfect weather conditions made an ideal setting for the second event, in which many of the families joined.

The climax of the two-day reunion was the stag dinner and reception on Saturday evening which took place at the Royal York after the game. The

Honorary President, Professor J. Roy Cockburn, M.C., V.D., gave a short talk to the members of the Class, in which he described the tremendous expansion which has taken place in recent years in the Engineering Faculty. A photograph was taken, a certain amount of business was discussed and a great deal of visiting was done. In tribute to the fifteen members of the Class who had passed away since graduation a brief silence was observed.

The honours of the evening went to the members of Department Eight (Mechanical Engineering), who scored one hundred per cent in attendance with Ab Mellish from Tacoma, Washington, Bill Robertson from Franklin, New Jersey, and George Mallett all the way from New Toronto. "Hank Powell" from Seattle and "Herb" Mueller from Boston shared the glory with Ab and Bill. What is more, Herb and Albert brought their wives with them for the trip, thus putting to shame all the local boys who left theirs at home.

Many telegrams and letters were received from members who were unable to be present. In particular it was regretted that the First Vice-President, Beattie Ramsay, and Jack

Langford, the mainstay of the Class, were unavoidably absent. "Tim" Weldon as Secretary-Treasurer presented an accounting of his stewardship of Class funds and although he tried to resign, was reinstated with honour and given John Spotton as an assistant.

Members of the Class who attended the reunion were: A. M. Anderson, S. W. Archibald, C. C. Ashcroft, W. R. Benson, G. R. Bongard, G. M. Broughall, G. F. Bryant, D. Burns, K. L. Carruthers, W. L. Clairmont, T. K. Clark, J. Roy Cockburn (Honorary President), J. Y. Doran, W. B. Elliott, G. F. Evans, S. F. Everson, A. E. H. Fair, J. R. Fenwick, T. S. Glover, J. E. Goodwin, H. P. Graves, F. M. Gray, G. H. Harlow, W. J. H. Hawkins, A. L. Helliwell, H. E. Howden, B. H. Johnston, J. A. C. Kay, H. H. Kerr, H. R. Kirkconnell, J. S. E. McAllister, R. R. McLaughlin, L. C. McMurtry, G. S. Mallett, A. H. Melliish, J. W. Milne, H. H. Moor, H. H. Mueller, A. L. S. Nash, K. F. Noxon, H. A. Oaks, R. R. Parker, R. J. Paul, H. J. Philp, H. R. Powell, D. L. Pratt, W. R. Richardson, W. G. Robertson, W. S. Sherk, K. C. Siddall, F. S. Spence, J. G. Spotton, M. D. Stewart, G. L. Stuart, H. G. Thompson, R. J. Thompson, F. L. Wass, H. S. Weldon, J. A. West, J. H. Westren, L. A. G. Winter, W. L. Yack.

Montreal's New Officers

The Montreal Branch held its first meeting of the season on October 21st in the Windsor Station restaurant. Following dinner the retiring President, J. H. Wallis, '15 S, conducted a brief annual business session. Russell

Smith presented the following slate of officers for the coming season, which was unanimously approved: President—Dr. George R. Reed, '26 M; First Vice-President—George E. Gollup, '12 C; Second Vice-President—F. R. McDonald, '21 S; Secretary—C. A. Parkinson, '27 S; Treasurer—T. W. Proctor, '44 S; Chairman of the Working Committee—T. A. Legge, '26 S.

Under the gavel of the new President, Dr. Reed, arrangements were set in motion to reserve a section of Molson Stadium for the McGill-Varsity football game on November 1st. This project was well supported, and over 225 alumni subsequently enjoyed the game.

The remainder of the evening followed an informal vein, with W. W. Timmins, '23 S, conducting a quiz contest with prizes for the more brilliant efforts. In an open forum on the programmes for future meetings, those in attendance definitely favoured informal meetings and low admission charges to attract the younger graduates in Montreal.

Montreal Branch President

Dr. George E. Reed, Medical Superintendent of Verdun Protestant Hospital, graduated in Medicine with the Class of '26 after obtaining his pre-medical education at the University of Alberta. His interne appointments were at the Riverdale Isolation Hospital and the Weston Sanatorium in Toronto, and the Hamilton General Hospital. During 1931-32 he took postgraduate studies in the Queen Square Hospital for Nervous Diseases in London, England.



Dr. George E. Reed

Dr. Reed has been on the staff of the Verdun Protestant Hospital for the past twenty years. At this well known Montreal Clinic for the treatment of mental disorders, he has been concerned with the control of infectious disease in hospitals, the application of modern principles of nutrition to the treatment of mental disorder, the psychiatric problems of the older age group, and the early development of the shock therapies of mental disorder.

In addition to his hospital duties he is Assistant Professor of Psychiatry at McGill University. During the Second World War he was in charge of a clinic for the specialized training of R.C.A.M.C. officers. Dr. Reed has two sons and two daughters, all living at home in Montreal.

Tribute to Dean Ellis

Dr. Sidney Smith, President of the University of Toronto, the deans of dental faculties of six universities, and over 300 members of the Canadian dental profession assembled in the Crystal Ballroom of the King Edward Hotel on Friday evening, November 14th, to do honour to the new Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, Roy G. Ellis, D.D.S., M.Sc. (Dent.), F.A.C.D.

Following a convivial get-together in the anteroom, the guests proceeded into the ballroom to dine, where at the long head table places were set for President Smith and the seven dental deans—Dean Ellis and Dr. Arnold D. Mason, Dean Emeritus of Toronto, Dean Walsh of McGill, Dean Charron of the University of Montreal, Dean Rochon of the University of Detroit, Dean Russell Bunting of the University of Michigan, Dean Leng of the School of Dentistry, Santiago, Chile. In addition there were Dr. J. K. Carver, President, Canadian Dental Association; Dr. R. P. Lowery, President, Ontario Dental Association; Dr. Harvey Reid, President, Royal College of Dental Surgeons; Dr. D. W. Gullett, Secretary, Royal College of Dental Surgeons; Dr. John A. Bothwell, President, Alumni Federation, and Dr. E. Grant, President, Dental Alumni Association.

Dr. Smith observed that all present were paying tribute to the new dean and urged loyal and enthusiastic support on his behalf. "A dean can never succeed," he said, "unless the profession will support him. We promise to support his programme to build a finer school."

Dr. Arnold D. Mason, commenting on the magnitude of the gathering, declared, "This send-off will give Dean Ellis the courage to do those things that are in his mind but which he would not think of doing without such support from the dental profession."

In response to the toast in his honour, Dr. Ellis stated that he was following a series of outstanding deans who had built up a great profession and he felt that the honour was a tribute, not so much for himself, but to the office which he now held. "You do not yet know where I will lead you," he said, "Thus this honour you offer me is probably a little early."

Early life on a farm in Australia, he said, and attendance at a small country schoolhouse where eight grades were taught by one teacher, had done much to foster in him a sense of responsibility: while the training given him by his father in mastering details had been invaluable in qualifying him for his present position. He arrived in Canada bringing with him among his possessions a copy of *The Friendly Road* by David Grayson, a title which had proved prophetic and symbolic of the course of his career in Canada.

Discussing the duties of a dean, Dr. Ellis stated that, while the office was chiefly one of administration, it called especially for leadership in education and the necessity of looking far ahead for things to come. It was a position from which higher morale must emanate, and from which counsel and advice must be at all times readily available to students, staff and practitioners alike.

"It is the desire of every member of the Faculty," he concluded, "to keep you thoroughly informed at all times of our problems and our progress. Success will depend on a loyal staff and an enlightened alumni."

As the meeting was about to adjourn, Dr. Ellis was presented with a small volume in which the names of all the guests were inscribed.

Winnipeg Branch Dinner

Attended by His Honour, The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and Mrs. McWilliams, both University of Toronto graduates, and by the Premier of the Province, a meeting of the Winnipeg Branch of the Alumni Federation took place on November 17th at the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg. Dinner was served in the Jade Room which was filled to capacity by the 150 guests.

Mr. H. W. Manning, President of the Branch, was chairman of the meeting. Head table guests included: His Honour The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McWilliams, Dean J. A. MacFarlane, Premier and Mrs. Carson, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Trueman, Dr. and Mrs. Fred McGuinness, Dr. Norman A. M. Mackenzie, Dr. and Mrs. William C. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Manning. Greetings from President Sidney Smith and Dr. John A. Bothwell were read and warmly received.

Dean J. A. MacFarlane of the Faculty of Medicine spoke to the gathering on the problems confronting the University of Toronto at the present time. Referring to the constant pressure to which the University is subjected to

establish new degrees with minimum standards, he said that Canada was now old enough to set up and maintain adequate educational standards in line with its direct heritage of British and European institutions.

He spoke of the Graduate School with its unprecedented enrolment of 1,200 students, and of the new three-year course in ophthalmology, which he believed to be the first of its kind in Canada.

Dean MacFarlane was introduced by Mr. Manning and thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor.

New York Meeting

The Hall of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History formed a setting of unusual interest and charm

for the Annual Dinner of the New York Club of the Alumni Federation on the evening of November 18th. Remarkable, too, were the decorations. Through the courtesy of the Museum, every table was centred with an individual sculpture representing one of the Aesop Fables, which had been fashioned by one of the Museum staff.

The seventy guests assembled in the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Hall at 6.30 p.m., where cocktails were served and friends were greeted. At 7.15 the doors of the Hall of Birds were thrown open and the party moved into the Whitney Hall for dinner. The Whitney Memorial Hall is a newly furnished room in the Whitney wing of the Museum, where the exhibits consist chiefly of birds. At the head table



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were seated: Dr. Robert Lowrie, Vice-President; Dr. Edward Johnson, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera; Mrs. William R. Spittal; Hugh D. Scully, Canadian Consul General; William R. Spittal, President of the New York Club; Mrs. Hugh D. Scully; Rev. Hugh Dickinson, Vice-President of the Club, and Rex Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Following an Invocation by the Rev. Hugh Dickinson, the party enjoyed a turkey dinner, after which a toast was proposed by the Club President to the President of the United States and His Majesty The King. After a few words of welcome and some brief remarks in general by Mr. Spittal, during which he extended thanks in particular to the Museum, Mr. Johnson and Dr. Curran, one of the Club's Vice-Presidents, for their cooperation in making the facilities of the Museum available to the Club, the Chairman called upon Mr. Scully to address the meeting. Mr. Scully gave a very fine talk on the subject of a liberal education, which was followed with keen interest.

Following Mr. Scully's address the meeting was divided into two parts for a trip behind the scenes of the Museum. While one part went on a tour under Mr. Johnson's guidance, the other saw four short films under the general title of "Ordeal by Ice," a release by the Film Board of Canada, which depicted the training of Canadian troops on the Columbia ice chain in temperatures ranging around fifty degrees below zero. Later a second tour was taken and a second showing of the films made.

The meeting adjourned shortly before eleven o'clock. Those who attended were in agreement that although the crowd was not the largest on record, the meeting was one of the most enjoyable to have taken place.

Miss McGregor Retires

In 1914, an experiment in the training of social workers was undertaken at the University of Toronto. A year later a certain young woman decided to become a trained social worker, and upon graduation took a position in the Department of Social Work, University of Toronto, where she remained until the end of October, 1947. This was a very important decision, because that young woman was Agnes C. McGregor, and the result of her decision has had far-reaching effects upon the lives of many people.

Agnes McGregor was a pioneer in social work and for many years has devoted herself to its advancement. She has taken the ideals and turned them into ideas, which were later passed on to benefit the community. To her outstanding ability is due in large measure the success of the Department of Social Work.

Many of the graduates are unfamiliar with the early history of the Department. It was first started in a fine old Toronto home where the first students gathered with high hopes and aims. It is owing to the ability and vision of Miss McGregor that this small beginning developed slowly but surely until it became the School of Social Work which now holds an honoured place among the departments of the University. All through the changes



Miss Agnes McGregor

and developments Miss McGregor has been the one who has held high the torch and passed it on from one director to the other, down through the years.

Miss McGregor came to her task well qualified. She was brought up in the manse, the daughter of fine parents. In her childhood she learned the lessons of self-sacrifice and responsibility to mankind, which have been demonstrated throughout her whole career. Now she is laying aside the heavy duties of Assistant Director and Associate Professor. The graduates of the Department of Social Work hope that her playtime will be happy and full of pleasant memories.

EFFIE CHESNUT

Alumni Honour Miss McGregor

For the purpose of honouring Miss Agnes McGregor and extending good wishes to her, the alumni of the School of Social Work arranged a meeting at Wymilwood on November 27th. In her reminiscences of the School, Miss McGregor traced its development from the beginning in 1914 at 8 Queen's Park with 12 full-time and 281 part-time students, through its move to 45 St. George Street and later to its present quarters on Bloor Street. She spoke of the paintings of the Group of Seven with which the walls of the first rooms were hung and the poetry reading with Professor Dale as typical of the tradition of culture as well as professional training on which the School was founded. She mentioned the contribution made by students and alumni to the community in such things as the Bruce Housing Survey and the former Child Welfare Council. Behind the School lay a philosophy of community service which must be the basis of all professional social work.

Miss Freda Held, '20 SW, on behalf of the alumni, presented Miss McGregor with Canadian bonds to the value of \$800, suggesting that she should use it to follow some of the interests which had been sacrificed by her in her devotion to the School.

Mr. Gordon Aldridge, '39 SW, the President, conducted the business meeting in which it was decided to resume the Alumni Scholarship and to inquire into the possibility of securing representation of the Social Work alumni on the Senate of the University.

Among those present representing the earlier years of the School were Miss K. Anderson, Secretary of the School 1919-28; Mrs. Ethel Parker, '15 SW; Miss E. C. S. Lovell, '16 SW; Miss E. Chesnut and Miss Margaret Nairn, '17 SW; Miss L. O'Gorman and Miss M. A. Yeigh, '21 SW; Mrs. J. Driscoll, Miss J. McTaggart and Miss Lillian Thomson, '22 SW; Miss P. Laine, Miss Norma Touchburn, Mr. B. Beaumont and Miss H. Robertson, '23 SW.

Alumni Residing in Britain

The suggestion has been made by the McGill Society of Great Britain that their organization be merged in a new body open to all graduates of all Canadian universities. Already the McGill and Dalhousie Societies are planning to amalgamate.

University of Toronto alumni in Great Britain who would be interested in joining this organization are advised to write to Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hemming, O.B.E., M.C., Flat 21, 140 Park Lane, London W.1.

Trinity Convocation

The 61st annual meeting of Convocation was held in the Library on November 19th, with the Chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Page, presiding. The report of the Executive Committee, which showed a substantial increase in membership and revenue, was presented and approved. Representatives were chosen to serve on the Caput and on the Corporation, and the following officers and Executive Committee were re-elected: Chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel John

P. Page; Clerk, Dr. W. A. Kirkwood; Committee, Miss C. C. Sale, Mr. R. A. Kingston, Mr. Stanley Armour and Mr. J. H. C. Riley.

At the close of the business meeting the Right Reverend R. J. Renison, Bishop of Moosonee, delivered an address on Northern Ontario, which was illustrated by a beautiful film supplied by the Ontario Northland Railway. After this the audience was entertained at a reception by the Provost in his house.

Trinity Old Boys' Dance

On November 7th, the Old Boys' Dance, an annual feature before the war, was renewed after an interval of several years. Many graduates of long standing and many from a distance were present. The dance was a very enjoyable gathering, as was the tea on the following day at which the Provost kindly entertained after the Queen's-Varsity football game.

Victoria Armstrong Lectures

During each college session the members and friends of Victoria College enjoy the privilege of hearing lectures which are delivered on the George H. Armstrong Foundation. It is rarely that two series of Armstrong Lectures are held in the same calendar year. The Lectures for 1946-47 were delivered in Convocation Hall last April by Professor Arnold J. Toynbee, on the subject "Russia's Byzantine Background."

To deliver the Armstrong Lectures for the session 1947-48, Victoria College invited one of its own distinguished graduates, Professor Douglas

Bush of Harvard University, a scholar whose name commands the highest respect in both the Old World and the New.

Two years ago Professor Bush published the volume, *English Literature in the Earlier Seventeenth Century*, which he had been invited to contribute to the new Oxford History of English Literature. The period 1600-1660, covered in that volume, may be regarded as his special period. It would be unjust to him, however, to regard him as in any sense a narrow specialist. His other work as a scholar demonstrates his interest in literature as a whole, and his liking for following an inquiry across the centuries.

For his Armstrong Lectures, given in Victoria College Chapel on November 12th and 13th, he selected a general as against a special theme. His subject was "Science and English Poetry." His general theme was the impact of science upon the world view of the poet. The science that we regard as modern shows its influence first of all upon the late Elizabethans. The period involved in Professor Bush's lectures was therefore the last three and a half centuries. He took his first examples from poets like Spenser and Donne, and his last from poets like Aldous Huxley and T. S. Eliot. He attempted to demonstrate that the effect of science upon the poet was to increase his awareness of flux or conflict or defeat in the world that is largely a poet's function to interpret. The lectures were very well attended and stimulated vigorous discussion far beyond the scene of their delivery. If

this writer may venture to express his own appraisal of their peculiar value, he would say this: that Professor Bush remained true to his own exacting standards throughout the discussion of a controversial and confusing subject, and to that extent provided his audience with definite views against which they could clarify and measure their own.

Fall Term at Vic

During the fall term the 2,540 students enrolled in Victoria College were busy at more than their studies. In mid-October the traditional "Bob" (this was the seventy-fifth presentation) was held in the Auditorium of Harbord Collegiate Institute on two successive evenings. This year's Bob was voted a decided improvement over some of its immediate predecessors. In November the Victoria College Dramatic Society presented *The Barretts of Wimpole Street* for three nights in Hart House Theatre. The critics were unanimously complimentary. There were hikes and class parties, and the big Vic Informal was held in Hart House on November 28th. A new departure is the weekly Tea Dance held in the late afternoon in the Victoria College Gym.

In athletics the Vic men won the Senior Interfaculty Track and Field Championship and placed a number of men on the Varsity Track team, which won the intercollegiate meet. The rugby team repeated its triumph of 1946, defeating St. Mike's in the semi-finals and Trinity in the finals to win the Mulock Cup for the second year in succession.

Memorial to U. C. Graduates

University College alumni and alumnae have learned with pleasure of a superb collection of Canadian paintings recently presented to the College by H. S. Southam, '96 T, of Ottawa. They are a fitting memorial to Major Gordon Hamilton Southam, who graduated from University College in 1907 and who was killed in action on October 15th, 1916, while serving with the Canadian Field Artillery.

Twelve of the pictures which line the walls of East Hall are representative originals by Henri Masson, vital young Canadian painter, in whose work Mr. Southam has become deeply interested. The collection is further expanded by paintings by Brandtner, Lawren Harris and Arthur Lismer. Mr. Southam's magnificent gesture was prompted in 1946 when he learned through correspondence with Professor W. J. McAndrew of the latter's efforts since 1937 to acquire for University College a collection of Canadian paintings. Between 1937 and 1947 Professor McAndrew had purchased, through the generosity of student benefactors, pictures by David Milne, John Alfsen, Carl Schaefer, and Emily Carr. The student donors were: Jane Smart of Ottawa, William Wismer, '38, Violet Pettipiece (Mrs. George Mitchell) '39, and Miss Margaret Webster of Toronto.

Last year Mr. Southam wrote to Professor McAndrew expressing his interest in the plan to collect Canadian pictures and announcing that he

would present to University College a group of paintings by Henri Masson. Delivery of the first two Masson paintings was made in the summer of 1947 and a later shipment in the fall. On November 15th Mr. Masson came to Toronto to supervise the hanging of the pictures in East Hall. Special sketches of East Hall had previously been made by Mr. Masson so that harmony of effect would be achieved in the choice and arrangement of the paintings.

It is the desire of Mr. Southam that this collection of paintings may bring to the student body of University College a fuller realization of the rich talents of our Canadian artists and "stimulate amongst the students a lively and discerning interest in Canadian painting." Mr. Southam has also expressed the hope that the critical impulses of the students will be stirred and strengthened by immediate contact with the canvases in East Hall.

Professor McAndrew refers to Mr. Southam's gift as "the most significant contribution of its kind to be made to any Canadian college." University College pays tribute to Mr. Southam for his gracious liberality in making available to the College a treasured collection of Canadian paintings. Principal W. R. Taylor has set up a special Committee on Art under the chairmanship of Professor R. S. Knox to promote further advancement in the field of Art in University College.

KEEPING IN TOUCH

1888

DR. E. A. HARDY, C, Trustee on the Toronto Board of Education, was recently made a life member of the League of the Empire, with which he is serving his eighth term as President.

1895

DR. EDWARD A. WICHER, V, Professor Emeritus of New Testament Interpretation at San Francisco Theological Seminary, is living at 2399 South Court, Palo Alto, Cal.

1899

DR. ROBERT A. PEERS, M, has retired from active practice as Medical Director of the Colfax School for the Tuberculous in California. He was recently appointed by Governor Earl Warren to membership on the Board of Trustees of the DeWitt State Hospital.

1900

DR. HOWARD DITTRICK, M, is President of the Society of Graduates of Canadian Universities in Cleveland, Ohio.

1901

DR. RUFUS H. PARENT, M, of Ottawa, is President of Union St. Joseph, Fraternal Mutual Life Insurance, with a membership of 46,000, and is a Director of the Provincial Bank, Montreal.

1907

DR. T. H. HOGG, S, of Toronto, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Chartered Trust and Executor Co. He acts as consultant to the Dominion Government on various hydraulic matters of an international nature, and also in an advisory capacity to several of the provinces on power problems.

1908

DR. E. C. WILFORD, M, is Professor of Surgery in West China Union University, Chengtu, China.

Tell Us About Yourself

As this magazine is now reaching out to include many more thousands of graduate readers, we extend to you a cordial invitation to send in news of yourself for use in the "Keeping in Touch" columns.

Your classmates like to read about you. We know because many of them have told us so.

Send news to The Editor, The Varsity Graduate, Room 226, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario.

1909

E. R. BIRCHARD, S, has been appointed Vice-President of the National Research Council, Ottawa.

ARTHUR S. McCORDICK, S, Vice-President of the Moloney Electric Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, was elected President of the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers' Association at the recent annual meeting held in Niagara Falls, Ont. He was one of the founders of the Association.

JUDGE M. A. MILLER, V, for the past seven years County Judge for Lambton, has been appointed County Court Judge in the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland. He is now living in Cobourg.

1910

JUDGE G. W. MORLEY, T, '16 L, of Owen Sound, was named Chancellor of the Anglican Synod of Ontario which met at Brantford early in November.

1911

S. E. FLOOK, S, has been elected Chairman of the Lakehead Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada. He is City Engineer of Port Arthur.

1912

DR. F. J. ALCOCK, C, former senior geologist in the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, has been made Chief Curator of the National Museum in Ottawa.

R. STEWART CLARK, K.C., C, City Solicitor of Guelph since 1934, has been named County Court Judge in Wellington County, replacing Judge R. L. McKinnon, '95 C, retired. A graduate of Osgoode Hall, Judge Clark served for ten years on the Ontario Parole Board.

HARRY C. MARTIN, C, is now Technical Director of The Carborundum Co., whose main office and factory are located at Niagara Falls, N.Y., with branch factories at Perth Amboy, N.J.; Vancouver, B.C.; Washington, D.C.; Niagara Falls, Ont.; Shawinigan Falls, Que.; Manchester, Eng., and Dusseldorf, Germany.

1913

Marriage

NORMAN C. MILLMAN, S, to Dorothy Wilson, in Oshawa, on October 3.

1914

C. H. R. FULLER, S, Business Administrator of the Toronto Board of Education, was elected President of the Association of School Business Officials at the recent meeting in Grand Rapids, Mich., which was attended by more than 1,000 delegates from Canada and the United States. He is the first Canadian to be chosen to head the association.

B. NAPIER SIMPSON, S, was recently appointed General Manager of the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association.

1915

ANDREW THOMSON, C, Controller of the Canadian Meteorological Division of the Department of Transport, has been elected to the executive council of the International Meteorological Organization, the first Canadian to be thus honoured. He has also been chosen as a member of the International Meteorological Committee.

J. MacINTOSH TUTT, V, of Brantford, is the new President of the Ontario Hospital Association.

1916

DR. ALFRED WHITEHEAD, Mus, noted choral director and composer, is now Dean of the Conservatory of Music at Mount Allison University.

1917

DUNCAN McCUAIG, K.C., C, has been named County Court Judge in Elgin County. He has been practising in Barrie since he was called to the Bar in 1920. He also served four terms as Mayor of Barrie and was Liberal M.P. for Simcoe North 1935-45.

N. W. REYNOLDS, V, is Vice-Principal and head of the Mathematics Department at North Toronto Collegiate.

1918

DR. I. H. ERB, M, on June 30 resigned his position as pathologist to the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, a post he had held for over 28 years.

1921

REV. G. E. BOTT, D.D., V, United Church of Canada missionary to Japan and first to return to that country after the war, paid a brief visit to Toronto in October. He is Director of Church World Service and one of the Directors of Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia.

1922

DR. VICTORIA CHEUNG, M, is home on furlough from China. Her address is 214 St. George St., Toronto.

REV. MINTON JOHNSTON, C, has accepted the pastorate of Danforth Baptist Church, Toronto. He served for five years in the Second World War as a Chaplain in the RCAF.

Abbreviations

C—University College; V—Victoria College; T—Trinity College; St M—St. Michael's College; S—Applied Science and Engineering; M—Medicine; D—Dentistry; SW—Social Work; P—Pharmacy; OT—Occupational Therapy; N—Nursing; HS—Household Science; TC—Teachers' Course; F—Forestry; Ag—Agriculture; Mus—Music; DN—Dental Nursing; P.Th.—Physiotherapy; PHE—Physical and Health Education; GS—Graduate Studies; LS—Library Science; Ed—Ontario College of Education; L—Law.

1923

FRED BARTLETT, V, former Ontario Director of Physical and Health Education, is now head of the new Department of Physical and Health Education at Queen's University. He was Director of Physical Education for Toronto Schools for some years prior to his Ontario appointment.

A. GORDON BURNS, V, Manager of the University Press, has been re-elected President of the Toronto Graphic Arts Association.

DR. SARAH COOK, M, is home on furlough from India. She is staying with her sister, Mrs. Thring, 14 Glencastle Rd., Toronto 12.

W. FRANK JONES, Ag, of Toronto, was elected Vice-President of the Dairy Industries Society, International, at its annual convention in Miami Beach, Florida.

DR. ALBERT J. ROBINSON, M, of Hartford, Conn., was recently elected President of the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors of America.

1925

A. L. A. RICHARDSON, C(Com), was appointed Chairman of the Management Committee of the Granite Club, Toronto, at the November meeting of the Directors.

1927

DR. DOUGLAS NOBLE, M, is engaged in the private practice of psychiatry at 1907 Eye St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

H. G. SOWARD, V, was elected Honorary Lay Secretary of the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto at the annual meeting in June. In July he was appointed Secretary of the Chartered Trust and Executor Co., Toronto.

1928

HENRY GASSARD, C(Com), member of the teaching staff and Director of Placement at Northern Vocational School, Toronto, has received the appointment of Director of Education for the Investment Dealers' Association of Canada.

1929

EUGENIE STUART, N, graduate of Northwestern University, Chicago, where she received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Hospital Administration, has been appointed to the staff of McGill University. She graduated from the School of Nurses, Toronto General Hospital, and is a former Superintendent of Oshawa General Hospital.

1930

DR. L. W. C. STURGEON, M, '45 DPH, is now Medical Officer of Health and Director of the Welland and District Health Unit, with headquarters at 120 King St., Welland, Ont.

DR. J. J. TALMAN, GS, has been appointed Librarian of the University of Western Ontario. He is a Past President of the Ontario Historical Society and of the Ontario Library Society.

1931

ANDREW J. ELDER, C(Com), of Toronto, has been awarded membership in the Million Dollar Round Table of the London Life Insurance Company. Mr. Elder has had five years' head office actuarial experience. A Chartered Life Underwriter and an authority on estate planning, he has attained the presidency of the Leading Producers Club of the company five times.

1932

The appointment of JOAN KEAGEY, C, '34 SW, has been announced as Supervisor of Welfare Services for Ontario at the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. From 1943-46 Miss Keagey was District Secretary of the St. Clair-York Township District of the Neighbourhood Workers' Association, and last year she attended the School of Social Service Administration in Chicago, obtaining her M.A. degree.

1933

HAROLD JACKSON, C(Com), Advertising Manager of the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited, Windsor, was chosen as President of the Association of Canadian Advertisers at the recent annual meeting held in Toronto.

STEWART SUTTON, SW, has recently become Executive Director of the Children's Aid Society of Toronto. During the war, in which he was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the RCAMC, he organized and was in charge of the Directorate of Social Science for the Canadian Army. For a time after graduating he was a resident of Hull House, Chicago Settlement, where he did field work for the Institute of Juvenile Research. Later he held the position of Superintendent of the Frontenac County Children's Aid Society in Kingston.

1934

DR. W. G. ANDERSON, M, '28 C, has been back in Canada on furlough after nine years in the Far East, including war service in the Indian Army. He expects to return to The United Church of Canada Mission Hospital at Ratlam, Central India, early in 1948. His Toronto address is 35 Glebe Rd. West.

DR. H. G. M. AYRE, D, has recently entered into association with a professional group in Fort Frances, Ont., presenting a complete health service to the people of the town and District of Rainy River. One of his associates is DR. W. G. BOYLE, '28 M.

1935

CHARLES REID GALLOW, C, of Toronto, has been named Assistant Trade Commissioner at Bombay. Mr. Gallow's first assignment abroad after his appointment in 1945 was the reopening of the office at Hong Kong.

STEWART MARR, P, of London, Ont., has received the appointment of Manager of the St. Thomas branch of the Standard Drug Co.

S. ROCKSBOROUGH-SMITH, T, after studying the Borstal system in England, has been made Director of the Borstal Home at Burnaby, B.C., the first institution of its kind in Canada.

1936

REV. T. H. B. SOMERS, M.A., C, Minister of St. James' Presbyterian Church, Charlottetown, P.E.I., was recently elected Moderator of the Maritime Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. He is a graduate of Knox College and of the Union Theological Seminary, New York.

1938

D. M. SMITH, V, was Chairman of the Commercial Teachers Association for the Province of Quebec and organizer of the section for the recent P.A.P.T. convention.

1939

REV. R. C. CREELMAN, GS, of Weston, received the MBE from Viscount Alexander at the October investiture in Convocation Hall. The citation referred to the padre's "bravery under fire".

DEWITT M. DAVIS, TC, of John Ross Robertson School staff, Toronto, has been elected President of the Toronto Public School Masters' Association.

1940

DR. L. M. HAMPSON, M, of Ottawa, was recently elected President of the Canadian Scientific Film Association.

JOHN G. LEVY, C, of Hamilton, former Lieutenant-Commander in the Royal Canadian Navy, has been appointed private secretary to State Secretary Gibson.

DR. BARCLAY McKONE, M, after his discharge from the RCAF in December, 1945, returned to Mountain Sanatorium in Hamilton, Ont., where he is on the medical staff in charge of one of the services. He received an appointment as Medical Officer D.V.A. (T.B.) last January. In June he was appointed Medical Superintendent of the D.V.A. Western Counties Veterans' Lodge, London, Ont., a new tuberculosis rehabilitation centre.

1941

DR. LOUIS S. KRAMER, M, is at present continuing his training in orthopedic surgery in Los Angeles. His address is 638½ Hauser Blvd., Los Angeles 36, Cal.

BRUCE SMITH, V, a graduate of law, is an announcer at the CBC's Toronto studios. He is heard on The Edmund Hockridge Show on Sunday nights, broadcasts news Monday to Friday at 11 p.m. over the CBC Dominion network, and does a quiz show called "Do You Know Your Music?" Before joining CBC he had part-time radio experience while at college and as Programme Director of Radio Hilversum in Holland, providing entertainment for Canadian troops. Mr. Smith was on the editorial staff of *The University of Toronto Monthly* in his last year at college.

B. M. WILLIAMS, C, joined the Canadian Department of External Affairs after his discharge from the Army. He has been in New York for the past year as secretary of the Canadian Delegation to the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission. He also gave service to the General Assembly of September, 1946, and again this year.

1943

DR. BERNARD HERMAN, M, is a resident surgeon at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles, Cal.

REV. G. A. W. LARK, C, Rector of the parish of Shanty Bay, has been appointed Rector of St. Michael's Church in Vancouver. Mr. Lark served overseas as a chaplain in the Second World War.

DR. R. PORCHERON, M, has been doing general practice in the Eastern Townships, Ayer's Cliff and Sherbrooke, following his discharge from the Army in June, 1947. He resides in Ayer's Cliff, Que.

1944

DR. WILLIAM A. DODDS, M, has been practising in Ladner, B.C., during the past year.

PAUL FOX, V, '47 GS, is one of six Canadian students who were awarded scholarships given to Commonwealth students by the British Council. He is now studying Political Science at the London School of Economics.

MARY IMRIE, S(Arch), accompanied a group of Canadian architects to Britain where they made a study of town planning and housing.

ESTHER MACDONALD, C, has been called to the Bar and has joined the firm of her father, W. Ross Macdonald, M.P., Brantford lawyer and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mrs. D. W. W. Mascall (ELIZABETH BLAIR), T, played the part of Emily Bronte in the production of "Wild Decembers" given by the University Alumnae Dramatic Club on November 6th and 7th in Hart House Theatre.

DR. L. N. ROBERTS, M, is doing general and contract practice in a new town, Terrace Bay, Ont., 900 miles northwest of Toronto.

WALTER E. SWAYZE, C, is attending Yale University, where he is taking post-graduate studies leading to the Ph.D. degree.

1945

A. W. COWAN, V, is statistician in the Research and Statistics Branch of the Department of Labour.

REV. RUSSELL T. HALL, GS, Geraldton Minister, was named Moderator-elect of the Presbyterian Synod of Manitoba and North-Western Ontario, at the annual synod sessions held in October at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

DR. G. A. LEWIS, M, has been practising medicine in Earl Grey, Sask., since his retirement from the armed forces in July, 1946.

DR. NORMAN MILNE, M, retired recently from the RCAMC after serving a locum tenens at Malartic, Que., the site of the recent mine disaster, and has opened offices at Long Branch, Ont.

D. H. POWELL, V, who was Student Minister in Stratford from April to September, is now in his third year at Knox College.

1946

JACK BURNETT, Ag, formerly athletic director and teacher at Oshawa Collegiate, has been named Assistant Director of Physical Education at O.A.C.

DR. JOHN C. CALLAGHAN, M, is doing postgraduate work and demonstrating in the Department of Anatomy, University of Toronto. He reports the birth of a baby daughter on April 15, 1947.

ELEANOR MARTIN, OT, is on the occupational therapy staff of Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto.

MARTIN OSTWALD, C, is spending his second year in postgraduate work at the University of Chicago, where he is working on the myth in Greek tragedy under the direction of the Committee on Social Thought. He has been awarded the William Rainey Harper Fellowship for the second time.

G. W. SIMONSON, S, who has been an instrument man in the Ontario Department of Planning and Development in Turnbull's Grove, Ont., is back at the University this year lecturing in Hydraulics.

JUNE LAWFORD, C, is on the staff of the CBC Press and Information Service where her work includes editing the CBC News Features, a weekly publicity release which is distributed to editors across Canada, preparing booklets on educational broadcasts and supplying information on artists and programmes. While a student at the University she was a reporter on the *Varsity*.

1947

JANET BUCK, V, has been appointed psychologist in the Mental Health Department which has been established by the Saskatchewan Government. Since graduating she has been interning in the Kingston General Hospital.

ALISON KEMP, C, who graduated in Political Science and Economics, was awarded the Overseas Scholarship for Canadian Students given by Girton College, University of Cambridge, England, and the British Council. She is now studying in England.

GORDON W. E. SHORTER, S, is a member of the firm of A. E. Shorter and Sons, Hardware, Ottawa.

MARTIN SHUBIK, C, is the newly elected Chairman of the Students' Administrative Council. His undergraduate activities were numerous and varied and included: member and manager of the University College water polo team and a member of the Varsity Blues water polo team; member of the debates committee of Hart House and winner of the Robinette debate in 1946; assistant editor of the *Undergraduate*, writer of the "Cat" for the *Varsity*, and one of the literary editors of *Here and Now*.

EMILY STEWART, N, left recently for a mission hospital in Africa where she will work among lepers.

JOHN VICKERY, V, is a graduate preceptor at Colgate University, Hamilton, N.Y., this year. As such he will devote half of his time to a guidance programme for freshmen and sophomores and half to graduate study.

Paraplegics' Gift to Toronto Doctor

"He's not only our doctor; he's our pal," said one of the paraplegic patients of Dr. Al Jousse, '47 M, Superintendent of Lyndhurst Lodge, Toronto. The occasion, a happy one for all concerned and a complete surprise to Dr. Jousse, was the presentation of an automobile to the doctor by ninety paraplegic veterans of the Second World War. The men had many things to say about his patience, his care, his determination. Perhaps his understanding of their problems springs from the fact that he himself has suffered from polio.

Wins Ceramic Award

Ceramic Art is the unusual field which has been successfully invaded by Mary Florence Satterly, '31 C. In a recent National Ceramic Exhibition held in the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts she won a prize of \$100 for her entry of a coffee pot and six mugs. Of the 1,400 pieces submitted for appraisal, they have been included in a selection of 200 which will go on tour throughout the United States. Miss Satterly, former instructor at the Ontario College of Art who saw overseas service with the RCAF (WD), has studied pottery and sculpture in the United States. She is a daughter of Professor John Satterly of the University Department of Physics.

Chinese is Anglican Church Assistant

Rev. Stephen Wang, '47 GS, or to give him his Chinese name, Wang Shen-Yin, is not the first Chinese minister to serve in the Anglican Church of Canada, but he is one of a very small number. While taking post-graduate studies at the University he is acting as assistant to the Rector of St. John's Church in West Toronto. Upon the completion of his studies he intends to return to China.

Bronze Bust Unveiled

Surrounded by prominent jurists of England, the United States and Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman Poore Duff, '87 C, '89 L, was honoured recently by the Canadian Bar Association when a bronze bust of the distinguished former Chief Justice was unveiled in the Great Hall of the Supreme Court Building, Ottawa. The 82-year-old graduate of University College, who for almost 40 years was Justice and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, was present to hear laudatory addresses by Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilesley, Minister of Justice, and Chief Justice Thibaudeau Rinfret, and the congratulations of Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Sir Lyman is a member of the judicial committee of the Privy Council on which he has had a seat since 1919.

Others present at the ceremony were: Lord Jowitt, Lord Chancellor of England; Sir Norman Birkett, Judge of the King's Bench Division, High Court of England; and Carl B. Rix, President of the American Bar Association.

Forty Years' Service Acclaimed

Six hundred members of St. David's Anglican Church, Toronto, paid tribute to Canon H. A. Bracken, '06 T, '08 GS, upon his completion of 40 years' service as their Rector, at a special anniversary celebration. As a testimonial of their appreciation a cheque for \$1,000 was presented to him. A second gift, a book bearing the signature of members of St. David's, both past and present, is in the course of compilation. Among the many clergymen present to do him honour was his son, Rev. Newman Bracken, '39 T, of Leaside, Toronto.

Mexican Medal to Scout Leader

In recognition of his distinguished service to the Boy Scout Movement, Dr. John A. Stiles, '07 S, retired Chief Executive Scout Commissioner of Canada, received a unique honour at the National Training Conference of the Boy Scouts of America, meeting in Bloomington, Indiana. In the presence of 2,500 delegates, Sr. Juan Laine, President of the Boy Scouts Association of Mexico, presented to Dr. Stiles a medal bearing the name "La Union de las Americas por el Escultiamo," which was created to reward inter-American Scout services. Made of silver, it was fashioned by a silversmith in Puebla, Mexico, who is also a Scout.

Interne to Hospital Superintendent in Ten Years

From interne to General Superintendent in ten years describes briefly the rapid rise of Dr. John B. Neilson, '37 M, in his chosen career of medicine. Entering the Hamilton General Hospital as interne shortly after graduating, he soon became Senior Interne, and in 1940, Assistant Medical Superintendent. Then followed four years' service in the RCAMC overseas, after which he resumed his position on the hospital staff. Early in 1947 he was named Acting Superintendent during the absence of his chief on sick leave. At the age of 36 he now becomes Superintendent of City Hospitals in Hamilton, Ontario.

Prominent Industrialist

High in a list of the ten most prominent businessmen in Canada published a few weeks ago in the daily press stood the name of Harvey Reginald Mac-Millan, C.B.E., '06 Ag, Pacific Coast lumberman. He has been referred to as the most influential businessman on Canada's Pacific coast, the owner of ships carrying lumber to many countries. His interests, however, extend to various other industries and financial institutions including the International Nickel Co., Shawinigan Lake Lumber Co., London and Western Trusts Co., Argus Corporation, Dominion Tar and Chemical Co. During the war he was chairman of the Wartime Requirements Board and head of the Wartime Merchant Shipping.

Physician Parachutist

Said to be the only medical officer to a paratroop division in Canada, Capt. Ross Willoughby, '46 M, was the physician in a party of four who jumped into the Arctic wastelands of Moffat Inlet to bring aid to Canon John H. Turner, seriously wounded by an accidental gun discharge. Capt. Willoughby is Army Medical Officer of the Paratroop Division at the joint Air School at Rivers, Manitoba. Last March he married Lieut. Helen Turnbull, dietitian at Camp Shilo, Manitoba, where he took his parachute training.

Return to Africa

About to realize a lifelong ambition to return to Africa after spending his boyhood there, Rev. Harold T. H. Steed, '43 Ag, '47 Em, and his wife were commissioned recently in Carman Memorial United Church, Toronto, as missionaries to West Africa. As a token of their good wishes, the congregation presented a cheque for \$1,000 to the young minister and his wife. After graduating in Agriculture from O.A.C. Mr. Steed served on a western mission field and in 1942 joined the Canadian Armoured Corps. During his last year at Emmanuel College he was student-pastor at Troy, Ontario. The Steeds have two little daughters and they will accompany their parents to Africa. There are three ministers in the Steed family: Rev. Harold Steed, Rev. R. A. Steed, of Ayr, Ontario, and their father, Rev. J. A. Steed, of Carman Memorial United Church, who with his wife and two sons spent eleven years in Angola, Africa.

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THE VARSITY GRADUATE

(INCORPORATING THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY)

Published by the University of Toronto with the co-operation of the Alumni Federation. Printed by the University of Toronto Press. Address correspondence to The Editor, Room 226, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario.

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Front Cover

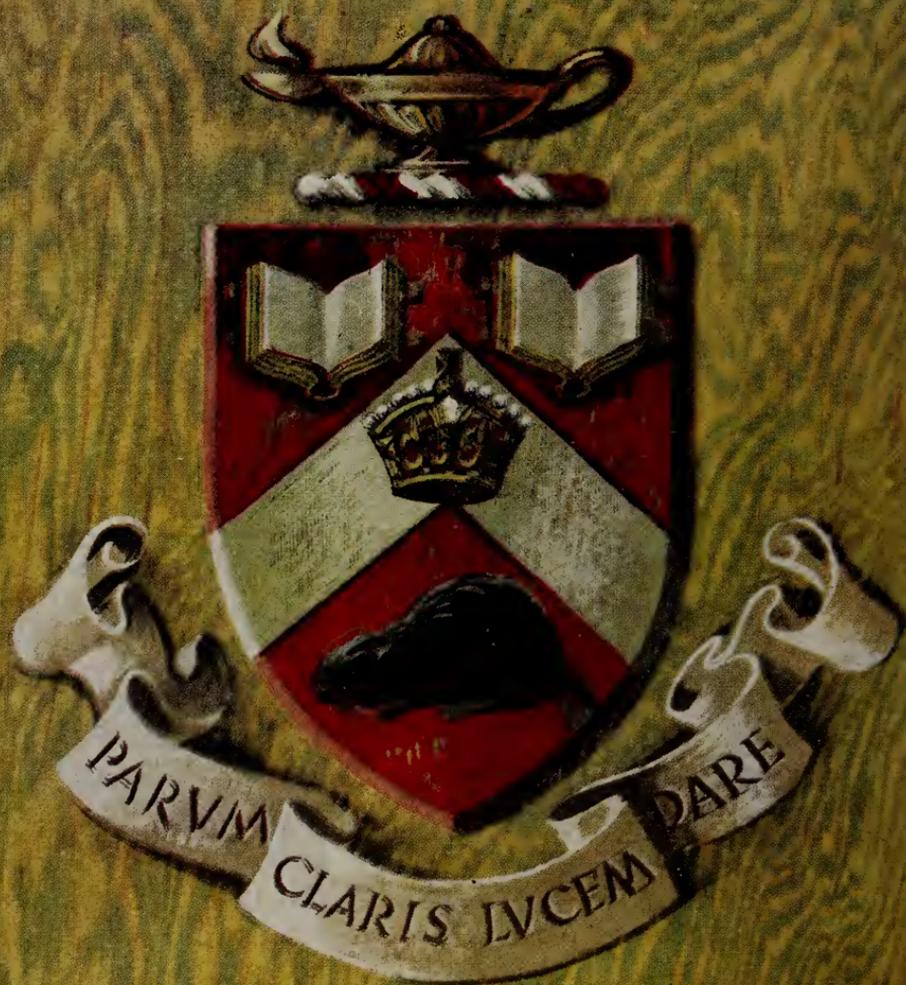
Art Director Eric Aldwinckle chose Architecture as his subject for the first *Varsity Graduate* cover.

Aldwinckle sees Architecture of today breaking its attachment to the ancient form. While still admiring its beauty he feels the modern architect is nearly independent of this tradition, concerning himself with serving completely different functions with new media: concrete, brick, wood, glass, plastics and metals; making special explorations and giving a new character to Architecture which will be the "tradition" of tomorrow.

Said Aldwinckle: "My own 'architectural' problem was to make a small two-dimensional cover appear as a large three-dimensional space containing these thoughts. I finished with birds, for they not only emphasize the size and space of my design but seem to symbolize the flight of freedom of the modern architect's exploration in space."

Eric Aldwinckle was an Official War Artist and attached to the Royal Canadian Air Force overseas and was Director of the New School of Design the year of its commencement—1945-6—at the Ontario College of Art.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE



GULES upon a chevron ARGENT between two open BOOKS
IN CHIEF and a BEAVER IN BASE ALL PROPER, THE ROYAL
AND IMPERIAL CROWN ALSO PROPER AND FOR THE CREST
ON A WREATH OF THE COLOURS AN ANTIQUE LAMP OR

VARSIY GRADUATE



APRIL, 1948



Editorial

In his annual President's Report to the Senate and the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto, Dr. Sidney E. Smith writes:

"As one looks at the world of today and sees everywhere stresses and strains, unrest and turmoil, there is a temptation to succumb to a feeling of frustration with respect to planning for the future of a university. It is appalling, as we recall the high hopes we had when the Axis powers were defeated, to hear again the threat of war. We have cause to wonder whether mankind has the capacity for its own salvation. And then, as we think of the power of education for good ends as illustrated in the history of British peoples and of the United States, and even of its power for evil purposes as used by Hitler and Mussolini during the few years of their ascendancy, we are encouraged to gird ourselves anew for our tasks. What are those tasks? To enable people to learn the lessons of history so that its tragedies will not be repeated. To enable people to establish within themselves courts of free inquiry in which prejudice and cant, suspicion and hatred may be allayed in the light of truth. To fire youth with a mission, and indeed a passion, to strive for the establishment of order and decency within their nations and among all nations. With their appreciation of the moral imperatives of our existence and their realization that tradition and progress are not incompatible, our youth are our hope. May they apprehend better than their elders that our sorry plight is not due to man's machines but rather to man's morals. Herein is the task of education. Herein is the main challenge to universities."

The President's Report is a 90,000-word record of the University's achievements of the previous year and plans for the immediate future. This year the Report was front page news; it remains the basis for widespread and spirited discussion. Attention given to it by the press and the public reflects a growing awareness of the University of Toronto's position of leadership in the Canadian community. And it points up the present and potential role of Education in a world racing the clock for the key to salvation. Some of the Report's salient features may be found in the summary which begins on Page 27.

Mentioning visits to alumni organizations, Dr. Smith reports they afforded him an opportunity to gauge the interest and loyalty of the graduates who now number more than 43,000. "They are anxious to learn of the development and plans of the University," he writes. "In her graduates . . . the University has a source of support that can be drawn upon when the needs of the institution are made known to them. Plans in hand at the present moment should enable the Alumni Federation to play an even more important role in advancing the best interests of the University. More can be done in making it abundantly clear to the graduates that they are still members of the University and that their interest and advice are needed and wanted".

\$13,000,000

FOR VARSITY

Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Chancellor of the University of Toronto, and Norman C. Urquhart, a member of the Board of Governors, will serve as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of a committee which is to launch a financial campaign on behalf of the University in May. In a statement announcing the campaign, Dr. Sidney E. Smith, President of the University, said the committee is made up of all the members of the Board of Governors, representatives of the Senate, the University staff, graduates, and the Students' Administrative Council.

Dr. Smith's statement continued: "Dependent now, as in the past, on both private endowments and government grants the University seeks to raise Thirteen Million by this appeal. The Ontario Government is already pledged to contribute Seven Million toward the development programme, which means that less than half must be obtained by private contributions. "The buildings which the University requires all have a functional place in the education of the whole student body. Many of these buildings have

been urgently needed for a long time. Notwithstanding the contribution which the Government is to make, they can be acquired now only by the success of the appeal throughout Canada. During the period from the first World War to the present, the University has received over \$12,500,000 through private contributions."

In this year's annual report Dr. Smith wrote:

In addition to a new heating plant which is a *sine qua non* for further expansion, a new School of Nursing for which funds have been provided, and sorely needed accommodation and equipment for training in chemistry, physics and engineering, the University needs:

1. *A Men's Residence for University College.* This is essential to the welfare of University College, and indeed of the University. To maintain its position as the central Arts college, it must provide residential accommodation for students who reside outside the metropolitan area of Toronto.

2. *An addition to the University Library.* The inadequacy of the present library facilities of the University of Toronto cannot be gainsaid.
3. *Institute of Physiology.* The University of Toronto, particularly by reason of the discovery of insulin and the outstanding work of the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, has a high reputation in the field of medical research. Additional facilities for investigation in that field are necessary even for the maintenance of the University's position in this regard. If steps are not taken to increase these facilities, it will be difficult to retain on, and attract to, the medical staff of the University highly qualified investigators.
4. *An extension to the present Dental Building or a new Dental Building.* Having in mind the large enrolment in the Faculty of Dentistry, and to the end that this Faculty may engage to a much greater degree in research, it will be necessary to provide additional accommodation for it.
5. *An Arts Building.* The erection of the Wallberg Memorial Building will make Baldwin House, now occupied by the Department of History, much less satisfactory for classroom use. The erection of the Men's Residence of University College on St. George Street will necessitate the demolition of buildings occupied by the Department of Psychology. University College now has in its building University departments in Mathematics, Italian and Spanish, Philosophy and Fine Art. With the growth of University College this space will be needed by its departments. It is to be contemplated that the social sciences now in the old McMaster Building will remain there for, at least, the present generation. The new Arts Building should be erected as close as possible to the old McMaster Building. In such an Arts Building provision could be made for a wing to accommodate the Graduate School.
6. *A women's building.* There is no general University building for women students, yet the number of women registered in faculties and schools as distinguished from colleges is large and is still growing. The facilities for athletics and physical training for non-college women are in the main to be found only in the small gymnasium and the swimming pool of the Household Science Building. The men students have their Hart House. The women students have no place for extra-curricular activities, which are not negligible, to say the least, in a university education. The women members of the teaching staffs of the faculties and schools have no common meeting place.
7. *Improvement of the facilities for athletics and physical education of men students.* The athletic facilities of Hart House will not be sufficient for an anticipated registration of at least 6,000 men in 1950.
8. *A University memorial for men and women who died on active service in World War II.* It is suggested that this memorial could be best provided by increasing the number of bells in the Carillon and by erecting another *loggia* in which the names of those who fell could be inscribed.

UC's

EXHILARATING

80's



by John S. MacLean, B.A. (1887)

As I walked through Queen's Park to attend the annual reunion dinner of the University College Alumni Association in the stately Great Hall of Hart House I noted the beautiful and, no doubt, commodious residences erected by religious denominations. I could not help regretting, once more, the fate of the old Residence in the west wing of University College. There I spent four agreeable and companionable terms, 1883 to 1887.

A recent University College bulletin has a beautiful illustration of the old Residence taken from the quadrangle and showing the corridor leading to the dining room at the end, with the adjacent rooms lighted up and entitled "The Cloisters". The official title may surprise old timers who however will not object. But when will University College have a residence worthy of its fame?

When I arrived from Ottawa one fine morning in October, 1883, I was met by Thompson, the steward, who showed me the room which had been allotted to me. It was in the second house at the top of the first stair. When I entered I noticed a peculiar smell which did not lessen even when he opened the window looking over a beautiful lawn back of St. George Street. I remarked that of course the room would be cleaned. "It is cleaned, Sorr," replied Thompson in his rich Irish brogue. As far as I know it never was cleaned.

The bathroom was down in the basement but a dim gas light showed that it was quite unfit for use. It was probably placed there in 1859 when the main building was completed but the lining had peeled off and it was both dirty and dangerous. I soon learned from the other residents that the engineer of the power plant in the quad-

rangle had placed a couple of good tubs on the floor. There we went with our towel and soap and, having given the engineer a *douceur*, we had a comfortable bath in warm water supplied at expense of the College.

The halls of Residence were heated slightly by steam but this was not enough for the individual rooms in cold weather. Each of them had a large open fireplace with a box for coal at one side, for which we were charged extra. The rooms were lighted by a large coal oil lamp placed on a substantial table in the centre. Notwithstanding these inconveniences, which would be considered intolerable these days, we in Residence, numbering I think 38, continued to enjoy life there. But there was one trouble in the second house where I first roomed. On the floor above me was a student named James W. Morrice from Montreal who played the flute at most unreasonable hours. We freshmen did not dare to complain because he was a senior. Little did we imagine that he would become one of the most distinguished painters in France where he lived for many years.

I had been pretty well prepared for the first year in both classics and mathematics at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute. I was fortunate in having for two years as teacher in mathematics a young graduate of the University named W. J. Loudon. We met accidentally on the street down town a few months ago and I was pleased to note that he still retained the slightly florid complexion of his youth. But many other subjects at the college were new to me and I started on a tour of investigation.

Sir Daniel Wilson, who was appointed Professor of History and English Literature in 1853, had a great reputation in Edinburgh as an archaeologist and antiquarian and had written much on prehistoric man and Caliban, the missing link. He was also the author of a volume of poems "Spring Wild Flowers" of which there is a copy in the University Library. But his health was frail, his lectures failed to interest me, probably because of my lack of appreciation of the language, and about all that I recall is his expression "Hence accordingly". Professor Ramsay Wright was a charming man personally but his subject, Botany, also failed to interest me. After a few more classroom visits I crossed the lawn to the old red brick building called the School of Practical Science.

There I became infatuated with Chemistry. A few years earlier Mendeleev, the Russian physicist, had announced his method of classifying the elements by their atomic weights. Some probable combinations were missing but these elements were found later. The more modern system of classifying elements by their atomic numbers was announced in 1914 by the English physicist, Moseley, who was killed in the first World War. If I had continued I might have become mixed up with atomic bombs. But I found a more serious objection to that course. It called for lectures and laboratory work in the afternoon. Although a freshman I had been placed on the Varsity rugby football team. I was on it four years and captain of it three years. Looking through the curriculum I found that the only course which did not interfere with football was Mental and



John S. MacLean, author of "U.C.'s Exhilarating Eighties" is in the centre of this photograph of Varsity's 1885 rugby football team. He is just left of man holding trophy. In the back row, third from the right, is John H. Moss in whose memory the John H. Moss Memorial scholarships are awarded annually. An article telling what has happened to some of the winners of this prize begins on Page 17. Front row, from left: E. C. Senkler, H. J. Senkler, A. G. Smith. Middle row: A. Elliott, H. B. Bruce, MacLean, H. B. Cronyn, W. P. Mustard, H. MacLaren, C. Marani. Back row: F. M. Robertson, D. Ferguson, W. B. Nesbitt, Moss, E. Bayly, G. Richardson.

Moral Philosophy and that was what I took.

The first match in which I recall taking part was against the Toronto Football Club. When it was over we invited some of the city stalwarts like Hume Blake, Wolf Thomas, A. H. Campbell, "Duke" Collins, Donald M. Robertson and others to one of the Residence rooms where we refreshed ourselves

with Bass' ale. In those days we played all our matches on the open lawn in front of the main building. There were no gate receipts. Consequently when we went to McGill, Ottawa College and other places out of town those who could afford it contributed to the expenses of the less fortunate. Our costume was merely a common blue jersey, with canvas knickerbockers and long

stockings. We were indeed a happy "band of brothers" without the armour of an Agincourt.

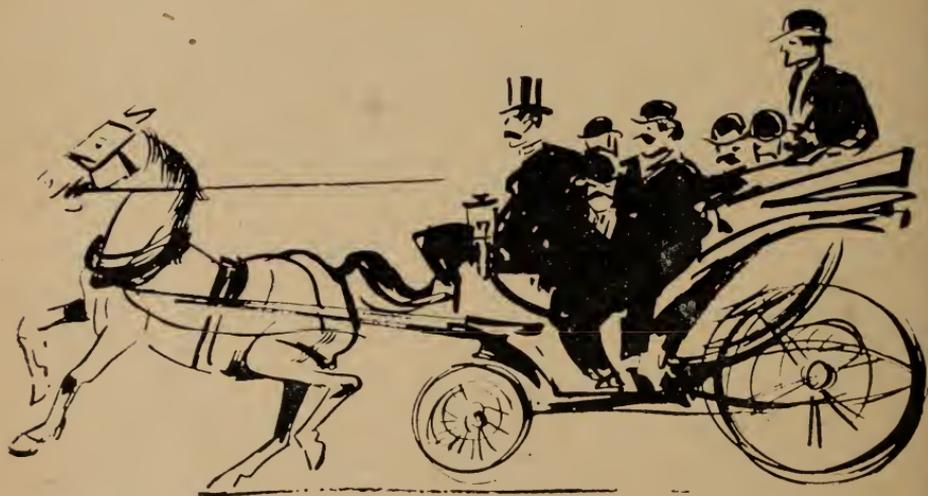
There was a notable difference in the rules from those of the present day. All members of a team played for a full hour and a half. The only exception was that one substitute was allowed if a player was really hurt during the first half. In the many matches in which I took part over a period of four years I can recall only one instance of a player being sufficiently injured to retire. Survivors of those days must be amazed at the number of "softies" who drop out of the modern game after a short time in play.

In my second year the lecture rooms were thrown open to women for the first time in the history of the College. Among those who attended were two daughters of George Brown, proprietor of The Globe newspaper, Miss Balmer afterward a distinguished high school teacher, Miss Madge Robertson of Col-

lingwood who later became interested in the Women's Institutes of Ontario and was instrumental in establishing them in Great Britain. They and others whom I cannot recall were ladies and always conducted themselves as such. I wonder what they would think of the antics of the present college girl students at rugby football matches on the Varsity grounds.

Those living in the Residence, comparatively few in number, took an active part in all College affairs. I never could understand the antagonism shown by so many students boarding in different parts of the city, and known as Outsiders. This hostility was not shared by those in the other residences nor by many others at home in the city whose sympathies were with the Residence Insiders. It came to a climax in my third year and was centred on the elections for the Literary Society held in Moss Hall.

We, living together in the Residence,



were obviously in a better position to organise for the coming conflict of ideas between Insiders and Outsiders. We bought a few kegs of beer from Copland's brewery at the corner of University Avenue and what is now called Dundas Street. These were set up in a Residence room of the second house on the ground floor, occupied by a freshman who kindly vacated for the evening. We also hired a one-horse hack to collect voters, both friendly and indifferent, living in distant parts of the city. That beer served a useful purpose as the voting went on until nearly daylight. The efforts of the Insiders resulted in the election of our candidate as president of the "Lit".

For the reason mentioned above I chose the course called Mental and Moral Philosophy and I have never regretted it. The course was really based on the old Scottish Humanities but included also constitutional history, logic and political economy. There was only one lecturer at that time, Rev. George Paxton Young, who confined himself chiefly to Philosophy and that in the mornings. One of the more modern books to which he referred was T. H. Green's Prolegomena to Ethics. Most of the other subjects we had to read up for ourselves. Professor Young was one of the ablest men we ever had at the College. He had been a Presbyterian minister in Scotland but I was told that he had some difficulty in reconciling the freedom of the will with the doctrine of predestination which a footnote to the larger Westminster Catechism warns is to be handled with great care.

In my fourth year I kept up my interest



in football and also my exercise in the totally inadequate gymnasium of Moss Hall. An incident which I had completely forgotten is recalled by T. A. Reed in his copious and handsome book, *The Blue and White*. In a letter to *The Varsity* of December 4, 1886, I submitted a draft constitution for an Athletic Association which would bind the students closer together and foster sport around the University. Little could we of that day imagine the magnificent accommodation provided many years later through the generosity of the Massey Foundation!

Having taken the course which I did it was with peculiar satisfaction that I noted the emphasis placed on the Humanities in university education by the Right Honourable Vincent Massey in his inaugural address as Chancellor. Forty years ago President Eliot of Harvard conceived the idea of elective courses by which special attention was given to the students in the various branches of science, with corresponding neglect of what was usually con-

sidered a university education. Harvard's bad example was followed widely in the United States. The result was a great crop of experts in various sciences who, no doubt, became leading citizens of the communities in which they settled. But how can a democracy be governed efficiently by citizens who have not the slightest idea of civil government?

President Conant of Harvard has recognised that weakness and is now trying

to introduce some measure of the old Humanities as a preliminary to the study of the sciences. I am afraid that the University of Toronto followed, at least to some extent, the bad example set originally by Harvard. I understand that a start in reform has been made by broadening the course in medicine. I hope that the University of Toronto will be able to broaden more of its courses and so produce citizens well able to govern this other great democracy, Canada.

Advanced Refresher Courses for Medicos

The Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto offers Advanced Refresher Courses in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, with teaching in Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology, from September 7th to October 23rd, 1948.

These courses, although they provide preparation for the higher examinations of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, are available to any graduate in Medicine who desires advanced instruction in the subjects noted.

Courses will be given for a minimum of ten students and a maximum of twenty-five students in each subject.

The fee will be \$200.00 payable in advance to the Chief Accountant, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto.

Application should be made to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine as soon as possible, and not later than July 1st.

Candidates registering for these courses will receive, on request, a list of recommended reading.

Speaking of Scholarships - -

J. K. Thomas, 34 T, who wrote "What Happens to Scholarship Winners" which begins on Page 17, is somewhat of an authority on the subject. Here is his own record: John Macdonald scholarship in Philosophy, Trinity College scholarship in Philosophy, Moss Memorial scholarship, George Kennedy scholarship in Philosophy, David Dunlap Memorial in Honor Psychology, Prince of Wales prize in Philosophy, Governor General's Medal for the best degree, Prize for an essay or poem in English (all years), Royal Society of Canada scholarship for research in Philosophy valued at \$1,500. Mr. Thomas was awarded his M.A. in 1947, is now enrolled in the School of Graduate Studies.

WHO STAYS OUT

by Allan Anderson

Who should go to university and who shouldn't?

In coming to grips with the troublesome question of university admission standards, educators have felt that if stiffer matriculation marks are demanded, many slow-starting students will be eliminated along with those who have no right to go to college anyway. On the other hand, there will continue to be a heavy crop of failures in undergraduate years if college entrance standards remain lenient. During the 1946-47 academic year, 686 out of 4111 failed in engineering courses at the University of Toronto.

In December, 1945, the Council of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering appointed a Committee to Study Standards of Entrance Requirements. The Committee asked the Department of Educational Research of the Ontario College of Education to undertake a study of the relationship between senior matriculation marks and success in first year engineering.

The Department, headed by Dr. John Long, put one of its best men on the job, Harvard-trained Dr. H. M. Fowler. Dr. Fowler checked the records of 1008 students who had entered the School of Applied Science during a five year period from 1936 to 1940 inclusive. He used a punchcard system

to tabulate all relevant facts about each student. Having assembled the facts, Dr. Fowler then tackled the central problem to discover a system of entrance requirements which would admit students who will be successful and debar students destined for failure.

Matriculation marks are, of course, an indication of future success or failure. The matriculation results Dr. Fowler studied were made up from marks in nine individual subjects. But neither marks in individual subjects nor the final matriculation total, Dr. Fowler found, gave a realistic picture of a student's potential abilities in first year engineering.

Another approach was tried. Perhaps a combination of the marks *in certain subjects only* would be a better gauge of aptitude. Research proved this to be right. The process followed by Dr. Fowler was equivalent to that of a photographer focussing his camera more sharply.

One more refinement was added by Dr. Fowler. He worked out an equation giving different weights to the marks obtained in each of the selected subjects. Later, by using the actual, final marks obtained in first year engineering as a check, Dr. Fowler showed that this equation was the best predictor of first year university standing

that could be arrived at from a statistical sifting of the high school marks of the 1008 students.

Such an equation has to be revised from year to year. From Dr. Fowler's study of engineering abilities it worked out to this weighting of high school marks: algebra, 16%; geometry, 23%; trigonometry, 14%; physics, 27%; and chemistry, 16%. The equation system is flexible: with predicted first year engineering marks, any desired failure level can be set, and student expectations tabulated accordingly. To illustrate his method, Dr. Fowler used expected marks of 55% or less as failures. In practice, 236 of the 1008 students admitted to the Faculty of Applied Science from 1936 to 1940 failed in

their first year. By Dr. Fowler's system only 720 would have been admitted of whom only 97 would have failed. Of the 236 students who in fact failed 139 would not have been allowed to enter in the first place. At the same time, however, 149 would also have been kept out who would have passed their first year examinations. Most of these 149, though, would have received low marks and many of them would have been weeded out in succeeding years.

If the Fowler method had been followed during the 1936-40 period, the greatest number of capable students in ratio to the lowest number of eventual failures would have entered engineering.

History Professor Remembered

To the older graduates of the University, Professor George MacKinnon Wrong '83 C, is a well-remembered figure. They will be interested to know that the eminent historian and Professor Emeritus of History is still living at his old home on Walmer Road, and although he is in frail health and has lost his sight he is able to receive visits from a few of his closest friends. At 87 he is mentally alert and enjoys a varied selection of books read to him by his devoted wife. Best known to alumni as head of the Department of History, a post held by him for 33 years, he was also a member of the Wycliffe College teaching staff for several years, having taken orders in the Church of England. He founded the historical magazine which was the direct forerunner of the *Canadian Historical Review*, organized the University Historical Club, and was a founder of the Champlain Society. Professor Wrong has written many books on historical subjects, among them *The Rise and Fall of New France*, *Canada and the American Revolution*, *Chronicles of America*, *The Canadians*, *The Story of a People*, and several standard history textbooks.



THIS TIME . . . TRUMPETS

by Gregory Clark, IT4

Drawing of Proposed U.C. Residence by Mathers & Haldenby

When the corner-stone of University College's new men's residence is laid in the now predictable future, it will be a far different gathering from that which laid the corner-stone of University College.

Three men laid the corner-stone of University College.

They laid it by stealth.

It is an old story from which the bitterness is now all gone and only a sort of sweet spicy fragrance remains. Before we recall it to memory, it is proper to put first things first by announcing that the new men's residence for University College is in a position of high priority on the list of buildings to be added to the university with the \$13,000,000 now being raised.

The architect's plans are drawn and awaiting acceptance by the governors. The new residence will sweep away the old houses and buildings on St. George St. from Knox College northward to the women's residence at Hoskin Ave. It will front on St. George St., and two wings will extend inward, like fond arms, to the old College, forming a quadrangle.

You will still be able to walk under the trees along the old west wing of University College from the campus to Hoskin. It is the sleepy side of Varsity. How different are the two flanks of University College! The east wing, dressed in noble stone, faces Hart House and Queen's Park and the busiest thoroughfare in the university. The west wing, except for

Croft Chapter House, is dressed in drab brick. It faces onto the back yards of St. George St. Yet, somehow, for me, that west wing, that quiet walk from the main campus up and along the back campus to Hoskin Ave. are involved in my tenderest recollections of student days. Soon it will sleep no more. That old neglected west wall will have its revenge on the proud east wall. It will become the fourth side of the quadrangle, and food for the tender memories of generations to come. Foot traffic can still come streaming from Simcoe Hall and Meds, from SPS and the Library, up the quiet way to Hoskin. But they will have to partake of the privilege of walking decently through the domestic precincts of University College. It is an old, long dream. It is coming true.

The new residence, which will conform to, but not adopt, the architectural style of the College, will house 237 men students plus the proper ratio of tutors and dons living in. There will be apartments also for visitors to the Faculty, as well as common rooms, dining room, offices.

The indispensability of a residence in a college is admitted by everyone. For half a century, less one year, University College has somehow managed without a men's residence. It has managed so well that it is today the largest single Arts college in the British Commonwealth. It has a women's residence. There are 2,781 students in University College of which 925 are women. You might naturally suppose that, after fifty years, and in competition with all the other colleges in the University, all of which have resi-

dences, University College would have become a Toronto college, body and soul. Such is not the case. Its student population has the same percentage of Toronto students as the University as a whole. But it is beyond all argument that the new residence will result in a fresh infusion of scholarship blood from all parts of Ontario and Canada that will be of the greatest importance to the College. Few young men with scholarship in mind are unaware of the advantages of residence, with tutors and dons their fellow residents, with the physical sense of association in the college, with the day and night comradeship of fellow students. University College has been unable to afford all this for half a century. And it is surrounded by colleges which, for three quarters of a century, have had that to offer.

See how delicately I am leading back to the old bitter story and the three stealthy men who laid the corner stone!

University College is dedicated to higher education completely free of any dogmatic control, free to all men of whatever creed, race or color. That is why, on October 4, 1856, three men came, in the wind and the gray, up from Toronto and into the brushy fields, to a great excavation where workmen were building a foundation. The three were John Langton, vice-chancellor, Prof. H. H. Croft and Prof. Daniel Wilson, later Sir Daniel and president of the University. The only witnesses to the ceremony they performed were the workmen, who paused a minute and pulled off their hats.

It is possible, it is even probable, that had there been a public ceremony that afternoon there would be no University of Toronto today. After a thirty years' war over the principles of higher education in Upper Canada, there existed, that October, powerful groups of opinion in the young land resolute in their belief that high education could not be separated from religious and therefore sectarian control. That war was far from ended. Three years after the curious corner-stone laying, the war flamed to a crisis that brought extinction nearer than it ever came to the University.

In a short magazine story, it is difficult to compress even the highlights of the struggle into a few jogs for your memory. When Archdeacon Strachan came home from England in 1827, bringing the royal charter for a university at York, he had not merely the intention, he had the authority, to establish a university under the control of the Church of England. The revolt was immediate. The question was taken into politics bare handed. There it remained for years. In 1836, the Methodists founded Upper Canada Academy at Cobourg—which became Victoria University in 1841. The Catholics founded Regiopolis at Kingston in 1837. In 1839, the Presbyterians launched what became Queen's at Kingston in 1842. The Presbyterians later again sub-divided, and Knox was born. In 1851, doughty old Bishop Strachan, embittered, turned his back on "that godless institution" and founded Trinity. In 1853, the premier of Canada, in fear and trembling, dallied and delayed in the face of all these warring forces of higher learn-

ing. They all demanded that the endowment of the University be split up and divided among them.

But from each camp there came the quiet fighters who maintained, regardless of their own faith, that higher education should be untrammelled, even by the faith they themselves held. They were the backers of the three lone men who came by stealth and laid the corner-stone.

How, now, do we back gracefully away from memories such as these?

Perhaps with a table such as this: enrolment today in University College:

Church of England—	747
United Church—	659
Presbyterian—	290
Roman Catholic—	143
Baptist—	115
Other Christian denominations including Quakers, Lutherans, Christian Science—	309

It is not godless; though it was deemed wise, even as recently as last year, in a public advertisement, to refer to University College as "non-denominational but not non-religious." It is so hard to lay hands on a ghost!

The suggestion is offered that the day the corner-stone of the new residence is laid, a working party of students be given the honor of excavating, with pick and shovel, into the terrace at the south-east corner of University College, to lay bare that other corner-stone lost to view for nearly a century.

Then after due pomp, the procession may march around to the sleepy side of Varsity to lay the other corner-stone and wake it all up with trumpets.

GIVE

JUNIOR

A BREAK

When Junior grows up and gets a job, his chances of carving out a stimulating, satisfying and even thrilling career will depend in some measure on how you're handling him now. Karl S. Bernhardt, professor of psychology and assistant director of the Institute of Child Study at the University of Toronto, puts it this way:

"Some children are trained to look for and expect a reward for everything they do. These individuals develop the 'What's there in it for me' attitude. Their major concern is what they will get out of their efforts. Then there are those children who learn the joy of doing things without looking for or expecting any other reward than the thrill of doing a good job, the fun of taking part in something that is worth doing for its own sake and for the happiness it brings to the group as a whole. It does seem a shame that so many children are being trained for insecurity and unhappiness in work by the reward technique."

A man's attitude toward his job is no small factor in his mental health, Dr. Bernhardt says in the current issue of *Health* which is published by the

Health League of Canada. He offers these eight practical suggestions:

(1) In your thinking and conversation, stress the pleasant features of your work situation. There are always features in any work situation which are not entirely enjoyable. When these features are stressed, it tends to cast a shadow over the whole situation so that the individual feels that it is all bad. On the other hand, there are always pleasant features of a work situation which, when stressed, tend to cast something of a halo around the whole job and help to make the individual feel happier and more satisfied with what he is doing.

(2) Try to see how your job fits into a larger pattern. Make your work as meaningful and significant as you can. Don't let yourself drift into just going through the motions and thinking of your work as just a burden to be carried. The more important and worthwhile you can make your work to yourself, the more mental health returns you will get from it.

(3) Get the feeling of advancement, that you are not standing still but showing progress and improvement. There is nothing quite so stimulating to a person as to feel that he is making progress. In many work situations promotion is either slow or non-existent, but it is always possible to have the thrill of advancement through self-improvement. Feeling that you know more today than you did a year ago, and that you can do some things better this month than last is good mental health medicine.

(4) Examine your attitude towards work. Are you working for what you

get out of it, or are you working for what you can contribute? If the latter, you will be more healthy than if the former.

(5) Do you worry about your work? Worry is often just a bad habit. When there is too much worry, the individual can neither do his best nor feel happy about what he does. The best antidote to worry is hard work. Rather than worrying about some part of the job, go to work to see what you can do about it. Sometimes worry results from the bad habit of procrastination. But this is another habit that can be changed if the individual wants to and works at it.

(6) Do you feel insecure in your job? Insecurity leads to inefficiency and unhappiness, strain and poor health. Often feelings of insecurity have no real foundation in fact. What the individual needs to do is to examine his feeling of insecurity and thus get rid of it. Sometimes the individual is insecure in a position because he does not have the necessary skills or knowledge. If this is the case then there are two possibilities—either the person should go to work and learn, or he

should look for a job that does not make so many demands on him that he cannot meet.

(7) Are there many annoyances in your job? Many people are annoyed and disturbed by little things that do not matter, that are not really important. This too can be just a bad habit. Perhaps it would be a good idea if you kept a record of all the times you are irritated in a week and then examine these to see how many of them are worth being irritated about. I am sure that you will find that, many times, the cause of the irritation is not worth the energy expended.

(8) Does your work contribute to your general fund of satisfaction and enjoyment, or is it a burden to you? If you have to answer this question that your work is more a burden than a source of satisfaction, then you should take stock and try to determine what has gone wrong and try to change it. In most cases, you will find that it is something within yourself and something that you can change. For the sake of your own happiness and health, you should make that effort.

A New Course

In many Secondary Schools there are young men and women who possess attractive and even radiant personalities but who are not "book students". They complete Grade XII without much difficulty but hesitate to undertake Grade XIII. For these young people the University of Toronto has a new course in Institutional Management which was established at the request of the Government of Ontario in order to provide managers and other personnel for summer hotels, summer resorts, tourist camps, regular hotels, clubs and hospitals. For admission to this course a Secondary School graduation diploma is required. The Director of University Extension, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, will be pleased to provide detailed information.



Dr. Jessie Gray and Dr. Marion Hilliard are two noted winners of John H. Moss Memorial award.



Magazine Editor Thomas Hill seated, wrote following article. With him here is Philip Child, author.

WHAT HAPPENS TO SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

by J. K. Thomas, 31T

"The graduating class in Arts in each of University College, Victoria College, Trinity College, and St. Michael's College, shall select by vote the student whom they regard as the best all-round man or woman in the final year . . . the award (\$300) shall be made to one of the four students so selected."

Every springtime four students walk to Simcoe Hall with pride and hope in their hearts. Elated that they have been chosen by their fellows as the best all-round men of the year in this intellectual beauty contest, each one hopes that in the forth-coming oral examination—whose Chairman is the President of the University—that he will be the one who will receive the John H. Moss Memorial scholarship. Apart from the Rhodes and Massey Scholarships, this prize is one of the highest the University can bestow.

The John H. Moss Memorial fund is a recent award, the gift of friends of the late John H. Moss, K.C., B.A., who died of pneumonia in 1920. It is administered by the Alumni Federation whose chairman sits on the selection

committee. Like the Rhodes Scholarship, it is said that the winner should be a combination of Atlas, Aristotle, and Alexander, and that he is a man with a brilliant past.

It is true that there are no Churchills, no Rockefellers, no Einsteins, no Dostoevskis among the Moss Scholars. But it is also true that in the whole of Canada in the field of arts or science, we produce few internationally known names like Beaverbrook or Banting. A selection committee does not expect to hang a medal on a man's chest and discover someone with an international reputation.

The committee selects men and women who are primarily students, who will find on the banks of the Isis, the Cam, and the Charles, in the cafés of Paris—and formerly in the old biergartens of Germany—values that make them more perceptive, and therefore better men. Before their days are crowded with memos, telephone calls, and duties, they are given the Benedictine luxuries of space, light, and silence to

sort themselves out, and measure themselves against their contemporaries. Then they come back to Canada to live—and by their lives to alter Canada. For this brief respite they thank the friends of John Moss.

I think of the men I knew. Dr. J. Allan Walters, '30T, '33M, sitting in his room at Trinity in his red blazer reading Sir William Osler and the works of Freud. Summers he worked on the lake boats and planned out his work in psychiatry. Later he went to London. Now he is on the University and Toronto General Hospital staffs, and has a private consulting practice in his special field. A captain in the R.C.A.-M.C. during the war, he is now employing his learning to help the returned veterans at Sunnybrook Hospital.

Saul Rae, '36C, the wit, and life and soul of the U.C. Follies, entered Paris on September 2, 1944, literally on the heels of the departing Nazis. As First Secretary of the Canadian Embassy, he attended the Paris Peace Conference and now has the imposing title of First Secretary in the Department of External Affairs and Secretary of the Canadian Section of the Permanent Joint Board of Defense.

Nathaniel Shaw, '33C, Saul's friend, and fellow wit, (Major Shaw of the Irish Regiment, wounded in the chest in Italy) has entered the Canada Permanent Trust Company as an estates officer.

John K. Anderson, '35T, the earnest public speaker and debater of Trinity College was a lawyer for ten years, and has now entered industry as assistant manager of two furniture firms.

Nathan Pivnick, '35C, is now partner in the law firm of Herman, Pivnick and Moses. Nate was a brilliant student and served four years in the army overseas.

Richard A. Bell, '34C, was born a Conservative. At college he was the backbone of the Macdonald-Cartier Club, and after finishing Osgoode, became private secretary to the Leader of the Opposition and served as such to the Hon. R. J. Manion, the Hon. R. B. Hanson and Gordon Graydon. He is now National Director of the Progressive Conservative Party in Canada.

Harold Taylor, '35V, is now president of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville. He was a fellow philosophy student of mine, and in a world which is desperately seeking a sense of values, it is good to know that people are looking to the philosophers for guidance. After studying in London, he accepted his present post at the age of 31, becoming the youngest college president in the United States.

Two other friends, the Rev. W. Lyndon Smith, '27T and George Edison, '38T, are back at Trinity. Lyndon also won a Rhodes Scholarship and is now Associate Professor of Divinity and Dean of Residence; and George is Associate Professor of Ethics. Lyndon was a star debater and a fine actor and has been heard on the C.B.C. in Ned Pratt's "Breboeuf and His Brethren" the story of the Jesuit martyrs. George Edison is in great demand as an interpreter of modern philosophy.

Philip Child, '21T, is also at Trinity as Chancellor's Professor of English. He has written four novels, and is one of the editors of the University Quarterly Review.

Two women who were at Varsity about my time and won the Moss Scholarship were Dr. Jessie Gray, '31C, '34M and Dr. Marion Hilliard, '24V, '27M. The gay laughing Jessie was the first woman to take the Gallie Course in Surgery, and is now Surgeon-in-Chief of the Women's College Hospital in Toronto. Active Marion Hilliard is now Associate Chief of the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Service.

Others before my time or after it have become important citizens in the community:

Harold D. Brown, '21 V, was a professor of Biology in China and is chief of the Food Division of UNNRA'S China Office.

F. L. Hutchison, '22C, Secretary of the Insulin Committee, is now finishing his course at Osgoode Hall.

James G. Endicott, '23V, was adviser to Madame Chiang and the Generalissimo in Chungking during the second World War. He also taught in the West China Union University and St. John's University, Shanghai. He is now in Canada lecturing and writing on China.

Mary Pickford, '23T, now married to the Rev. Frank Mason, Rector of St. Monica's Church, Toronto, was on the staff of St. Clement's School, Toronto.

Amicia Wilson, '25T, is married to James Law of Mayerthorpe, Alberta.

Norah Story, '26 St. M, is Assistant Director of Publicity Research for the Public Archives of Canada at Ottawa.

G. de B. Robinson, '27C, is Associate Professor of Mathematics, U. of T.

Melvin Kenny, '28V, is now Superintendent of Agencies for the Excelsior Life Insurance Company.

Helen Oliver, '28T, before her marriage to Frank Temple, was foreign buyer in Paris for the T. Eaton Company.

H. C. Dell, '29C, is a Chartered Accountant with Clarkson, Gordon & Co.

James R. A. Bright, '30V, is in legal practice with R. L. Hughes, Toronto.

Francis Vallat, '32C, is in the thick of diplomatic affairs and is now legal adviser at the Foreign Office in London, England.

Grace Becker, '34V, is teaching at East York Collegiate, Toronto, after serving with the R.C.A.F.

George A. Fallis, '37V, served for five years with the R.C.N. and is now a member of the firm of Bouck, Hetherington, and Fallis.

Alexander Rankin, '38C, is a chartered accountant with Clarkson, Gordon & Company.

Frances Carlisle, '39C, is with the Canadian Information Service in New York. This office operates under the Department of External Affairs.

W. O. Fennell, '39V, is a lecturer in Christian Doctrine at Emanuel College and Senior Tutor in Victoria College.

Jock Maynard, '40C, is with the Canada Life Assurance Company in Toronto and is studying for an actuarial degree.

Lawrence N. Smith, '41C, is on the staff of the St. Catharine's Standard working as a news reporter, assistant city editor and editorial writer.

Agnes Ireland, '42T, is now Third Secretary in the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in New Zealand.

Margaret Stock, '43C, now Mrs. Richard L. Wright, worked with Dr. Charles H. Best as a researcher during the War.

Thomas E. Hull, '44C, is Assistant in Mathematics, Ajax Division, U. of T.

These are the men and women who are creating Canada. They are the professors, the doctors, and the lawyers, the country's successful professional class who are as skilled and competent as may be found anywhere in the world. Only a fool would measure success in terms of money. For they have rewards that are not measured in terms of dollars, the knowledge that they are building a community second to none in the world. And they know that their work will never be finished.

POLITICS



ON THE CAMPUS



by **Norm DePoe**

Managing Editor of The Varsity, 1947-48.

Freedom of speech is one of the things traditionally associated with a university, and nowhere is speech so free as in Varsity's Mock Parliament.

Full parliamentary procedure is followed, each party in turn acting as the government and introducing a bill. Once these formalities are completed, the gloves come off, and a full-scale political battle develops. Party lines are sharply drawn, and the Mock Parliament is a miniature picture of the House of Commons in Ottawa, livened by the youth and vigour of its student membership.

Unlike the students of many universities—political clubs are banned in some—Toronto men and women do not regard party politics as a "dirty game." From their viewpoint, the party system is an integral part of

Canada, and the best thing to do is get into it and find out how it works. The culmination of that viewpoint is the Mock Parliament, set up in the fall of 1947 to enable the four major parties to meet in actual competition.

This interest in politics is a revival of older days; during the nineteenth century and later, politics have been alternately popular and unpopular. The second World War brought with it the disappearance of all political clubs because students were too busy with training, Red Cross work, and other matters.

With the end of the war, students began to cast around for some practical expression of the ideal world they had pictured as its result. Veterans especially had a direct interest in Canada's post-war development. By the

time the university opened in the fall of 1945, there were flourishing Progressive Conservative, Liberal, C.C.F., and Labor Progressive Clubs in existence.

The members of these clubs were not concerned with the misty idealism usually associated with students. Rather, they wanted to start in immediately on something practical. All of them have affiliations with national bodies. All of them have members who intend to continue their political activity after graduation.

The Progressive Conservatives, headed by Jeff Johnston, third year Political Science and Economics, are affiliated with the Young PC Association of Canada, and one of the campus executives, George Hogan, is also chairman of the Toronto Central Committee of the association. They count about 65 active members, and have filled the largest lecture rooms available with others when speakers like Premier George Drew or E. E. D. Fulton, M.P. for Kamloops, came to Varsity to speak for them. Members of the club have done some work in their home ridings at election time.

The Liberal Club, revived after a long history on the campus before the war, is proud of the fact that the Hon. Paul Martin was once its president. Its 60 members have no official connection with the Liberal Party but belong to the Canadian University Liberal Federation, a separate body. Doug Anglin, fourth year Political Science, who headed the club this year, also won a Rhodes Scholarship.

When a federal by-election came in Parkdale, members of the club got

practical initiation into what it means to be a member of a political party when they spent days ringing doorbells, getting out the vote, and scrutineering.

The Labor-Progressive group did some active electioneering this year, too, in the Toronto civic election. Their canvassing helped to bring out the vote, but didn't help their candidate, who trailed in the returns. Their 35 members are represented on the Ward Council.

The C.C.F. group, with about 75 members, is listed as an ordinary member unit of the Ontario C.C.F. and sends delegates to its annual conventions. It is also represented on the C.C.U.F., the national organization of all university C.C.F. clubs. Reid Scott, another fourth year Political Science student, heads both the campus club and the national body. The C.C.F. Club is unique among the campus clubs in that it has been assigned a definite job by the provincial party—research on education. It has just completed a two-year survey of education in Ontario, and its findings will be incorporated in the policy-making of the party.

Politics on the U. of T. campus are realistic and practical. Many of the local political workers are Political Science students who want to bring their knowledge out of the lecture room and put it into practice. Their big chance comes once a year, when it is their turn to form the government, and bring down a bill in the Mock Parliament. But there's lots of work for them when Parliament is not sitting. That's practical politics too.



Young women of many nations take time off from their studies at Varsity to attend an International Party. Here they line up for instruction in the samba.



38 NATIONS

Ann Halasz of Budapest, left, with Ameen Tareen of Pakistan and Alice Gee of Victoria, B.C.



At extreme right is Okechuko Ikemimmi of Nigeria. He's a Med.



T VARSITY

University of Toronto undergraduates comprise one of the most international societies outside the United Nations. On the campus this year are students from 38 countries. They come from each of the six continents, from nations large and small.

Setting their elders an example in international amity, the students associate freely in such societies as the International Student Organization, a social and cultural club. In the main they are very conscious of world affairs. Almost without exception, they believe the ordinary mingling of peoples from different countries is one of the surest ways of building up an active and intelligent force for peace. Quite a few

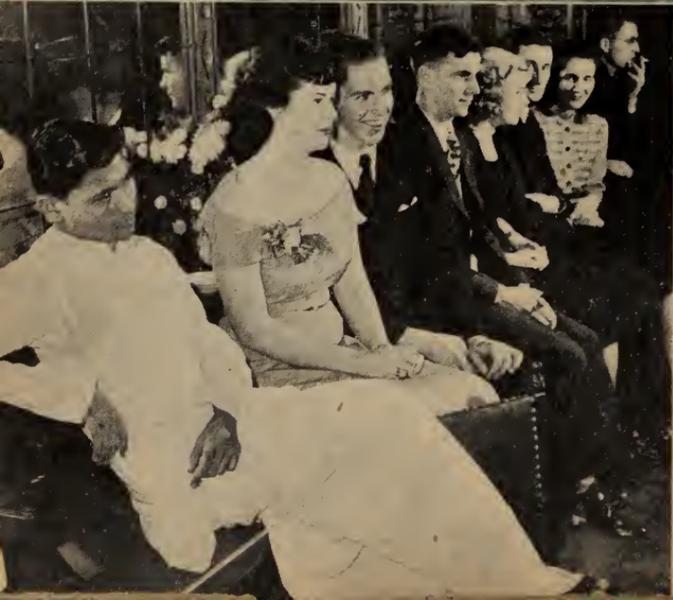
hold that a middle path representing a mixture of British and American cultures is the most desirable choice before the world today.

A high percentage of the men are taking engineering courses. Nursing is the chief interest among the women. Most plan returning to their native lands when their training is completed.

Religious barriers and political differences which would often rule out contact of any kind in their own countries tend to break down in Canada. Students from Pakistan and India are friendly although they hold quite different ideas about society. There are two Untouchables at the University. Rigidity of the caste system is for-



Sally Wong of British Guiana is at Varsity studying Psychology



M. C. Das, in foreground, is an Untouchable here as Engineering postgrad



students' party, M. S.
a from Pakistan, right,
with Doris Currey, U.C.,
St. Catharines, Ontario

Studying menu, from left: Catherine Knight,
Wilson Brooks, Toronto; Adelith McLaren, Jam-
aica; Erri Thompson of Barbados; Winnie Cole-
man, New York; W. Marsie-Hazen, Ethiopia

ulla Khan of Mysore was
ng the guests. His main
rest in medical course is
ly of immunization

Gwen Renfree, left, is studying public health
nursing at Varsity. With her are David Graham
and his sister Joyce both of whom were born in
India. Joyce is enrolled in the School of Nursing





Craty Economides, of Athens, is here on fellowship studying public health

gotten; the eight students from Pakistan and India at the university are involved in a common purpose: to acquire knowledge.

M. C. Das is an Untouchable. Educated at the University of Madras, he is doing post-graduate work in engineering. At present he is also doing research work with the Ontario Hydro. He is on a scholarship and will return home this year. The cause of the Untouchables, he says, has been taken up by various influential people and educational opportunities are open to talented students.

Ameen Tareen is a Moslem from Pakistan. He attended the University of Punjab and is now doing post-graduate work in economics, studying industrial relations in North America.

There are 303 students from foreign countries at the University of Toronto. A map of the world would be required to trace out their native lands.

The United States contingent of 82 represents almost every state in the Union. Second largest group, 55, is from the British West Indies. There are 23 from the British Isles, 17 from Newfoundland and 14 from Norway.

Other lands represented are Mexico, 7; Bermuda, 8; Cuba, 5; Guatemala, 2; Argentina, 9; Brazil, 4; British Guiana, 5; Colombia, 3; Chile, 4; Peru, 9; Venezuela, 6; France, 2; Denmark, 3; Switzerland, 2; Greece, 4; Portugal, 3; Yugoslavia, 2; India, 8; China, 4; Hong Kong, 2; Egypt, 4; Ethiopia, 6; and one each from Haiti, Costa Rica, Sweden, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Syria, British West Africa, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

There are also 16,788 Canadians.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

★ ★

. . . The year under review has been notable by reason of its many and divergent problems. Its anxieties have been rooted in the extraordinarily large registration of 17,007 students who were taking courses leading to certificates, diplomas and degrees. In addition to that number, there were enrolled in Extension courses 13,199 persons, and 8,000 students received instruction in the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto.

It may be a source of pride that over 38,000 students have sought to take advantage of the educational facilities of the University of Toronto; but any satisfaction is modified by a deep concern with respect to the quality of the academic work of the institution. During the registration period of last autumn, members of the teaching staff must have had the feeling that they were working in a vortex. Mark Hopkins' ideal picture of a student and a professor sitting on a log has perforce been greatly out of balance for us. There are lessons to be learned from the work of the year. The first is that

mere size is not an index of the calibre of any educational endeavour. We must be constantly aware of the grave danger of adopting the methods of mass production that have been successful in some industries. There is an inherent limit to the size of the student body, beyond which there must of necessity be a sacrifice of the standards of excellence. In the year 1932-3 there were 8,274 students. That figure was the highest peak in registration until 1945-6, with its enrolment of 13,157 students. It is accepted on all sides that Canadian colleges and universities will not revert, after the veteran students graduate, to the pre-war figures of enrolment. The beneficent features of the Dominion government's policy with respect to university training for veterans are demonstrating to thousands of Canadian homes the values of higher education. As a consequence, there will be a deeper desire and a greater effort on the part of boys and girls to enter universities. Their parents will share that desire and support that effort.



*SIDNEY EARLE SMITH, K.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., D.C.L.
President of the University of Toronto*

—Photo by Kat

It has been suggested that the limit to which I have just referred for the University of Toronto should be approximately 10,000 students. To attain that objective, with benefit to the youth who seek admission to our courses and with advantage to the institution, we might raise the entrance requirements. Undoubtedly, there are students in Canadian colleges and universities who are receiving little, if any, benefit from their courses. Would they not be better equipped for useful careers if they had gone directly from high school to technical institutes and then to industry? While we assert that there should be an equality of opportunity for youth who have the talent and capacity to pursue with distinction higher education, we must take the stand that a university course is not an inalienable right of every boy and girl. In making that statement, I am not indulging in academic snobbishness. Non-university men and women are truly as essential for the common weal as the holders of degrees. Universities, however, cannot achieve standards of excellence and fulfil their obligations to the society which supports them if the energies of their staffs are to be frittered away, and money wasted, in the effort to educate the indolent and the incompetent. Moreover, the years that are lost for those students and their sense of frustration are not to be overlooked.

It has been suggested that some of the pressure on Canadian universities might be relieved by the establishment of junior colleges strategically located throughout the country. I believe that such institutions, which would offer the first and second years of university work in certain fields, would afford satisfactory training to boys and girls

who desire something more than the offerings of the secondary school of today. In one aspect, the curriculum of the junior college could be considered as a terminus in formal education and, in another way, a preparation for further academic work for those who have demonstrated their capacity for it. In a spirit of co-operation between the universities and junior colleges, it should be possible to formulate curricula for the accomplishment of this twofold objective. . . .

No words of gratitude could express adequately the measure of the debt that the University and its students owe to the teaching staff. The generous fulfilment of their teaching duties for so many students was at the sacrifice, in many cases, of opportunities to pursue their own studies, to engage in research and to publish their findings. It should not be overlooked in these crowded years that from 1940 to 1945, the departmental staffs of the University were depleted by reason of the relatively large number of professors who joined His Majesty's Forces or who engaged in war work in government offices or in industry. Those teachers who remained with the University throughout the war had unusually heavy teaching assignments, notwithstanding the decline in total registration. Those who were directly engaged in war activities had little, if any, opportunity to keep abreast of advances, or to engage in original investigations, in their special fields. In effect, five years in creative scholarship were thus lost. In the post-war period the departmental staffs, notwithstanding that they are restored to their normal numerical strength and, indeed, increased to serve the large numbers of

students, are yet unable in many instances to take up again their own projects of research. It is not pleasing to contemplate what ten years of non-productive work in the academic sense mean in the lifetime of a scholar. One could envisage that he might crawl out, in 1949 or 1950, from under the mass of students, bedraggled and bereft of his talent for pushing forward the frontiers of knowledge. If that were the condition of the teaching staff, they would cease to be anything more than retailers of facts and principles discovered and propounded in other times and in other places by other persons. Another factor must be kept in mind: in 1947-8 and 1948-9 particularly, the senior members of the teaching staff will be obliged to take on heavier responsibilities because they and they alone are equipped and competent to direct the studies of senior students in large numbers. That task cannot be left to the lower ranks of teachers.

The picture is not yet as black as I may have suggested. By reason of the extraordinary effort of the staff, and by reason of encouraging stimuli within the institution, there has been a gratifying and a surprising amount of creative scholarship during the past year. But the danger in this regard is not past. Two or three years more of heavy teaching time-tables may take a drastic toll of scholarship.

The calibre of the student body has saved the institution in considerable measure from failure in coping with such large numbers. Of the student body 8,723 served in the Navy, Army or Air Force in the Second World War. They brought to their studies a maturity and a resolution to take the utmost

advantage of their opportunities to prepare themselves for service to Canada in days of peace. The attitude of the veteran students and the sure competence that flowed from their wide experience produced academic results comparable with those by which the University of Toronto has won its place in the academic world. These students gave the lie to those who prophesied in 1945 that the veterans on their return to civilian life would be, in many cases, bitter and maladjusted—victims of neuroses engendered by participation in a mechanical war. There were others who suggested during the latter days of the war that the veterans would seek short cuts to degrees, irrespective of the inherent requirements for sound foundations for their chosen careers. There were others who anticipated that many of the ex-service personnel would take advantage of the splendid educational benefits provided by grateful governments, and then, when they were faced with academic tasks that required deep concentration and continuous hard work, they would withdraw from their courses. None of the conjectures of these Jeremiahs has been fulfilled. Notwithstanding the maximum efforts of the staff, it was not, however, possible to give the attention that was accorded in years past to individual students. That situation did not appear to affect the work of the students. It is my belief that it really produced better results with these mature students who responded to the necessity of developing their own self-starting and self-propelling power. The record of the veteran students in this regard provokes the thought that it may be that we are teaching too much in many of our courses. There are those

who might believe that we are not giving too much didactic instruction in junior years for the adolescents who come directly to the University from the secondary schools. Out of the experience with student veterans, one is led to inquire if our freshmen are not coming to us at too early an age. It might well be that universities could do better and more effective work with high-school graduates if they entered after a year of work and training in a wisely designed and well-executed programme of national service.

If a university course consists only of the acquisition of information or the imparting of techniques, adolescents with their retentive memories are at a stage in their development when they can get the most benefit from their work. A university graduate will be judged by what he can do when he graduates, but the primary test of the intellectual value of his course is, I declare, to be found in the question: What can he do with his mind? Universities should discount the admiration popularly given to the so-called practical man. His adherence to rules of thumb will stand him in good stead when he engages in repetitive acts, but when he is confronted with an entirely new situation he will be at a loss, because he is unable to resort to any guiding principle. In the realm of ideas, a university student should be enabled to distinguish facts from appearances, and to throw aside preconceived ideas and prejudices. With his eye fixed on high objectives, the student should be able to appraise realistically the ways and means to those goals. Labels and catchwords should not trap him. Sloppy sentiment, passing whims and

arbitrary dogmas should not clog his thinking. Our educational processes and policies must be continuously re-examined, in order to ascertain whether the University is developing in its students intellectual power. It must be kept constantly in mind that there is a moral factor in higher education. A university course affords the student the opportunity to seek for truth. When he finds truth in any of its facets, he should have the honesty and the courage to own it and to declare it. . .

The raising of the salary schedules and the establishment of a more generous scale of pensions, have yielded already excellent results in that it has been possible to retain on, and attract to, the staff, outstanding scholars. It is to be doubted if we could have had such success in staff affairs if these two significant steps had not been taken in 1946. The University's salary and pension rates are still the highest in Canada, and they compare favourably with those of the leading universities of the United Kingdom and the United States. In some of the divisions of the University it was necessary during the days of the depression and of the war to fill vacancies with many of our own graduates. While it is imperative that the University should appoint to its staff its own graduates of high calibre, care must be taken to avoid inbreeding. In this way, the catholicity that should characterize a true university may be assured. It should be our aim to continue the policy so well conceived years ago in the University for the development of a truly Canadian institution. From the United Kingdom, the British Commonwealth, Europe and the

United States we need outstanding scholars who, with the Canadians on the staff, will seek to draw on the universal experience of universities, to the end that the best programmes and policies for Canada may be developed. . .

The appropriation of \$35,000 for the year 1947-8, from which there may be granted assistance for professors who are giving much of their time to the direction of students in the School of Graduate Studies, should prevent in considerable measure a recurrence of the attitude found in some quarters that graduate instruction is something appended to a full programme of undergraduate teaching. The availability of this fund to members of the staffs of federated Arts colleges should go far to foster a community of scholars.

The lists of research projects and of publications betoken a revival after the war of scholarly investigation and publication. The reports of my colleagues testify to the stimulus to research that has been given by the annual appropriation out of University funds by the Board of Governors of an amount in excess of \$100,000 for the direct support of research and publication in the physical and biological sciences, the humanities and the social sciences.

Every first-class university teacher must be an original and independent thinker; he cannot be merely a thrasher of old straw. It may be that in some cases first-class teachers may not publish books. Yet I repeat they must be original and independent thinkers. The impact on young minds of the investigator who speaks out of his own findings is of the essence of higher educa-

tion. Teaching and investigation are complementary. . .

Steps must be taken to ensure that the cost of medical education shall not prevent the registration of talented young persons from rural districts. (Here, Dr. Smith was returning to a principal theme of his President's Report for the previous year when he wrote: "By reason of the beneficent provisions of what was known as the Post Discharge Re-Establishment Order—a wise educational charter—thousands of young people, who otherwise would not have been financially able to attend any university, are obtaining the advantages of higher education. Their experience will be known to their younger brothers and sisters and to their children, and as a consequence the attraction of universities will be stronger. The educational charter for ex-service personnel has demonstrated—if demonstration were necessary—that first-class talents for academic work are not to be found only in the children of homes where the parents are able to pay the costs of a university education. It is trite to state that the most valuable natural resource is to be found in the youth of our country. What better investment is there than that which enables talented and deserving young people to qualify themselves for high service to their nation and to mankind? It is, therefore, to be hoped that scholarships on a scale comparable to the educational benefits for veterans will be provided from private as well as public funds.") While there is a necessity to provide for additional income, the University is anxious that higher tuition fees shall not prevent any able student from

registering or from completing his course. For this reason the University has set aside an amount of \$50,000 a year for the establishing of new bursaries in University College and the faculties and schools. The federated Arts colleges will also provide additional bursaries for their students.

Since 1944, increases in salaries to members of the teaching staff have amounted to \$350,000 per annum. . . This action has enabled the University, within the past year, to retain on or attract to the staff outstanding teachers in the face of offers from United States universities. For the purpose of maintaining a highly qualified teaching staff, the University also is contributing annually an additional amount of \$90,000 to ensure adequate pensions. The University is now expending yearly an additional amount of approximately \$100,000 for the support of research and graduate work. Higher wage rates in industry have made it necessary for the University to provide

annually an additional \$130,000 for the operation and maintenance staff. In addition to increased costs for extra staff required by the larger number of students, and increased expenditures for scientific apparatus and general supplies, the University in its budget for 1947-8 is obliged to provide \$670,000 that was not required in 1945 for the current operation of the institution as distinguished from capital expenditure. . .

With a sense of humility and gratitude, I have passed in review, from my official vantage point, the work of the University during the past year. I know better than any other member of the University that it has been accomplished by reason of the hard work, devotion and vision of my colleagues, academic and administrative; the assistance of wise student leaders; the support of loyal graduates; and the unfailing guidance and leadership of the Senate and the Board of Governors.

Flying Doctor

While flying over Crochet Lake late in November, Dr. Walter H. Woodrow, '23 M, popularly known as Orillia's flying doctor, literally dropped down out of the sky in answer to the prayer of a hunter in distress, and was able to save him from drowning. The doctor, who was out on a sight-seeing flight, had spotted the hunter in his canoe paddling after a large deer, and was circling over the lake to watch the outcome of the contest. Suddenly the canoe tipped over and the hunter was thrown into the water. Dr. Woodrow immediately put the plane into a side-slip and in a matter of seconds had landed on the lake. The man was holding grimly on to the side of his canoe, but because of heavy, water-logged clothes and shoes and numbed hands, was unable to pull himself out of the water. Climbing out of his cabin, the doctor dragged the man up on the pontoon of his plane and taxied to shore where beside a fire he administered first aid to the chilled hunter.

SENATE ELECTIONS 1948

In accordance with the provisions of the University of Toronto Act, the election of the representatives of the graduates upon the Senate, for the quadrennium 1948-1952 will be held during September and October, 1948.

The Act provides that "the nominations shall be in writing by a nomination paper, which shall be signed by at least ten of the persons entitled to vote at the election", and that the nomination paper shall be received at the University Registrar's Office not later than Wednesday, September 1st.

If a poll is necessary the Registrar is required to send by mail on or before September 15th a voting paper to every graduate who is entitled to vote at the election; this paper to be filled out and returned to the Registrar's Office not later than Wednesday, October 13th.

The number of members elected by each group of graduates at the present time is as follows:

Arts—University College	12
Victoria College	5
Trinity College	5
St. Michael's College	5
Non-collegiate Bachelors of Arts	1
Non-collegiate Masters of Arts and Doctors of Philosophy	1
Medicine	8
Applied Science and Engineering	6
Household Science	1
Pedagogy	1
Forestry	1
Music	1
Dentistry	5
Law	2
Agriculture	3
Veterinary Science	1
Pharmacy	2

The principals and assistants in High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are represented by four members elected by them, and the principals and assistants in Day Vocational Schools by one member.

Attention is drawn to Sections 43 and 44 of the University of Toronto Act, which reads as follows:

43. Members of the teaching or administrative staff of the University, of University College, of the federated universities, and of the federated and affiliated colleges, shall not be eligible for election by any of the graduate bodies.
44. No person shall be eligible for election or appointment as a member of the Senate unless his customary place of residence is in the Province of Ontario.

THIS NOTICE APPEARS BY AUTHORITY OF THE SENATE OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

sports



To some folks, University athletics mean Varsity Stadium jampacked on a crisp fall day while the senior rugby team has it out with Western, Queen's or McGill. This year attendance at Varsity's four home games reached a whopping 80,000.

But to J. K. McCutcheon, secretary of Varsity's intramural sports programme, a total attendance of 80,000 is small. With some 10,000 men on the campus, and intramural leagues running in about every recognized Canadian team sport, total attendance figures can be only guesswork. It is not uncommon to see 2,000 people on the back campus three times a week, watching their college or faculty teams play rugby. Noon hour basketball packs the gyms in Hart House, and Athletic Nights, to which women students may come, pack them even tighter.

During the war, when intercollegiate sports were dropped, the intramural programme was built up to include any man on the campus who could kick a ball, run, swim, or do any one of a hundred other things with his muscles. Return of intercollegiate competition has curtailed the programme somewhat—there just aren't enough gyms, rinks, and playing fields—but about one man in three still takes part in some sport or other.

Oldest competitive event on the campus, the interfaculty rugby contest for the Mulock Cup, was won this year by Victoria College, with Trinity, an underdog team, putting on a demonstration of football that almost upset predictions. Junior S.P.S. men of Ajax (Varsity's country cousins, they call themselves) carted the soccer cup out to the converted shell-filling plant last fall and intend to keep it there.

University College, strengthened by addition of the Physical & Health Education course, has placed first in junior and senior boxing and wrestling and in junior and senior swimming. They are also favoured for the water polo title.

U.C. men shared track honours with Victoria and St. Michael's; the senior meet went to U.C., the junior to Victoria, and the track relay races were won by St. Michael's. These three colleges are still fighting out the 13 week indoor track programme under Hec Phillips. Nearly 700 entries have been received, and races go on almost daily.

P. & H.E., working on their own, won not only the intramural gymnastics title this year, but went on to take the Canadian Intercollegiate Championship and the Canadian Championship. They also came out on top in the tennis tournament, which had to be limited to 150 entries because of lack of courts. Victoria, in addition to the Mulock Cup, holds the golf title, with Ernest Bentley as top individual player.

The Athletic Association has a ski property near Newmarket, with ground suitable for all types of competition. Ajax repeated its last year's performance to keep the championship out

of town although top individual scorer was A. W. Hanson, senior S.P.S.

Other sports continue almost to the end of the term. No less than 105 basketball teams—nearly 1,000 players—go through a complicated game schedule. Hockey has 32 teams, with all games being played on artificial ice in Varsity Arena.

All the organization for this flows through one small office in the Athletic wing of Hart House. The Intramural Committee, which has a member from each of 15 colleges and faculties, is semi-autonomous under the Athletic Directorate. Its permanent secretary J. K. McCutcheon, arranges game schedules, coaching periods, referees, and a thousand other details. The hockey schedule, for instance, calls for 110 games, which must somehow be fitted in between intercollegiate games, arena rentals, and other sports. He doesn't mind that though. But he would like to find a few more gymnasiums. He's convinced 250 basketball teams would be competing if floor space could be found.

The McCutcheon goal is to have every man on the campus on some kind of a team.

United Nations Adviser

Another name has been added to the growing list of Varsity graduates who are in the service of the United Nations in New York. George Ignatieff, '36 T, has been chosen to be chief adviser to Canada's permanent delegation to the United Nations. Prior to his recent appointment he had been working with General A. G. L. McNaughton of the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission and was a member of the Canadian delegation to the last United Nations General Assembly. George Ignatieff was born in Russia, a son of the late Count Paul Ignatieff and a brother of Nicholas Ignatieff, the Warden of Hart House.

ALUMNI NEWS

Ottawa Banquet

His Excellency Viscount Alexander and Lady Alexander, Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Progressive Conservative Leader John Bracken and Mrs. Bracken, The Right Honourable Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey were among the 350 alumni and guests who gathered in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, in the last week of January for the annual banquet of the Ottawa Branch of the Alumni Federation.

Chancellor Massey in his address referred to the event as a "family gathering" and remarked that it gave him great pleasure to see so many notable graduates of the University of Toronto. He spoke mainly of the affairs of the University and asked that his remarks be considered off-the-record.

The assembled alumni sang "The Blue and White" and gave the Varsity yell with enthusiasm, and also joined in Queen's, McGill and Western Ontario yells and college songs.

Musical entertainment was supplied by Rex LeLacheur, baritone, accompanied by Marjorie LeLacheur at the piano. The retiring president, G. M. Dallyn, was chairman, and C. E. Campbell introduced Mr. Massey. Dr. John A. Bothwell spoke briefly.

Two highlights of the evening were the presentation of the annual Ottawa

Alumni Scholarship of \$250 to Miss Alix Forsyth, daughter of Robert Forsyth, K.C., '13 C, and now a student in Trinity College, and the announcement that C. W. Bennet, a former flying officer in the R.C.A.F., had won the special prize to the student from the Ottawa district taking highest standing in the Christmas examinations at O.A.C., Guelph.

Head table guests, in addition to those mentioned in the opening paragraph, were: Flight Lieutenant H. Keane, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General; Miss Jennifer Bevan, lady-in-waiting to Lady Alexander; Health Minister Martin and Mrs. Martin; Undersecretary of State for External Affairs Pearson and Mrs. Pearson; Dr. John A. Bothwell, President of the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto; John L. Jose, Director of Alumni Activities; Air Vice Marshal A. Ferrier, of McGill University, and Mrs. Ferrier; J. L. Shearer, of Queen's University, and Mrs. Shearer; John Sharp, of Western Ontario, and Mrs. Sharp; G. M. Dallyn and Mrs. Dallyn; C. E. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell; E. H. Charleson and Mrs. Charleson; F. D. Richardson and Mrs. Richardson; Dr. Elwin Macartney and Mrs. Macartney.

The new slate of officers which was of-



Among those attending the annual banquet of the Ottawa branch of the Alumni Federation in the Chateau Laurier were, from left: John Bracken, Mrs. Bracken, Gordon Dallyn, Viscount Alexander and the Vicountess, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Mrs. Massey, Mrs. Dallyn, and the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

ferred for election and returned, contained the following names: Honorary President, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Dr. H. B. Moffatt, B. J. Roberts, C. E. Campbell, E. H. Charleson, Wray Patterson; Past President, G. M. Dallyn; President, Dr. Elwin Macartney; First Vice-President, Gordon C. Medcalf; Second Vice-President, W. N. Chater; Third Vice-President, Dr. W. H. Pritchard; Treasurer, Angus Wyatt; Secretary, F. D. Richardson.

Faculty Representatives: Agriculture, W. R. Phillips and Howard Ferguson; Dentistry, Dr. L. R. Braden and Dr. George Barrett; Forestry, George Tunstell and John Farrar; Medicine, Dr. W. S. Edwards, Dr. J. D. Caldwell and

Dr. L. M. Hampson; Pharmacy, E. M. Ahearn and Jim Reith; St. Michael's, Miss Mercedes French and Frank Flaherty; Engineering, Gordon McRostie, Pete Blythe MacEwen and Paul W. Walters; Trinity, Miss Anne Gamble and Miss M. Parkin; U.C., R. A. Bell, Miss K. Williams, Mrs. Philip Foran and Ruth McDougall; Victoria, Alvin Bell, Neil MacDonald and Margaret Moffatt; School of Graduate Studies, Dr. Herbert Nesbitt; School of Social Work, Jack McKnight; O.C.E., Mrs. F. D. Richardson.

Victoria Alumnae-Alumni Meeting

One of the feature events each winter at Victoria College is the joint meeting arranged by the Alumnae and Alumni Associations. This year on the evening

of Thursday, February 5th, a great gathering of graduates, men and women, with their wives and husbands filled the Emmanuel College Lecture Hall. Mrs. K. M. Dinsmore, President of the Alumnae Association, was Chairman. Dean Harold Bennett described happenings at the College in recent months—Dramatic and Music Club productions, the At-Homes, the opening of the new home of the Women's Residence, 35 Charles Street West, and other interesting items of news. The guest speaker, who was introduced by W. J. Little, President of the Alumni Association, was R. G. Riddell, of the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, and a former member of the staff of Victoria. Mr. Riddell is chief of the United Nations' Division of the Department of External Affairs. In the fall of 1947 he was principal adviser with the Canadian Delegation to the Assembly of the United Nations.

Speaking on the subject "The United Nations," Mr. Riddell dealt with the various aspects of this great international organization. First he described the purpose which was the basis of the organization and outlined the Canadian attitude to it. He emphasized the complete dependence of the work being attempted upon the speedy consummation of mutually satisfactory peace treaties. Most of his remarks dealt with the personal problems and actual means of procedure of the Assembly and the Security Council. Such topics as the difficulty of working out a voting formula for the more than fifty nations, large and small; the safeguards maintained by the veto; the work being undertaken by the United Nations' Commissions attempting to

settle the Indonesian, Palestine and Kashmir troubles and the success already achieved by these bodies. Mr. Riddell's vivid and enlightening description of various incidents in the meetings of the United Nations—the human touches, regarding which reports in the public press are often strangely silent—brought to his audience a new appreciation of the difficulties that have had to be faced. He further described the progress that has been made already in bringing order out of almost world-wide chaos. The thanks of the appreciative audience were expressed to Mr. Riddell by President Brown.

Following the meeting Victoria College was host to the members of the two Associations and their friends at a social hour during which refreshments were served upstairs in the Students' Common Room and the Library Reading Room. This feature of the evening's program proved that a very important part of all alumni class gatherings is the opportunity for an informal reunion for both classmates and friends in other classes.

A Great Surgeon Dies

It is with profound regret that we record the death of Dr. Roscoe Reid Graham, Assistant Professor of Surgery in the University of Toronto. He died of coronary thrombosis, at the pinnacle of his surgical career, on January 17th, 1948, in his 59th year.

Dr. Graham was born at Lobo, Ontario, the son of a country doctor. Following his early education, having decided to adopt his father's profession, he entered the University of Toronto, and graduated in Medicine in 1910 at twenty



—Photo by Karsh

THE LATE DR. GRAHAM

years of age. After serving a year's rotating internship at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, he spent a year in the study of pathology and then committed himself to a surgical career. He devoted the following year to post-graduate study of surgery in the teaching hospitals of London, England. He then returned to the surgical staff of St. Michael's Hospital, where he remained until 1915, leaving that institution to join the staff of the Toronto General Hospital, an association which lasted until his death.

Medical students who have graduated from the University of Toronto since the First World War will always remember Dr. Graham as a forceful and dramatic teacher. Always dignified, and possessed of a gift of imagery with a

ready command of language, he presented his material to his students in an exceptionally vivid and colourful manner.

Dr. Graham won an international reputation in surgery, solidly founded on an extensive clinical experience. He had few, if any, peers as a technical surgeon. His renown was achieved principally in the field of abdominal surgery, although he made important contributions to other branches, particularly the surgical treatment of goitre. He was the first surgeon to remove successfully an Islet-Cell tumour of the pancreas.

He was a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and a Fellow of the Mexican Academy of Surgery; a member of the American Surgical Association, and the Central Surgical Society. He had been, consecutively, secretary and president of the Canadian Society of Clinical Surgeons, a member of the editorial committee of the *Annals of Surgery*, and was the author of a section on surgery of the stomach and duodenum in Bancroft's monograph, "The Surgery of the Abdomen." The American College of Surgeons had recently honoured him by asking him to deliver the John B. Murphy Oration in San Francisco this spring.

Roscoe Reid Graham will long be missed by his University associates. Those trained by him will feel his loss the most, for by his death they have lost one who could always be counted on to give fair unbiased advice, a friend who could always be depended upon, and a teacher who continued to exercise a guiding hand.

Banting Commemorated

Commemorating the late Sir Frederick Banting, the fourth Banting Memorial Lecture was delivered on February 5th by Dr. Bernardo Houssay, a 1947 Nobel laureate in Medicine. Dr. Houssay, formerly Professor of Physiology and Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, spoke on the subject of "Experimental Diabetes". A world famous physiologist, he delivered a fascinating lecture in which he outlined the newer knowledge on this subject. Dr. Houssay had previously been awarded the Charles Mickle Fellowship in 1945. Medical students and members of the Faculty were very fortunate in having the opportunity of hearing an address by so famous a man.

Distinguished Visitor

The Medical students and the attending staff of the Toronto General Hospital were honoured recently by the visit of a distinguished surgeon from London, England. Mr. Osmond Clarke, Surgeon to the London Hospital and Consulting Orthopedic Surgeon to the Royal Air Force, paid a short visit to Toronto where he made surgical ward rounds at the Toronto General Hospital and addressed the final year students in Medicine. The clinical observations and stimulating views expressed by Mr. Osmond Clarke were much appreciated by all who were privileged to hear him.

Medical Refresher Course

During the last week in January the Departments of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology conducted a combined refresher course in these specialties. The course was well attended with

representative doctors from Halifax to Vancouver. The guest speakers were Dr. Paul Chandler of Harvard Medical School, Boston; and Dr. Paul H. Holinger of the University of Illinois, Chicago.

As this was the first such course attempted by these departments, it is gratifying that so large a number took advantage of the opportunity to take it, and it is hoped that it may be repeated in the near future.

School of Nursing Bridge

With the object of swelling its building fund, the School of Nursing held a very successful bridge in the East Residence of the Toronto General Hospital in February. It was convened by Kathleen Anderson, School of Nursing graduate.

U. C. Joint Meeting

Below zero weather failed to daunt University College alumnae and alumni the night of their joint meeting in the last week of January, and a great crowd filled not only every chair but most of the available standing room in East Hall of the College.

Mrs. W. R. Taylor and Miss Enid Walker, Alumnae President, received the members at the entrance to East Hall. Mr. H. Leslie Rowntree, Alumni President, introduced Principal W. R. Taylor, who spoke briefly.

The collection of colourful Canadian paintings presented to the College by Mr. H. S. Southam of Ottawa, was on view. Mr. S. J. Kay, a graduate of University College, who is a lecturer in Art and Archaeology at the University and Assistant Curator of the Art Gallery of Toronto, gave a talk on the technique employed by the artists.



Members of this cheerful group, photographed at the joint meeting of University College alumnae and alumni are, from left: Nicholas Ignatieff, Principal W. R. Taylor, Dr. John A. Bothwell, Miss Enid Walker, and Leslie Rowntree

Under the direction of John Linn, the University College Singers sang several numbers.

A remarkable coloured film of a trip through the Peace River District and Northern British Columbia was then shown by Mr. Nicholas Ignatieff, Warden of Hart House. The beauty of these great uninhabited regions of turbulent rivers, snow-capped mountains, flower-filled meadows, and forests was almost unbelievable.

The serving of refreshments in West Hall brought an evening of exceptional enjoyment to a close.

2T3 Engineers

Engineers of 2T3, Toronto Branch, met in Hart House on January 7th. Thirty members of the class heard T. A. Reed, former financial secretary of the University of Toronto Athletic

Association, speak on "The Story of Toronto". He was introduced by A. A. Bell and thanked by J. W. Dyer.

H. M. Morris announced that the 25th anniversary of the year's graduation would be celebrated on Friday and Saturday, November 12th and 13th, 1948. Other speakers were R. G. K. Morrison, C. M. Bowyer and G. B. Langford.

Micro-Waves at Montreal

A new world was revealed to the members of the Montreal Branch at the February lecture and demonstration on micro-waves. The research being carried on by corporations like The Bell Telephone Company of Canada gives assurance that private enterprise, typified by North American industry, is still leading the way to greater benefits for the enjoyment of mankind.

Vancouver Alumnae

Unanimously re-elected to office by Vancouver alumnae at their January meeting, Mrs. Victor Dolmage, President, will direct the group for another year, assisted by Miss Isabelle Clemens, Vice-President; Miss Leila Hanna, Secretary, and Miss Enid Gibbard, Treasurer.

Mrs. R. H. Stewart, speaking on behalf of the alumnae, made a motion that a life membership in the association be conferred on Miss Amy I. Kerr in recognition of her fine service to University of Toronto graduates in Vancouver. The motion was adopted.

Hostesses at tea were Mrs. G. E. Darby and Mrs. W. H. Dixon. Miss Gibbard presided at the tea urn and Miss Mary Dolmage assisted in serving the guests.

Mrs. L. Stanley, the guest speaker, traced the growth of Canadian folk music. She pointed out that a close relationship between music and words was necessary to express the spirit of folk music, which in turn expressed some aspect of national life. To illustrate her talk she sang several selections and presented two recorded folk songs.

Royal Harp Montgomery

At the end of a three months' inspection trip of geodetic surveys in the Canadian West, extending up to the Alaskan border, Royal Harp Montgomery, a distinguished engineering graduate of the University of Toronto, was instantly killed in an automobile-train collision near Whitewood, Sask., on October 7, 1947.

Mr. Montgomery, born at Brantford,

Ontario, 65 years ago, graduated with honours in Civil Engineering, receiving the Degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in 1905. He held commissions as an Ontario Land Surveyor, an Alberta Land Surveyor, and a Dominion Land Surveyor, and was one of the very few to hold the commission of Dominion Topographical Surveyor.

After years of service with the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa and in the West, during which he was responsible for the subdivision into sections of over one and a quarter million acres of bush lands, he became, in 1918, Chief of Party on control levelling and continued on this work until 1922, with headquarters at Calgary. In that year he was transferred to the Geodetic Survey of Canada, and took up his permanent residence in Ottawa. During the winter that followed he directed 450 miles of precise levelling on the English and Winnipeg Rivers, the first undertaking of the kind ever attempted in Canada. During 1923 Mr. Montgomery was in charge of a special investigation in Labrador in connection with the Labrador-Newfoundland Boundary Arbitration.

In 1925 he was appointed Chief of the Levelling Division in the Geodetic Service, Surveys and Engineering Branch, Department of Mines and Resources. This position he held until his death.

Mr. Montgomery was one of the three members of the Board of Examiners for the Dominion Land Surveyors' Commission.

He is survived by his widow, the

former Gertrude Campbell, one daughter, two sons, and two brothers. One brother is Dr. Andrew H. Montgomery, of New York City, a graduate of Toronto in Arts and Medicine.

Moose Jaw Meeting

A comprehensive report on the Graduates' Conference in November was given to Moose Jaw alumni by Miss Kathleen Hughes at the January meeting of the Moose Jaw Branch. Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Johnson, Henleaze Avenue, loaned their home for the occasion, and Mr. LeRoy Johnson presided as chairman. Miss Hughes, who attended the conference as a guest of the University Board of Governors, described The Varsity Plan as it was presented to the delegates in Toronto. The election of officers results as follows: President, Dr. Gordon Young; First Vice-President, Mrs. H. C. Smiley; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Kathleen H. Hughes; Directors, Dr. L. G. Craigie, Rev. Ian McEown and LeRoy Johnson.

Miss Laura Clarke was convener of arrangements for lunch which was served after the business meeting. She was assisted by Mrs. R. G. Johnson and Miss Edith Greene.

Members present were Mrs. H. C. Smiley; Misses Laura Clarke, F. K. Grayson, Edith Greene, Florence Irwin, Kathleen Hughes; LeRoy Johnson, R. G. Johnson, M. R. Ballard, Percy Baker, W. H. Cuthbertson, J. R. Gagne, H. E. Howes. Guests were Mrs. LeRoy Johnson, Mrs. R. G. Johnson, Mrs. W. H. Cuthbertson, Mrs.

Percy Baker, Mrs. H. E. Bowes, Mrs. M. R. Ballard. Regret was expressed at the departure from Moose Jaw of the following members: Miss Jessie Macpherson, Carson Buchanan, J. L. Pawley, Rev. R. A. Davidson and Rev. R. S. L. McAdam.

Montreal Alumnae

The Montreal Alumnae of the University of Toronto opened their season in the fall with a Bridge at the home of Mrs. E. J. Laidlaw, Aberdeen Avenue. The President, Mrs. Anthony Reid assisted the hostess in receiving the guests.

At the annual Christmas Party, which was held at the home of Mrs. Arthur Lyman, Côte des Neiges Road, Miss Ruth Churchill gave a short talk on the settlement work at St. Columba House. At the conclusion of her address members filled Christmas stockings for the children of the nursery school group. Games and refreshments brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

Madame Henri Vautelet was the guest speaker at the January meeting which was held at the University Women's Club, her subject being "Your Next-door Neighbours."

The speaker expressed the opinion that one of the elements dividing the French and English races was the fact that the people of Quebec know history too well and those of English Canada know it hardly at all. This ignorance of their joint heritage prevents the growth of a harmonious nation out of two sovereign races and cultures.

KEEPING IN TOUCH

1893

A book by DR. O. J. STEVENSON, C, was published a few months ago under the title *The Talking Wire*. It is the story of the inventor, Alexander Graham Bell.

1896

BISHOP R. J. RENISON, C, '97 GS, has had a collection of essays on the Christian religion published, bearing the title *For Such a Time As This*.

1897

CHARLES P. MUCKLE, C, has retired from the Board of Directors of the Excelsior Life Insurance Co., Toronto, after 37 years with the company, for 28 years as secretary.

1901

W. N. B. ARMSTRONG, V, is a member of the staff of the Ontario Research Foundation.

DR. W. M. ELLIOTT, M, at the age of 73 is completing 46 years of medical practice, his office being located at 931 Third Ave., Dunango, Colorado. He reports that he is still in good health and that his interest in his profession is keener than ever.

1903

One of the highest honours in the gift of the engineers of this continent was conferred upon J. B. CHALLIES, C.E., D. Eng., S, Vice-President and Executive Engineer of The Shawinigan Water and Power Co. He has become one of the forty honorary members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the oldest society of professional engineers in America, whose total membership numbers 21,000.

1905

MURRAY STEWART, S, has been appointed Works Commissioner of Toronto, after a service to the city of 40 years.

1907

HAROLD O. HILL, S, has been named President of the American Welding Society for the year 1948. He is Assistant Chief Engineer of Fabricated Steel Construction of the Bethlehem Steel Company and is located in the main office of the company at Bethlehem, Pa.

1910

DR. F. T. CAMPBELL, M, of 515 Southam Bldg., Calgary, Alta., has been out of practice during most of the past year but is now doing a little work again.

DR. EDNA GUEST, M, is First Vice-President of the World Federation of Medical Women, the first Canadian to hold this office.

1911

DR. ALICE WILSON, MBE, V, has written a book on geology for children under the title *The Earth Beneath Our Feet*. It is published by Macmillan's.

1913

E. E. KERN, C, is associated with Oil Seeds Limited, of Moose Jaw, Sask.

1914

ALEXANDER M. MACKENZIE, S, of Montreal, has received the appointment of Assistant Vice-President (labour relations) of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. He began his association with the company immediately after graduation, as wire chief at Guelph.

1917

HAROLD C. WALKER, K.C., C, has been named President of the Art Gallery of Toronto for the year 1948. Mr. Walker, who is a member of the law firm of Blake, Anglin, Osler and Cassels, is the son of the late Sir Edmund Walker, first President of the Art Gallery and a former Chancellor of this University.

DEATHS

1903

LAMB—At Grand Rapids, Mich., on October 6, George Franklin Lamb, M.B. '03.

REID—At Toronto, on October 29, Rev. Joseph Ewing Reid, B.A. '03 (C), M.A. '04, D.D. '39, for 37 years minister of Alhambra United Church, Toronto; former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Toronto; Past President, General Ministerial Association, Toronto; Past President, United Church Ministerial Association; Past President, Toronto West Presbytery; former Vice-President of the Emmanuel College Alumni Association.

1905

SMITH—In London, England, on November 21, Victor Roy Smith, B.A. '05 (T), M.A. '08, President of the Confederation Life Association.

The late Mr. Smith, who at graduation won the Prince of Wales Prize in Mathematics, joined the staff of the Confederation Life as assistant actuary, rising through various positions to become President in 1944. He was a past president of the American Institute of Actuaries, Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, Canadian Club of Toronto, and Life Insurance Institute of Canada. Other organizations with which he had been associated were: Corporation of Trinity College of which he was chairman of the executive, Associate Institute of Actuaries (Great Britain), Actuarial Society of America, Canadian Dental Hygiene Council, Canadian Tuberculosis Association, Canadian Chamber of Commerce and Canadian Medical Association.

1906

McPHERSON—on October 31, John Albert McPherson, Dip. (App. Sc.) '06, M.B. '11, M.D. '32.

Abbreviations

C—University College; V—Victoria College; T—Trinity College; St M—St. Michael's College; S—Applied Science and Engineering; M—Medicine; D—Dentistry; SW—Social Work; P—Pharmacy; OT—Occupational Therapy; N—Nursing; HS—Household Science; TC—Teachers' Course; F—Forestry; Ag—Agriculture; Mus—Music; DN—Dental Nursing; P.Th.—Physiotherapy; PHE—Physical and Health Education; GS—Graduate Studies; LS—Library Science; Ed—Ontario College of Education; L—Law; Bs—Business Alumni Association.

1907

CAMPBELL—At Vancouver, B.C., on October 17, Alexander Douglas Campbell, M.B. '07, M.D. '28, retired Superintendent of Weyburn Provincial Hospital.

1909

SLATER—At Baltimore, Maryland, on November 12, William Dean Slater, M.B. '09, Toronto Physician.

SPENCE—At Toronto, on October 30, Professor John James Spence, Dip. (App. Sc.) '09, on the Engineering staff of the Ajax Division, University of Toronto.

1912

GREEN—At Hartley Bay, Ont., on November 4, Glennie Raymond Green, B.S.A. '12, Woodstock representative of the Department of Agriculture.

TAIT—At Toronto, on November 17, Douglas Milton Tait, Phm.B. '12.

1914

FOULDS—At Toronto, on November 25, Gordon Sutcliffe Foulds, M.B. '14, M.D. '32.

The late Dr. Foulds, well known Toronto surgeon, had been Chief of the urological service at St. Michael's Hospital for the past 24 years. During the first Great War he served for five years in the Medical Corps, holding the rank of Major. After his return from overseas he was on the staff of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, for four years, and took his Master of Surgery degree at the University of Minnesota, later returning to Toronto to open a practice. He was one of the charter fellows of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

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MOOSE JAW, SASK.—Miss Kathleen Hughes, 1131 Redland Ave.

NEW YORK—Rex. P. Johnson, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 77th St. and Central Park W.

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THE VARSITY GRADUATE

(INCORPORATING THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY)

Published by the University of Toronto with the co-operation of the Alumni Federation. Printed by the University of Toronto Press. Address correspondence to The Editor, Room 226, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario.

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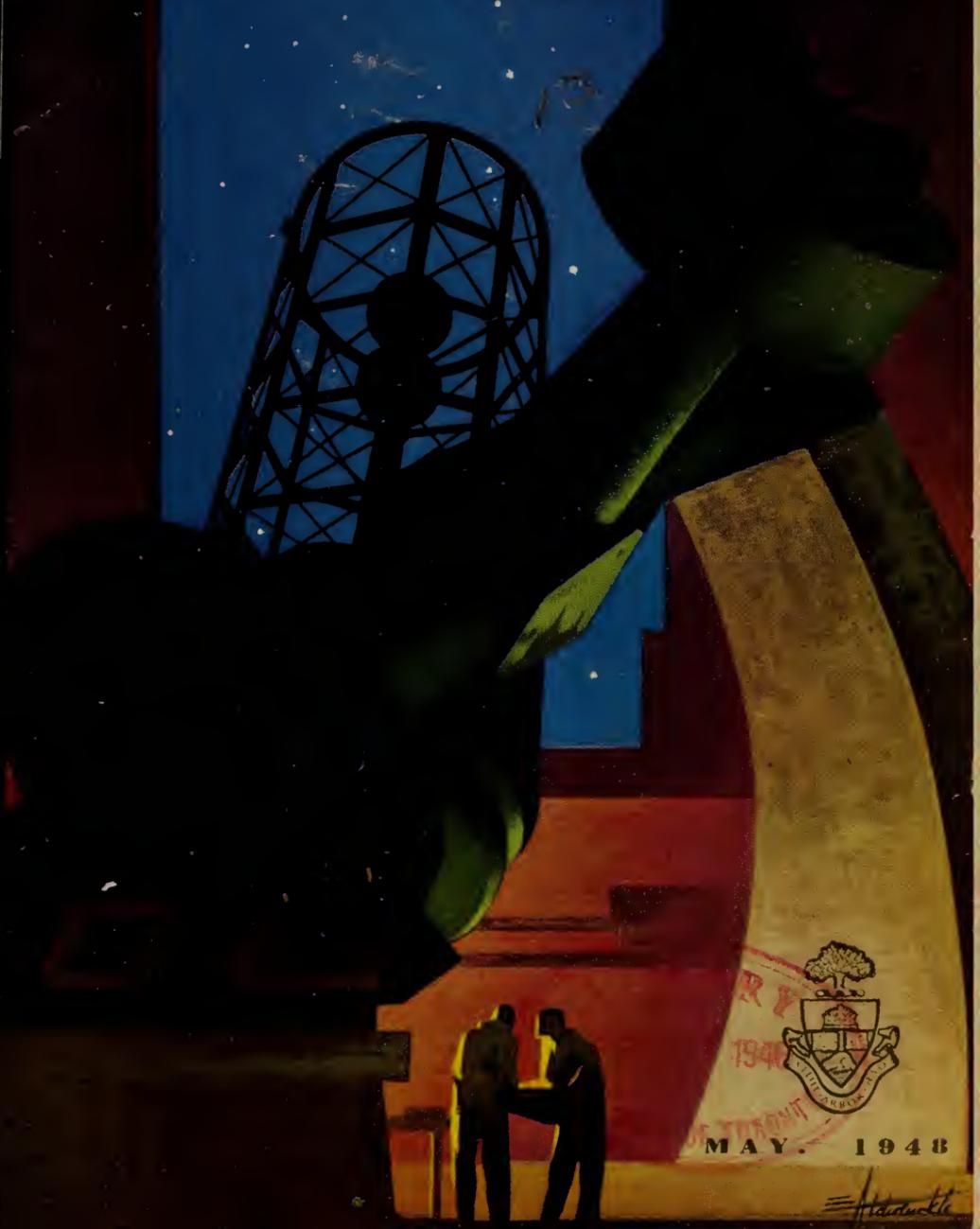
BACK COVER—Art Director Eric Aldwinckle's paper sculpture of the Coat of Arms of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering is something of a departure from the Engineers' emblem of the last seventy years. But Schoolmen will find the basic elements are there. Those who like the old ways best will see, on the Front Cover, that the Red Schoolhouse looks much as it did in 1877 when Toronto was a bustling city of 60,000. The Schoolhouse tolerantly has watched the fine new buildings of a modern university rise all around her. This year, with fresh green paint on her doors and ledges, the Grand Old Lady of the campus looks good for another seventy.

Faculty of
APPLIED SCIENCE



AND ENGINEERING

VARSITY GRAD



MAY. 1948

Handwritten signature

Editorial

Success of the current Varsity Appeal for \$6,000,000, which will be added to the \$7,000,000 already pledged by the Provincial Government, depends largely on University of Toronto graduates. The needs are pressing: a new power plant, a men's residence for University College, an addition to the University Library, a medical research building, an extension to the Dental Building or a new Dental Building, a building to house the Faculty of Arts. There is no general University building for the extra-curricular activities of women students. Improved facilities are needed for athletics and physical education of men students. A University memorial for men and women who died on active service in World War II must be on any list of building requirements. Well underway are projects which will provide additional accommodation and equipment for training in chemistry, physics and engineering. As Lt.-Col. W. E. Phillips, Chairman of the Board of Governors, points out in an article which starts on Page 17, it takes more than tradition to accomplish what the University has set out to do.

The immediate responsibility is clear. And there is a long-range responsibility which is equally clear. Last year, before plans for the present Varsity Appeal had taken form, a message was sent out to chairmen of the Graduates Committees then mobilizing across Canada. It read in part:

The University has entered a period in which guidance from its graduate body is vital . . . Former students—graduates and nongraduates alike—have another great role. Together they make up the living, tangible link between the University and the public . . . Those serving on the Graduates Committees are of many professions and occupations. They are men and women who have carried something of the University into their daily lives. Through them the University has become part of the fabric of Canada.

There will be occasions when the graduates will be given an opportunity to appraise coolly what part the University has played in shaping their lives and to decide their financial responsibility toward shaping the minds and lives of generations of undergraduates coming after them . . . Most of us will find it difficult to put a dollar value on the qualities of heart and mind which the University helped us to develop.

The University must reach its \$13,000,000 objective in order to solve immediate problems. And it needs the whole-hearted support of the graduate body for a continuing programme based on public faith in the University's aims and undertakings.

ONE ROOF FOR ARTS

by Gregory Clark, IT4

If you are a student of psychology at the University of Toronto, you will find classes in the following places:

69, 71, 100, 102 & 104 St. George St.

Economics Building

University College

Museum Theatre

Convocation Hall

Medical Building

Biology Building

Baldwin House

Ex-Zion Church, 88 College St.

Think what a dull and sedentary life a student of Engineering must have, cooped up in two or three buildings, as compared with an Arts man whose course includes psychology. Say what you like about the need of a new building to house the Faculty of Arts all under one roof, the fact remains that under the present regime, the Arts student gets a great deal of exercise. It is the students of technology and science who are in danger of becoming the pallid cloistered intellectuals of the future. Arts students can already be identified by their rugged

outdoorsy look. They are getting their education on the run.

You must not suppose, from the above italicized list of the stations of the cross of psychology, that psychology is an overwhelmingly large course at the University. Here, for instance, are the localities where, daily, classes in history are held:

Baldwin House

Convocation Hall

Victoria College Chapel

West Hall, University College

Medical Building

Hart House Theatre

University Library

Ex-Zion Church, 88 College St.

Political Economy has seven billets or shake-downs; mathematics has four; law has four; philosophy has three; even military studies has two. And as you can see, they are scattered far and wide over the academic terrain.

The purpose of this brief article is to reveal the fact that part of the thirteen million dollars now being raised by

the University will go into a new building that will house most of the Faculty of Arts under one roof. Where room can be found for such a building on the University territory has not been decided. The graduates are entitled and, what is more, invited, to enter the discussion in high spirits. For in keeping with the traditions of the University of Toronto, the new Arts Building will certainly not be where anybody now expects it to be.

This tradition was founded in 1856, when King's College, which stood where the Parliament Buildings now stand, was taken over by the government as the Female Department of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. The hopes of the University taking over King's College being thus dashed, they crossed McCaul's Pond, a small puddle that lay between the back of the present Hart House and the present University Library, and commenced excavations for University College where she now stands.

I quote the following account by Chancellor John Langton from W. Stewart Wallace's *History of the University of Toronto*:

"Cumberland (the architect who designed University College) drew a first sketch of a Gothic building, but the Gov. (Governor-General, Sir Edmund Walker Head) would not hear of Gothic and recommended Italian, shewing us an example of the style, a palazzo at Siena, which, if he were not Gov.-Gen. and had written a book on art, I should call one of the ugliest buildings I ever saw. However, after a week's absence, the Gov. came back with a new idea, it was to be Byzan-

tine; and between them, they concocted a most hideous elevation. After this the Gov. was on tour for several weeks, during which we polished away almost all traces of Byzantine, and got a hybrid with some features of Norman, of Early English, etc., with faint traces of Byzantium and the Italian palazzo, but altogether a not unsightly building; and on his return, His Excellency approved."

The need of an Arts building was foreshadowed in Dr. Sidney Smith's *President's Report* for the year ending June 1946. He said:

"It cannot be repeated too frequently that the Faculty of Arts is the hub of any university. Its progress sets the academic tone of the institution. Its services underlie all courses throughout the university. In the Faculty of Arts, there must be established the balance between the physical sciences and the humanities and the social sciences. The Faculty of Arts must assist the professional faculties in resisting the temptation to work for merely vocational objectives. We should not seek to educate students in vacuo; we should endeavour to relate their studies to the problems that will confront them in their chosen careers. There need be no antithesis between culture and power. The Faculty of Arts can be the academic gyroscope of the whole university. To be this, the policies of the Faculty of Arts should not be merely an accumulation of departmental programmes. Departmentalism has been a mixed blessing for universities. While it has motivated scholars to plough deeply and thoroughly their special fields it has, on

occasion, promoted a disregard for programmes and attainments in cognate fields. The geographical distribution of departments of the Faculty of Arts of this institution has also operated to emphasize departmental boundaries. A new building for the accommodation of many of the Arts departments would serve to correlate and co-ordinate to a greater degree the various departmental activities, to the end that there would be a renewed realization of the significance and purpose of this Faculty."

"Geographical distribution" is an expression permitted to presidents. After perambulating the bounds of Arts from away up St. George St. to away over opposite the Hospital for Sick Children, where the mysterious-sounding "Ex-Zion Church" stands, I would be willing to bet a small wager that half the Faculty of Arts never heard of the other half. Doubtless I would lose, but it would be a dollar gamely lost.

All up St. George St., the decaying mansions of the Gay Nineties have been converted into departments of various kinds. Drawing rooms are lecture halls with common school forms for twos and fours, for the students to sit in. Upstairs bedrooms, attic servants' quarters with the under-privileged low, sloping ceilings and small windows of the class-conscious eighties and nineties, are professors' sancta. Dear old Baldwin House, headquarters for History, was built by that same Frederic Cumberland mentioned above as architect of University College for his private residence. It is a noble example of domestic archi-

ture of the 1860's. After Cumberland died, it became the home of Major Cosbie; later the Beardmores took it; then it was the residence of the lieutenant-governor in the Gibson period; and then the University cadets took it; after the first Great War, Vetscraft had it; and finally, in 1925, in honor of the great Robert Baldwin who made possible the University of Toronto as we know it, it was named Baldwin House; and history and political science moved in.

Today, Baldwin House presents a rather pitiable aspect; the hind right hip of the crisp functional new Wallberg Memorial Chemistry Building bunts fair into the face of the old mansion. You come round by the tradesmen's entrance to get into Baldwin House where History has its home. On the other side, Forestry, another functional faculty, stands close, and now, slightly menacing. Baldwin House has got the squeeze. It had probably eighteen rooms when Cumberland built it. Today, History has rewalled it into thirty-two rooms, not counting the basement BUT counting the attic. And from almost every window, you can see the blank walls of new, bold, functional buildings. Obviously, Arts has got to bestir itself.

Away along College St. is the Ex-Zion Church. It is an old, rather bandy-legged church crouched down opposite the east end of the General Hospital and the Sick Children's. Here, in a vast echoing and domed church, History, Law, Political Economy, Psychology and Sociology take their turns each day. It is a long walk. But well worth it. Its interior walls are

buff brick, with tasteful cabalistic signs worked into the grey with red brick. High up the walls, its stained glass windows are of pallid yellow with faded pink and a few with margins of Reckitt's Blue. The pews are the most narrow and savage I have ever seen. They slope down under your knees, and slope away behind your kidneys. A kind of hallelujah rostrum rises four circular steps to a tiny pulpit. An organ of twenty-one pipes peers gauntly down from behind some beaver board which has been employed to wall it off. Busted paper blinds block off an offensive western glare that comes from on high. Maybe I sound prejudiced.

But hark ye: what is that sound I hear, whenever the lecturer pauses,

whenever the rumble of College St. fades, whenever the caretaker stops assaulting the furnace!

It comes up through the floor of Ex-Zion Church. It is a low, agricultural sound. It sounds like chickens brooding—the low, slow chuckle of brooding hens.

It is the brooding of hens! Banting Institute has an overflow into the basement of Ex-Zion Church—of hens assisting in the research on cancer. They are chuckling over an eerie brood. Overhead, churchfuls of Arts bend intently, while loud-speakers give them History, Law, Political Economy, Psychology, Sociology.

Thus you see, an Arts Building is near the top of the University's shopping list when the thirteen millions come in.

The Pickersgill Letters

On September 12, 1944, a young Canadian named Frank Pickersgill, who had been a graduate student at the University of Toronto from 1936 to 1938, was executed by the Gestapo in the concentration camp at Buchenwald. The letters that Frank Pickersgill wrote to his family and friends between 1934 and 1943 have been collected and edited by his friend Mr. George H. Ford, under the title *The Pickersgill Letters* (Toronto, 1948). There are in the book some very interesting references to the University of Toronto and the people there with whom he came into contact. There are references to Professor McDougall of the History department, to Professor L. A. MacKay, under whom Pickersgill took a course in Aristotle, and to "an energetic little bloke," from whom he took another course. After he had left the University and had gone to Germany to study mediaeval history, he wrote to his mother from Freiburg, where he had been working in the Freiburg University Library: "It was such a comfort having a library I could nose about in once more. I am afraid I got thoroughly spoilt at Toronto. I certainly miss the University of Toronto Library over here."

sports page

by **Jim Coleman**

Sports Columnist for the Globe and Mail

Even such a professionally lugubrious gentleman as Warren Stevens is experiencing difficulty in maintaining steady production of convulsive, racking sobs as he contemplates the immediate future of athletics at the University of Toronto. Stevens has been attempting to keep himself in the doleful mood favored by all directors of athletics and, although he has resorted to such extreme measures as scrubbing his chest with broken glass and slugging himself across the skull frequently with a rubber hammer, there are reports that his secretarial staff has caught him grinning furtively.

If, in recent months, Stevens has been keeping company with morticians, grave-diggers and others who are interested in underground novelties, his activities have been motivated by fear. Stevens has been contemplating the frightening fact that some of his most highly prized athletes might suffer fractures and other injuries in the examination halls. As this edition went to press, it was impossible to ascertain the full results of the professorial assault on the sweaty heroes of the football fields and hockey rinks but the casualty rate wasn't expected to be unusually high.

The correspondence files dealing with individual sports are piled high on

Stevens' desk each morning. Only two of these files are bound in black crepe. Every day, Stevens puts these two files aside and regards them gravely. It is scarcely necessary to remind any frustrated Toronto graduate that these files bear the legends "Rugby Football" and "Basketball."

There is reason to believe, though, that these two files may be bound more colorfully before another year passes. It is of more than passing interest that Stevens has a life-size portrait of Johnny Metras, athletic director of the University of Western Ontario, on the wall of his office. John's brogans are hidden by a card which bears the words: "Target For 1948."

Metras' Mustangs almost were roped in full flight one blizzardy afternoon at London last autumn. Toronto Blues, inspired by the all-round play of Steve Karrys, tied the Westerners, 12-12.

Metras was surprised to such an extent that he was struck to the ground by the first really good-sized snowflake which hit him after he examined the final figures of the scoreboard. Willing hands led him to the Western dressing-room where he recovered slowly but, even at that, he was muttering to himself for another 24 hours. The Blues had come within a few



ATHLETIC DIRECTOR WARREN STEVENS
Psychiatrists are mildly alarmed . . .

minutes of scoring one of the most remarkable upsets in Canadian football. University of Western Ontario Mustangs previously had been untied (not to mention, unbeaten) in intercollegiate football since the season of 1938. They had gone through the 1939 season with an unblemished record and, in the three campaigns since the conclusion of the war, they had appeared to be invincible.

Under the direction of Stevens and the coaching of Bobby Coulter, University of Toronto has been rebuilding its football team since the war. Now, Coulter has yielded the coaching job to Bob Masterson, a veteran of American professional ranks. Masterson spent last season as Coulter's understudy, acclimatizing himself to the Canadian game. Additionally, he assisted with the coaching of the Hamilton Tigers.

Masterson is fortunate in that he will take over a team which has been playing as a unit for two years and which will lose only a few men through graduation. He has a fine all-round backfielder in Karrys and, in the person of Bruce Cummings, he has the best kicker to appear in intercollegiate ranks since pre-war days. Additionally, Fred Doty and Rudy Grass of the Canadian championship Toronto Argonauts, and Billy Myers, of Balmy Beach, are attending college and will be available for football if they meet the scholastic standards.

Metras already has reason to view Masterson's arrival with pronounced misgivings. Soon after his descent on Toronto, Masterson took over the job of master-minding the basketball

team. As in football, Western Ontario has been unbeatable—to be accurate they hadn't been beaten for three years until the final game of the season.

Lo'd—luvva-duck but it was almost necessary to build a new roof on Hart House after Masterson's Blues out-fought and out-scored the Mustangs in that last brawl. The victory wasn't enough to win the Intercollegiate title for Toronto but it augured well for next year when Masterson will have virtually the same first team at his disposal.

No one was stunned, particularly, when Irvin "Ace" Bailey's U. of T. hockey team won another intercollegiate championship and brushed aside college competitors from the United States. It was Bailey's second consecutive post-war title and he, too, is fortunate in that his team won't suffer from graduations.

On the face of this evidence, University of Toronto's position in the three major sports is stronger than at any time since before the war.

If you twist Stevens's wrist severely, you can force him to admit that Toronto won 11 of the 15 senior sports championships in the intercollegiate competitions. On top of that, Toronto won nine intermediate titles.

With tears in his eyes, he will point out that the Blues had to yield top honors in boxing and tennis. He was downcast by the fact that McGill won the fencing championship but, apparently, he is taking steps to remedy the situation. He spent a month at the head office of the Immigration Depart-

ment in Ottawa, studying the records of displaced persons who have applied for Canadian citizenship. Although he denies it, there is reason to believe that he made his researches in the hope of uncovering a couple of sabre and épée experts from Heidelberg.

There is no doubt concerning which of those missing intercollegiate trophies is sought most covetously by the University of Toronto athletic directorate. Bearded veterans of World War II stare into their beer moodily and recall childhood memories of the Blues winning their last football championship.

Diners at Hart House often are surprised to find that salt-and-pepper shakers aren't available. This can be explained readily—all the shakers are clustered on a table occupied by Stevens and Masterson who employ

the condiment accessories to demonstrate the latest intricacies of the double-wingback offensive with modified downfield blocking.

Psychiatrists in the Medical Faculty are reported to be alarmed mildly by new manifestations of Stevens's inner mental rumblings. One day in mid-winter he was observed plodding through the snow to the Stadium. Exhibiting the tenacity and zeal of a member of the Alpine Club, he scaled the concrete stand to park in the snow high above the 55-yard line. Then, for several minutes, he practiced tossing his hat high in the air.

Fifteen senior championships in the basket this year and, still, they aren't satisfied.

What do they want? Do they want Metras' BLOOD?

Young at Eighty-Four

At the age of 84, Dr. Horace Bascom, '85 M, of Whitby, Ontario, still discharges his duties as Sheriff of Ontario County, plays 18 holes of golf every week during the golfing season, and takes his place in various community projects. Beginning his professional life as a country doctor in Uxbridge, he endured all the hardships of the early days—long trips by horse and buggy, impassable roads in the winter, emergency operations performed under primitive conditions in farm houses. After 26 years of this rigorous existence, he decided in 1912 to give up his practice and went to live in Whitby. There he became local registrar of the Supreme Court, registrar of the Surrogate Court, and in 1937, Sheriff of Ontario County. Soon after settling in Whitby he was elected a member of the Board of Education, on which he has sat ever since, for nine years as chairman. Five years ago, ex-internes of the Toronto General Hospital held a dinner at which they made the presentation of a cane to Dr. Bascom as the oldest living ex-interne. He says he hasn't yet had to make use of it.



ARCHITECT WITH A CONSCIENCE

by **Wilfrid Sanders, 30T**

Editor of The Varsity 1928-29

If housing in Canada is developing a social conscience, a goodly part of the responsibility must be laid at the feet of a tall, slightly shaggy, quiet spoken member of the staff of the University of Toronto School of Social Work.

Humphrey S. M. Carver's official title is "Research Associate of the School of Social Work," but, like most researchers, he complains that his very full agenda does not provide adequate time for all the research he would like to do which to Mr. Carver may be poison but, to the community-at-large, is meat. Recently in the news, through his election to the vice-presidency of the Community Planning Association of Canada, he provides an excellent example of how the University can and does serve the community in ways far beyond the educating of the community's youth. Only in his case, the word "community" must be interpreted in its broadest sense.

To understand Humphrey Carver's work and story one has to try and grasp his temporal creed. In Mr. Carver's creed, concepts like "housing", "community", and "planning" are as closely inter-related as the Trinity. They are indivisible parts of one whole.

Because Canada is now undergoing, and will be undergoing for some time, the greatest socio-economic growth in her history, this idea is important. It is a time when Canada has to expand to refurbish her physical plant, socially, as well as economically. It is a time to eliminate laissez-faire methods.

An important article in this creed is to the effect that refurbishing the community plant can only be launched successfully at the federal level, through the provincial, to the municipal.

That is why, in putting so much energy into a national association such as is

the Community Planning Association, Mr. Carver feels that in a very real sense he is working for his community.

This idea that housing is not just a matter of putting up houses, that architecture should properly be concerned with more than the four walls of a building or the cube cost thereof, has motivated him from the time he first started the study of architecture at the School of Architecture in London, after a spell of political science and economics at Oxford.

On graduation from this famed school, he was entitled to sit back and call himself an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, but instead he came to Canada in what he describes as "a spirit of fine adventure."

That was in 1930—not the best year for a freshly graduated architect to arrive in a strange land looking for a job. However, within two weeks of arriving in Toronto, he landed a job with a then well known firm of town planning engineers. Later, as a partner, he helped plan and supervise the construction of the spectacular north-western entrance to the City of Hamilton in which every male Hamiltonian in receipt of unemployment relief had to lend a hand. Here in itself was a pretty fair example of organizing even park development as a community effort.

Mr. Carver continued in partnership with this firm until about 1938. In that year, partly as the result of the articles he had written for Canadian magazines on the subject of town planning and related subjects, he was invited to lecture at the School of Architecture, University of Toronto, on his pet theme—

town planning. It was the first time the School had had a lecturer devoted specifically to this topic.

When the Bruce Report on housing in Toronto was compiled, a group of interested citizens formed an organization with the avowed objective of seeing to it that the report did not join the ranks of so many reports in official pigeon holes. Humphrey Carver was named secretary of this group and, with Professor E. J. Urwick, founder of the School of Social Work, helped organize the Housing Center in the then unoccupied home of the University President in Queen's Park.

This group constituted another "first." It was the first time that architects and social workers had come together to work in a joint organization with common aims. It was thus some sort of milestone in the history of the sociology of housing.

Mr. Carver cites the use to which the University President's house was put in those days, as an example of the University contributing to the welfare of the community. On the first floor was the Housing Center. On the second, the newly formed Welfare Council had its first offices, and, on the third floor, The Institute of International Affairs had its first office. Thus was the University host to three kinds of community organization.

Out of this Housing Center grew the first concept of a national group, interested in the social aspect of housing.

"We found that there were groups in other centers, such as Montreal, Winnipeg, and so on, interested in the same idea we had, and we got to know who

these people were," Mr. Carver says. As secretary of the center, he organized a national conference which was to do the spadework for the present Community Planning Association. Housing was launched as a national concern.

Mr. Carver continued to lecture at the School of Architecture until 1942, when he enlisted. For the next three years he devoted himself to the selection of officer candidates, and to writing a history of Canada's world famous system of psychological appraisal of military manpower.

On his discharge, Mr. Carver became attached to the School of Social Work under its director, Dr. Harry Cassidy, and was seconded by the Toronto Reconstruction Council to prepare a series of housing reports which have proven strikingly accurate appraisals of Toronto's housing needs and problems and have constituted the most tangible definition of these needs since the Bruce Report. Here again was an example of the University co-operating with the community.

At the present time, Mr. Carver's forthcoming book, tentatively entitled

"Housing Toronto, 1947" is expected to be published by the University of Toronto Press.

Mr. Carver has high hopes for the work which can be done for the Dominion by the Community Planning Association, and is obviously intrigued by the potentialities of the job ahead of it. Truly national in scope, it focusses the interests of professional and layman from east to west and from a wide field of activities on the need for community planning. Working according to creed from the national level, the Association has now organized on a provincial basis, and next year plans to move onto the municipal level. Already, in Toronto, the Association has a natural and ready-made outlet in the long active and highly respected Citizens' Housing and Planning Association.

Mr. Carver is a planner, but a planner who likes to quote the sentence; "Planning is not a decent aim," and then go on to explain that it is futile to plan for the sake of planning. Planning should be for only one end—the goals you want to achieve.

Woman Doctor Heads Physicians

Dr. C. Adele Brown, of Oswego, N.Y., has made history in New York State. She is the first woman to hold the position of president of the New York State Association of School Physicians, an organization with a membership of 600, only 15 per cent. of whom are women. Dr. Brown, who graduated from U.C. in 1918 and from Medicine in 1921, directs the school nurses and consultant doctors in the schools of Oswego.



MEN IN



Any day on the campus you can see them, not as a group but as individuals who are noticeable because they look a little older than their classmates; in their bearing they are more assured and more mature. By this time they have grown accustomed to the old campus paths and the cloistered study halls, or if they are engineers they are now familiar with the paths across the wind-swept fields at Ajax, that University settlement some twenty-five miles east along the lake; yet only a little while ago these students were in faraway places where they could take no stock of the future; they were on ships at sea, or in tanks in Sicily, in planes over England, or trudging through the winter mud in England or Canada. In those days a university education must have seemed like the kind of a pipe dream a man warms his spirit with before he falls asleep on a battlefield far from home. But now they are here. At the University of Toronto there are 8,385 veteran students taking advantage of the government's D.V.A. plan.

Some day a writer will take a group of these men and tell their complex story. It will be a story of conflict and struggle. Some of these men are married and have children. Some find that the

A HURRY



by Morley Callaghan, 2T5

government grant hardly covers the bare necessities of life. Some know the domestic tension that develops when a young wife cooped up in a small room tries to be patient and wait while her husband, a proven man of action, a man she knew as a dashing figure in a military uniform, humbly goes out to school again with his books under his arm.

One day I talked with some of these student veterans. Always in my mind was the one question, "What's it like to be back at school, to be learning, to be leading the student life after the harsh discipline and the action of war? What goes on in the minds of you men?" The sudden change from one kind of a life to another is always fascinating psychologically. And for the man of action, the military man to find himself suddenly turned into a meditative man, a student, well, it would be only natural, wouldn't it, to expect some kind of upheaval in the mind and the imagination? Take any one of them. There he is walking out of Hart House heading for University College. Maybe he has been a flier. Or out at Ajax a young engineering student who drove a tank in Sicily is sitting in one of those little rooms in the frame dormitory building mulling



over a problem in calculus. Don't these men suddenly look up in wonder as if asking themselves where they are? Does the little room and the open book, or the walk with student companions suddenly seem unreal as it is brought into conflict with memories of other cities in other countries and lost comrades? It must all come leaping back on him leaving him strangely restless and then inert.

Out at Ajax in the big dining room at lunch time I talked with two veterans. One had served as a major in the Italian campaign. The other had been a flier. Aside from the fact that they had a kind of quiet competence they had all the eagerness of young students. When I got around to my questions, "Don't you find it difficult shaking out the turbulent memories of war? Don't the bad things and the exciting things make the work you are doing now seem uneventful and dull? How long do the old memories stay with you?" they both smiled a little with a faraway look in their eyes. It was odd, they said, the way the war thoughts began to drop away one by one in the new routine of school life. After a while only the most significant memories remained. Some of these memories, of course, would be there forever, but not in the first disturbing fashion. A seaman who had been on a long shore leave would understand it perfectly. After he has rejoined his ship and the ship puts to sea he lies awake in his hammock and all the shore thoughts come crowding into his head, but after the first night they begin one by one to drop away. In the new monotony of the routine of the ship the seaman's thoughts are smoothed out and the shore thoughts



fade away in the wake of the ship. That's the way it is, too, with these student veterans.

One of them, the major, told me how it happened that he decided to go back to school. One day in hospital in Sicily where he lay wounded he began to wonder what would happen to his life. He decided that if he ever got back to Canada he would go back to school and become an engineer. The trouble was that he hadn't completed his fifth form in high school. In fact he had had a great deal of trouble making progress in high school. But when he got back to Canada he actually went back to high school. Imagine a man who had been a major going back to high school! If you ask these veterans why so many of them have turned to the engineering

course (there are 3,325 in the Faculty of Applied Science) they have a quick and plausible explanation that comes right out of their military experience. The war itself was a triumph of engineering. The whole nation, as well as the lone soldier, had had a chance to grasp the splendor of the scientific mind; and the student of engineering, in the thoughts of these men, is a man of action going somewhere. His education is a direct preparation for a concrete life work. So these students are now serious men in a hurry. We live in a time when the world seems to be the oyster of the man of practical science, first in field work, or lab work in industry, and then in the assumption of executive responsibility. Having dropped a few years out of their lives these engineering students are now in deadly earnest, the ones who were there for the ride having by this time fallen by the wayside, and they believe they can brush off all the irrelevancies of college life, such as rah rahing, the horseplay, the prankishness, the long idle hours of aimless conversation that has made college life so attractive to so many men for generations. To them Ajax does not seem like an austere village, harsh of line, cold and windswept like a vast barracks. It offers all the essentials. The lack of architectural grace, the lack of cloistered ivy walls becomes irrelevant; what is more important to them is that these buildings have comfortable and adequate interiors. The place's isolation, the stress on utility, the segregation of this body of men all doing the same work makes the transition from the military encampment to this kind of student environment an easy one. No wonder that

these men shrug and say, "Sure, an Arts course is a nice thing. I only wish we had time for it. We have thirty-six hours a week as it is. Yeah, an Arts course must be a nice thing if you're not in a hurry."

And yet back at the Arts colleges around the old campus there is actually a registration of 2,510 veterans. Of course, many of them may be planning to teach. They are being, therefore, just as practical as the engineers, but others are seeking in the Humanities a training of the mind. They are willing then, to take their chance with life. As one of these veterans saunters across the old park paths from his own college to Hart House he must often wonder where he got hold of the dream that his life might be rounded out if he only had the chance to absorb the ancient classical learning? Was it an old dream hidden and secret and revealed to no one before they went off to war? Was it a dream that had to be put aside because of the war, or did it come in the dark of the war as a deep abiding belief that a man could find a personal security and possession of himself if he pondered long enough over the problems of philosophy, mastered the thoughts of other men in economics, or learned to understand and communicate the history and language of mighty races. In the beginning the faith in learning for learning's sake must have been great in these men, or maybe it grew in them as a result of a personal rejection of the violence and harshness of war. In any event they are now enjoying the luxury of being able to say, "I'm not in a hurry now. Two or three years were taken out of my life but

I'm still not in a hurry. I can now learn and ponder and meditate and wait."

And yet these veterans in the Arts course have certain characteristics in common with those in the engineering course. I asked a professor of English at one of the colleges if he found his student veterans any different than the other students. "Oh my goodness yes," he said, laughing and throwing up his hands. "It's the high seriousness, the intensity of their approach. Supposing it's a passage from Shakespeare. I may have made an idle comment on some lines and right after class I'm greeted by one of these veterans who wants to go into my interpretation as if he were doing a Ph.D. thesis on those lines alone.

Their intense seriousness is certainly a bit distracting."

And all these student veterans have been sharing the one great problem which every soldier understands; war was a discipline. All these men were subject to a rigorous discipline which consisted in the main of doing exactly what one was told to do. Now they are facing a new kind of discipline. Each man is now on his own. His sense of discipline has to come from within. Without this new self imposed discipline he is lost and a failure in his new academic world. What struggles and defeats and victories each one of them has known is his own private story.

Canadian Doctor

Shortly before Dr. Walter Earl Strangway, '22 V, '25 M, left his mission hospital post in Chissamba, Angola, Portuguese West Africa, to return to Canada, the entire population of the town of Nova Sintra, its neighbourhood, and places more remote turned out to a banquet at which the doctor, his wife and family were guests of honour. During the evening, a presentation of a beautiful silver salver was made to Dr. Strangway as a visible expression of the community's appreciation of his services. Obtained by public subscription, the salver was fashioned in Oporto, Portugal, and its case, made of African woods found in the vicinity, was lined with silk by the Portuguese women of Nova Sintra. A portrait of Dr. Strangway was unveiled and presented to the Sports Club, where it now hangs. In paying tribute to the doctor, Senhor Amaro Luiz, President of the club, gave these illuminating figures from the hospital records for the year 1946: 15,600 consultations; 39,100 treatments; 900 major surgical operations.

The Chairman of the Board:



“IT TAKES MORE THAN TRADITION”

At a recent gathering of graduates, Lt.-Col. W. E. Phillips, Chairman of the Board of Governors, told of some of the practical problems the University of Toronto must solve. His address, summarized here, has added interest in view of the University's current drive for \$13,000,000 to finance its development programme.

This great University is rich beyond measure in tradition, and tradition that we all treasure, but no university, certainly in these rapidly moving times, can live on tradition alone. The real source of inspiration to those who are in charge of the affairs of the University must be the great living body of graduates. Without the graduates nothing is possible beyond merely keeping our position and perhaps slipping back slowly.

The practical problems which concern the Board of Governors might well be described as those having to do with administration and finance. The Board examines the policy as it is proposed and recommended by the President, and subject of course to the limitations of finances. The Board of Governors conceives it to be its duty to support the President in the setting and carrying out of policy.

The problems of the University at the moment are complicated because of the troublous times in which we live, and the question of finances is one, no matter how unpalatable, that cannot be denied.

We derive our revenue from three sources: from student fees, from the yield of our endowment funds of various kinds which are applicable for that purpose, and from Government grants.

The attempt to maintain an even balance between the fees and other sources of revenue and expenditures is greatly complicated by rising costs with which you are all familiar. The budget has grown to such a level that administration of the University is big business in whatever sense you care to approach it. If we include activities such as the Connaught Laboratories and various associated activities, our budget is in excess of ten million dollars a year. We



LT.-COL. W. E. PHILLIPS, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., B.A.Sc.

are charged with the responsibility of spending wisely a very large sum of money.

There are other aspects of our activities which I think may surprise you. We have within the University smaller units, such as the University Press, the sales from which amount to nearly one million dollars a year.

In attempting to frame policy we are constantly brought face to face with financial problems, straight problems of means. We all recognize and all accept the need for additional facilities. None of my colleagues needs the slightest persuasion as to the inadequacy of the Library, but certain ugly facts emerge which must be faced. Even if

we had funds, we couldn't build libraries unless we could heat them and supply electricity.

No one takes the view that there is much glamour attached to a university power plant. Indeed, our present plant is underground and isn't even physically conspicuous, but it serves as an example of many of the things that we know are urgent. We hope it may be possible to make a beginning with the new power plant this year. That depends on many things, but at any rate, until that one obstacle is overcome, we cannot make progress with our numerous other projects.

I think we have had great good fortune to have in the person of the Minister of Education of this Province a man whose understanding and sympathy with our problems has not been altogether limited to sympathy. There is no man with whom I come in contact at the University who has a broader understanding of our needs. Sympathy and understanding are helpful but it takes practical understanding to realize some of our objectives.

Two or three years ago the Board of Governors was faced with discharging what we all conceived to be our moral obligation to the returning veterans. It seemed to be quite a task financially but there was no hesitation. We thought it was our plain and obvious duty to do everything that was possible.

I think, even in those days, we accepted the fact that we should have to deal with about 25% of the veterans. The amount of money involved was, I must confess, staggering, but it was really the fact that our obligations were underwritten by the Minister of Edu-

cation that gave us the inspiration to go ahead with the manifold problems that were involved in the creation of the Ajax Division.

Now, that leads me down a channel of thinking that has given us some concern. I think that the idea is current that we are a Provincial University or State-supported University, though I doubt whether those terms are accurate. It has been, indeed, the course of events that the Government thought of our needs in terms of money primarily and has almost always, and certainly in recent years, backed this belief by financial support up to the limit of their judgment.

But if those responsible for the finances were to turn in moments of trouble to the Government on the assumption that funds would be automatically forthcoming, the result would be complete sterility of the University. Nothing could be more fateful for us than to adopt the view that our financial problems could be thrown onto the shoulders of our Government.

It is extremely fortunate that the Ontario Government stepped into the breach and placed some seven million dollars at our disposal for the development program. Now, in every sense I think it is our duty to do our part as living members of the University. If we show the community we are vitally interested and will do our share, I think we can count on continuing support from the Government. I am certain that the Provincial Government holds the view that, if their special support is needed in the future, financial help should to a certain extent be conditional on proof that the graduates are vitally interested.

HERE

COME

THE

PLANETS

by Dr. Frank S. Hogg

Director of the Dunlap Observatory



Far out of proportion to their relative physical insignificance in the universe is the fascination which the other planets of our solar system have always held for us earth-dwellers. In contrast to the stars, which are vast sun-like globes of intensely hot gas, the planets are solid spheres of rock and iron, and in some cases "snow" and atmosphere. In further contrast to the stars, which are all so distant that even the largest telescopes show them only as pinpoints of light, the planets are close enough for us to see either their surfaces or their cloudy skies.

They are apparently objects more or less like the earth itself. The recent completion of the great two-hundred-inch telescope in California, the war-born advances in the technique of rocket propulsion, and possibly man's discontent with his own planet's present management, have all added to our current interests in the neighbouring worlds. During this spring and

summer several of these planets will be well placed for observation.

Many people are now enquiring "What is that very bright star in the western sky these evenings?" The bright "star" is the planet Venus, most brilliant object in the sky, after the sun and moon. Almost a twin of our earth, Venus circles the sun in a smaller orbit than does the earth. Seen from the earth it can never appear far from the sun, and will be seen alternately as an "evening star" in the west, and a "morning star" in the east. Shining only by reflected sunlight, it shows phases similar to those of the moon. On May the 18th, when it reaches its greatest brilliance, it can be seen in a telescope as a rather narrow crescent. During May the crescent will wane as Venus closes in towards the sun. As the surface of Venus is completely hidden from us by its clouds, we can only guess at surface conditions. The atmosphere

contains vast quantities of carbon dioxide.

The planet that for half a century has most stirred the curiosity and imagination of earth-dwellers is Mars. Visible in the evening sky for the next three months, Mars appears to the unaided eye as a bright reddish star. Since the planet is almost devoid of atmosphere its actual surface may be seen, seldom marred by clouds. It shows white polar caps, expanding and contracting with Mars' seasons. These caps are probably snow or hoarfrost. Changing dark green areas are currently not explained; recent researches show that they are not chlorophyll-bearing vegetation. Mars is mostly a desert, with varying temperatures comparable on the average to our subpolar regions. Mars is so distant that only objects over twenty miles wide can be detected under best conditions.

Currently near Mars in the evening sky is the ringed planet Saturn. The famous rings are regarded by many observers as the most beautiful view in astronomy. The rings are composed of myriads of tiny solid particles—possibly remains of a shattered moon of Saturn. This is the only ring system known in the universe.

Rising in the east in the evening, and

observable almost all this summer, is the giant planet Jupiter. Jupiter contains more than twice as much material as all the rest of the planets combined! With a temperature two hundred degrees below zero, a permanent ice field thousands of miles thick over the planet, and dense clouds floating in an atmosphere of ammonia and marsh gas, this planet would be almost inconceivably inhospitable to man. In the telescope, however, it is a fascinating sight because four of its eleven moons are very bright and shift rapidly in position.

At the University's David Dunlap Observatory visitors will be given an opportunity to see for themselves these planets and other astronomical objects. Not only is the great 74-inch reflecting telescope available to visitors, but a new telescope has been constructed at the observatory—one especially designed for visual observations of the sun, moon, and planets.

Each clear Saturday evening from April 1 to October 31 the David Dunlap Observatory is open to the public for two hours, starting half an hour after sunset. The sun may be viewed any clear Wednesday afternoon throughout the year, and Sunday afternoons in July and August, from 2 to 4 p.m.

Graduate at Iceland

From Iceland Gudmundus Jakob Sigurdsson came to the University of Toronto in 1936 to seek a higher education. He has now returned to his native land to apply to Iceland's industrial problems the knowledge he gained at this and other Canadian and American universities. In addition to his duties as manager of the Icelandic State Fish Packing Center in Reykjavik, he has been experimenting on new industrial methods and has served as a consulting technologist for the fishing industry.

BACKWOODS

Canada's backwoods have become a classroom for Canadian youth. With the University of Toronto playing its part, a formal education programme has been launched to train camp directors in skills which ranked high in the historic past but now are almost forgotten; how to get along among the forests and streams of the wilderness.

The programme, inaugurated last summer, will be continued this June at the Y.M.C.A.'s Camp Pinecrest near Gravenhurst, Ontario, and will be carried on next year at a camp in the Province of Quebec.

While the Province of Ontario at present subsidizes a great many camps where rates to the campers are \$1.30 or less per day, it looks forward to the time when camping will become the greatest summer activity and every child will have the opportunity to spend at least two weeks learning to live in the outdoors. To prepare for this, an intensive effort is being made to train camp directors and counsellors who will be able to give youngsters adequate instruction. Adult education

VARSIITY

in camping is an integral part of the scheme, too.

The idea actually materialized last year at Taylor Statten's Camp Ahmek on Canoe Lake. "Ahmek" is Indian for "beaver". It adequately symbolized the national aspect of the camp, for to Camp Ahmek came 200 people from all parts of the country.

The camp was under the co-operative sponsorship of the Extension Department of the University of Toronto, the Camping Association, the Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian Welfare Council. The Ontario Department of Education and the Department of Lands and Forests shared responsibility for providing personnel qualified to act as instructors in a wide variety of fields.

The Camp Training Centre will be open this year from June 18 to 27. Charles E. Hendry, professor of Social Work at the School of Social Work of the University of Toronto is camp director again. He will have a distinguished staff of doctors, psychologists, first aid experts, zoologists, photo-



*Professor A. F. Coventry identifies garter snake brought in by girl camper
In lower photo, R. H. Perry, standing at left, opens campcraft cooking class*





Five key men on camp staff are seen in top photograph. They are, from left, R. H. Perry from Ajax Division; Qurt McKinney; Professor Charles E. Hendry, director of camp; Nicolas Ignatieff; Taylor Statten the younger

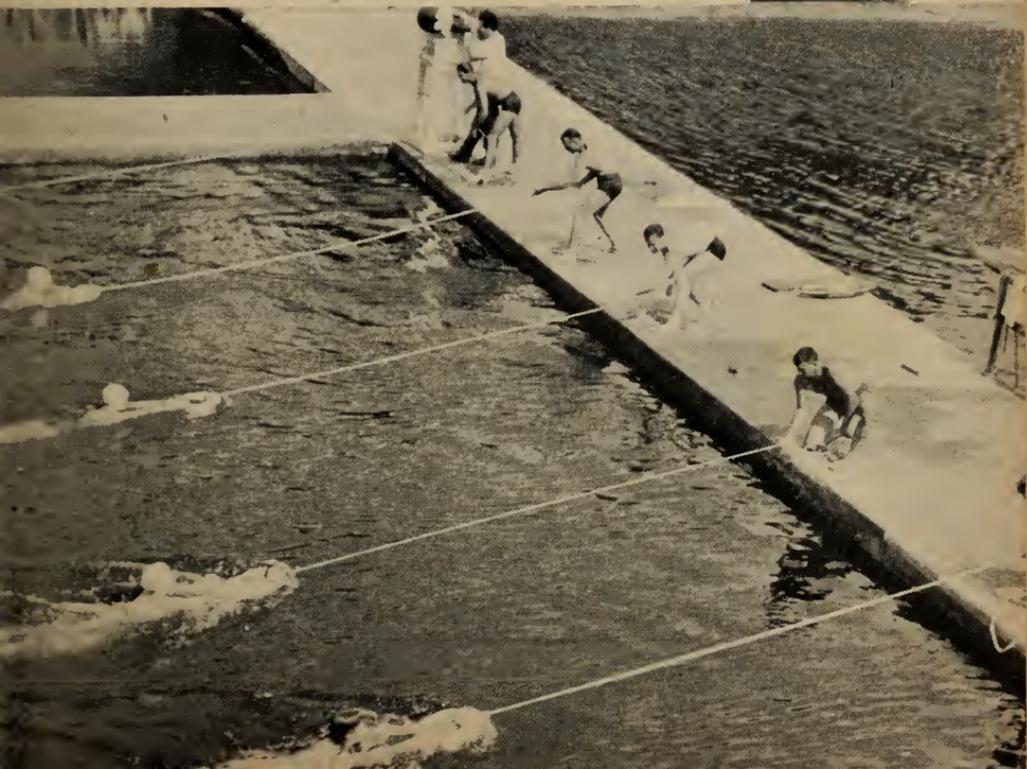


Shown left is Mary Blezzard practising with a ring buoy

Canadian Red Cross team is seen, right, demonstrating how ring buoys save lives



*Listening to Taylor Statten, extreme right, are
Irving Haladner, Dr. J. F. Ebbs, Prof. Coventry*



graphers, painters, archaeologists, anthropologists, dietitians, recreation and forestry experts. Mixed up with the professors and professional people will be backwoodsmen to deal with the hundred and one facts that make up their forest lore. Something more is being taught than how to get in and out of a canoe or how to light a fire in the rain.

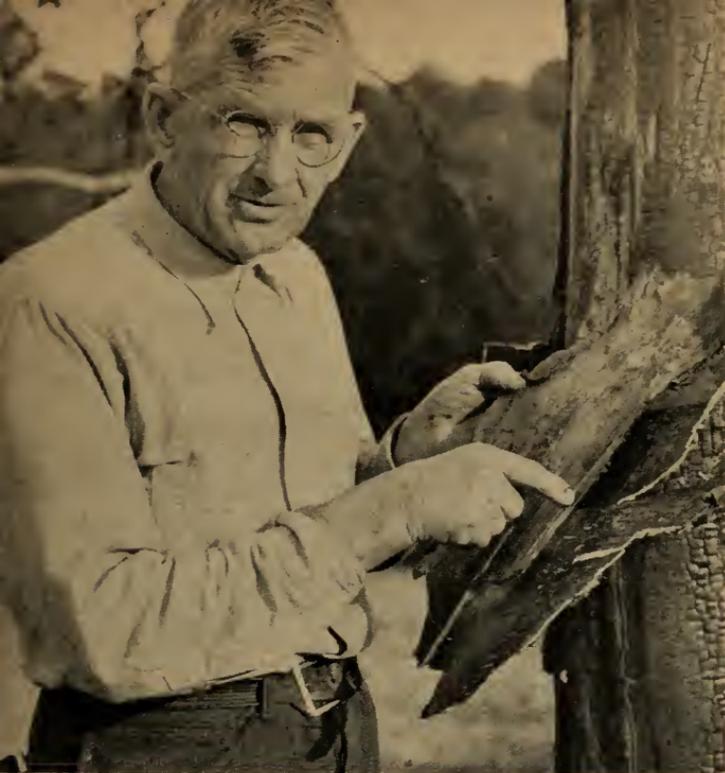
The Camp Training Centre people realize they are at the beginning of a long portage of instruction. For a nation whose urban population is never very far from sparkling lakes and green forests, Canadians have a lean knowledge of either. To many would-be campers, life in the woods is an unhappy struggle against all the active elements of an unruly nature. Accidents are frequent. The drowning rate in Canada runs to a high in one pro-

vince of 14 deaths per 100,000 population in a season. Very few campers make a serious attempt to prepare themselves before venturing forth with tents and canoes.

Sponsors of the Camp Training Centre see no point in an endless series of lectures and students are given a chance to try out their campcraft. They learn how to use axes and knives, handle canoes, build fires, make bough beds, plan outdoor meals, recognize wild life, fight fires, pack tents, save drowning persons and catch fish.

The students find themselves learning how to cook steaks without the aid of a pan and how eggs can be prepared in three different ways without the aid of a pot and without using water. They learn such things as how to make a double boiler by putting stones in the bottom of a pail.





Effect of forest fire on growth of tree is explained by Colin McInnes

Camp enthusiasts are sure that as interest in the outdoors increases, chains of canoe hostels will spring up along the lakes and rivers just as auto camps now dot the highways.

Officially, the Camp Training Centre has a twofold purpose: to build up a real sense of 'at-homeness' in the outdoors and to build up skills in individual guidance and group leadership. A routine announcement put out by the organizers of the camp reads rather like an advertisement for the recreational attractions of a luxury resort—yet the truth has not been stretched. "Campers will explore a bog," the announcement says, "go on hikes, take overnight canoe

trips, become acquainted with the natural environment, learn the skills of outdoor living, develop a positive approach to conservation, learn how to rough it smoothly."

A large body of instructors will be needed before wholesale instruction of Canadian youth in campcrafts is possible, and a literature of camping will be necessary before the public will be able to familiarize itself with the more subtle aspects. Already from the experience of the Camp Training Centre in 1947 has come a publication called "Canadians Are Campers." A sound film in color, bearing the same title, also has been produced.

DO YOU WANT TO RUN

The newest course at the University of Toronto is in its first year with four hand-picked students. It is a post-graduate course in Hospital Administration, established in the School of Hygiene.

Dr. Harvey Agnew, professor of Hospital Administration and executive secretary of the Canadian Hospital Council, stresses the importance of careful training because of the increasing complexities and responsibilities of this type of administration. Says Dr. Agnew: "The role of the hospital is changing and there is already much evidence that it will become the community health centre, not only for treatment, but for diagnosis, preventive work, public education, community public health activities in general, and, in many cases it may be the base for public health nurses and community social workers, and also provide consulting offices for its medical staff." In brief, says Dr. Agnew, the hospital is becoming the community citadel.

At the University of Toronto, where for the first time in Canada such a full-length course is offered at the graduate level, instruction follows a pattern of academic work closely related to practical experience in hospitals.

The course is divided into nine months' academic work, presented in two terms, and twelve months of supervised hospital experience as an interne in hospital

administration. The W. K. Kellogg Foundation gave the university financial assistance in establishing the course and also provided funds for certain scholarships and bursaries.

Of the four students now studying hospital administration, three are over 30 years of age. Their backgrounds differ widely. There is a graduate of Aeronautics who at one time took a pre-medical course; there is a Commerce graduate who for three years was in the American Army. The third student is a graduate of Medicine of the University of Toronto who has practiced in Ontario for some time, and the fourth is a doctor who became a lieutenant-colonel while serving for five years in the Pacific during the war.

Inquiries about next year's course have come not only from Canada but from Great Britain, South America and Puerto Rico. Because each student must be given personal instruction all the way through the training period, no more than eight or ten applicants will be accepted.

The University of Toronto course will be essentially more and more for university graduates qualified to take it. That is, all candidates must have a satisfactory degree in arts, medicine, science or business and must give evidence of personal aptitude for the work.

HOSPITAL ?

It is realized that the trend to-day is towards a closer relationship between hospitals and the public health and welfare fields. A feature of the course at Toronto is that the students are given considerable instruction in public health subjects and in social work and have frequent contact with students taking these other courses. The curriculum is heavy. Field trips, lectures and seminars run to 30 hours a week. Most evenings are spent in work.

There is considerable variety in the full course. Such phases of hospital work as departmental management, hospital organization and management, staff relations and public relations, accounting, nursing education, economics, hospital planning, medical background and the legal aspects of hospital administration are all taught.

Dr. Charles E. Prall, director of the Joint Commission on Education, representing the American Hospital Association and the American College of Hospital Administrators, points out that the better courses in hospital administration are specifically designed to teach fundamental principles and are planned so as not to bog down in too much detail.

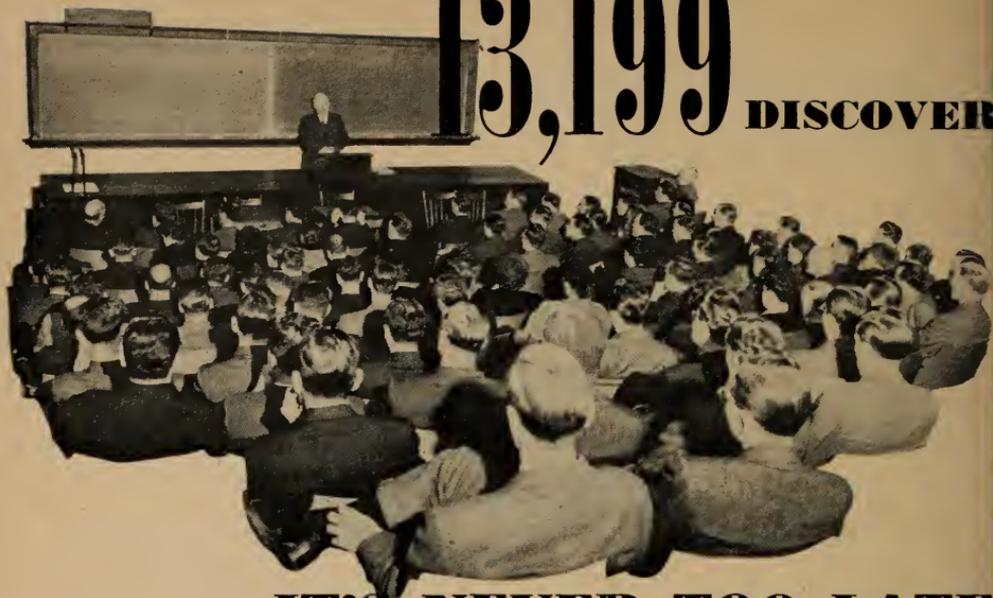
The hospital administrative position says Dr. Prall is top-level management and is different than business manage-

ment where the training is usually concentrated on middle management such as department heads. "In practically the only example of its kind," claims Dr. Prall, "the whole hurdle is jumped in hospital administration. Hospital administrators are now being trained for all-inclusive administrative work and do not use specialization in one field as a springboard to top-level management."

Bankers, clergymen, medical men, graduates of schools of business, experienced administrators, and people with a social interest and conscience have all taken courses in hospital administration. Gradually university-trained administrators are filtering in to positions opened up by retirements or deaths. Their training is on a par with higher educational qualifications for other key positions in society. At the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal, for instance, the administrator is a recent graduate of the course given by Columbia University.

Associate professor of Hospital Administration under Dr. Agnew is Dr. L. O. Bradley, a graduate of the universities of Alberta and Minnesota. After serving with the Royal Canadian Air Force, Dr. Bradley did hospital work in Edmonton and took the course in hospital administration at the University of Chicago.

13,199 DISCOVER



IT'S NEVER TOO LATE

by Allan Anderson

In Toronto every Wednesday night during the spring months, a young wife listens intently to a lecture on the dynamics of family life . . .

An ex-navigator, whose home town is Kenora, Ontario, is taking a certificate course in business. It's a ten months' course and he studies economic history, statistics, economic theory, English, commercial law, government in Canada, corporation finance and business administration. He gets executive training from experts in each field . . .

A tousle-headed young man in his early twenties is hard at work under a goose-necked lamp in Calgary, Alberta. He's taking a correspondence course in mer-

cantile credit and wants to be a credit manager some day . . .

During the hot summer months, a teacher from Kapuskasing, Ontario, works away at a course that will eventually give her the degree of Bachelor of Arts . . .

A motor fleet vehicle supervisor in Windsor, Ontario, attends lectures on the operation of a fleet of transport trucks . . .

An interested audience gathers in a hall in Orillia, Ontario, to hear a university professor talk about Shakespeare and English drama . . .

A florist from Sherbrooke, Quebec, is present at a two-day course in floristry

and learns new ways of preparing a corsage . . .

A fire chief from Niagara Falls, Ontario, listens to a course of lectures on fire fighting and is particularly interested in the lecture on combatting oil fires . . .

In Orangeville, Ontario, a discussion group makes a thorough study of problems of community life and community welfare . . .

A newly married couple in Toronto are very serious about a course they are taking in music appreciation . . .

Each one of these people is part of the vast program of adult education arranged and conducted by the Department of University Extension of the University of Toronto.

Last year, 13,199 people in Canada took classes or courses given by the Department of University Extension. It was a record year.

In the slightly more than quarter century of its existence, university extension work at the University of Toronto had become an integral part of the function of the University. Private citizens turn to extension courses for general knowledge and business people for professional training. Often the roles overlap. More and more, Canadians have been turning to universities for organized instruction outside the channels of undergraduate or post-graduate courses. "Never mind examinations, degrees or diplomas," they say, "just teach us." The universities have been responding eagerly.

The idea of university extension is comparatively new. It was first promoted successfully in England by Albert Mansbridge, a coal miner, who thought

that universities should provide an auxiliary type of education for manual workers. Mansbridge first put his idea across in the early part of this century and it was later picked up in Canada.

As early as 1896, however, professors from the University of Toronto used to go out into various parts of the Province to deliver popular lectures. These lectures became a regular part of the important seasonal events in Ontario towns. After 1920, as many as three hundred were delivered a year. But town hall lectures are a declining custom and now they only average ninety-five a year. History, English and such subjects as Astronomy were the topics that enthralled the public in the days gone by. After the lecture the professor would be asked politely what his expenses were and would be given a bag of silver and coppers.

University extension really got under way in Canada in 1906 when the first Summer Session of the University of Toronto was held. Courses were given and examinations set and the students progressed towards B.A. degrees. These summer courses were mainly for teachers. Then, in 1916, afternoon, evening and Saturday forenoon classes were arranged for the same work.

These courses for teachers have always been the basic pillars of university extension work. Two hundred and sixty-four people attended the 1946 summer session and 458 teachers registered for the evening and Saturday afternoon classes. An unusual feature of the summer session last year was a two weeks' course attended by 84 teachers from the United States representing the National League of Teachers' Associ-

ation. In the last thirty years, more than eight hundred teachers have graduated from extension courses with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Department of University Extension of the University of Toronto was formed in 1920. To it came a calm pleasant-looking young man who was, and still is, its director. His name: William James Dunlop. Given a choice of three jobs, Dunlop chose University Extension, a decision that neither he nor the university authorities have ever regretted.

Dunlop had grown up in rural Ontario, studied languages at the University of Toronto, gone into teaching, and got a Bachelor of Arts degree from Queen's University in 1912. After further teaching experience, he joined the staff of the University of Toronto Schools. He had a heavy schedule of lectures but also took on the editorship and management of a national teachers' magazine, *The School*. For some years he was managing editor of the *Canadian Historical Review*. He started his career in magazine management, Dr. Dunlop claims, from sheer ignorance of the work involved. "They tried all the other teachers first, and when they finally got around to me I was so green I said yes," he says.

Beginning in 1918, Dunlop lectured to prospective teachers in the Ontario College of Education. Then the provincial government decided to change the training course for teachers and Dunlop was temporarily without a job. But one day shortly afterwards, Dean Pakenham of the College of Education called him in. "Dunlop," said Pakenham, "you can have a job teaching at the University Schools or at a normal

school or you can become head of an extension and publicity department the University is setting up, although that's only half a day's work at a time, but you could keep on with your magazine editing. Take two weeks and think it over."

"I don't have to think it over," Dunlop replied, "I'll take the extension position."

"Very well," said Dean Pakenham, unperturbed, "we'll make an appointment to see the president and it's yours."

Sir Robert Falconer was then president of the University of Toronto and he told Dunlop, "It will be your duty to provide educational facilities for the people of Ontario so far as the University's resources and the size of its staff will permit." William James Dunlop went away from that interview realizing that at least he had plenty of scope in his new job.

It wasn't very long before the new director had a request from a group of farmers for a general course that would last two weeks. Dunlop went to Sir Robert and asked, "What do think about this?" "Don't come to me with your problems, you know better than I what to do," Sir Robert Falconer told him. Dr. Dunlop has felt ever since that that was very good advice to give a young man.

Supported by the United Farmers of Ontario, the course got started and had an attendance of 279. Shortly after this course was successfully launched, people in Toronto began asking for the opportunity to come to the University at night. Classes in literature and journalism were started. About twenty people turned up for each class. This

was the first development of Evening Tutorial Classes, which in 1947 attracted 8,247 people. The students ranged in age from 21 to 70.

From people in Toronto in person and from country dwellers by letter, Dr. Dunlop got more and more requests for evening classes or correspondence courses in an amazing variety of subjects. One way or the other, the requests were all taken care of. "I never say no to a person seeking knowledge," Dr. Dunlop points out.

On the other hand, no course is set up hastily. For instance, the Extension department now offers a course in Spanish. How did it get started? In the 1930's a man came to Dr. Dunlop and said that he would like to take a course in Spanish at the University at night. "Hmm hmm . . . and do you know any other people who would like to study Spanish?" asked Dr. Dunlop. "Yes, I work for a firm that exports to South America and a number of us in the office would like to study Spanish." "I see," said Dr. Dunlop, "and do you know any other firms whose employees would take such a course—could you give me a list of them?" The list was provided, the firms circularized, and the course started with a healthy registration. "That's the way it has been done many, many times," comments Dr. Dunlop.

One course after another has been added to the list of evening classes: at present fifty different subjects are taught. They include accounting, air conditioning, authorship, Chinese, economics, English, heating and ventilation, interior decoration, mathematics, mercantile law, metallurgy, nature study, nutrition, philosophy, plastics,

psychology, Russian, statistical method and word study. Fees, depending on the size of the class, are from five to ten dollars per course. There is usually an autumn and spring term in each course with a break during January and February. Full courses run for eighteen to twenty nights, including both autumn and spring terms. The smallest classes have at least twenty people in them.

In the financial aspect of university life, the Extension Department has paid its way steadily. In the long run, it hasn't cost the University a cent. In some courses, such as public speaking, there are as many as seven classes running concurrently in one term.

Instructors in the courses are all members of the University staff except in some classes where experts are called in from the business world.

Dr. Dunlop, while willing to take a reasonable chance in starting a new course, has sometimes had more than ordinary doubts about the prospects for certain subjects. Five years ago, with considerable trepidation, he announced a course in personnel administration. There soon were two classes with seventy persons in one and eighty in the other. The only course that really flopped was Esperanto. It ran for one season only in 1938 and although twenty-five people turned out for it, its future didn't look promising and it was dropped.

On occasion, Dr. Dunlop's sense of humor pops up in his management of the Department. Some time ago, a course in lip reading was formed. The people who took it were either getting deaf or thought they might be deaf

some day. At that time, though, they could all hear. The class instructor was a young woman and it soon became apparent that no one in the class would learn lip reading as long as they could hear her voice. What was to be done? The young woman appealed to Dr. Dunlop who triumphantly arranged to have a telephone booth placed at the head of the class. The young instructress baked in the narrow confined space, while the class, unable to hear her voice, blissfully watched her lips through the booth's glass doors. The evening classes were nearly always held in University College. But one day Dr. Dunlop had a bright idea. Why not move the classes to the Ontario College of Education on Bloor Street, where automobiles could be parked easily and people arriving by streetcar would be only a few steps from the door? This would end the long haul across a chilly campus. The next year, the change was made; attendance dropped off drastically! It was all too obvious that people attending evening classes wanted university atmosphere. At the end of that harrowing year, Dr. Dunlop quickly switched the classes back to University College and other buildings on the campus and there they have been ever since.

During the middle 1920's and the 1930's business associations approached Dr. Dunlop and suggested that the University might be interested in providing courses which would give their members a professional standing. The Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association in 1926 sent a delegation to the University. Credit men, they told Dr. Dunlop, were not considered to be very

important by the firms employing them. What could be done to raise their status?

Dr. Dunlop thought about their problem and then told the credit men to go to Ottawa and get a charter which would allow them to grant to properly qualified people the right to put certain letters after their names which would indicate that they had passed courses the University would arrange in credit work.

The delegation agreed and Dr. Dunlop drew up a syllabus for a correspondence course. Just after it was organized the newly formed Canadian Credit Institute asked Dr. Dunlop to go to Regina to take part in a conference. The credit men were very worried about the course. "It's going to cost too much and few of our people will want to take it," they said. "Wait and see," said Dr. Dunlop, in effect. They waited, and credit work is now a fullfledged profession. At present, 231 persons are taking the course.

The same pattern of growth has taken place in correspondence courses supported by other organizations—by the Canadian Underwriters Association, the Certified Public Accountants Association, the International Accountants' and Executives' Corporation of Canada, the Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants, the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and the Insurance Institute of Ontario. Enrolment in these courses totals 1,758. The students are scattered all over Canada.

At times, Dr. Dunlop has had to be discreet about the names of courses. He was not in the least sure that the university authorities would approve

of a course in hotel management which the Province wanted started to meet the needs of the tourist industry, but he thought that a course in "institutional" management would get by. It did.

Three of the most thriving courses offered by the Extension Department are given in co-operation with the Advertising and Sales Clubs of Toronto. More than 300 students show up for each of the three courses in marketing management, advertising and salesmanship. A vigorous recent development has been courses in accident prevention and safe driving, all given with the support of industries and associations.

Every year, a sizable class of firemen come to the University for classes in fire fighting. The complete mimeographed course of lectures in this series is over an inch thick.

The Department of University Extension operates a number of courses which strictly speaking should be part of the regular curriculum of the University. "It just happened that way," says Dr. Dunlop. "In 1926 a number of doctors wanted the University to start a course in occupational therapy and then in 1929 they wanted a course in physical therapy. Both these courses were started, but Sir Robert Falconer thought it best to attach them to University Extension, in case they were a failure, so that they could be dropped without any undue fuss. They haven't been dropped and they're still part of our department."

In 1934, Dr. Dunlop began toying with the idea that a central organization for adult education should be set

up. He got together with extension director Col. Wilfrid Bovey of McGill and Dr. E. A. Corbett of the University of Alberta. The three of them called a national conference of all interested organizations. Dr. Dunlop named it a "colloquium" which was the nearest he could come to expressing the nature of the informal symposium that was held in May, 1934 and which brought together representatives of eighty-six organizations. From this meeting sprang the Canadian Association for Adult Education of which Dr. Corbett became director.

During World War II, the Department of University Extension worked out a system with the Canadian Legion whereby men and women in the services could take correspondence courses that would further their education. More than a thousand service persons took such courses in Canada, Great Britain and Germany. There were even a dozen students in India and forty to fifty in prison camps.

After the war, special refresher or general theory courses, such as the certificate course in business, were offered veterans. Applications poured in. The special business course, which has been running now for four years, will be discontinued this year, although a similar course for regular business training will go on as usual.

Dr. Dunlop estimates that sixty per cent of the persons taking extension courses are women. Of the total number of people taking courses, he believes about half are studying for specific advancement in their careers and the other half are learning for the

sake of acquiring more general knowledge.

As an indication of his influence outside the University, Dr. Dunlop is chairman of the Board of Examiners in Optometry, and chairman of the Ontario Adult Education Board.

Furthermore, besides guiding the affairs of the Extension Department, Dr. Dunlop has gained a province-wide reputation as a counsellor of youth.

Parents bring their boys and girls to him and want to know what courses he thinks the youngsters should take at college. Dr. Dunlop finds out about their academic record and asks them a lot of miscellaneous questions. It often happens, for instance, that Dr. Dunlop will tell a boy who wants to be a dentist that he would probably make a good mechanical engineer. In all the years that he has been giving such advice, Dr. Dunlop has had plenty of boys come back after they have disregarded his advice, to tell him that he was right after all. Most of them, though, take his advice and no one has told him, as a result of later experience, that his choice was wrong.

A typical example of Dr. Dunlop's encouragement of people who come to him happened a number of years ago. A big man with a deep voice came into Dr. Dunlop's office and said that he was a teacher and wanted to know

how long it would take him, studying on the side, to get his Bachelor of Arts degree.

"It'll take you five years," Dr. Dunlop said. "Five years!," said the big man. "Why I'm 41 now and I'll be 46 in five years."

"You'll be 46 in five years whether you take this course or not, my friend," said Dr. Dunlop philosophically. "And if you take it, you'll probably be in line for promotion. Here, quit grumbling and sign this application." The big fellow signed.

In five years he came back and borrowed Dr. Dunlop's gown, excited as a schoolboy: he was getting his degree. After the ceremony, when returning the gown, he said to Dr. Dunlop, "Say, is there any other course I could take now?"

Mildly surprised, Dr. Dunlop thought for a moment and then said, "You know, I believe you'd make a pretty good public school inspector. In fact, if you'll take the courses I suggest, you might really become an inspector."

"Do you honestly think so?" said the man, taken aback. "Well, I'll do whatever you say."

He has been a public school inspector for the last ten years, and Dr. Dunlop allows himself a moment of pleasurable pride every time he thinks of it.

ALUMNI NEWS

U.C. Alumnae Luncheon

There was warmth and friendliness in the greeting extended to the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey by the women graduates of University College at their February luncheon held in the King Edward Hotel. Indeed, the 300 guests pronounced it one of the most enjoyable functions ever held by the University College Alumnae Association.

Both before and after lunch, little knots of alumnae gathered here and there, holding small and large reunions. During the luncheon, food—good though it was—was almost forgotten in the hum of conversation as friends of former days greeted each other. A pleasant musical interlude was provided by Joan Worters who sang two selections, accompanied by Irma Pattison.

Indefatigable and inimitable were two expressions that one heard used to describe Enid Walker, Alumnae President; gay and informal are two others that would have been just as apt. And the gales of laughter that her incidental remarks evoked were proof that all enjoyed them.

Head table guests were: Mr. and Mrs. Massey; Dr. Sidney E. Smith, the president, and Mrs. Smith; Principal W. R. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Miss

Marion B. Ferguson, Miss Enid Walker, Mrs. David McLaren, Miss Irene Doole, Miss Evelyn McDonald and Mrs. Arthur Walwyn.

Dr. Smith extended a welcome to the alumnae in the name of the University. Then followed Principal Taylor who gave a short thought-provoking talk.

In introducing the Chancellor, Mrs. David McLaren recalled her undergraduate days when she studied history under Mr. Massey. Miss Evelyn McDonald thanked the Chancellor at the conclusion of his address.

In his inspiring address, Mr. Massey made reference to the place women are filling in the academic world. He stressed the two great problems that present-day universities must solve, those of excessive enrolment and irrelevant expansion. A university should not be encumbered by those who will not benefit by its training; at the same time, all those who deserve it and would benefit by it should have the privilege of a higher education. This can be made possible by an extensive system of scholarships.

He reminded his listeners that the essential task of the university is to train the mind, not to prepare one for a vocation, and he emphasized the value



Human pyramid was one of the acts which pleased Alumni Night guests at Hart House

of a liberal education in training the mind. "Universities are the guardians of our ancient way of life," he declared, "and we must look to them for guidance in these uncertain days."

Alumni Reunion Tea, June 6th

The Alumni Reunion Tea, sponsored by the Alumni Federation, will be held in Hart House on the afternoon of Sunday, June 6th. All alumni and friends of the University are cordially invited.

Class of 1T6, U.C.

The Alumnae luncheon in February proved to be a most successful reunion of the University College women of 1T6. Twenty-eight women of the year took advantage of the opportunity to meet old acquaintances. Mrs. W. P. Hogarth (Margaret Shorthill) journeyed from Fort William to join her Household Science associates. Mrs. F. C. Lantz (Judith Pendergast), who now resides in Toronto, was there. Since graduation she has lived in different parts of the west and in Corunna, Ontario. Enthusiastic members of 1T6 acclaimed the occasion as one that should be recorded in the annals of the Class.

U.C. Reunion Dinner in June

When you come to the June Dinner, are you going to see the friends of your college days? We have a suggestion to make.

Listed below are the names of elected representatives living in Toronto, of the years for special reunions—the 3's



Dr. Harvey Agnew's painting of Mr. I. B. Geddin A. Gold made a hit with guests at Alumni Night. Marionette show, at lower right, was another bright spot of evening

and the 8's. Will you please drop a note to the representative of your year, telling him or her that you would like to be counted in on any plans for your year?

If you are a member of a year not listed, we shall be pleased to supply you with the name of the person responsible for activities in your year. Don't wait for "George" to do it. This is one thing you can do to make the June Reunion the best ever.

1893—Professor G. R. Anderson, 5 DuMaurier Blvd.

1898—Mr. Richard Greer, K.C., 320 Bay St.

1903—Mr. D. B. Gillies, 41 Dinnick Cres.

1908—Hon. Mr. Justice Barlow, 50 Forest Hill Rd.

1913—Miss Helen DeLaPorte, 90 Gloucester St.

1918—Miss Muriel Sinclair, 39 Stibbard Ave.

1923—Mr. Justice J. L. Wilson, 138 Eastbourne Ave.

1928—Mr. G. Mitchell, 52 Riddell St., Woodstock, Ont.

1933—Mrs. J. C. Dennison (Margaret Conboy), 67 Yonge St.

1938—Mr. Tom Cole, 714 Canada Permanent Bldg., 320 Bay St.

1943—Mrs. Douglas Darling (Anna Mirrette Campbell), 44 Queen Anne Rd.

Medical Round Table

Sponsored by the Medical Alumni Association of the University of Toronto, a Round Table Conference on



the subject of General Practice was held on February 10th for the benefit of the graduating class in Medicine. It was felt that the final year students would derive much benefit from a frank discussion by a group of doctors established in extensive general medical practices. Participating doctors came from various parts of the province so that the students had the benefit of a cross-section of urban and rural general practice. Many problems were discussed and it is certain that the meeting was of inestimable help to the members of the graduating class.

It is to be hoped that the practice of holding an annual Round Table Conference on this subject will be continued. Much credit should be given to Dr. T. G. Heaton who was responsible for the arrangements.

The doctors throughout the Province are reminded that the Medical Alumni Association will be holding a second Postgraduate Course for their benefit in October. Further details will be published at a later date.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the Annual Dinner for the graduating class in Medicine will be held in June, 1948, at the time of the Canadian Medical Association convention. Members of the graduating class of 1898 will be honoured guests on that occasion.

2T3 Engineering Dinner-Dance

The annual dinner and dance of 2T3 Engineering was held at the Old Mill on February 4th. K. C. Siddall, as Chairman, proposed the toast to the King. The toast to the ladies was pro-

posed by H. M. Morris, the reply by Mrs. Conover. Historian O. D. Johnston gave a summary of how the class history is progressing.

A. M. Reid, of Montreal, permanent president of the year, announced plans for the 25th anniversary to be held in conjunction with the Triennial School Reunion at the Royal York Hotel on November 12th and 13th, 1948. The festivities will begin with a grand luncheon on Friday, the twelfth, and will carry on continuously until the last guests are evacuated in the a.m. of the fourteenth. The Russian Suite will be reserved as year headquarters, and will offer the usual facilities from Friday noon until the finale.

Requests for rooms and accommodation already indicate a bumper attendance. There will be a dinner and dance on Friday night, luncheon on Saturday, football game in the afternoon, and the celebration will wind up with the stag dinner on Saturday night.

2T8 Engineers

At the February meeting of 2T8 Engineers, held as usual upstairs in the Diet Kitchen, Professors V. G. Smith and Ross Lord were present to bring the men of the class up to date on what is going on in the little Red Schoollhouse.

After a discussion of the proposed Engineering refresher courses, the class decided that it would be advisable to defer action on them for at least two years until undergraduate enrolment returns to normal and the Engineering staff is under less pressure.

Scandinavian Journey

Victoria College alumnae met in Wymilwood in the second week of March to hear Mlle. Laure Rièse, Ph.D., a member of the College faculty, describe a trip which she took last summer through the Scandinavian countries. So vivid was her description that her audience felt they had travelled with her. She was introduced by Miss Evelyn Roots and thanked by Mrs. Robert McDonald.

At the close of the evening, refreshments were served to the guests by Mrs. Jacobi and her committee. About 25 younger members of the Alumnae Association, graduates between 1942 and 1947, who had attended Eaton's fashion show, returned to Wymilwood and enjoyed coffee with the rest of the alumnae.

Business Course Membership

Business Course, the newest alumni association to join the Federation, is beginning a concentrated drive for membership among its graduates who are now scattered throughout Canada and the United States. The first task of the Membership Committee is to ascertain the present address and business connection of every prospective member. This entails correspondence and where possible, a personal visit to more than one thousand men and women who have completed the course since its establishment in 1945.

The executive realizes that every organization must offer to its members some purpose for existence apart from social activities. They have therefore decided that the function of the Business Course Alumni Associa-

tion, in affiliation with the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto, will be better business administration and the furthering of a close understanding between business, industry and labour throughout Canada, this to be based on an exchange of individual business fundamentals and the co-operation between all phases of industry.

Graduates of the Business Course are requested to communicate with one of the members of the committee, whose names are given here, so that their names and business affiliations may be confirmed: Joseph J. Barnicke, in care of Canadian Breweries, Victoria St., Toronto; James B. Goad, in care of J. L. Goad and Co., Dominion Bank Bldg., King and Yonge Sts., Toronto; Andrew M. Cleeland, in care of The Crown Life Insurance Company, 59 Yonge St., Toronto.

Dental Nurses Annual Bridge

The Annual Bridge of the Dental Nurses Alumnae Association, which took place in February at the I.O.D.E. headquarters, attracted two hundred graduates and their friends, who were welcomed by Marion Barton, President, and Barbara Pattison, Entertainment Convener.

An interesting feature of the evening was the donation of over eighty lucky number prizes. These were drawn by Dr. Roy G. Ellis, Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, and Dr. Percival Lowery, President of the Ontario Dental Association.

At the March meeting of the Dental Nurses Alumnae, also held at the I.O.D.E. headquarters, Dr. D. W. Gullett, Registrar-Secretary of the

Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, was guest speaker. As their project for the current year, the alumnae decided to make dressings for the Cancer Clinic, with Anne Pollock and Margaret Keene in charge.

Pharmacy Graduates in England

Miss Irene Olynyk, Pharmacist at the Women's College Hospital, Toronto, left the last week of February on a six months' exchange in London, England. Her place at the Toronto hospital is being filled by Miss Dorothy Gray, Assistant Pharmacist at the Prince of Wales Hospital, London, England.

At the January meeting of the Pharmacy Alumnae Association, Miss Olynyk withdrew from her position as corresponding secretary and Mrs. Grant Scurr was appointed to act in her place.

The subject chosen by the speaker at the meeting, Miss Eleanor Brown of Simpson's Home Furnishings, was "Colour in Interior Decorating". At the conclusion of her talk an opportunity was given to the members to

discuss their own home decorating problems.

Social Work Annual Tea

Each year the alumni of the School of Social Work entertain the graduating class at a tea. On February 14th, alumni and guests gathered in the School library for this annual event. As students now become eligible for Alumni membership after one year of professional training, since the institution of the Bachelor's and Master's degree in Social Work, all students of the School were invited to the tea. About 150 were present.

The guests were received by Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Cassidy, Mr. Gordon Aldridge, '38 V, '39 SW, President; Miss Bessie Gemmell, '22 SW, Past President, and Mr. P. Bates, President of the Students Association. Miss Agnes McGregor, '16 SW, Miss Freda Held, '20 SW, Mrs. John Morgan and Mrs. Alan Klein poured tea, and Miss Violet Munns, '45 SW, social convener, was responsible for the arrangements.

Back to Japan

Forty years in Japan have not dulled the interest of Bishop Arthur Lea, '92 C, '93 GS, in that country. Although he retired from the missionary service of the Church of England in Canada ten years ago, he has now returned to his old field to aid in the work of post-war reconstruction.

Bishop Lea has had a career of unusual distinction in Japan. Soon after his arrival in 1898, he organized the Prison Gate Mission in Gifu. Later he joined the staff of Osaka Theological College. In 1909 he was appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Kiu Shu, his consecration taking place in Westminster Abbey, London, England. After his retirement he returned to Canada for a visit, then proceeded to Florida where he took charge of a church in Jacksonville during the war while the rector was in the chaplaincy service. Although eighty years old, he returned to Japan in November at the urgent request of the Japanese bishops, to give them the benefit of his counsel in the difficult problems associated with reconstruction.

KEEPING IN TOUCH

1904

J. G. WORKMAN, C, has retired from public life after serving the community of Scarboro in many different capacities. He has been a member of the School Boards for the past 25 years, chairman of the four school sections, President of the Scarboro Red Cross, and a member of the Welfare Board. He was a teacher at U.T.S. for a number of years and was the author of text books on geometry and general mathematics.

1919

LESTER B. PEARSON, V, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, represented Canada at the opening meeting of the United Nations Little Assembly in New York early this year.

1921

G. R. F. TROOPER, C.A., C, was recently announced as the Vice-President and Treasurer of Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited.

1922

C. A. CURTIS, C, Alderman of Kingston, is this year's president of the Ontario Municipal Association.

DR. ROBERT J. LOWRIE, M, of New York City, former chairman of the Section of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the New York Academy of Medicine, has edited a new textbook of Gynaecology, published by Charles C. Thomas.

DR. J. A. MACFARLANE, M, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, has accepted the post of Honorary President of the Canadian Association of Medical Students and Internes.

1923

E. C. DUNLOP, S, who has been with steel companies since graduation, spent ten years in the United States, and since then has been with the Dominion Bridge Co. in Winnipeg.

F. R. KEFFER, V, is special lecturer of German at Hofstra College, Hempstead, N.Y. He also teaches at the Valley Stream Central High School, Long Island.

PROF. EDGAR McINNIS, C, of the University Department of History, is the author of *Canada*, a work covering the Dominion's political and social development. It is well illustrated with maps, reproductions from prints, cartoons and photographs. The publishers are Clarke, Irwin.

1924

The announcement has been made of the appointment of the VERY REV. M. C. O'NEILL, St. M, to the post of Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Regina. In World War II he served as principal Catholic chaplain overseas, being awarded the O.B.E. for his services. Prior to his appointment he was rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral in Edmonton.

PERCIVAL H. TAKE, S, formerly of Toronto where he was Past President of the Toronto Chapter of the Canadian Welding Society, is now welding engineer with the Dominion Steel and Coal Co. in Halifax, in its ship-building division.

1925

R. B. F. BARR, C, has been elected Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, for the year 1948. He has been serving the club as Vice-Commodore. Mr. Barr won the George Cup, international trophy, in 1937, bringing it back to the club after an absence of 23 years.

REV. DR. F. W. BEARE, C, formerly Professor of Church History at Montreal Presbyterian College, and now on the staff of Trinity College, was ordained to the priesthood of the Church of England in Canada at a special service in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto.

HON. PAUL MARTIN, St. M, '28 GS, Minister of National Health and Welfare at Ottawa, addressed the University of Toronto Liberal Club recently.

H. E. SHADICK, C, is now Professor of Chinese Literature at Cornell University. Following his graduation he went to teach in Yenching University, Peiping, China, remaining there until 1946, when he joined the Cornell staff as Visiting Professor of Chinese Literature. He was granted his M.A. in 1947.

1930

DR. H. CHANDLER ELLIOTT, C, '41 GS, has been named Assistant Professor in charge of neuro-anatomy at Creighton University School of Medicine, Omaha, Nebraska. He was formerly an instructor in neuro-anatomy and histology at the University of Toronto. During the past three years he has been Assistant Professor of Histology at the University of South Carolina and has been doing research work for the Infantile Paralysis National Foundation.

1931

JAMES M. BOYD, S, has recently been transferred by Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, to London, Ont., where he has assumed the position of Division Manager. His new home address is R.R. 1, London, Ont.

1932

DR. JAMES C. SCOTT, M, is Director of the Accident Service at Radcliffe Infirmary, Deputy Director of Orthopaedics at Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital and lecturer in surgery at Oxford University.

1933

SHULAMETH RHINEWINE, C, '35 SW, former supervisor of the Toronto Jewish Family and Child Service, is now in charge of the specialized programme in psychiatric social work offered by the Penn School of Social Work.

W. O. TWAITS, C (Com), is manager of the Department of Co-ordination and Economics in Imperial Oil Company.

1944

PATRICIA KELLY, N, has been chosen to manage the Windsor office of the Ontario Society for Crippled Children, which opened on January 1. A graduate of St. Michael's Hospital and formerly on the staff of the St. Elizabeth Visiting Nurse Association, she took special training in orthopaedic work in Montreal, Toronto and London. She acts as consultant to public health and school nurses in the Windsor area and covers Lambton, Kent and Essex Counties. She also works with a number of service clubs in the district.

DORIS MORGAN, St. M, who was married early in 1946 to Robert Andrew Kitchener, is now living in San Salvador, Central America, where her husband is attached to the American Embassy. During the recent war she was on active duty in the U.S. Navy (WR) as a Control Tower Operator.

Marriages

IRVING WILSON, S, to BERNICE FOSTER, '46 C, in Toronto, on September 3.

J. ERIC WORK, P, to Frances Brown, in St. John's, Newfoundland, on September 15.

Births

To GORDON C. McROSTIE, S, and Mrs. McRostie (MADELEINE KOHL), '46 Ag, at Ottawa, on November 5, a son, Gordon Peter.

To DR. PAUL O'SULLIVAN, M, and Mrs. O'Sullivan, at Toronto, on October 12, a daughter.

1945

DR. F. GORDON WESTGATE, M, was recently made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. After spending a year as a house surgeon at the Toronto General Hospital, he went to England for postgraduate study in surgery, which he has been taking at Guys Hospital in London.

Marriages

DOUGLAS SHAW, S, to CONSTANCE HELEN BOHNE, V, in Toronto, on September 19.

ELIZABETH STEWART, T, to Frederick DeGuerre, in Toronto, on October 24. At home, 17 Glengrove Ave., Toronto.

Birth

To JOHN F. WINCHESTER, S, and Mrs. Winchester, 18 Tyrrel Ave., Toronto, on October 21, a son, John Scott.

1946

DR. PETER ALLEN, M, and Mrs. Allen (MARY GRAHAM), '43 C, are now in Holland where the former is taking postgraduate studies.

F. L. MILNE, V, is now working toward his Chartered Accountant's degree with G. N. Ross and Co., Timmins.

GERHARD E. TAUBER, C, who has been taking postgraduate work at the University of Minnesota, was in December granted the M.A. degree by that university.

Abbreviations

C—University College; V—Victoria College; T—Trinity College; St M—St. Michael's College; S—Applied Science and Engineering; M—Medicine; D—Dentistry; SW—Social Work; P—Pharmacy; OT—Occupational Therapy; N—Nursing; HS—Household Science; TC—Teachers' Course; F—Forestry; Ag—Agriculture; Mus—Music; DN—Dental Nursing; P.Th.—Physiotherapy; PHE—Physical and Health Education; GS—Graduate Studies; LS—Library Science; Ed—Ontario College of Education; L—Law; Bs—Business Alumni Association.

Marriages

MONICA MARY ALLCUT, C, daughter of Professor and Mrs. E. A. Allcut, to PHILIP FITZ-JAMES, '45 GS, in Toronto, on December 18.

RALPH A. FORBES, Bs, to PHYLLIS SMITH, '47 P, in Kitchener, on August 23.

DR. ROBERT W. MARSHALL, D, to EDITH LOUISE ROLLS, '47 C, in Toronto, on October 7. At home in Toronto.

1947

HELEN BURLTON, V, was one of the student chairmen at the 15th quadrennial conference of the Student Volunteer Movement of Canada, held at the University of Kansas. She is a student at the United Church Training School.

GEORGE A. GIBSON, C, has been appointed to the research department of the advertising firm of Russell T. Kelley, Limited. Gibson served during the war with the RCAF, in its public relations department and overseas.

D. J. T. GLENN, S, is employed with the Northern Electric Co., Toronto, as sales engineer.

Marriages

DR. MURRAY K. FISK, M, to MARJORY CLARKE, T, in Toronto, on October 18.

SELMA FOX, C, to Barney Levine, in Toronto, on October 13.

Births

To RICHMOND ATKEY, S, and Mrs. Atkey, at Toronto, on October 6, a son, Kenneth Richmond.

To N. R. MILLEN, S, and Mrs. Millen, at Toronto, on October 6, a son, Craig David.

DEATHS

1894

CURRIE—At New Toronto, on November 28, Rev. Peter Watson Currie, B.A. '94 (C), retired minister of the Presbyterian Church.

1897

CLARKE—At Ottawa, on November 28, Col. John Thomas Clarke, M.D., C.M. '97 (T), former Director-General of Medical Services for the Canadian armed forces and of the Canadian Branch, St. John Ambulance Association, and President of the Ottawa Branch, Health League of Canada. For his war service he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, was awarded the Croix de Guerre by the Czecho-Slovak government and was mentioned in despatches three times.

1898

FASCOE—At San Gabriel, Cal., on August 23, 1947, Marcus Willet Pascoe, M.D., C.M. '98, (T), retired physician of 133 S. Del Mar Ave., San Gabriel.

1915

MELVIN—At Vancouver, B.C., on November 22, Rev. M. Gordon Melvin, D.D., Minister of Chalmers United Church for 15 years, husband of Mary McKnight, B.A. '15 (C).

1917

MABEE—At Toronto, on November 31, Florence Helen Mabee, Cert. (S.S.) '17, missionary under the Canadian Baptist Home Mission Board to the new Canadians of Toronto.

1922

McDONALD—At Cleveland, Ohio, on July 20, Robert Hugh McDonald, M.B. '22, Cleveland specialist in Internal Medicine and a member of the staff of the Cleveland Clinic since 1925.

1925

McEWEN—At Toronto, on October 9, Francis Alexander McEwen, B.A. '25 (TC), Principal of General Mercer Public School, Toronto; Past President and life member of the Toronto Hockey League.

1935

CUNNINGHAM—At Toronto, on November 15, James Archibald Cunningham, B.A. '35 (TC).

1942

DONALDSON—On September 27, Mona Watson (Mrs. Chris Donaldson) B.A. '42 (V).

GARBUTT—At Toronto, on October 10, Lloyd Everton Garbutt, Phm.B. '42.

PIERCE—At Windsor, on October 9, Robert Archibald Pierce, B.A. '42 (TC), School Inspector for Essex County, Honorary President of the Essex County Teachers' Institute.

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EDMONTON—Dr. Harold Orr, 329 Tegler Bldg.

KENT COUNTY—Mrs. C. D. Foster, 5 Sixth St., Chatham

LONDON, ONT.—A. B. Lucas, 1022 Waterloo St.

MONTREAL ALUMNI—C. A. Parkinson, Bell Telephone Co., Beaver Hall Bldg.

MONTREAL ALUMNAE—Mrs. R. H. Hall, 4065 Côte de Neiges Rd.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—Miss Kathleen Hughes, 1131 Redland Ave.

NEW YORK—Rex. P. Johnson, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 77th St. and Central Park W.

NIAGARA FRONTIER—Sam Levine, 15 Inwood Place, Buffalo, N.Y.

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VANCOUVER ENGINEERS—G. W. Cairns, 3457 West 35th Ave.

VICTORIA, B.C.—Miss Patricia Hamilton-Smith, 2753 Cavendish Ave.

WINNIPEG—Ross Little, Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St.

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THE VARSITY GRADUATE

(INCORPORATING THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY)

Published by the University of Toronto with the co-operation of the Alumni Federation. Printed by the University of Toronto Press. Address correspondence to The Editor, Room 226, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario.

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THE COVERS—The big telescope Eric Aldwinckle portrays on the Front Cover is at the University's David Dunlap Observatory at Richmond Hill. The Observatory is open to visitors at set times during the summer as Dr. Hogg points out in his article, "Here Come the Planets". But there were no visitors there the night Art Director Aldwinckle made his last visit to check colour values for the cover. It was eight below zero inside the building that particular evening. The University Coat of Arms on the Back Cover is in plasticine sculpture on a gravel bed.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



VARSITY GRADUATE



JUNE, 1948

Editorial

This is the last issue of the VARSITY GRADUATE for the current academic year.

We hope it will resume publication in the autumn and go on, year after year, as a bridge between the University of Toronto and those who have studied here—and with those who will come after them.

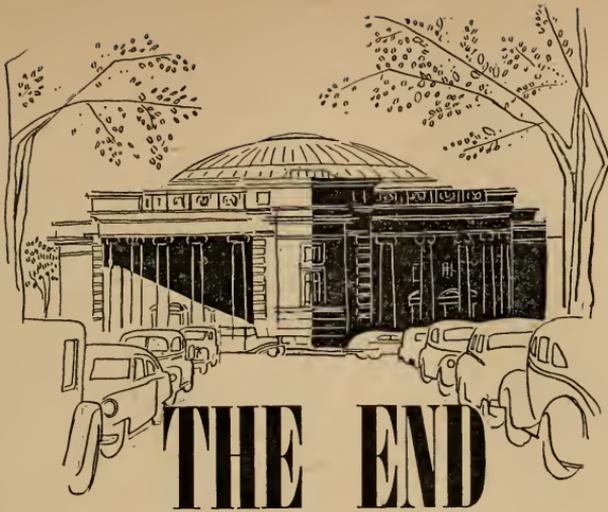
But the fate of the little magazine rests entirely with the graduates.

The first issues were financed by the University. If there are subsequent issues, they must be financed by the graduates.

On Page 48 there is a questionnaire. If 20,000 of the 43,000 who have been receiving the VARSITY GRADUATE vote yes, the magazine will continue. With a guaranteed paid circulation of 20,000 it can be a 96-page magazine (twice the thickness of the one you are holding).

We could make quite a speech about what we hope to do with those 96 pages. But it seems fairer all round to rest the case on the four issues which have been published. Have you liked them? Have you liked them enough to pay for more? Advertising men are jubilant when they get what they call a "ten per cent reader response." The VARSITY GRADUATE is asking for almost fifty per cent!

But the VARSITY GRADUATE is a family matter.



THE END

AND THE BEGINNING

by **Norm DePoe** *Editor of The Varsity, 1947-48*

"The graduating classes will enter Convocation Hall in procession under the guidance of their Marshals, will occupy the places reserved for them, and will remain standing until the Chancellor, the President, the Senate, the Governors, and the Staff have entered the Hall and have taken their seats upon the platform. . ."

This is it. The end. There is a murmur of voices, the subdued tramp of feet. Here and there someone laughs at a nervous little joke. They look around at each other, catch glimpses of friends separated by the inexorable alphabet, which has followed them through all their college years. White dresses. Fingers smoothing unaccustomed gowns.

"The audience is requested to rise when the Chancellor and the Procession enter the Hall."

It's their Convocation too. The fathers and mothers look down into the black-gowned rows, looking first at the son or daughter they hardly seem to know any more, sometimes, and then trying to pick out their friends—the ones who turned up in the kitchen after the Arts Ball and ate up all the cold chicken that was supposed to do for tomorrow's lunch; the ones whose voices on the telephone were the signal for a hasty good-bye, blending into the sound of a car starting up, or the happy inconsequential small talk of two young people going off down the street together. There always seemed to be so many friends, and it was almost impossible to keep their names straight.

"The President will request the members of the graduating classes to rise in their places, and when they have done so, will address the Chancellor as, follows: *Insignissime Cancellarie, Praesento tibi hosce Scholares. . .*"

"*Hosce Scholares. . .*" Nearly twenty-eight hundred candidates for degrees wait their turn for three days of Convocations this year, not including Canada's future doctors, who have their own special Convocation. Twenty-eight hundred degrees; twenty-eight hundred pieces of parchment engraved with the words admitting their holders to full membership in the university; twenty-eight hundred names carefully incised in the appropriate space or spaces on twenty-eight hundred pieces of parchment, applications for employment, applications for admission to graduate schools.

Behind all this, there is a small miracle of organization that started in the fall of 1945, when Japan's collapse sent a flood of ex-servicemen back to a University which had made some preliminary plans, but which wasn't expecting them so soon, or in such great numbers. Registration shot up to 13,000, then to 17,000.

Somehow, the staff managed to grow in a hurry through two years of rush and crowding, emergency conferences, of training new people out of the corner of one's mouth while doing more routine work than ever before. The lights burned late into the night at Simcoe Hall, in the college and faculty offices. More desks. More filing cabinets. More typewriters clicking.

And somehow, they did it. This year,

with more than twice as many student graduating as in normal years, the machinery is running smoothly. The black-gowned files look up at the staff on the platform. Many of them don't know which ones they are, the one who worked on their petitions and applications, who laboriously checked the long columns of examination marks, who made sure that there was someplace among the twenty-eight hundred, a piece of parchment with their name on it. There isn't too much time now to think about that sort of thing. The big moment is getting closer.

"The President will, on behalf of the University, extend greetings and congratulations to the members of the graduating classes. . ."

It is confusing. We stand there, wishing it were all over, yet feeling even second of it. Up in the galleries, a surreptitious wave from a mother whose son has just ended a cautious search of the rows of visitors, out of the corner of his eye. He nods and smiles. Swallows. Almost over.

A lot of things will never happen again. The afternoon at Mac's, over coffee, and the plans for the best Skule Nite in the history of the faculty. Rehearsals crowded in between lectures and labs. The residence bull sessions, when you decided how it was going to be, outside. Now you are almost there, and it doesn't seem so certain as it did then.

"The presenters, in the order indicated in the programme, will call forward the various groups and when each group in place will read the names one by one in order. . ."

There was the trip to London, wh

Varsity tied Western, and the Blue and White took over the town. You didn't have a hotel room, and you spent the night on the floor in somebody else's, but that didn't matter.

There were quieter times, too, with nothing very special about them. Just being on the campus in the spring, when the sun was warm, and the big trees were pushing out buds. You should have been studying for exams, but how could anybody study on a day like that? And the fall, too, after a summer at the cottage, when you met everybody again, and you were happy just to be back, talking to Ed and Bill and Harry, and, of course, Betty. . . .

"As soon as a candidate hears his name called by the presenter he will mount the steps of the platform and kneel upon the stool in front of the Chancellor. . . ."

That's you. Just those few steps now. It's been a long trip for some—a trip that led through Hellfire Pass, across the beaches of Sicily, through the rubble of Caen, and on across the Rhine. Then back to a strange civilian world, and trying to study again. Some spent the summers wheeling three-hundred pound barrows of cement up narrow teetering planks, or slashing away at underbrush with an axe, while the black flies bit and the sweat ran. During term time some sold encyclopedias, baked bread on Saturday nights, watched babies, shovelled snow. There was never quite enough money, or quite enough time to study. A few dropped out—not many. The rest of us are standing here. We have wives, some of us, in the galleries. A small shrill voice says, "There's Daddy," and there is laughter.

". . . he will place his hands together in such a position that they may be clasped by the Chancellor who will admit him to the degree with the words "*Admitto te ad gradum.*"

It's funny, how sticky one's hands are, and how far it seems to the stool from the steps. Behind, a blur of faces. Kneel, now. Careful not to crumple the white dress. . . It didn't fit quite right even after it came back from the dressmaker, and all day yesterday Mother worked with pins, needles and thread, ironed over and over, until it was just right. . .

The tension disappears, they find, when they have come back to their seats. Those who are still waiting look at them. There is a sprinkling of applause from friends. Now there is a new impatience, a restlessness that demands action. They want to get outside, to talk, to smoke, to move freely. The last few students are mounting the steps. Then the degrees in absentia are conferred.

"The Chancellor will bring the proceedings to a close by saying "*Convocatio dismissa est.*"

Now that they can move, some of them don't seem to know quite where to go. After the colorful gowns of the staff have disappeared from the Hall, there is a general bustle. Outside, on the grass, fathers are solemnly shaking hands with sons, not quite certain what they should say. Perhaps they don't need to say anything. They drift in little groups towards the U.C. Quad, calling congratulations proudly to friends.

The breeze is still cool, even though it is June, and as it strikes some of them, they feel a little lonely. Over

on the Library steps is a group of . . . of undergraduates, they say to themselves with something like a shock. They don't belong anymore. It's not something they can explain. Two hours ago, they were students.

Now, they are beginning to feel different already. The gang—the Eds and Jims and Joes they've done everything with for three or four years—aren't a gang any more. Ed is going

into oil; Jim will be working for his father in Galt; Joe—well, Joe doesn't know yet, but he wants to go to South America. The daily coffee club at Mac's won't meet next year. Yesterday, they were Varsity students. Tomorrow, they will be salesmen, engineers, lawyers, accountants, newspapermen, junior executives.

This it is. The end. It's the end and it's the beginning.

He Wants To Be an Oil Engineer

C. W. Daniel, '47 S, last year's President of the Engineering Society and winner of the 3T5 Second Mile Engineer Award, has been a trainee since last fall with an oil company in Texas, where he is able to get the training he desires with fairly good pay as well. Drilling in barren desert land, lab work in the cities, laying pipe lines, plotting sub-surface gasoline from "wet" gas—all follow in quick succession in a course lasting about a year.

His experience to date has been interesting and, in one or two instances, exciting. On one occasion, while working at the foot of one of the huge new derricks, he heard a crash and looked up just in time to see a massive metal weight starting on its way down. In his hurried exit from the pit Bill is reported to have beaten the official record of "acceleration due to gravity" by a good margin and had hit wide open spaces when the weight landed.

University President

Dr. George Edward Hall, '29 Ag, '35 M, '36 GS, on March 7th became President of the University of Western Ontario. But he was not the only Varsity alumnus to play an important part in the ceremony. He was installed in his high office by A. R. Ford, 03 V, Chancellor of U.W.O. and Editor of the *London Free Press*. Furthermore, one of the five recipients of honorary degrees conferred on the same day was the Anglican Archbishop of Nova Scotia and Primate of all Canada, The Most Reverend George Frederick Kingston, '13 T, '23 GS. Symbolizing the friendship of London of the old world for its namesake in Canada, a silver mace was presented by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, England, Dr. David H. Parry, to Chancellor Ford. Dr. Sidney H. Smith, President of the University of Toronto, attended as Varsity's representative.

by Gregory Clark, IT4



ELBOW ROOM FOR THE DENTIST

There are no dentists who merely look in your mouth and feel your pulse. Dentists have to *do* something.

That is why the fourth year student of dentistry spends 900 hours of his 1100-hour academic year in the college clinic studying case histories and working on actual patients drawn from the public at large.

In his fourth year, a dental student is a dentist, turning out his grist of bona fide patients every day. The only difference between his last year in college and his first year in practice is that he is under supervision of his professors and teachers. His other 200 hours are spent in lectures, at hospitals, and watching clinical demonstrations.

There is no other way to make a dentist. It is not only a profession; it is a craft. It is not merely a science; it is an art. The only way to become a dentist is to work 600 hours a year in your third year and 900 hours in your fourth year in the mouths of people

in trouble. They call the big second-floor room with 76 dentists' chairs "the clinic." Actually, the clinic for each of the students is the sore or aching mouth agape before him. The smallest clinic in the world, I say.

But Dean R. G. Ellis disagrees. He says the second-floor clinic with the 76 dentists' chairs is the smallest clinic in the world, relatively.

The Faculty of Dentistry this year has 560 students enrolled. The third year students have to put 600 of their 1100-hour year at those chairs in that clinic. The final fourth year students have to put 900 hours of their 1100 in that same clinic at those same chairs. At the same time, a number of post graduate students and research men also have to use some of the 76 chairs. . . . How is it done? God and Dean Ellis alone know. The fact remains that the University of Toronto Dental College turns out half of Canada's dentists. The College also enjoys an international reputation. Ac-

cording to applications received, Toronto's Dental College could fill its enrolment every year from New York State alone!

However crowded other faculties of the University may be, the Dental College can produce its evidence in the most sensational manner.

The College is, in case you do not know, that red brick building on the north-east corner of College and Huron Streets, adjacent to old Grace Hospital. It has something of the style of an office building, a public school, and a George the Fifth period ladies' whitewear factory. The kindly-remembered men who erected it in 1908 were giants in their day; but they had not the vaguest idea of the enormous demands that would be made upon their profession in less than forty years.

The College today is too small, it is the wrong shape and is in the wrong place. It should be adjacent to a teaching hospital; it should be twice as large; and being itself a teaching hospital, it should be shaped like a hospital around its public clinic.

How to describe the congestion of the Dental College is a little baffling. Have you ever been inside a submarine? No? Well, it would be easy, if you had, to give you a picture of the College on an average day. Here are just a few snapshots. Every corridor is lined with metal or wire clothes lockers, filing cabinets or equipment cases. Every day is like spring cleaning at Dents. There is that sense, everywhere, of making shift, for a few days, until the in-laws move out.

The common room for 560 students

is smaller than an ordinary public school classroom. There is an elevator; but it only goes to the fourth floor; and besides, it's a freight elevator. The famous Dr. Harold K. Box—winner this year of the Jarvie Fellowship Medal, one of America's outstanding awards, previously won by only one other Canadian—Dr. Box has a little lab up on the fifth floor where he carries on his world-renowned periodontal research. Three times a year, he delivers a five-day continuation course each limited to twelve dentists. The latest class enrolled six from Ontario, two from Ohio and one each from Texas, Indiana, Nebraska and Louisiana. Famous men come to see Dr. Box. And when they do, they either walk up five floors, or take the freight elevator and walk up the last one. It's out of this world.

The front entrance, which you see in passing along College Street, is not for the clinic patients. But they use it, too. Their entrance is on Huron Street. Such is the non-functional design of this part of the College that about forty percent of all clinic patients—and they come from early morning until late in the afternoon—get lost and wander all over the place. Of course, their mind isn't on their whereabouts. They've got the toothache, or else that feeling we have on approaching the dentist's. But it all adds to the congestion.

The class rooms, labs and lecture rooms are, like every other University space, crowded. Unlike most other faculties, however, the Dents have to have elbow-room. Because from the very start of their four year course,

following their one-year pre-Dental Arts course, hundreds of hours are spent with instruments and implements in their hands, fabricating. That is the thing that struck me most forcibly in visiting Dents: the amount of hand work and hand training that goes into their education. The laymen has the notion that, with the expanding field of industrial dental laboratories and technicians, dentists send most of their denture work out. Many do. But every dentist graduated from the Toronto College is capable of doing expertly every phase of his work up to the most complex of dentures and mechanical devices for the mouth and jaws. This, mark you, in addition to keeping pace with the ever-broadening fields of medical and pathological science involved in dentistry.

In the labs where the students are obliged to learn and practise, for hundreds of hours per annum, these arts and crafts with plaster models and fine metals, they are almost as close-packed as passengers in a tram. I looked for straps for them to hang onto: but so far, there are none.

Perhaps you have already forgotten the Einsteinian problem posed a few paragraphs above by the division of 76 dental chairs into that part of 560 students who are third year men requiring 600 hours per annum and those who are fourth or final year men requiring 900 hours per annum. This clinic with its 76 chairs must be seen to be believed. True, some of the chairs are around the corner; and others are secreted in small cubicles—these for the babies and very small children. Also, a few of the 76 are set

up in unexpected places and at curious angles. To see dentists' chairs by platoons and battalions is staggering. Each is occupied by a patient taken from a large waiting list. All are paying patients, of course. Beside each chair, the third year or fourth year student works in his white uniform. Around and amongst the chairs, the professors and instructors circulate. An air of quiet prevails, though there is scarcely elbow-room. All chairs are occupied and there is a feeling of intense activity, despite the quiet. There are 76 mouths all open. Without moving from one spot, you could reach out and drop a humbug into four of them.

In the new College for which the blue prints are drawn but the site not chosen, this clinic will be the centre around which the whole teaching and instructional organization of the College will be built. And instead of 76 chairs, it will have, for a start, 120 chairs—"with room for expansion."

"When the present College building was erected, dentistry consisted of repairing or patching up the results of dental disease," says Dean Ellis "Today, the science of dentistry is devoted basically to the prevention of disease. Public health education has resulted in a need for dental services accumulating five times faster than it can be dealt with."

Fifty graduates a year will not nearly supply the demand right now, let alone in another ten years. Eighty a year is what we should be graduating at the present moment to maintain a ratio in Canada of one dentist to 2700 people. In the United States,

in 1920, the ratio was one dentist to 1883; in 1930, one in 1728; in 1940, it had fallen to one in 1865; and the estimate for 1950 is one in 2,000. That indicates the situation here in Canada, too. The level of public education has been pushed up, while the supply of dentists has fallen off due to inadequate facilities for training.

"In our present circumstances, we have no room for research, nor have we room to develop the number of graduates called for by research already accomplished. It is a critical situation which is now pretty well in possession of the attention of the whole profession and of the University," Dean Ellis said.

Regardless of these circumstances, Dean Ellis, who is a tall, lean man, young for a dean, who came from Australia twenty years ago to study at Toronto's Dental College,

and who remained as a member of the faculty and became the Dean, has to blush when he admits that for a good many years now, the College has enjoyed a world-wide reputation, ever growing and now at its peak. In the past twenty years, students from abroad have included 100 from Australia, 23 from England, 6 from Scotland and others from Norway, Fiji Islands, British West Indies, New Zealand, Palestine. From its faculty staff of 100 members, invitation lecturers to dental colleges and societies have included, so far in 1948, visits to New York, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Boston, Milwaukee, Cleveland, St. Paul, and other American centres.

The Dental College has reached the stage where it must now catch up, in its material aspect, not merely with its obligations but with its reputation. It has earned a new suit, which fits, and has plenty of pockets.

Better Fruit

Winning one of the most prized awards in North America for outstanding work on the development of fruits is the honour that has fallen to E. Frank Palmer '13 Ag, and his staff at the Vineland Experimental Station. Mr. Palmer is director of the station, which is operated by the Ontario Department of Agriculture in the interests of one of the Province's most important industries.

The Marshall P. Wilder Medal is awarded to individuals and organizations concerned with the improvement of varieties of fruit, for meritorious displays of fruits, and for noteworthy service to horticulture. The winning of this award as well as the Thomas Roland Gold Medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society which was also presented to Mr. Palmer, in the words of the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, "indicates the great value of the work that is being done by Frank Palmer and his associates at Vineland for the benefit of the fruit-growing industry in Ontario."

sports page



by **Ted Reeve** *Sports Columnist, The Evening Telegram*

Far away and long ago! Why do we recall afternoons that must be nearly forty autumns past and gone when as youngsters we would thump away at "dead-line" and the spirals that we strove to kick had always to be "Hughie Gall spirals?"

But recollections of rugby of the years before the First Great War, like most impressions of any boyhood of that time, block out behind the dark days when the older lads went marching off to fight. So when we come, as of now, to write of the University of Toronto it is to the great Bloor Street Bowl that we must turn, and to the days that "rocked the thunder from the sky," days when the Red, Gold and Blue of Queen's came swinging in with jaunty tams and their skirling bagpipes; lashing rain and the big Red team of old McGill in a stubborn scrimmage struggle; Western Mustangs with their lift and verve and

their drum majorette and their whirling white sweated halfbacks. . . .

Long John Sinclair coolest of them all saving a game as dusk gathered by returning a punt from near his own dead-line; Snyder, Breen and Red MacKenzie flashing around the end on an extension play; Cam Gray splitting the posts with a winning placement; Big Bob Isbister laying his foot into the ball with a terrific impact that sent it hanging high, high in the air far above the grandstand roof where the air gusts got it and played strange tricks on the catching halves; a fleet pack of blue-clad tacklers led by Cutler cutting down field to hurl themselves into a speeding ball carrier like wolves pulling down a quarry; Bobby Coulter ducking, dodging, twisting through a broken field as the rattling yells mounted to a crescendo; then the big Blue line with the

granite-like Greco as a bulwark in a goal line stand. . . .

Yet not all the memories of that place come with the crowds and uproar. Many a quiet, happy hour have we spent there with our old friend the late Joe Carruthers who will be missed so sadly. His ship-shape room, the football tack hung up just so—the oranges and the lemons—the snow white towels and that heaven sent smell of clean liniment. He was a great trainer wise in the way of athletic ailments—but that was only part of it. His experienced eye that could spot a natural athlete and helped many a coach in a close game—could also pick out a lonesome kid. And how many nervous freshmen had, from Joe Carruthers, their first warming slap on the back or gruffly cheery “Come on now, let’s go” that told them hearteningly, if indirectly, that they were part of things, that their college days had really started.

We were thinking of all this when they blew Last Post over Joe last month with the Union Jack spread across his casket recalling that he had spent his sixteenth birthday in the trenches, and looking across the little graveyard where the cool March wind stirred the pine trees we saw among the mourners scores of great athletes and scholars from the U of T assembled to pay tribute to this sincere and happy man who had become an institution with the Blue and White.

And those thoughts will return again this fall when we visit that most peaceful of all places in the world, the empty Stadium. For there of a late summer day or early in the autumn the tower-

ing stands rise steeply towards the blue sky and hemming in the perfect oval of green playing field shut out the busy turmoil of the town.

High up on the far banks of seats the painters move leisurely on their appointed tasks. Birds bask by the press box or flit about the thirty yard line as though aware of this sunny sanctuary being undisturbed for days upon days to come. Now and then some earnest track athlete to vary the monotony of his summer studies plods quietly around the cinders or at intervals a group of runners—like a wisp of snipe—will sail gracefully and with hardly a sound about the enclosure a few times and then disappear under the deep shade of the runway.

The grass itself of a good playing field is something to stir the soul and memory. The spring of the turf under the foot brings back that feel of Saturdays long gone when a break into the open with the pack at one’s heels or the long twisting, head-down plunge for yards into the lengthening shadows of a hard fought game leave a sensation inside a man for all time. Perhaps this must be why a graduate revisiting his school will drift towards the Stadium as though pulled by some strong hidden force and stand and look and look again as youthful scenes and youthful dreams come back. In war days it was like that. A leave—a tour of the old beloved buildings and always then the peek in through the gates at the Bowl where so much that seemed important and exciting—and was all that—had taken place in the piping times of peace.



“NEXT

REHEARSAL

- - TUESDAY”

When Robert Gill was eight years old, he received a model theatre as a gift. He built scenery, arranged lighting effects, peopled his stage with cardboard characters. As time went on, he built other model stages. When it came time for him to enter college, he enrolled in the drama course at Carnegie Tech. Robert Gill, you will gather, liked the theatre.

Today, as director of Hart House Theatre, he has another theatre of his own, which he is rapidly converting into a model theatre in a different sense of the word. His first six productions have inspired high praise from Toronto's critics. *The Globe & Mail* devoted an editorial to his work when it became apparent that his spring production of "Romeo and Juliet" had reached the same high standard as the first five.

Robert Gill is unmarried, and has no hobbies outside the world of the stage. "I think about the theatre most of the time," he will tell you.

He has had his fill of acting, though, and intends to confine himself to directing. Unless, of course he gets a

chance to play Hamlet, or Iago. Another unfulfilled ambition is to play Brutus in "Julius Caesar." He has already done Cassius and Antony, and would like to complete his experience. In general, however, he finds directing more satisfactory. "Putting the thing together is fun," he says. "After that, the performances tend to become stereotyped."

Fifteen years of acting and directing have not made him timid. He calmly considers projects for Hart House Theatre that most people would feel beyond the capacity of university students. So far, he has brought all of them to a successful conclusion.

One of the things that surprised him was the ability of the real amateur. He had been used to working with people interested primarily in the commercial theatre; when students who had no intention of making acting a career devoted hours of time to his productions and proved to have real talent as well, his misgiving about being able to produce good plays vanished, and will probably never return.



Hart House Theatre's first post-war production was Shaw's "St. Joan". Its simple sets contrast with the Victorian frills of 1947's "Pride and Prejudice" which are seen below.



He pays high tribute to this spirit among the students. This spring, he points out, some students who had played big parts in other plays asked if they could do walk-ons in "Romeo and Juliet."

"They have a real interest in the theatre," he says. "As far as they're concerned, 'The play's the thing.' I think one of the great values of Hart House Theatre is this kind of training and discipline."

When he is about to produce a play, Robert Gill tries to push all his previous ideas of it out of his head. Then he sits down and reads it, trying not to picture what it would look like on the stage. What is the play about? What is the author trying to say? The second time he goes through it, a vague conception of its final form on the stage begins to take shape in his mind. But he never comes to the first rehearsal with a definite preconceived idea.

"The theatre," he explains, "is the most co-operative of the arts, a co-ordination of many people working towards one goal. I don't think the director should preconceive the whole play, because the actor, with his subjective approach, often finds something that the objective approach of the director misses."

That doesn't mean that any young Gielgud or Evans can run hog-wild

in Hart House theatre. The director must co-ordinate everything.

Ever since he started, Robert Gill has tried to produce good plays that would not ordinarily be seen in Toronto's commercial theatres. Shaw's "St. Joan," Cocteau's "The Infernal Machine," "Pride and Prejudice," "Winterset," "Jason," and "Romeo and Juliet," typify this policy. None of them is academic, because Robert Gill feels that the academic play belongs in the classroom, and not in the theatre.

"The theatre," he says, "must always be exciting."

Anyone who has seen one of his plays will tell you that Robert Gill's theatre is exciting. And it promises to be equally exciting next year, when Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth," Chekov's "The Sea Gull," Shaw's "Doctor's Dilemma," and Shakespeare's "Richard II" will be presented. Less definite projects are a production of "Liliom," one of Robert Gill's favourites, and "Yellowjack." Incidentally, Robert Gill has been doing some co-operating with the department of architecture. The staff had decided that architecture students should get some experience in designing stage scenery. Robert Gill outlined "Liliom" to the group, and some very good designs were produced—some of them so good, he says, that if he were able to produce "Liliom" this year, he would use them.

COLD INFERNO



Feeling warm? Turn your mind to the wondrous properties of liquid air, sparkling and bubbling at a temperature of 375 degrees below zero. Professor John Satterly's liquid air lecture is one of the highlights of Varsity's academic year and now the general public is permitted to share in the fun when he repeats the performance under the auspices of the Royal Canadian Institute in Convocation Hall. Said the *Globe & Mail* of RCI lecture this year:

"While a kettle beside him boiled and steamed on a cake of ice, he sent cardboard rockets powered by liquid oxygen whizzing over the heads of the audience. Corks popped. Balloons burst. Steel wool blazed and sputtered in a proto-technic shower. And finally, in a cloud of Dantesque vapors and with with assistants around him as busy as sorcerer's apprentices, the professor placed a halo of cold flame on his head and called it a night."

Left and below: Professor Satterly's class has an exciting and wonderful time.

At right: A. D. Misener, assistant professor of Physics, lets a few drops roll off his hand, powers a rocket, and uses ice for fuel. (The ice is hot compared to the boiling liquid air in the kettle.)





A PRISONER IS A PERSON

by Wilfrid Sanders, 30T

Editor of The Varsity, 1928-29

The laboratory of the social scientist, concerned with human behaviour, is the broad stream of humanity itself. An example of the part the so-called "academic" sociologist can play in the life of the community was provided last winter when the Ontario Government put aside the customary Royal Commission type of investigation, and called on a university teacher for a report on a major disturbance in a penal institution.

To report on the trouble last winter at Burwash Industrial Farm, the Ontario Government went to a man who disturbs some judicially trained minds by saying things like: "The old Criminal Law has always prided itself on not looking on the offender as a person at all. That concept has its limitations. Of course, the offender is a person, and must be treated as such."

That is the basic philosophy of Dr. Stuart King Jaffary, Associate Professor of Social Work, University of Toronto. He quoted to me the findings of the Archambault Commission of 1938, with respect to 188 Canadian offenders, each of whom had more than 10 convictions registered against him. The average number of convictions was 19.

The cost of convicting these men was \$18,000 per man.

The cost of maintaining them in penal institutions was, on the average, about \$7,500 per man; the total cost, per man was \$25,000.

Total direct cost of these 188 men to the state was approximately \$4,500,000.

This is exclusive of the cost suffered by the victims, or of the cost of social services to the men's families, and is thus only part of the cost to the com-

munity. And the chief result of this large expenditure is the creation of a group of professional criminals who are a menace.

This sort of thing, Professor Jaffary believes, is a colossal monument to the failure of the impersonal, coldly legalistic, "treat 'em rough" administration of the Criminal Code. Proper social treatment of these men would have prevented many of them from relapsing into crime and thus materially reduced the dollars and cents cost to the State.

The idea that the old system just isn't working by itself; that it needs to be accompanied by social science, is taking hold in Ontario, as it is elsewhere. Dr. Jaffary believes the Dominion government and some provinces, notably Saskatchewan and British Columbia, are making strides. In this forward movement, the universities and university-trained social workers are a strong force. In the second year of the post-graduate course at the School of Social Work, ten students are specializing in the social treatment of what were formerly regarded, in effect if not in theory, as social outcasts. Next year the number will be larger. Present indications are that these specialists and many more like them will be readily absorbed in the service of the community.

Since last year the School of Social Work directed by Dr. H. M. Cassidy has been empowered to grant degrees—Bachelor of Social Work for the one year post graduate course, and Master of Social Work at the successful completion of the second year.

Injection of the social treatment concept into penology is not confined to the top-levels of institutional management. It is filtering down to the guard level. Dr. Jaffary lectures regularly at a course at Guelph Reformatory for the staffs of the Ontario Reform Institutions, set up by Ontario's Director of Reform Institutions, Dr. Albert R. Virgin, who completed his teacher's course at Varsity in 1930. Everyone, including guards, must take this course. But there are still a lot of doors to be opened for the sociologist in the field of reclaiming the social misfit. For one thing, Dr. Jaffary would like to see his science given a chance to operate not only at the level of the Institutions, where it is faced with men already sentenced, but also at the court level, at the time when the first offender is in difficulty. He believes that the resources of social science can be most effectively used at that particular time, and that through probation, the man can be given a chance to get himself back on the track.

Dr. Jaffary cited as the best tools to bring to a study of social work a working familiarity with psychology, psychiatry, political science and economics. He might have added a quality that he possesses to a marked degree—a warm and sincere friendliness of manner. At the time his report on the Burwash upheavals was made public, one of the few critical newspaper comments was to the effect that he had spent too much time talking to the prisoners and listening to their stories. That, he says, was obviously the place to begin.

Born at Macleod, Alberta, 49 years

ago, Dr. Jaffary earned his Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Alberta in 1921, and his Master's degree in 1928. He then worked as a social worker in Alberta mental hospitals. This experience was followed by work to his Ph.D. in the Graduate School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago. In 1934, he was appointed Associate Professor of the School of Social Work at Tulane University, in New Orleans. Five years later he resigned to accept a similar post with the University of Toronto.

Says Dr. Jaffary of a university: "It should be more than a custodian of knowledge. It should also be a testing ground for knowledge, and an agency

through which knowledge is disseminated and applied to human affairs. The social sciences are new, but they have made firm progress. They now contain much tested knowledge which needs much broader application in the community, particularly through the professions—in education, in law, in medicine, through the clergyman—and by social workers themselves. Our social science departments in the universities must be maintained and strengthened, by staffs and research funds. Their knowledge and skills are urgently needed in the community now. They will be increasingly needed in the days ahead."

Justice might receive kindly the suggestion that she raise her blindfold.

White House Speaker

Program Chairman of the International Children's Emergency Fund at Lake Success is the latest in a series of important posts to be held by Adelaide Macdonald Sinclair, '22 C, 25 GS. At a meeting of the United States Committee of the fund held at the White House in Washington under the patronage of Mrs. Harry Truman, Mrs. Sinclair was one of the invited speakers.

For her war contribution as Captain Adelaide Sinclair, Director of the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service, she won the O.B.E. and was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by this University. Beginning her career in Toronto as the first woman lecturer in Economics, she later toured Canada and the United States as president of her fraternity. In 1941 she was called to Ottawa as an economist with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and upon the organization of the W.R.C.N.S. was named its director. After her release from the Navy she became assistant to the Deputy Minister of Welfare in the Federal Government.

THE BOOKS

TELL THE STORY

by Allan Anderson



Along what lines is Canadian thought developing? What direction is critical and creative activity in Canada taking? To these questions, the fifty-odd books published by members of the staff of the University of Toronto in 1947, furnish surprisingly neat answers.

While the authors' fields of interest vary considerably, it is possible to sort the books into four main categories which taken together indicate clearly a cultural direction. These categories are:

A vital interest in political and social history and in the apparatus of government in Canada. In certain instances realistic studies of Canadian institutions have been made for the first time.

The emergence of a new critical awareness. Books on Blake and Goethe place their authors in the forefront of modern criticism.

Creative work showing an advance in subtlety and a successful attempt to deal poetically with the positive and negative values of a city culture.

The publication of an impressive quantity of special or technical information.

The largest number of books come under the first classification. Since it is impossible to do justice to fifty books in a short article, a purely arbitrary selection will be made.

A thorough study of the system of government in Canada had not appeared until R. MacGregor Dawson's *The Government of Canada* was published last year. Professor Dawson deals with constitutional development, the constitution, the executive, the administration, the legislature, the judiciary and political parties. While such topics do not always lend themselves to easy reading, *The Government of Canada*, because of the wit, breadth of knowledge and urbane common-sense of its author is a classic in its field and a very readable book.

Professor Dawson's writing is bright, perceptive and colourful, as the following extract proves: "This world of Dominion-Provincial finance has, indeed, an air of grotesque unreality,

untrammelled by logic and the ordinary restrictions and meanings of words, and it furnishes a fitting accompaniment to the constitutional wonderland of Sections 91 and 92 (of the British North America Act) where the examples of peace, order, and good government have succeeded in gobbling up the general rule which they originally intended to illustrate." (Page 123).

R. MacGregor Dawson is Professor of Political Economy at the University of Toronto, author of numerous books, and a past president of the Canadian Political Science Association.

Another book covering new ground is Alexander Brady's *Democracy in the Dominions*. It is particularly valuable in that it points out how geographical, racial, cultural and economic conditions in each dominion have shaped each individual democracy. *Saturday Night* called it "a cool, clear book" and the *New York Times* said "Professor Brady's book is a monumental contribution to the better understanding of the Dominions."

Alexander Brady is Professor of Political Economy, a voluminous writer, and is at present Chairman of the Research Committee of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Political Economy in the Modern State, by H. A. Innis, Dean of the School of Graduate Studies, Professor of Political Economy and head of the Department, is adequately summed up by a *Montreal Gazette* reviewer who said, "The impact of Canada on other nations is developed here in

probably the most penetrating and enlightening analysis ever to appear in print." Dr. Innis has previously published books on problems of staple production in Canada and on the fur trade.

Edgar McInnis, Associate Professor of History, whose histories of the Second World War have made him widely known, published *Canada: A Political and Social History*. It is a comprehensive book, with the accent on political and economic rather than social history. Professor McInnis gets an amazing amount of material into his pages. The book has a hundred illustrations and eleven maps and includes a very good bibliography.

Doors are opened into some of the corridors of recent history in *World Security by Conference*—by Walter A. Riddell, Professor of International Relations, who was Canada's first permanent delegate to the League of Nations. Dr. Riddell writes about his early disillusionment with Germany, the failure of the 1932 Disarmament Conference, the "Oil Sanction" episode, the San Francisco Conference and the United Nations. Commenting on UN, he remarks, "A loyal membership in UN can only be retained if the members believe the United Nations will best serve their security." It was lack of such belief, he points out, that brought about the failure of the League of Nations.

One of the world's foremost geographers, Griffith Taylor, Professor of Geography and head of the Department, last year had his thirty-first publication offered for sale. It is *Our Evolving Civilization*. Dr. Taylor, who

has spent much of his life roaming around the world and is now in Australia, has written a book full of ordinarily inaccessible knowledge that will startle most readers. Griffith Taylor discusses, for instance, the fact that a drop of 10 or 12 degrees in the average temperature would bring on another ice age; that the ideal temperature for mental work is 40°F and for physical work 64°F; that blood groupings can sometimes provide sidelights on racial classifications; that the Germans of today are a non-Aryan group speaking a language imposed on them by conquerors in pre-historic times, and that Canada could likely accommodate one hundred million people before being "saturated."

A beautiful three-volume set of William Godwin's famous *Enquiry Concerning Political Justice and Its Influence on Morals and Happiness* was issued by the University of Toronto Press in 1947. Two volumes contain a photographic facsimile of the 1798 edition of *Political Justice*, and the third is devoted to a critical introduction by F. E. L. Priestley, Assistant Professor of English at University College, called by the *Saturday Review of Literature*, "a remarkably fine introduction."

The re-issuance of *Political Justice* is an important publishing event because the book has been practically unobtainable since the 1798 edition was exhausted, and especially because of the unique influence Godwin had on his time, not only on Hazlitt, Coleridge, Southey and Shelley but on people as a whole. Professor Priestley sets this influence in its right per-

spective and gives an admirable interpretation of the man whose advocacy of reason and education can still inspire a rational idealism.

All these books in the first category we are considering show a concern for political and social theory and practice, both in the historic and contemporary sense, that collectively can only be interpreted as an indication of the vigour of the interest in Canada in the organization of society. It is indeed a sign of a healthy and active interest in the way man runs his world when in one year staff members of one university publish such a group of significant books.

The next category is the emergence of a new critical awareness. Here there are three major books, two of them literary criticism and interpretation and the third a biography. They are Frye's book on Blake, Fairley's on Goethe, and Sissons' on Ryerson. Again a book pioneers: *Fearful Symmetry* by Northrop Frye, Associate Professor of English at Victoria College, tackles William Blake's packed symbolism with directness and insight. The result is the first complete and adequate examination of the mythological system of one of England's greatest poets. Other critics have attempted this job, but have usually ended by skating around the problem. The book is a scholarly masterpiece.

An internationally-known German scholar, Barker Fairley, Professor of German and head of the Department, has written *A Study of Goethe* which a *New Statesman and Nation* critic has called "greatly superior to (those

of) earlier critics." Fairley's analysis of Goethe is extremely penetrating; world-famous German writers have gone out of their way to applaud it.

A biography of a great Canadian, the second volume of C. B. Sissons' *Egerton Ryerson* appeared last year, to a chorus of critical acclaim. In fact, flat statements such as "The Sissons' biography of Ryerson is the most important Canadian biography that has yet been published" (Frank H. Underhill, *Canadian Forum*) piled up about it. Sissons succeeds in portraying Ryerson fully against a background that is in effect a thorough documentation of his age. C. B. Sissons is Professor Emeritus of Ancient History and Special Lecturer in Classics.

The third category of creative writing is the slimmest but only in quantity. An outstanding contribution to creative expression in Canada in 1947 was the publication of Robert Finch's *Poems*. The volume received the Governor-General's Award for Poetry for that year. Finch is an accomplished musician and painter: his poetry, in its subtlety and elegance, reflects his varied interests. Robert Finch, an Associate Professor of French at the

University of Toronto, is a writer of highly civilized urbane poetry who uses contemporary imagery to great advantage.

In the fourth category of special or technical books is a large number of publications, only one of which will be mentioned here and that because it likely has more interest for the general reader than any of the other books in the same class. It is *Flashing Wings*. The author, R. M. Saunders, Associate Professor of History, is an eager ornithologist, so eager indeed that his "birding" year starts at eight o'clock in the morning of New Year's Day. One such New Year's Day he saw twenty-nine species of birds in the Toronto area. Over a series of decades he and his ornithologist friends have seen three hundred and twenty-seven species within a thirty-mile radius of the Royal Ontario Museum. Saunders passes on to his readers his zest in bird watching.

The University of Toronto Press published eighteen books in 1947, ten of which were by University of Toronto staff members. The University Press publications are particularly notable for fine layouts and excellent printing.

NEW FACES

B is an important letter around the University of Toronto. On the various staff lists more names begin with it than with any other. The C's, M's and S's—champions of the Toronto telephone directory—aren't even close. Right in line with University tradition, four of this year's important appointments were Bissell, Bradford, Brett and Bullard.

Dr. Claude T. Bissell, 32-year-old dean in residence of University College, was appointed assistant to Dr. Sidney E. Smith, president of the University. A product of Toronto's Runnymede Collegiate, Dr. Bissell continued his education at Varsity and Cornell, winning a number of scholarships, fellowships and other prizes in the process. He saw active service during the campaign in Northwest Europe and later was on the staff of the Khaki College in England.

J. Kenneth Bradford, O.B.E., is the newly-appointed Director of Placement Service for the University. Mr. Bradford graduated from the University with a B.A.Sc. in 1932. During the second World War he was on active service for six years in England, Sicily, Italy and France, rising from captain to lieutenant-colonel. Before and after the war he was employed

in various executive capacities by the Canada Wire and Cable Co.

Gerard Brett, new director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Archaeology, was a commando and among those taken prisoner during the 1942 raid on St. Nazaire. Barely 33, Mr. Brett was assistant to the director of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London when he received the Toronto appointment. Provincial legislation this year made the Royal Ontario Museum part of the University of Toronto, in the same relationship as the Royal Conservatory of Music and the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories. The University's Board of Governors named a new 12-member board of directors for the Museum and Robert Fennell, chairman of the Museum board, was made a governor of the University.

Another new arrival from Britain is Professor Edward Crisp Bullard who becomes head of the Physics Department on July 1. Dr. Bullard, a Cambridge man, was in charge of degaussing and mine-sweeping research for the Royal Navy early in the war. Later he was assistant director of naval operational research and, for a period, scientific adviser to the commander-in-chief, Fighter Command.

(Photographs on next page.)





*Grouped around President
are front, from the left,
Gerard Brett, Dr. Bullard
and in back row from left
Dr. Bissell, J. K. Bradford
(Story on previous page)*



MUSIC



by Peter Davidson

When the Toronto Conservatory of Music celebrated its Diamond Jubilee last spring the proceedings built up to a notable climax. Ettore Mazzoleni, its Principal, announced during the intermission of the festival's final concert that His Majesty the King had been pleased to grant the Conservatory the right to the prefix "Royal"—at which faculty and students swelled with pride and went right on calling it "The Con." The Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, for all its dignity and national importance, is too full of life to escape a nickname. In sixty years it has not only grown fabulously, it has managed the more significant feat of changing with the times and with itself.

The Conservatory began as a private enterprise to fill a long-felt need in Canada for a music school which could give, or at any rate approach, the kind of instruction Canadians hadn't until then been able to get without leaving home.

A generation later the Conservatory had attracted so many pupils and had taken such a place in the country's

musical life that the Directors converted what had been a joint stock company to a private trust. In 1921, feeling that even this wasn't adequate, they asked the University of Toronto to accept trusteeship for the public. The University did accept; and through the Board of Directors which it appoints, has been the controlling body ever since.

The Principal directs and co-ordinates the whole enterprise with a flexibility and freedom which goes far to explain the Conservatory's vitality. For example, the Opera School, a part of the Senior School organized in 1945 and under the direction of Dr. Arnold Walter, has already given three full-scale opera productions in English: Smetana's *Bartered Bride*, Humperdinck's *Hansel and Gretel*, and Gluck's *Orpheus*. It plans to do the *Fledermaus* of Johann Strauss later this season. The companies are at a surprisingly professional level, the result of team-work between various departments in and out of the School itself. The teachers of Speech Arts and Drama, for example have done a

lot to enable singers to cross the stage with confidence, and even to act while in full cry.

The Senior School is now nearly three years old. Virtually a scholarship school designed to train a limited number of talented young artists for a professional career, its curriculum is based on the broad plan that no professional artist should confine himself to a knowledge only of his own art. Within three years it has extended the facilities of the Conservatory to a point where it may safely be said the original aims and objects of its founders are being achieved.

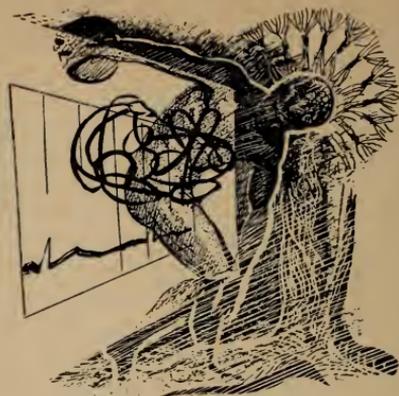
The Conservatory has its own symphony orchestra, conducted by Principal Mazzoleni. It has string quartets, chamber orchestras, a chamber chorus, and all manner of musical combinations which not only give students valuable experience in ensemble work, but are proving grounds for new Canadian music. This last aspect of the Conservatory's enterprise is obviously of great importance to the culture of

Canada, and is more and more encouraged as time goes on.

In addition to advanced pupils, there are great numbers in the less exalted brackets (the enrolment is pretty close to 8,000), ranging from pint-sized moppets banging away in rhythm bands or learning about Grampa G and Fairy F, to teen-agers and still older students who take violin, piano, singing, double bass, harp, wood-wind and brass, Dalcroze eurythmics, tympani, and just about everything else but the banjo. This instrument has never been taught within the Conservatory's chaste precincts, even in the days when it was a parlour accomplishment as highly thought of as reciting Kipling with gestures. The only recorded attempt to introduce it, made in the 90's by a hopeful professor of the art, died a-borning. Nobody now seems to know exactly why. The Conservatory's system of examinations is widely known because examiners are sent across the whole Dominion. Last year there were 27,000 examinees.

Operational Research

After serving the British Admiralty in its department of Scientific Research for the past 28 years (from 1928 to 1947 as Director of the department) Sir Charles Wright, O.B.E., M.C., K.C.B., '08 C, '13 GS, has returned to his native land. He now joins the staff of the British Columbia Research Council where he is to be in charge of operational research as applied to B.C. industries. During the war operational research was used with conspicuous success in gaining the maximum efficiency in such military enterprises as radar, saturation bombing, the convoy system and mine laying. It is now proposed to apply these methods to the development of British Columbia's industrial enterprises. Sir Charles' headquarters will be in Vancouver.



MEDICINE ON THE MARCH

The following article is from a booklet being distributed in the United States by the Associates of the University of Toronto, Inc. A year ago January a certificate of incorporation was issued to these good friends of the University pursuant to the membership corporation law of the State of New York. They have all powers that may be conferred upon charitable corporations formed under that statute, including the authority to solicit and collect funds and to make contributions exclusively toward activities "carried on by the Governors of the University of Toronto." Varsity graduates living in the United States are urged to get in touch with the Associates of the University of Toronto, Inc. at 116 East 53rd St., New York 22, N.Y.

Every division of medical science at the University of Toronto has been stimulated by the announcement of plans for a new research centre—the Charles H. Best Institute—which will rise beside the Banting Institute on Toronto's College Street.

Twin structures bearing the names of the two Canadians who discovered Insulin long has been a dream at Toronto. The first part of the dream became brick and mortar with the opening of the Banting Institute named for Sir Frederick Banting, later killed on a wartime mission. Authority from

the University's governors for a campaign to finance the second part of the enterprise comes at a moment when the whole medical world is tasting the sweet air of expectancy. Everywhere is the feeling that man has entered his greatest age of discovery, and projects now going forward at Toronto are among those being followed with the keenest interest.

It was the discovery of Insulin in 1921 which put the University of Toronto into the front line of man's battle with death and disease. Half a century before, Claude Bernard, the French

physiologist said, "A great discovery is a fact whose appearance in science gives rise to shining ideas, whose light dispels many obscurities and shows us new paths." It was an exact observation. The shining ideas which sprang from the discovery of Insulin are reflected in the work of the Banting and Best Department of Medical Research and in scores of research projects completed or going on elsewhere at the University. And those shining ideas will be further multiplied when the new Institute provides urgently needed space and equipment.

The University's current role in the war on cancer, thrombosis, cirrhosis of the liver, and other pitiless killers is well known to men of science. But, to millions of diabetics, "Toronto" stands for the daily dose of Insulin which for them means the difference between misery and happiness, life and death. In the United States alone there are one million diabetics. Most of them are living useful, active lives because two young University of Toronto graduates worked through a hot summer with very little equipment and practically no money, but with a great vision leading them on. There are some authorities who estimate the present U.S. diabetic population at even more than a million, and public health leaders believe four million additional persons now living in the U.S. will become diabetic in their lifetime.

These millions of men, women and children have in Insulin a boon but not a cure. A recent Metropolitan Life Insurance report is at once a record of Insulin's achievement and a stirring challenge:

Today, the average diabetic child of ten may be expected to celebrate his fiftieth birthday, whereas just prior to 1922 most diabetic children lived little more than one year after the onset of their disease. At age thirty expectation of life is now twenty-seven and one-half years, compared to little more than six years in the days before Insulin. Even at age fifty the improvement is sizeable with an expectation of life of fourteen and one-half years today which is 50 per cent more than in the pre-insulin era.

When may diabetics claim the same life expectancy as their fellows and be spared the complications which sometimes appear during the later stages? In cubicles and gleaming laboratories the answer is sought by men and women who know the drudgery of science as well as its bright promise. Strides have been made. But seven great goals remain:

Better yield of Insulin at lower cost.

Discovery of alternative sources of supply.

Development of a single type of Insulin adequate for all users.

Development of a type of Insulin which may be taken orally.

Discovery of a method for making Insulin synthetically.

Discovery of the cause of diabetes.

Discovery for a cure for diabetes.

Where will these discoveries be made? It would be as well to ask, "Where will the lightning strike?" But a driving inspiration to University of Toronto medical scientists are the words of Dr. Elliott Joslin, of Boston, who is recognized as the dean of the world's diabetes specialists:

I will frankly state, if asked where in my opinion capital could be invested most wisely in the furtherance of the diabetic

problem in the United States and Canada, I should place first of all the laboratory of Professor Charles H. Best in Toronto.

Less than 300 years ago an English anatomist, Thomas Willis, tried to explain diabetes in terms of his belief that the human body consisted of "spirit, sulphur and salt." One hundred and fifty years ago, seven-eighths of all chronic diseases were labelled "the itch driven inwards!" Not much more than one hundred years ago the statistical method was first used to establish the exact science of medicine and only then did medical men cease to draw conclusions from isolated cases. Less than one hundred and fifty years ago an eminent physician in one year bled patients one hundred thousand times as a cure-all for their illnesses.

Today medical science moves carefully from fact to fact. The men fighting Humanity's battle ignore national frontiers and research is stimulated by the ceaseless interchange of information and ideas. An Insulin development points up the internationalism of medicine: Canadians Banting and Best developed the original product. In the course of time, Danish scientists added protamine. Back at the University of Toronto, zinc was added. Result: most diabetics now need take insulin once a day instead of before every meal.

Strong points on a front which zigzags around the world are the universities. At the University of Toronto research workers from the University of Amsterdam, the University of Santiago, Bombay's Haffkine Institute, and Sao Paulo, Brazil, are full-time investiga-

tors. A German refugee scientist studies cancer. A native African prince investigates sleeping sickness. From different parts of the United States and Canada have come researchers to tackle special problems.

Scholars and teachers come from many lands to lecture and exchange opinions. Among them in recent months have been: Professor Bernardo Hous-say of Buenos Aires, winner of a Nobel Prize for his work in experimental diabetes; Dr. Joseph Trueta, the Spanish surgeon widely known for his treatment of shock and his study of hypertension; Sir Reginald Watson-Jones and Sir Henry Dale, of London; Dr. Harrington of the Mayo Clinic; Dr. John Ryle and Professor Peters of Oxford; Professor Besancon of Paris; Dr. W. J. Kolff and Dr. Formyne of Holland, Professor Lepine, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, and Professor Joseph Charvat, of Prague.

It is as an effective part of this international company, sharing freely in vision and accomplishment, that medical science at the University of Toronto draws great strength. And within the University itself one finds the same situation in miniature. The Banting and Best Department of Medical Research, the seventeen departments within the Faculty of Medicine, the School of Hygiene and the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories each has its official role in research, teaching and preventive medicine. Yet there is an over-lapping, an orderly scrambling in which the teacher and the researcher cross into the other's domain so consistently that their original roles lose definition in

the search for, and dissemination of, life-giving knowledge.

This year's program of the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories embraces fifty-two projects. The Banting and Best Department of Medical Research and the Department of Physiology have forty scientists working on thirty problems.

In terms of the amount of work being done, cancer research probably heads the list. Yearly one hundred and sixty-five thousand Americans and fourteen thousand Canadians die of cancer. In each country, cancer's toll dwarfed combat casualty figures during the second World War.

How did cancer develop in these Canadians and Americans? Hunting for an answer, scientists are delving into the secrets of plant and animal cells. They are breaking down and analysing grains of rice, and yeast. Tirelessly they test chemical compounds. Why do cells suddenly start multiplying without check? What is the process that ordinarily limits growth and how has it been over-ridden?

It has been recognized for many years that coal tar derivatives and other allied chemicals have induced cancer. Do the sooty atmospheres of modern cities contribute to the high cancer rate of urban populations? Perhaps. But while studying the properties of cancer-causing chemicals, scientists ran across a startling fact. The nature of these chemicals is akin to that of the hormones, especially the sex hormones, produced in the endocrine glands. Somehow or other does a switch take

place and a cancer-inducing chemical take over the functions of the hormones? University of Toronto scientists are trying to find the answer. Particularly, they are seeking to develop a hormone powerful enough to resist the intrusion of cancer-inducing chemicals.

The theory that viruses aren't "bugs" but chemical substances which form only within body cells and cause such diseases as colds, influenza and infantile paralysis, is being tested in relation to cancer. In another test which may show what part cosmic radiation plays in uncontrolled growth, some two thousand purebred, cancer-sensitive mice are spending two years at the three thousand foot level of a mine in Northern Ontario. At the surface are another two thousand mice of the same strain. In two years cancer outbreaks in the different sets of mice will be compared.

Some of the University's most important cancer research is being carried on with the help of electron microscopes which reveal and photograph particles so tiny that six and one half million of them, side by side, would measure one inch. It is worthy of note that the first electron microscope in North America—and the first practical model anywhere—was constructed by University of Toronto physicists eleven years ago and now occupies an honored niche in the University's McLennan Laboratory.

There are other reasons for satisfaction for those workers who take time for a backward glance. Cyclopropane, an anaesthetic now in wide use, was first introduced at the University. Univer-

sity scientists worked with a McIntyre mine research team to prove aluminum dust could be used to prevent and treat silicosis. A system was developed to spot brain tumour by means of those infinitely weak electrical discharge known as brain waves. Successful studies were made of new forms of sulfa drugs. During the war research was mainly concentrated on aviation and naval medical problems, and the production on an enormous scale of blood serum, vaccines and other products for the armed forces.

Research continues in many of these fields but, because of their importance to large segments of the human family, choline and heparin have particular interest.

Choline is the magic nutrient which keeps most of us in the United States and Canada from getting cirrhosis of the liver. After a fifteen-year programme of research, University scientists now believe choline will throw as much light upon the burning of fats and their passage through the body as Insulin has with sugars. India, where one-sixth of a staggering infant-mortality rate stems from cirrhosis of the liver, has been quick to see choline's promise for the under-privileged sections of the world. Some of their best scientists have come to Toronto to study the University's findings at first hand. North Americans, spared India's harsh poverty and India's religious restrictions on certain foods, also have in the main been spared cirrhosis of the liver. Alcoholics are an exception. Those who substitute liquor for an adequate diet find they must pay a price for ignoring foods which contain choline.

Heparin is a monument to U.S.-Canadian teamplay. American scientists tracked down a substance in the liver which would prevent the formation of blood clots if used at the right time. Then researchers at the University of Toronto solved the problem of how to turn out this substance, heparin, in usable form and in quantity. Now heparin is saving lives by preventing blood clots during operations. As a result of its discovery and purification, surgery once considered too daring for anything but a last gamble against death is becoming commonplace.

This year's annual report to the Senate and Board of Governors by the president, Dr. Sidney E. Smith, is studied with examples of other work going forward. Here are a few of the projects:

An investigation of the best possible means of preserving muscles which have lost their nerve supply through injury or disease.

A study of the effects of added thiamine on the learning ability of identical twins.

A study of the changes in the nature of cells and inter-cellular substances that occur in late middle life.

Preliminary experiments dealing with blood volume changes in burns.

A survey of the incidence of rheumatic heart disease.

Studies of a method of improving hearing in children.

An investigation of diseases of the supporting structures of the teeth.

A study of approximately six hundred diphtheria strains isolated across Canada.

A study of the effectiveness of penicillin in oil and wax in the treatment of gonorrhoea.

A study of mental hygiene problems in public schools.

Workers on many projects face a long, dreary haul. But they are spurred by thoughts of discoveries which may come next year, may come tomorrow. There is something more tangible than hope that men and women now living will see cancer conquered. In research on virus diseases, science may be on the verge of developments comparable to the flood of knowledge in bacteriology which came thirty or forty years ago. Research workers are seeking out new information on the surgery of the heart and blood vessels, on the degenerative diseases and the diseases of the liver and kidneys, on the problems of maternal mortality, and on the unsolved maladies of the brain and the central nervous system. A new committee representing several University departments will control investigations with radioactive tracers and curative agents from the National Atomic Energy Project at Chalk River. Present facilities for diagnosis and investigation of diseases of the nervous system are being expanded.

Integrated with the purposeful research program at the University of Toronto is the Faculty of Medicine's role as a teacher. Founded in the tradition of the Scottish schools and staffed in the early days by many descendants of Scottish immigrants, this school has served Upper Canada as a source of well trained practitioners for over a century. Now the national character

of the Faculty is coming into sharper focus. The great centres of Britain and the Continent are largely closed to Canadians. American schools have a long waiting list of men returned from the forces. Because of these conditions and its own vitality the Toronto school is becoming the graduate centre for Canada.

Within the last two years the Faculty, for the first time in Canada, has provided training for eye, ear, nose and throat specialists. Similar courses for specialists in anaesthesia and psychiatry are getting under way. Already well established as training ground for specialists from all parts of Canada are graduate courses in medicine, surgery, and obstetrics and gynaecology.

Each year come specialists from every province to take an intensive eight weeks course in advanced medicine and surgery, some of them in preparation for examinations of the Royal College. These graduate students bring to the University fresh problems which arise in day to day practice and take away with them new knowledge and techniques.

The responsibility that comes with leadership is reflected in the undergraduate school where applications are received from British Columbia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Newfoundland. In spite of the large number of applications from Ontario an effort is made each year to take a certain number of students from these sections.

In the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories and at the School of

Hygiene, research and the preparation of biological products go hand in hand. The College Division of the Connaught Laboratories shares the building which houses the School of Hygiene where public health personnel are trained and where, this year, Canada's first course in hospital administration was started. The two organizations make joint use of research and laboratory facilities.

Penicillin is made at Connaught's Spadina Division. Its Dufferin Division on the outskirts of Toronto occupies one, hundred and forty-five acres on which there are five laboratories and thirty-six miscellaneous buildings.

During the war, the Connaught Laboratories prepared dried blood serum from two million donations. Preparation of blood plasma is continuing for peacetime purposes.

The public service role of the Connaught Laboratories is illustrated by their present output of penicillin and sixty-one other biological products. Unending research is directed toward

improving quality and methods of preparation.

The Connaught Spadina Division trained the scientists who are now producing penicillin in five European plants set up as part of Canada's contribution to UNRRA.

University laboratories are now equipped to process five thousand pounds of beef and pork pancreas a day. This yields only eight ounces of Insulin in its purest form but the eight ounces are enough for 150,000 individual doses.

In this setting of grinding work and high endeavour the Charles H. Best Institute will rise.

It is fitting that the new Institute will stand beside the Banting Institute just as Best stood beside Banting through the long nights when Insulin was born.

It will be a new, advanced base for attacks on man's cruellest enemies.

And in command will be the Dr. Best whose name it bears.

Oldest Toronto Medico

"Age is not a period of life, it is an attitude of mind," said Dr. Elias Clouse, '87 M (T), as he celebrated his 93rd birthday at his home in Toronto. To reach the peak of the profession of Medicine, which he still practices, he advocates three guiding principles—work, common sense, humanity. He attributes his long life to "moderation in all things and total abstinence."

Dr. Clouse was a founder of the Toronto Western Hospital, which he has served as a member of the Board of Governors, dean of the staff and senior surgeon, and after his retirement from the active staff, as consultant. He was one of the founders of the Empire Club of Canada, of which he is a past president and life member, and is also a life member of the United Empire Loyalists.

ALUMNI NEWS

Glimpses of Hawaii

By Beatrice Gage, '31 C, '33 GS

Up in Manoe (Rainbow) Valley looking across towards Diamond Head lies the campus of the University of Hawaii. Around its fine white buildings are planted so many varieties of trees and flowering shrubs that the University issues a botanical guide for staff and students. There are over 3,000 students attending this university, which is situated at the crossroads of the Pacific. A more cosmopolitan student body would be hard to find. The largest groups are of Caucasian and Japanese ancestries; there are also Chinese, Hawaiians, Filipinos, Koreans, Samoans and Guamanians.

The preschool unit or Teachers' College where I work is considered one of the most beautiful nursery schools in the world, with its long bouganvillea-covered trellis leading to the main door, wide lanais and well equipped playgrounds. Here island students take lectures in child training and have practice in dealing with the two to six year old; here about 150 children of varied ancestries and cultural backgrounds make up an unusually interesting nursery school group. These American-Oriental children are extremely attractive with

their smooth brown skin and slanting eyes. As for their language, it is more American than mine, and in self-defence I have adopted the American pronunciation of house and out. All day long the children run around barefoot; there is no need of shoes or socks in this tropical climate where flowers bloom throughout the whole year.

After work, which by the way begins for most people here at 8 a.m., there is scarcely an evening when there is not an interesting lecture to attend at the University or "Y", a program at the Art Academy, a Community Theatre play, or some entertainment typical of the island, such as Samoan dances, Hulas or Luaus (native feasts at which the pig and most of the other delicacies served are cooked underground on stones previously heated by fire). There are Pan-Pacific study groups, lectures on Micronesians and Hawaiian culture—a liberal educa-

A member of the staff of the Institute of Child Study, University of Toronto, now on leave of absence, and last year's corresponding secretary of the University College Alumnae Association, Beatrice Gage is engaged in a year's demonstration work in the preschool unit of Teachers' College, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

tion for all who wish to take advantage of these opportunities.

Of course, there is a fly in the ointment here as everywhere else, only in Honolulu it takes the form of centipedes, scorpions, cockroaches, ants, fleas and rats. Fortunately, all the insect life does not descend upon one at once, but life is never dull when a tiny lizard scampers across the bed or a huge spider must be preserved in the corner of the room so that he may devour the termites.

The island of Oahu has an area of 604 square miles, and every mile has its beauty spot, whether one drives around to the beautiful beaches at Kailua, Haleiwa, or Waikiki, or takes the trip over the Pali, looking down at the breath-taking view of rolling mountains and blue Pacific. No billboards mar the scenery here.

New and unusual experiences for me have been, first of all, the overnight flight from San Francisco in one of the huge Pan-American planes. We left the airport at midnight and there was a full moon as we soared over the twinkling lights of San Francisco. Then, ten hours later, we approached Honolulu in brilliant sunshine and came down, down, racing over water so clear one could almost see the sandy bottom.

Another flight to Hawaii, the "Big Island," provided new adventures, such as eating raw mahimahi fish, considered a great delicacy, and watching an interesting fishing expedition called a hukilau, in which dozens of Hawaiian fishermen worked together pulling the ropes that

dragged in an enormous net filled with a good catch.

At a picnic supper with a Korean family I enjoyed my first taste of coconut milk. Just before supper was served several small coconuts were cut off the tree under which we had been sitting, holes were made in the coconuts, and we all had sips from the "drinking nuts," as they are called. Delicious steaks broiled over charcoal followed as our main dish.

People and things I especially enjoy here are the attractive island women with their beautiful luxuriant black hair, always so neatly dressed, well groomed, efficient and composed; then the children, of course—I wish you could have seen them the night of the Santa Claus parade, as they lined the streets, many of them dressed in little oriental pyjamas or housecoats; the custom of wearing flowers, especially that million-dollar feeling as one pins on a big purple orchid corsage; the fact that there is no pushing into buses—I have even heard a bus driver suggest to a waiting crowd that they might as well slip in the centre door, "more room back there." The variety in living is perhaps the biggest source of interest—the peaceful early to bed, early to rise life in the residential districts, the hustle and bustle in the town itself which is much like any other American city except for the Oriental district, the holiday spirit which prevails as soon as one reaches Waikiki. Then too there is the cultural variety contributed by people of many racial backgrounds who have settled down here, accepting the American way of

life, as the war years clearly showed, yet retaining some of the interesting customs and traditions of their own lands.

U.C. Joint Meeting

An opportunity to hear an analysis of the broad problems affecting the social and business structure of Canada was afforded the graduate and undergraduate men of University College when J. Robert Beattie spoke in March on "Some Current Economic Problems." Mr. Beattie, who is chief of research in the department of statistics in the Bank of Canada, spoke at a joint meeting of the University College Alumni Association and the University College Literary and Athletic Society in the Junior Common Room of the College.

Mr. Beattie said Canada's unfavourable balance of trade with the United States was due to two factors. One was the increase of purchases from the United States since the end of hostilities over the pre-war period.

The second reason was that Great Britain, because of her extremely unstable financial position, was unable to buy as much in Canada as she had bought prior to World War II. The result was that Canada's dollar deficits with the United States had been growing at an alarming rate until the restrictions were applied in November, 1947. Mr. Beatty said that it was the intention of the Government to raise the restrictions against the importation of a wide range of American products just as soon as the currency situation improves.

The graduates enjoyed very much

hearing the Literary Society conduct its meeting. It brought back to them many happy memories of their own days in the Lit.

Easter Tea

University College graduates attending the Ontario Educational Association meeting were entertained by the alumnae and alumni of the College during Easter week at a tea held in the Croft Chapter House. Receiving the guests were Mrs. A. E. Gillies, Mr. Leslie Rowntree, Principal W. R. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, and Miss Marion B. Ferguson. Presiding at the table, which was decorated with a colourful array of spring flowers, were Misses Isobel MacLachlan, Ainslie Campbell and Elaine Fricker.

From 75 to 100 teachers and members of the staff attended the event. Dr. Taylor, Principal of the College, mingled among the guests and informally welcomed the graduates back to the College.

Medical Alumni Scholarships

To its fellow graduates wherever they may be the Medical Alumni Association wishes to report on the progress being made by its Scholarship Fund. This fund has received to date \$4,315 in a little over two years—a gratifying response. This amount was contributed in about 325 individual gifts. As some of these were repeat contributions, it is clear that a few members have accepted the idea of an annual gift for this purpose. When one considers, however, that there are nearly 5,000 living graduates one cannot help expressing the wish that many more would set aside a small

amount of their annual income as a token of their affection for and gratitude to their Alma Mater, and send it in to the Association.

While the majority of the donations come from Canadian graduates, the executive committee is continually heartened by the generosity of alumni who are living and working in the United States. One of these has offered a sum of \$100 a year to establish a Graduate Bursary Fund in Psychiatry, and this offer has been accepted. Any graduate interested in this field may designate his gift to be added to this fund. It will be used to assist a graduate to further his training in the field of psychiatry and will be awarded from time to time on the advice of the Dean and the Professor of Psychiatry. The executive committee has placed in this fund the additional sum of \$300. It is worthy of note that plans for expanding facilities for training in this special field are being developed at the University.

This venture brings to mind the thought that other graduates may wish to initiate scholarship or bursary assistance in other fields. The executive committee of the Association is always anxious to have the opinion of the graduates, not only in the matter of scholarships and bursaries, but also in all other matters pertaining to the University.

The award of the Medical Alumni Association Scholarship in the first premedical year was made to Alexander Weston Skorey, and in the first medical year to Rodney Singleton Fowler.

From year to year the fund is assisting worthy students and encouraging academic achievement. Present plans are to award \$400 a year in two scholarships, and \$400 a year in four bursaries. These plans will change from time to time to meet changing conditions.

ITO Medicine Reunion Planned

Members of the Class of 1910 in Medicine are asked to make a note of the Reunion Dinner to be held on Thursday, June 24th, during the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Medical Association in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Tickets and other information may be obtained at the registration desk.

Engineering Alumni Medal

One of the highlights of the School Triennial Reunion on November 12th and 13th next, will be the presentation of Engineering Alumni Medals to outstanding Engineering alumni. The winners of the medals will be selected from names submitted to a nominating committee composed of W. J. W. Reid, Chairman; R. J. Marshall, K. S. Maclachlan, N. F. Parkinson, and F. A. Murphy, 12 Haddington Ave., Toronto 12, Secretary. It is essential for the success of this project that suitable candidates be recommended for the award. Graduates everywhere are urged to send in suggested names to the secretary before August 1st, setting forth their reasons for the nomination.

Awarded for the first time at the 1939 School Reunion, the Engineering Alumni Medal has in these few years attained such prestige as to become

recognized as one of the most coveted awards a School graduate can receive. It has been felt that many engineers work patiently, skilfully, indomitably, to achieve results that benefit perhaps millions of people, yet few know about their work. Recognition of such notable accomplishments of Engineering graduates at the Triennial Reunion Dinners undoubtedly adds dignity to the occasion, increases the prestige of the Engineering profession and the Engineering faculty. Since the award is made preferably to graduates who have been out of college less than 25 years, interest and activity in Alumni affairs are stimulated among the younger graduates.

There have been six distinguished recipients of the award. In 1939 medals were presented to C. R. Young, Dean of the Faculty, and Arthur S. Runciman, Shawinigan Water and Power Company. In 1942 awards were made to W. P. Dobson, H.E.P.C. of Ontario, and Lieut.-Col. W. E. Phillips, Fiberglas Canada Limited, Chairman of the University Board of Governors. The two recipients in 1946 were Col. H. G. Thompson, Aluminate Chemicals Limited, and Col. W. G. Swan, Consulting Engineer of Vancouver.

The Engineering Alumni Medal was designed by one of Canada's distinguished sculptors, Emmanuel Hahn. The dies were cut at the Royal Mint in England; the medals were struck at the Canadian Mint at Ottawa. The design is unusual in two respects—its symbolism and its simplicity. The motif used is an adaptation of Archimedes' claim, "Give me a place to stand and I will move the earth,"

while on the reverse side appear the words "For Achievement." The utmost simplicity has been maintained, the designer having been guided by the thought that a fine piece of engineering includes nothing unnecessary.

2T1 Engineers Memorial Trophy

After a gruelling struggle in which over forty teams took part, Residence 731 emerged as hockey champions of Ajax for 1947-8 and was accordingly awarded the 2T1 Memorial Trophy. The presentation was made at the Annual Athletic Dinner, Ajax, on March 8th, by C. C. Wimperly representing the class.

In the course of his remarks the speaker pointed out that the trophy had its origin at the 25th anniversary dinner of the class two years ago. On this occasion, members from far and wide, in the light of their experiences since graduation, were heartily agreed in wishing to promote by means of a trophy, such valuable qualities of character as aggressiveness, tenacity and capacity for team work, which are so well developed through hockey.

Victoria Alumnae Entertain

It is fifty years since the Victoria College Alumnae Association came into existence, and this milestone in the history of the organization was celebrated at the annual Easter Tea, held at Wymilwood on the last day of March. Two members of the first executive, Mrs. W. R. P. Parker of Cooksville, first corresponding secretary, and Mrs. J. R. L. Starr of Toronto, first secretary-treasurer, received together with Mrs. Walter T. Brown and Mrs. Keith Dinsmore. Two charter mem-

bers, Mrs. I. R. Aikens of Grimsby Beach, and Mrs. L. E. Stephens of Hamilton, poured tea, along with Dr. Norma Ford Walker, Mrs. E. A. McCullough, Mrs. Russell Dingman and Miss Edna Walker. Sixteen past presidents and executive members assisted at the tea table. Miss Mae Skinner, first head of the Victoria Women's Union and charter member, cut the birthday cake. Approximately 200 members and guests attended.

Honouring Muriel Manning

In appreciation of her valuable assistance while she was Warden of Wymilwood, a tea honouring Muriel Manning was held by the Victoria College Alumnae Association in March at the home of Mrs. Stanley Robertson (Pearl Weston). On behalf of Miss Manning's many friends in the Alumnae Association, Mrs. Keith Dinsmore, President, made a presentation to her of two pieces of luggage and a morocco wallet containing money. Mrs. K. V. Stratton, representing the past presidents of the association, presided at the tea table, assisted by Mrs. John Girvan, Misses Molly Moore, Doris Broad and Doreen Robertson.

T. A. Reed Speaks to Vic Alumni

At the March meeting of the Victoria College Alumni Association, held in Alumni Hall, W. J. Little, '13, the President, was in the chair. J. A. Tee-ter, '48, President of the Victoria College Union, and G. F. McKimm, '48, President of the Victoria College Athletic Union, reviewed briefly student activities and the athletic program of the College for the year.

The guest speaker, introduced by Professor C. B. Sissons, was T. A. Reed, who told "The Story of Toronto," illustrated by a great number of very interesting slides. Commencing with the arrival of Governor Simcoe at York, the growth of that town, and later of Toronto, was made very real to the interested audience. All of Mr. Reed's remarks were based on the fine pictures that were shown. Of particular interest was the development of the corner of King and Yonge Streets and the earlier pictures of the University and its neighbourhood.

The thanks of the alumni were extended to Mr. Reed by Dr. R. G. Romans, '33, Vice-President of the Association, after which there was the usual coffee and doughnuts in the new Common Room downstairs.

Chatham Dinner

Kent County graduates of the University of Toronto welcomed their new president, Dr. D. L. Kinzie, '17D, at the annual dinner of the Kent County Alumni Branch, held in the William Pitt Hotel, Chatham, on March 18th. It was a gay party, with plenty of "The Blue and White" and "The Pride of the North" echoing through the corridors. Dr. J. L. Shepley, retiring President of the branch was toastmaster and chairman, and Dr. G. E. Hall, President of the University of Western Ontario, and a Varsity graduate in Medicine and Agriculture, addressed the dinner guests.

At the head table, where decorations of blue iris and white stocks and colorful menus and place cards carried out the Varsity theme, the following were

seated: Dr. Hall, guest of honour; Dr. C. C. Bell, former Honorary President of the branch, and Mrs. Bell; Dr. J. L. Shepley and Dr. Jean Shepley; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Foster, Dr. John A. Bothwell of Toronto, President of the Alumni Federation; John Jose, Director of Alumni Activities; Dr. and Mrs. D. L. Kinzie, A. Douglas Bell, Miss Gwen Charteris, Rev. and Mrs. C. G. Park, Dr. and Mrs. John Graham of Blenheim, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Alexander, Miss Norma Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Fletcher, Mrs. Cecily Cordukes, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Wressell, Mrs. W. G. McGeorge, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Millichamp, Mr. and Mrs. C. Douglas Millson.

Toasts were proposed to "Our Alma Mater" by Rev. C. G. Park, with response by Mrs. John Graham, and "Sister Universities" by W. L. Alexander, with responses by Mrs. Homer Fletcher, Western Ontario; Miss Norma Stevens, Queen's; Mrs. Cecily Cordukes, other universities. Solos were sung by Mrs. R. J. Millichamp, accompanied by G. Douglas Millson. At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Hall was thanked by A. D. Bell, K.C.

In his address, Dr. Hall stressed the importance of educating students before training them, and declared that more attention must be given to the humanities, to the social sciences, to philosophy, "the things that matter most in life."

Stating that great changes are taking place in the world, whether we like it

or not, Dr. Hall said that "the university has now to assume leadership more than ever before, for if we do not assume it some group far less capable may take it from us."

The university has three major responsibilities, to teach to the best of its ability, to advance knowledge by research and investigation, and through teaching and the advancement of truth, to develop men and women.

The 1948-49 slate of officers presented by Miss Gwen Charteris is as follows: Honorary President, Dr. C. C. Bell; President, Dr. D. L. Kinzie; Vice-Presidents, L. G. O'Connor and H. B. Wressell; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. C. D. Foster; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. C. S. Evans.

Representatives from the colleges and faculties are: Arts, Miss Elizabeth Graham; Medicine, Dr. W. J. Reid; Law, Frank Gee; Agriculture, Lawrence Kerr; Applied Science, A. L. Dutton; Dentistry, Dr. J. G. McCubbin; Pharmacy, W. L. Alexander; Music, Mrs. Stewart Douglas; Education, Miss Ida Gignac; Theology, Rev. R. S. Johnston.

Alumni representing various Kent County towns are: Dr. G. Berry, Merlin; Dr. H. W. Hingst, Thamesville; G. H. Crewe, Tilbury; Miss Gwen Graham, Blenheim; Drader Hawken, Wallaceburg; Dr. H. G. French, Dresden; Professor J. C. Steckley, Ridgetown; Dr. L. Leader, Wheatley.

KEEPING IN TOUCH

1887

S. ALFRED JONES, K.C., L, formerly Controller of Toronto, Chairman of the Toronto Board of Education and Ontario Provincial Magistrate at Brantford, is now residing at 777 Blanchard St., Victoria, B.C.

DR. O. R. AVISON, M (V), of 729 6th St. N., St. Petersburg, Florida, reports that although he is approaching his 88th birthday, he is still in good health and able to enjoy these later years of his life. He wishes the same for all his friends in the north.

1903

A. DELBERT EVANS, M, of 12 Harcourt House, 19-A Cavendish Square, London W 1, England, has now retired after practising medicine for 25 years in the Harley Street district of London. He plans to visit Canada again in the near future and spend a few months with his family and friends.

1908

B. MABEL DUNHAM, V, was the recipient of an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters (D. Litt.) from the University of Western Ontario at the convocation held in October, 1947.

1911

BRIG. R. M. GORSSLINE, D.S.O., M, who was Director General of Army Medical Services during the recent war, is now living retired at 2 Seneca St., Ottawa.

1925

HARCOURT BROWN, C, now Professor of French Language and Literature at Brown University, Providence, R.I., has been awarded a research grant of \$500 from the American Philosophical Society to further his study of scientific development in relation to French literature and human thought in general. Several years ago Professor Brown was awarded the Prix Moulin for distinctive scholarship in research from the Academie des Sciences, Arts et Belles Lettres in Caen, France. This prize carried with it a stipend of 2,000 francs and a corresponding membership in the Academy, as well as the distinction of an honour seldom given to a non-European.

1926

DR. NORMAN J. BARKER, M, was in December appointed Medical Director of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

MARY LAMBIE, N, is Director of the Health Department of the Division of Nursing in Wellington, New Zealand.

DR. J. LEW LITTLE, M, of Guelph and Ottawa, is executive secretary of the National Cancer Institute of Canada. During the war he was Director of Medical Intelligence and later was on the staff of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

J. K. MACDONALD, C, has been elected President of the Confederation Life Association, the company which his grandfather founded. His father, C. S. Macdonald, is Chairman of the Board.

OSCAR J. MARSHALL, S, has returned from Columbus, Ohio, to accept a position as Professor of Surveying and Geodesy at the University of Toronto. His address in Toronto is 10 Hillhurst Blvd.

1927

Birth

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lonton Denison (MARGARET JONES), C, on October 30, a son, Charles Richard Edmund.

1928

ROBERT M. FOWLER, C, of Montreal, has been awarded the King Christian X Liberty Medal of the King of Denmark in recognition of his work in organizing the Danish Relief Fund in Canada. Formerly general counsel and secretary of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, he is now President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and of Newsprint Association of Canada.

JOHN MARSHALL, OBE, C, having spent the past seven years as staff correspondent of the *Windsor Star* in the Parliamentary Press Gallery at Ottawa covering national affairs and politics, has been promoted to the position of Associate Editor of his paper.

1929

COL. M. F. ALLAN, S (Arch), is now an associate partner in the firm of Marani and Morris, Architects of Toronto. Before his recent appointment, he was chief architect of Housing Enterprises of Canada, Ltd. During the war he served overseas with the RCF from 1941-45, at the time of the Normandy invasion as General Staff Officer, First Grade, at Headquarters, 21 Army Group, Engineer Branch. For his part in the invasion he was awarded the OBE and mentioned in despatches.

MRS. EVELYN WESTMAN BROWNELL, V, who was formerly Assistant Director of the Trade and Industry Branch of the Department of Planning and Development, is now Director of the department's new Immigration Branch. The branch which she heads is responsible for the arrangements to receive the British immigrants who fly to Ontario at their own expense. She and her staff assist in clearing the newcomers through customs and immigration upon their arrival in Canada, and join with the Canadian Red Cross and the Salvation Army in providing lodging for them until they are placed in jobs by the National Employment Service.

Birth

TO H. L. HINCHCLIFFE, S, and Mrs. Hinchcliffe, at Vancouver, B.C., on August 30, 1947, a daughter, Dorothy Martha.

1930

CHARLES DELAFIELD, C, was last November promoted to the position of Assistant General Supervisor of CBC International Service, which is the short wave side concerned with broadcasting outside Canada. Now in its third year, it operates in ten languages to Great Britain and the Continent, the Caribbean and Central and South America. Mr. Delafield is stationed in Montreal.

1934

REV. E. L. COWALL, V, former minister of First United Church in St. Catharines, has gone to First Presbyterian Church in Jersey City, N.J. He was chairman of the Niagara Presbytery of the United Church in 1946.

DR. MAURICE M. FLETCHER, M, '31 V, is the new Reeve of Port Credit. He returns to municipal office after an absence of two years, having served previously as Councillor, Deputy Reeve, and Reeve.

REV. H. REGINALD HOWDEN, T, former rector of Trinity Anglican Church, Barrie, has been appointed rector of St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Toronto. He took over his new duties in February.

H. E. YOUNG, V, is District Secretary of the Upper Canada Bible Society (auxiliary to British and Foreign Bible Society) Toronto.

1935

J. A. C. BOWEN, S, is with H.E.P.C. of Ontario, 620 University Ave., Toronto, as hydraulic design engineer.

ARNOLD SMITH, C, of the Department of External Affairs, has been named civilian instructor at the Canadian Defence College at Kingston. A winner of a Rhodes Scholarship, he studied at Oxford and subsequently joined the British Diplomatic Service and was for several years in the Baltic states. He was later stationed at Cairo then transferred to the Canadian Department of External Affairs, and spent some time in the Canadian Embassy in Moscow. Mr. Smith, a graduate of the Political Science and Economics course, will lecture on political and economic problems relating to foreign policy.

Birth

To Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hogg (MARGARET COWIE), V, at Preston, on December 5 a son, Robert Leslie Scott.

1936

RICHARD T. ALLMAN, Ag, has been appointed animal nutritionist in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Before joining FAO, he was employed as animal nutritionist and agronomist in Canada and the United States, regional agricultural rehabilitation officer in Greece and fertilizer specialist in China for UNRRA. He also spent three years with the RCAF as a nutrition specialist in the Medical Branch and as Officer in Command of a nutrition laboratory at the University of Alberta.

DR. R. F. McRAE, V, '38 GS, Commanding Officer of the University Naval Training Division, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander. He is on the philosophy staff of University College. During the war he took part in operations at Dieppe and was taken prisoner by the Germans.

DR. M. N. ROCKMAN, D, has been appointed demonstrator in Radiodontia in the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto.

REV. T. H. B. SOMERS, C, '38 GS, was recently unanimously elected Moderator of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces of the Presbyterian Church in Canada at its session in the Kirk of St. James, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Birth

To DR. MAXWELL N. ROCKMAN, D, and Mrs. Rockman, at Toronto, on August 1, 1947, a daughter.

1937

H. M. BEER, V, has been appointed Assistant Headmaster of Pickering College Newmarket.

MARY DOUGHERTY, V, ordained by the Saskatchewan Conference of the United Church of Canada, is minister at Lucky Lake, Sask.

JAMES H. HAMILTON, T, has been made regional manager of the Ontario Division of Philips Industries Limited, with his headquarters in Toronto. He was formerly with the Appliance Division of the Canadian General Electric, Limited.

J. W. KERR, S, is assistant manager of central station sales for Canadian Westinghouse Company Limited, Hamilton. A graduate in Electrical Engineering, he served with the RCAF during the war, retiring with the rank of Squadron Leader.

1938

LT.-CMDR. D. I. W. BRUCE, T, Executive Officer at HMCS York, has been promoted to the post of Acting Commander.

REV. NORMAN KNOX, T, left the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Toronto, at the end of the year to become rector of St. Andrew's Church at Bourlamaque, Val d'Or, Que. Mr. Knox was with the RCAF for three years as chaplain.

WALTER B. REID, T, Toronto Barrister, has been named Peruvian Consul. Born in Scotland, he lived in Peru during his early childhood.

LOUIS ZIFF, C, has been elected mayor of Fort Erie. He was the 1947 winner of the award given by the Fort Erie Junior Chamber of Commerce to the young man who has been outstanding in service work in Fort Erie.

Birth

To BERTRAND GERSTEIN, C, and Mrs. Gerstein (DR. REVA APPLEBY), C, '45 GS, on October 7, a son, Ira Michael, brother for Irving Russel.

1940

RICHARD BRUCK, T, is Professor of Mathematics in the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

MAJOR L. F. KOYL, RCAMC, M, recently completed a year's attachment and study with the RAMC. He obtained his doctorate of M & H (England).

REV. JOHN MORRIS, V, has been appointed field secretary in Christian Education for the Alberta area. In 1946-47 he studied theology at Union Theological Seminary in New York.

Since 1940, DR. C. L. YI, M, has been in charge of the Department of Physiology in Hsian-Ya Medical College, Changsha, China, where he is working on Rh subgrouping and the plasma protein level among Chinese. In a note to the Medical Alumni he sends greetings to members of the association.

Abbreviations

C—University College; V—Victoria College; T—Trinity College; St M—St. Michael's College; S—Applied Science and Engineering; M—Medicine; D—Dentistry; SW—Social Work; P—Pharmacy; OT—Occupational Therapy; N—Nursing; HS—Household Science; TC—Teachers' Course; F—Forestry; Ag—Agriculture; Mus—Music; DN—Dental Nursing; P.Th.—Physiotherapy; PHE—Physical and Health Education; GS—Graduate Studies; LS—Library Science; Ed—Ontario College of Education; L—Law; Bs—Business

Births

To DR. T. McCONNACHIE, M, and Mrs. McConnachie, at Hamilton, on October 2 a daughter, Susan Anne.

To D. E. MCGREGOR, S, and Mrs. McGregor, at Toronto, on October 24, a daughter

1941

H. G. C. PARSONS, T, has taken a position with the Chartered Trust and Executive Co., Toronto.

1942

ERIC HARDY, C, has been appointed Director of the Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research and the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada. Shortly after graduation Mr. Hardy joined the Wartime Prices and Trade Board where he became Director of Research in the Supply Division. After remaining with the Board for two and a half years he joined the Bureau of Statistics and Research of the Ontario Government where he carried out studies for the 1945-46 Dominion-Provincial Conference.

1943

DR. MAX ALEXANDROFF, M, is practising medicine at 127 Queenston St., St. Catharines.

JAMES W. HAMILTON, V, head of the Geography Department at Welland High and Vocational School, has been elected a fellow of the American Geographical Society.

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KENT COUNTY—Mrs. C. D. Foster, 5 Sixth St., Chatham

LONDON, ONT.—A. B. Lucas, 1022 Waterloo St.

MONTREAL ALUMNI—C. A. Parkinson, Bell Telephone Co., Beaver Hall Bldg.

MONTREAL ALUMNAE—Mrs. R. H. Hall, 4065 Cote de Neiges Rd.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—Miss Kathleen Hughes, 1131 Redland Ave.

NEW YORK—Rex. P. Johnson, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., 77th St. and Central Park W.

NIAGARA FRONTIER—Sam Levine, 15 Inwood Place, Buffalo, N.Y.

OTTAWA—Fred Richardson, H.S. of Commerce

PORCUPINE CAMP—Dr. James B. McClinton, 6 Pine St. N., Timmins

PORT ARTHUR & FORT WILLIAM—S. E. Flook, 316 Whalen Bldg, Port Arthur

REGINA, SASK.—C. M. Willoughby, 2580 Retallack St.

SASKATOON—F. J. Macdonald, Bedford Road Collegiate

VANCOUVER ALUMNAE—Miss Leila Hanna, 6676 Marguerita Ave.

VANCOUVER ALUMNI—Miss Amy I. Kerr, 4017 West 18th Ave.

VANCOUVER ENGINEERS—G. W. Cairns, 3457 West 35th Ave.

VICTORIA, B.C.—Miss Patricia Hamilton-Smith, 2753 Cavendish Ave.

WINNIPEG—Ross Little, Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St.

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Simcoe Hall,
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From (please print):

Name

Address

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If you are at present a member of the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto or of one of the Constituent Associations, would you favour increasing the membership fee from \$3 to \$5 to cover cost of publishing the Varsity Graduate throughout each academic year? } Yes or No
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If you are *not* at present a member of the Alumni Federation or one of the Constituent Associations, would you listen kindly to a proposal that you become a member at \$5 a year providing membership privileges include receipt of regular issues of the Varsity Graduate each academic year? } Yes or No
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It is understood that your answer on this form will not constitute a binding contract and that it is being given at this time and in this way to help the University of Toronto to decide whether the Varsity Graduate should continue publication. In addition to your bald yes or no to the question, the editors would welcome a letter giving your honest criticism of the first four issues and your suggestions for subsequent issues.

PLEASE SEE EDITORIAL ON THE INSIDE
OF THE FRONT COVER

Meet the Printer

All the issues of THE VARSITY GRADUATE have been set in type, printed, and bound at the University of Toronto Press. Graduates will remember that plain utilitarian building, modestly retired from the main thoroughfare, from whence they used to hear as they passed by to history lectures the thudding of presses and chatter of typesetting machinery. Of recent weeks those linotypes have been chattering furiously, and the presses rumbling late into the night, as THE VARSITY GRADUATE was rushed through production.

The University is proud of the quality of the printing done by its Press in these issues. They are a vivid reminder that the University owns a fully equipped modern printing plant capable of turning out work of high quality. Our Press is an integral part of the University but has built itself up entirely on its own operations; further, it has been able to support a generous amount of scholarly publication.

The Press as Publisher

In addition to the general printing which the Press does for the University, it has an active Publications Department, which issues each year textbooks, scholarly works, and books of general interest. As the only University Press in Canada, our Press performs a national service in the publication of scholarly works. Five academic journals of national circulation—*The Canadian Historical Review*, *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, *The Canadian Journal of Psychology*, *The University of Toronto Law Journal*, and *The University of Toronto Quarterly*—are made possible by the financial assistance of the Press.

Since the Press is a non-profit organization, manuscripts for book publication are selected primarily for their intrinsic worth and their value to scholarship. Many of them, however, have

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[OVER]

had gratifying success in the general market. The list of recent publications which follows indicates the scope and quality of the Press's output.

The Government of Canada. By R. MacGregor Dawson. \$5.50.

Democracy in the Dominions. By Alexander Brady. \$4.25.

Democratic Government and Politics. By J. A. Corry. \$3.75.

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Jacob Mountain: First Lord Bishop of Quebec. By T. R. Millman. \$4.00.

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History of Agriculture in Ontario. By R. L. Jones. \$4.25.

Canadian Agricultural Policy. By V. C. Fowke. \$3.50.

The Virtues Reconciled. By Samuel C. Chew. \$2.75.

Godwin's Enquiry Concerning Political Justice. Ed. by F. E. Priestley. 3 vols., per set \$12.50.

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Monopolies and Patents. By Harold G. Fox. \$10.00.

Management in Marketing. Ed. by S. B. Stocking. \$2.50.

Education for Tomorrow. Ed. by Richard M. Saunders. \$2.00.

Engineering and Society. By C. F. Young, H. A. Innis, and J. H. Dale. \$2.75.

Manual of Removable Partial Denture Design. By J. A. Godfrey. \$3.50.

100 to Dinner. By E. Middleton, M. Ransom, and A. Vierin. \$3.50.

Igloo for the Night. By Mrs. Tom Manning. \$3.00.

To be Published Shortly

Half-Hours with Great Scientists. By Charles G. Fraser. \$5.50.

The Canadian Japanese and World War II. By F. E. La Violette. \$3.75.

Church and Sect in Canada. By S. D. Clark. \$4.25.

The Values of Life. By the late E. J. Urwick; ed. by J. A. Irving. \$2.75.

The Wrath of Homer. By L. A. MacKay. \$2.75.

Of Irony Especially in Drama. By G. G. Sedgewick. \$2.75.

The Variational Principles of Mechanics. By C. Lanczos. \$3.50.

Medical Manual. By W. R. Feasby. \$2.75.

Press Personnel

Mr. A. Gordon Burns is General Manager of the University of Toronto Press; Professor George W. Brown is Editor; Miss Eleanor Harman is Associate Editor and Production Manager; Mr. Victor Collett is Plant Superintendent.

THE VARSITY GRADUATE

(INCORPORATING THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO MONTHLY)

Published by the University of Toronto with the co-operation of the Alumni Federation. Printed by the University of Toronto Press. Address correspondence to The Editor, Room 226, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario.

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FRONT COVER painting is what Art Director Aldwinckle calls a "medical montage built around Greek discus thrower" and its purpose is to draw attention to the article "Medicine on the March" which begins on Page 28. The "tree of life" is an artistic approach to nerve centres and a blood vessel. A cardiograph and a diagram of the walls of the heart are the other principal elements. On the BACK COVER is colour photograph of the Simcoe Coat of Arms which is the first thing one sees on entering Simcoe Hall. The legend under the Coat of Arms reads: This building, known as Simcoe Hall, erected in the year 1923, bears the name of Lieut.-General John Graves Simcoe, 1st Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada who planned the establishment of this University, which was founded as King's College by a charter of King George IV, Anno Domini, 1827.



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VARSITY GRADUATE

21



DECEMBER, 1924

Editorial

The leading article in this issue is required reading for every graduate. When you've read it, the Editors are confident you will agree with Dr. J. A. Bothwell's size-up of the situation: "Now we say to the graduates, 'It's your move!'"

This is the fifth VARSITY GRADUATE to go to every University of Toronto graduate who could be traced. Press run this time was 48,000. Future issues of the VARSITY GRADUATE and its companion publication, the ALUMNI BULLETIN, will be for paid-up members of the Alumni Association.

If you are not now a paid-up member, you are asked to:

(1) Complete the card which came with this magazine, giving the required information in full;

(2) Attach it to your cheque or money order for \$3. (three dollars) payable at par in Toronto to the University of Toronto Alumni Association, and mail it to 42 St. George Street, Toronto, 5. Under the new program the Alumni Office will act for all faculties in collecting fees. Your membership will date twelve months ahead from receipt of payment.

If you are now a supporting member, use your influence to secure additional members.

We echo Dr. Bothwell's words: "Graduates, it's your move!"

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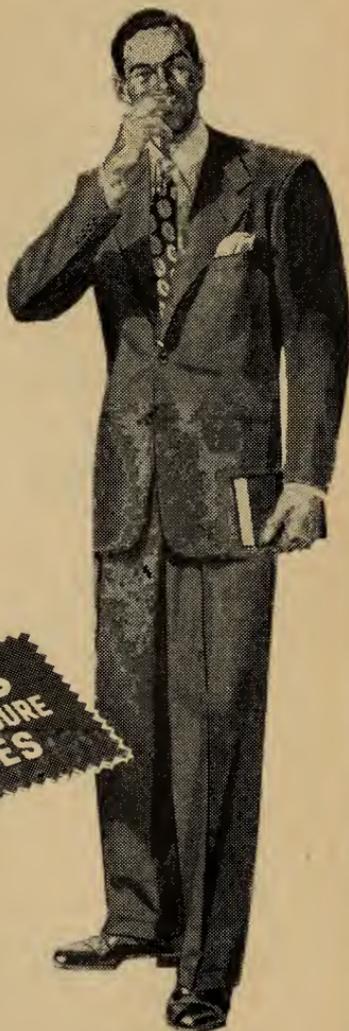
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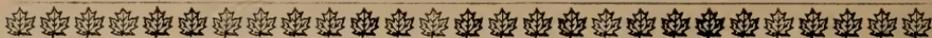
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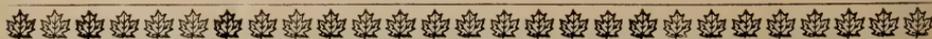
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ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

ENTERS NEW ERA

Varsity is calling her fifty thousand graduates to active duty.

Rallying point is a revitalized Alumni Association now reorganizing for three immediate purposes:

(1) To stimulate interest of graduates in University affairs by setting up new local associations and out-of-town branches and enlarging active programs of those now in existence;

(2) To secure the active membership of at least 40 per cent of the graduate body;

(3) To bring home to graduates their responsibility to the University and the understanding that the University can achieve its full purpose only when this responsibility is accepted.

A special committee of Alumni directors worked through the summer on plans for a new constitution. As this was written, the committee's draft was

undergoing final revision before presentation to the graduate body.

Late in October, Dr. J. A. Bothwell president of the Alumni Federation, announced the appointment of Morley W. Sparling, B.A.Sc., as full-time executive director to spearhead the new program.

"The University's Board of Governors has thrown its weight behind our plan," Dr. Bothwell said. "They are our partners and our financial backers. With their help a strong, progressive graduate organization will take form. "The tangible evidence of interest and support given us by the Board of Governors places a responsibility on us that can only be met by the most aggressive action. In order to justify a continuance of this support we must show substantial progress towards our objective. In fact, it should be contemplated that the results of this new pro-



Morley W. Sparling

gram will enable the Alumni organization to declare, within a year or so, to the Board, 'We are on our way to a situation when we will be self-supporting.'

Dr. Bothwell said a special grant from the Board of Governors made it possible to send this issue of the *VARSITY GRADUATE* to all graduates whose addresses are known.

"Because of the expense involved, future issues of the magazine will be sent only to paid-up Alumni members," Dr. Bothwell continued. "The present fee of \$3 a year will apply to all branches. One dollar of the three has been allocated for expenses of the local branch. There has been a lack of uniformity in fees that has handicapped the central office in the past. Under the new system these differences will disappear."

In addition to receiving regular issues of the *VARSITY GRADUATE*, paid-up members also will be sent five *ALUMNI BULLETINS* each year. This second publication will contain up-to-the-minute news of branch and individual Alumni activities and current campus and sports news.

Dr. Bothwell put the situation to the graduates in these words:

"With the University backing us to the hilt, morally and financially, we have reached out to every living graduate we could find.

"Some have changed addresses six or eight times since graduation but so far the University has traced more than 96 per cent and we have tried to bridge the years and the miles to these men and women with five free issues of our new magazine.

"Now we say to the graduates, 'It's your move!'

"We are confident the response will more than justify the great experiment."

Dr. Bothwell said that among future objectives the Alumni Association will endeavour to translate the awakened interest of graduates into adequate financial support by those able to make donations and bequests; to use the influence of the alumni in getting the story of the University's problems and achievements to the general public; to secure an active representation on the University Senate and Board of Governors and by this means to exercise a direct influence on University policy.

He said the proposed constitution provides for a change from a federation



Varsity's President, left, photographed at Cambridge University where he received honorary degree this summer, calls for a stronger Alumni organization. "We ask for the keen, critical and heartfelt interest of the graduates in the University," he says.

of constituent associations to a single University of Toronto organization, properly staffed and financed, and charged with the concentration of clerical assistance for all branches and associations.

"In its present form the alumni organization has revealed certain limitations," Dr. Bothwell said. "One serious weakness is that it has been prohibited from soliciting membership. A comparatively small active membership with consequent inadequate financial resources has blocked the establishment of an effective program for the whole graduate body. It has affected the size and quality of the magazine, as well as the size of staff required in the central office for carrying out the programs of the branches and associations.

"Under the new constitution, the Board of Directors, which is the governing body of the Alumni Association, will be composed of four elected officers: president, vice-president, honorary secretary and honorary treasurer, together with the past president, the Chancellor and the President of the University, two nominees from each constituent of the Association, and twelve representatives of out-of-town groups. This direct representation on the Board of out-of-town alumni is a particularly striking development. At least two meetings of the Board of Directors will be held every year, at which matters of general policy will be decided. Between the meetings of the Board, the affairs of the Association will be carried on by the Executive Committee, made up of the five officers of the Association."

"In appealing to the graduates for

support, our need is for something more than financial donations," said Dr. Sidney Smith, president of the University. "We ask for the keen, critical and heartfelt interest of the graduates in the University and its undertakings, and their active promotion of its educational aims, by their advice as to the efficacy of its services and by their help in interpreting the institution to its constituency.

"It is my firm conviction that the bonds cannot be sustained by an agency directed by the administration of the University. The loyalty must arise out of the graduates themselves, and it must be harnessed by an agency created by and for the graduates—in other words, a stronger alumni organization.

"Graduates represent the University. Its successes and its failures are gauged in the main by their records. If the University staff and governing bodies were wiped out, and if its equipment and buildings were destroyed, where could there be found the genius for its rebuilding and rehabilitation? The answer has been given in certain of the universities destroyed and demolished by the Nazi hordes. Where? In its graduates.

"One cannot exaggerate the interest which the Board of Governors and the staff of the University are taking in the efforts of Dr. Bothwell and those around him.

"I must make special reference to the appointment of Morley Sparling as full time executive director for the Alumni association. A graduate of the Class of '09, Morley Sparling has taken a keen interest in University

affairs for many years. He was chairman of the Engineering Alumni Scholarship Committee when, in 1947, we prevailed on him to become Chairman of the Graduate Organization in preparation for the Varsity Appeal. So well did he serve his Alma Mater in that capacity that on March 15 of this year the Varsity Appeal Committee appointed him its executive secretary.

"The Alumni organization is indeed fortunate to have secured a man of Morley Sparling's calibre. He brings to this key Alumni post the same qualities which won him acclaim in his profession where he served as Chairman of the Toronto Chapter of the Chartered Life Underwriters and

President of the Toronto Association of the Life Underwriters."

In addition to Mr. Sparling, the enlarged central office staff consists of Grace Campbell, Secretary, in charge of association and class activities; Velma M. Macfarlane, Editor of Alumni Publications; Katherine McKeever, accountant; Wilna Radcliffe, Secretary to the Executive Director; Jean Tickner, Assistant Secretary; Madeleine Payne, stenographer.

"The reorganization and increase in staff of the central office will permit many services for the benefit of the local branches which have not been possible heretofore," Dr. Bothwell said.

Cambridge Honors Varsity's President

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Dr. Sidney Smith and five other Commonwealth university leaders at Cambridge this summer. Varsity's President was in Britain for the Congress of Universities of the Commonwealth at Oxford, and the Conference of Executive Heads of Universities at Bristol.

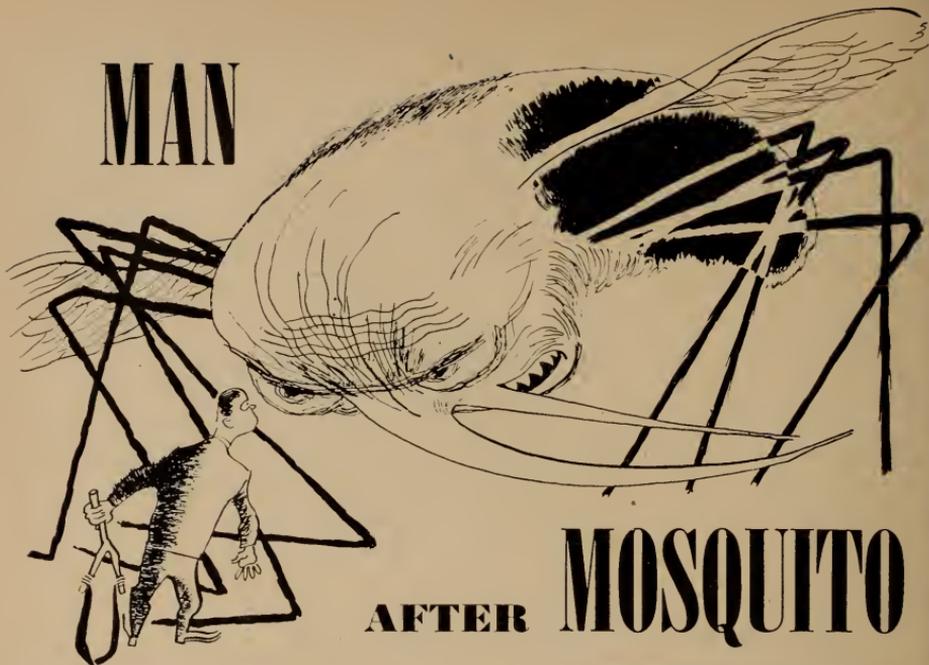
"The University of Cambridge greets you as you return to the places *genus a quo principe vestrum* (from which your race first took its rise)", the Cambridge Orator told the six graduands. "What could be better suited to our times than such a meeting of men eminent in all branches of knowledge," he continued. "Could anything be more timely than a mingling of the old traditions of the Motherland with the mental vigor and freshness of the younger members of the Commonwealth?"

"There are so many things which we can teach each other, so much that all of us can impart while we are together, different as we are in the diversity of our countries and our customs, yet so close in everything that matters, above all in the ideals for which we strive, the same and not the same, as Ovid put it, 'as sisters should be.'"

Introducing Dr. Smith the Orator said: "Our magic flight takes us across the ocean to Canada, where we land in a spacious area of grassy lawns on which can be seen, set among lofty trees, a group of Colleges not unlike our own. This is the University of Toronto, and look—here is its President. Long known as a successful teacher of law, he has also enriched the literature of the subject by his writings. Nor could anyone be more concerned than he for the welfare, whether intellectual or physical, of the young whom he has in his charge."

Shortly after his return to Canada, Dr. Smith was invited to give the annual Founder's Day address at McGill University. There the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on him.

MAN



AFTER MOSQUITO

by Gerald Anglin, 3T7

Production Editor of Maclean's Magazine

While you are snoozing by your fireplace (screens stacked in the cellar, golf clubs snug in their knitted sleeping caps and lawnmower rusting in the garage), time bombs lurk everywhere outside your door.

They are scattered as fine as salt in the low places of your garden and the golf course; they are stored in their millions, minute but menacing, within the bodies of insects hibernating in old logs and, perhaps, your own basement.

Come the first trickle of melting ice in the spring and these myriads of delayed-action eggs will burst into wrigglers, the wrigglers into mosquitoes—

and you will burst into a frenzied slapping and snarling as the swarms descend on you between the tomato plants or in the rough.

Mosquitoes learned long ago that the humans who slap and snarl the most vindictively ("Why don't they clean those pests out of here?") forget the quickest when summer ends. This winter, however, the hibernating pests themselves are lulled by a false sense of security—particularly those in the vicinity of the University of Toronto.

For while mosquitoes smiled smugly in their first fall catnap, Dr. Fred Urquhart was busy toting up statistics,

charts and graphs in his office in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology. Pausing only to smirk back at those specimens of *Aedes canadensis* and *Culex pipiens* reposing in a permanent state of hibernation on trays in his lab, he bundled up his papers and set off for Toronto's City Hall. In his briefcase were the findings of an exhaustive survey of the mosquito situation in the entire Toronto area, plus some pertinent suggestions as to how best to "clean those pests out of here."

For seven months Dr. Urquhart and two assistants had gone cunningly among the Toronto mosquito population with dipping cups and specimen jars for questionnaires. Dip, dip, dip went the cups into puddles, ponds, lagoons, rain barrels and junk-pile tomato tins; "two, six, nine, thirteen . . ." counted the survey-takers as wriggling larvae gurgled from cup to jar, to be toted back to the Museum for more careful auditing.

The mosquito-chasers scrambled in and out of ravines, marched through back yards, pattered about industrial scrap-heaps and startled canoe-borne lovers gliding along Island lagoons. One of Dr. Urquhart's helpers was Virginia Kohler, an assistant registrar in the division of entomology. She adopted the ruse of carrying an insect net (a) in case she encountered any interesting flying specimens and (b) so she could satisfy the curiosity of bystanders by explaining that she was going fishing. ("If you say you're hunting insects they think you're mad.")

The third member of the team was Francis Hopper, an undergraduate zoology student, and in gentlemanly

fashion Dr. Urquhart reserved for himself the chore of prying up the gratings and dipping down into the city's manholes—22 in all before he got good and sick of *that*. ("We knew mosquitoes didn't breed in sewers but we had to prove it. Not a wriggler in any of them. Those swarms of 'mosquitoes' people are always seeing around manholes are midges.")

Born in Toronto 36 years ago, holder of a B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. from U. of T., Fred Urquhart has all the proper qualifications for his post as Assistant Director of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Curator of the Department of Entomology, and University Lecturer in Systematic Entomology. He is also a wiry five-foot eight with thinning black hair, bushy eyebrows and, pound for pound, more energy than the mosquitoes who were his special prey this summer.

Mosquitoes do have their place in Nature's scheme of things. But ridding the pests from city areas, where man provides so many extra breeding places with his eavestroughs and rain barrels and so seldom counters with anything more deadly than a swat and a curse, takes on for Fred Urquhart all the earmarks of a crusade. His forays from the quiet of the lab into the uproar of public life have resulted in his being frequently raked over the headlines but this has merely added zest to the cause.

Dr. Urquhart first found himself the subject of printed controversy when termites were discovered to be feasting happily on Toronto's underpinning in 1945. Dr. Urquhart politely answered a few queries from a Toronto newspaper about the habits of these wood-

borers, and was subsequently startled to find himself blasted in a quarter-page advertisement sponsored by a professional exterminator. Dr. Urquhart, declared the bug-killer, "knows as little about termite extermination as I do about Egyptian Mummies."

Torontonians forgot about termites during the two succeeding summers when assailed by unprecedented swarms of mosquitoes. The painful outcries of punctured citizenry inspired the city fathers to hire one man and an autogyro to spray Grenadier Pond, the Humber River and the Island lagoons with DDT, under the assumption that these major civic bodies of water must play host to millions of potential stingers. Finally they appealed to Varsity to investigate the whole mosquito situation—and in no time Fred Urquhart was in hot water again.

As a preliminary, Dr. Urquhart asked that the autogyro be dispensed with in 1948 and was promptly accused of exposing local children to added swarms of mosquitoes and an increased hazard from infantile paralysis.

Actually, the reason that the Museum man is so eager to help reduce the skeeters is because of their disease-carrying powers; that they carry the polio virus has never been proven but is considered by many a likely possibility. Dr. Urquhart requested no further spraying of rivers and ponds so that he could study his prey under completely normal conditions. And he knew all the time that the flying atomizer did little good anyway; the waters sprayed are so full of hungry fish that mosquitoes who lay their eggs there are just wasting their time.

When the survey began Dr. Urquhart took a special delight in calling on residents who had been loudest in their protests. He would then lead them down their garden paths on the edge of Grenadier Pond and show them how many mosquito wrigglers he could collect from the mudpuddles and decorative lily ponds on their own property—and how few were in Grenadier Pond itself.

("And supposing the DDT harms the fish," he'd ask them. "How many mosquitoes do you think you'll have then?")

Complaints in satiric but equally heartfelt vein came from residents of Toronto Island. "The City asks the Islanders not to disturb the natural balance among mosquitoes," one group protested. "From the reaction of the mosquitoes lately, word of this safe conduct must have reached HQ quickly. We are being bitten to death . . . Officials should give us permission to defend our lives and swat the beggars . . . We'll even tabulate our kill."

The three workers in the Good Cause soon discovered that being in the public eye had its compensations however. Toward summer's end the Museum began receiving phone calls from persons wishing to thank the Urquhart team for their good work in wiping out the enemy in sizeable batches. Dr. Urquhart, who had done nothing more than swat a few himself as he pursued his fact-finding survey and who knew the current insect blight was due to a long summer drought, merely told such appreciative folk, "Thanks very much."

Of the ten different genera of mosquito found in Canada the Varsity scientists were interested in the two most prevalent in the Toronto region—the *Aedes*, which greets you first in the springtime, and the *Culex* which musters in greater and greater numbers to overwhelm you as summer wears on.

Aedes gets in its early lick thanks to its trick of laying its eggs on low, bare ground in late summer, before it dies out. The first water to trickle down from spring-melted snowbanks automatically provides puddles into which these delayed-action eggs can explode into wrigglers, the larvae into pupae and these into mosquitoes. And don't pray for a bitter winter; the cold months in between don't bother those eggs a bit.

Culex breeds not one but half-a-dozen generations in a good season, dropping its eggs in clusters into eaves-troughs, abandoned honey pails or old tires—wherever a few drops of water collect. Here they float in tiny rafts, buoyed up by balloons provided by a thoughtful Nature—and in no time another batch of adult mosquitoes is ready to bite and breed. Come fall the *Culex* skeeters go on one last mating spree, after which the males conveniently succumb, and the females go into hibernation. They dive-bomb the puddles with their eggs when they awaken in the spring.

That's about how things rest at this writing—the lady mosquitoes smiling over their little secret as they sleep, and *homo sapiens* listening to the hockey game.

Learning About Paint

Varsity's Department of University Extension is blazing another new trail. On Monday evenings classes are now being held for paint dealers and their employees. The course, which is being given in co-operation with the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of Toronto, deals with the color, quality and uses of paints. B. T. Tinling, chairman of the Paint Club's Educational Executive Committee was quoted in the trade magazine "Hardware and Metal": "The course is entirely due to the initiative of Dr. W. J. Dunlop, and his university is the first in North America to take the subject of paint, its manufacture and merchandising, into its curriculum."

The Department of University Extension, instructing more than 10,000 people in a hundred different subjects, has chalked up another first this year with a program for graduate engineers. A course in mathematics and another in administration for professional engineers have been started.

JOBS



FOR GRADUATES

Are you looking for a man to sell book matches on commission? Or perhaps you want a senior executive to enter the firm at \$10,000. a year? Do you need an industrial geographer or a musician film cutter who can match up movie sound tracks?

The University of Toronto Placement Service, not yet a year old, has these listings among hundreds of others. Many of the positions are quickly filled, many of the job-seekers soon employed (the senior executive is now getting his \$10,000. a year and the industrial geographer is hard at work in the offices of a provincial government). The lists of jobs available and people seeking work lengthen every month.

Placement Service was born when the Board of Governors decided the University needed an agency that would co-ordinate and complement the work of all those who customarily helped students find jobs. A Toronto engineer, 38-year-old J. Kenneth Bradford, was chosen to head the bureau which opened for business April 1, 1948. Mr. Bradford's instructions were to set up a service which (1) would help find positions for recent or older graduates of the University and for undergraduates who had to give up their courses, and (2) would help employers find the right people for specific jobs. He was not to be a job counsellor. A student or graduate who wanted to discuss the *kind* of work to seek could talk to

the professional counsellors employed by the Advisory Bureau.

From the outset Mr. Bradford had particular interest in openings for graduates with no particular background of technical skill but who seemed the sort of people who might someday make good administrative executives in many fields including finance. These graduates often had difficulty getting jobs which would allow them to demonstrate their leadership potential. Mr. Bradford sent letters to presidents of banks, insurance and trust companies. He got replies from 36 percent of this group expressing interest.

A second series of letters went to industrialists concerning people with training in the practical sciences. By October 1, Mr. Bradford's score sheet showed that he had written to 367 employers, telephoned 80, visited 27, interviewed 22 at his office, and had letters from 171. The booming young bureau was being built on a solid foundation.

Canadian and foreign industries began listing vacancies with Placement Service soon after it was set up. The listings constantly change but a spot check showed that on an average day late in 1948 the Service had 522 openings for job-seekers. The jobs were mostly in Canada. Some were in the Netherlands, Bolivia, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad, the United States, Newfoundland, and a few in the Arctic. The breakdown: accountancy, 9; administration, 20; advertising, 1; business administration, 2; clerical, 16; engineering, 127; forestry, 1; geology, 1; personnel work, 2; pharmacy, 1; physical training, 1; public relations,

1; sales, 88; statistical work, 47; stenography, 18; teaching, 36; manual labor, 150.

Sometimes an employer will write a detailed outline of the kind of person he's looking for. For example, one Canadian company wanted a girl to handle public relations. The Company would only hire someone who (a) had an attractive appearance, (b) was between 23 and 28, (c) was willing to live out of Toronto, (d) knew something about public relations, (e) could give public addresses, (f) could take charge of other girl employees, and (g) had some technological knowledge of the products the company manufactured.

Checking his files, Mr. Bradford spotted 30 possibilities. He telephoned each of them. Fifteen wouldn't work out of town. Nine others were eliminated for other reasons and two dropped out of their own accord. The company sent a representative to Toronto and selected one of the four finalists.

Another firm wanted a man who, along with other qualifications, had to be six feet tall. Mr. Bradford sent three six-footers to be interviewed and one was picked.

"More and more businessmen are demanding specific training and qualifications," says Mr. Bradford. "Sometimes there is difficulty finding the right person for the job. But the chances become better as more people register."

Typical of the response Placement Service gets from business is this extract from a letter from a large Canadian corporation: "A list is presently being compiled of our existing vacan-

cies, showing job description, qualifications required, location and approximate salary range, etc., and this will be forwarded shortly. Advice concerning other vacancies, as they occur, will be forwarded you from time to time and we shall, of course, keep you advised of cancellations."

The University of Toronto's Kenneth Bradford is a tall lean man with a quiet manner who graduated in engineering from Varsity in 1932. He has worked for Canada Wire and Cable Co., Northern Electric Co., and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. He was in the Canadian Army (Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps and Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers) from 1939 to 1945 in England, Sicily, Italy and France, coming home a lieutenant-colonel and winning an O.B.E. for solving some tough ordnance problems. He is married and has three children.

During the last few months Mr. Bradford has handled as many as 84 interviews a week. With the University graduating from 2,500 to 3,500 every year, his work will become complex indeed as more and more University people turn to Placement Service for assistance. A University committee of 17 advises him on policy matters and he keeps in touch with deans, department heads, the University Advisory Bureau and the employment office operated by the Students' Administrative Council (which handles part-time and vacation employment).

Ages of applicants have ranged all the way from youngsters of 18 to graduates of 75. A large proportion of those registered with the Service are Arts



J. Kenneth Bradford

men and women, but all faculties have been represented except Medicine and Dentistry. Medical and dental students have registered, though, when they have had to leave before graduation.

Kenneth Bradford is proud of the calibre of those seeking employment through the Service. "Brilliantly qualified people often come to Placement Service because they want to check all opportunities," he said. "And people with very special abilities know Placement Service should be able to find them a job if anyone can. At the moment, for example, we are looking for a chemist spectroscopist for one firm and an administrative analyst for another. Not long ago three industrial engineers registered for jobs although several firms were waiting to grab them. These men wanted, and got, probably the best jobs available any-

where at that time for people of their qualifications."

Placement Service is co-operating with, but not disturbing, existing arrangements between various faculties and industrial firms. Because summer jobs often lead to permanent jobs with the same employers after graduation, Mr. Bradford is paying considerable attention to the undergraduates. Mass interviews with interested students are on his schedule.

Older graduates of the University use the Service to change from one job to another, either for more money, wider experience, or a better chance of advancement. There are usually one or two registrations of older graduates who are without work.

Not only have graduates from most Canadian universities come to Kenneth Bradford looking for jobs but he has had inquiries from various places in Britain, the United States, and Australia. One visitor was a young Turkish citizen of Greek origin educated in the United States and interested in post-graduate work in Canada!

Applicants fill in detailed registration cards. One question on the card which

looks innocent enough but which can cause difficulty later is "Have you any preference in location?" Answers vary greatly. According to their likes, applicants pick small towns, university areas, big cities, Western Canada or hometowns. And sometimes the right job is in the wrong place.

Mr. Bradford uses the facilities of other official placement bodies such as the National Employment Service and the Technical Service Council. By a reciprocal arrangement, graduates from other universities are referred to jobs listed with Placement Service if no one from the University of Toronto fills the bill. But graduates from other universities are not put on the permanent register.

Varsity's Placement Service is a two-way street in which employers rub shoulders with prospective employees and the right man stands a good chance of colliding head-on with the right job. Graduates who swing down this street instead of taking the well-beaten path to the U.S. border are discovering how stirring are the challenges and how rich the opportunities of their own land.

Combines Medicine With Atomic Research

Dr. Harold Copp, '36 C, '39 M, is playing an important role in the field of atomic research in the United States. He is the son of Dr. C. J. Copp, '97 (T), and Mrs. Copp of Toronto, and a brother of the late Johnny Copp, brilliant and popular medical student who was killed some years ago by a prowler who had broken into his home. While at medical school, Harold topped his class each year, and at graduation was awarded the gold medal. After obtaining his Ph.D. at the University of California, he was asked by the American Government to turn his attention to atomic energy research rather than enter the armed forces. This he did, remaining at the University of California as Assistant Professor of Physiology and giving atomic energy courses to practising doctors. He is now directing atomic research in the laboratories of the University of California and has been requested to make a tour of American universities to lay out courses of training.

THE PUBLIC SAYS

UNIVERSITIES BENEFIT ALL OF US

by **Wilfrid Sanders. 30T**

Editor of The Varsity, 1928-29

Two thirds of Canada's citizens believe universities benefit the whole community rather than "only those who attend". This fact stood out sharply in a series of national opinion surveys conducted this year by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion. The Institute has been operating in Canada for about seven years through the co-operation of twenty-six Canadian newspapers.

When asked in what way universities helped the community at large, answers of those who agreed with the statement fell into these categories, in order of frequency of mention:

"The universities raise the general level of culture."

"They make for generally higher ideals and standards."

"Graduates pass on knowledge to their children and to others."

"Graduates become leaders of, and are a good influence on, the community."

"Scientific research carried out at these places help everyone eventually."

On the debit side of the ledger, many Canadians still feel that only "well-to-do" people can go to university. If you take only citizens with a public school

education, half are of the opinion that higher education in this country is only for the rich.

One reason for this belief is that the average Canadian has an exaggerated idea of what a year at university costs: Among those with only a public school education, nearly three-fifths could not even hazard a guess as to the cost of a year in Arts, apart from board, lodging and clothing. Most common guess was \$600 a year, and next most common \$1,000 or more. Actually, tuition fees in an Arts course run around \$180 a year. Books and equipment might add another \$50 or so.

Looking at the Canadian population as a combination of many groups, some interesting differences occur. Higher education has a more favorable position in public opinion on the Prairies than elsewhere in Canada. In the West, a higher than average number of people believe universities benefit their communities. People there are less inclined to believe college doors are open only to the wealthier classes. They have a better idea of what tuition and books cost.

Labor is less favorably inclined than other groups. Business and professional men are at the other end of the scale.

BUSINESS SAYS

KEEP OUR COLLEGES INDEPENDENT

by **Frank Flaherty**

Condensed from Canadian Business for July, 1948

Canadian universities have had their hands out lately. They have been looking for money and getting it in fairly large amounts. To mention only three, the Universities of Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa have either completed or are in process of conducting campaigns for funds.

The collections are far from over; they are really just beginning. Other established institutions of learning will shortly be advancing their claims and so will foundations yet to be established. College education is booming in Canada as never before and the boom will continue.

The reason why the universities need money is simple. They have more students to educate and the cost of education, like that of everything else, has gone up. More students call for more buildings, more library facilities, bigger laboratories, more residences, more accommodation for athletics and recreation. The colleges need new capital as well as larger incomes.

Universities and colleges in the main have two sources of capital and three sources of income. Their capital in the past has come largely from private donations, gifts and bequests from wealthy citizens, and, in more recent

years, in increasing degree, from governments (and ultimately, the taxpayers). As an example, of the \$13 million required by the University of Toronto for capital expansion, the Ontario Government is contributing seven million dollars while the other six million is being raised by a canvass of graduates and other individuals. The three main sources of income are endowments or the revenue from private donations, government grants and student fees.

The essential character of higher education in Canada has been influenced by the fact that it draws support from these different sources. With universities expanding and requiring more money and with changes taking place in the economy of the country, it is obvious there may be changes also in the degree to which universities draw on these sources of capital and revenue.

As the State contributes more heavily to the support of universities, questions about what people are to receive the benefit of higher education necessarily arise. Some college heads are busy trying to devise methods of weeding out the drones, keeping out the boys and girls who go to college because it is the thing to do, the place to have a

good time and, of course, because their parents have the money to send them. Educationists believe that, when accommodation is limited and the state is paying a good share of the cost, universities should not be cluttered up with people who lack the capacity or the desire to profit from higher studies.

Similarly there is a movement to make it easier for those who have the capacity and the urge for intellectual training but lack financial resources to get education. It finds expression in scholarships and bursaries financed jointly by the Dominion and Provincial Governments and in the argument sometimes advanced that fees be abolished and students admitted to the universities free, on merit as displayed at examinations.

The State, as represented by the provincial governments, seems to have gone so far in support of higher education that it cannot draw back. There will be more and larger universities in Canada because more people want to be educated and it will be politically inexpedient for provincial governments to say that some may enjoy the privilege and others may not. If the universities do not receive their money from other sources, they will get it from the State.

The universities themselves and the many public-spirited citizens who support their drives for funds are on the trail of private donations because they think a wholly state-supported system of higher education is not a good thing. They want the universities to be free from state control, to continue as communities of teachers and students where men and women can pursue

truth as they find it. They don't wish to be hampered by considering whether the truth they find supports the political and economic theories of the government of the day. They don't want to worry whether the particular ranges of knowledge imparted contribute to the welfare of the State as seen by the dominant political party.

Up to now, state aid has not meant state control. It is not likely to mean that in the near future. But if universities become more completely dependent on tax funds they will tend to become less free. Administrators and teachers will pay more heed to the views of politicians. Men whose thoughts should enrich the current of public discussion will become increasingly reticent on matters that touch public issues. They may even emulate the silence of civil servants, not so much because they are afraid of losing their jobs as because indiscreet utterances may prejudice the university's chances of obtaining a few more dollars for a needed project.

Academic freedom is something well worth preserving, worth the consideration of all those who believe in the preservation of freedom of enterprise as well as freedom of thought. Universities might indeed become fortresses of freedom in the event of the temporary political triumph of totalitarianism.

However easy it may be to obtain abundant funds for higher education from the State, the less recourse there is to that source the better.

Student fees as a source of greater income must be rejected for practical rather than theoretical reasons. Over the past 15 years the fees in most in-

stitutions have been raised. Most authorities consider them already high enough, perhaps too high. They represent a substantial source of revenue but to increase them further would probably impose too great a hardship on parents of moderate means and on the ambitious student who pays his own way.

There are few who favor making fees higher but a considerable number who would like to see all fees abolished. These people seem willing to contemplate with equanimity an entirely tax-supported educational system. Abolition of fees plus government support would be a long step towards a regimented state. It would mean a process of selection of students for the privilege of higher education which, if not carefully regulated, would be open to abuse. At best it would deny education to the bright boy who isn't interested in high school subjects but could rise to the challenge of more advanced studies, as well as to the dull-witted lad who works hard to obtain modest marks but in so doing improves his facilities more rapidly than the bright fellow who easily gets high marks.

The annals of successful professional and business men abound with examples of men who had difficulty get-

ting matriculation and who, under a strictly selective merit system, would have been denied entrance to college. There are other arguments against free tuition which it is not necessary to mention here. It is obvious that fees cannot be pushed higher nor made to bear a greater share of the cost of university operation.

Higher personal income and inheritance taxes are cutting down private support for universities. Some of the great institutions of learning on this continent were founded and are still largely maintained through the generosity of individuals of great wealth. From now on there will be few big fortunes to lavish on colleges. But since revenue from student fees is not the answer, the only alternative to state-supported and, eventually, state-controlled universities is the raising of funds from private sources both for university capital expansion and for current income. And the money must now come from a larger number of individuals or from corporations.

That means that the finger is pointed squarely at the business community. Business men control the funds of corporations. Business executives, as a class, have the incomes from which a large number of moderate donations can be made.

Youngest M.P.P.

Political history was made in the Ontario Provincial elections last June by a twenty-one year old Varsity alumnus. Reid Scott, '48 V, representing the C.C.F. party, was the successful candidate in the Beaches district of Toronto, making him the youngest man ever to enter the Ontario legislature. A few days before the election he graduated in Political Science and Economics; this fall he entered Osgoode Hall. He is secretary of the Teamsters' Union, Toronto, a member of the Toronto and District Labour Council, and during his last year at the University was president of the National C.C.F. University Clubs.



This was the scene at the new University Bookstore (across the road from U.C. just south of the old Observatory) as THE VARSITY STORY went on sale. Morley Callaghan, right, and Eric Aldwinckle, third from right, autograph copies.



THE VARSITY STORY

a book review by Gregory Clark. IT 1

By the time these words appear in the December issue of *Varsity Graduate*, Morley Callaghan's new novel *The Varsity Story* will have been pretty well chewed and digested by the professional reviewers as well as by some thousands of Varsity men old and young who have already bought it.

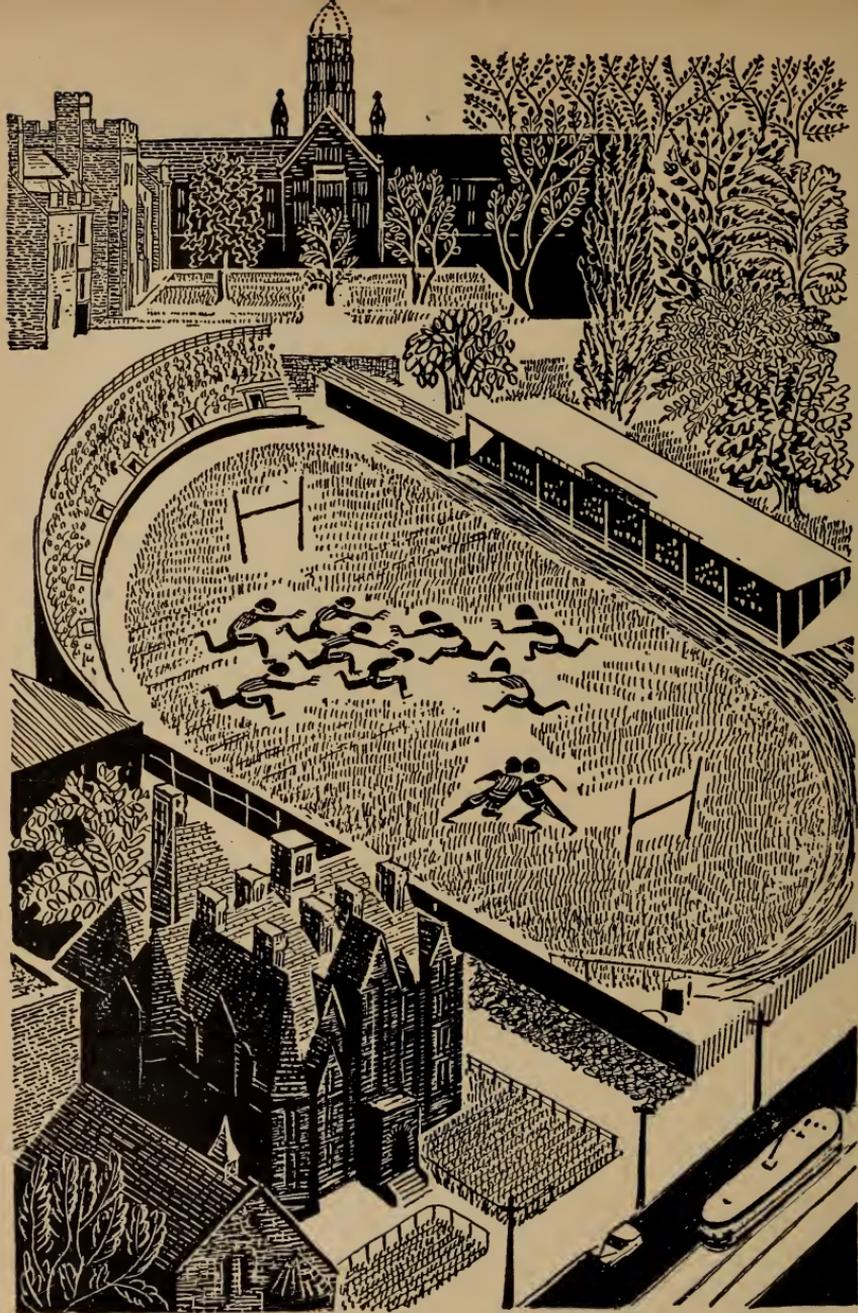
It came out in September and the reviewers greeted it with enthusiasm and considerable bafflement. The Robert Simpson Company took a whole great window on Queen Street in Toronto to display the book along with the original pen and ink drawings by Eric Aldwinckle. In many other bookshops, it got an equally remarkable display. The girls in the bookshops told me it was going great guns. The rumor was running strong by mid-October that a good many of the faculty in the different colleges were taking a dim view of the novel. Some of them even went so far as to say it was not a novel but a controversial pamphlet in a new and human interest format. All this is splendid. Everybody is baffled. The professional reviewers are baffled, the bookshops are baffled, the Varsity faculty are baffled, I'm baffled. The title of this review should be "Let's All Get Baffled."

For there is not a Varsity man be-

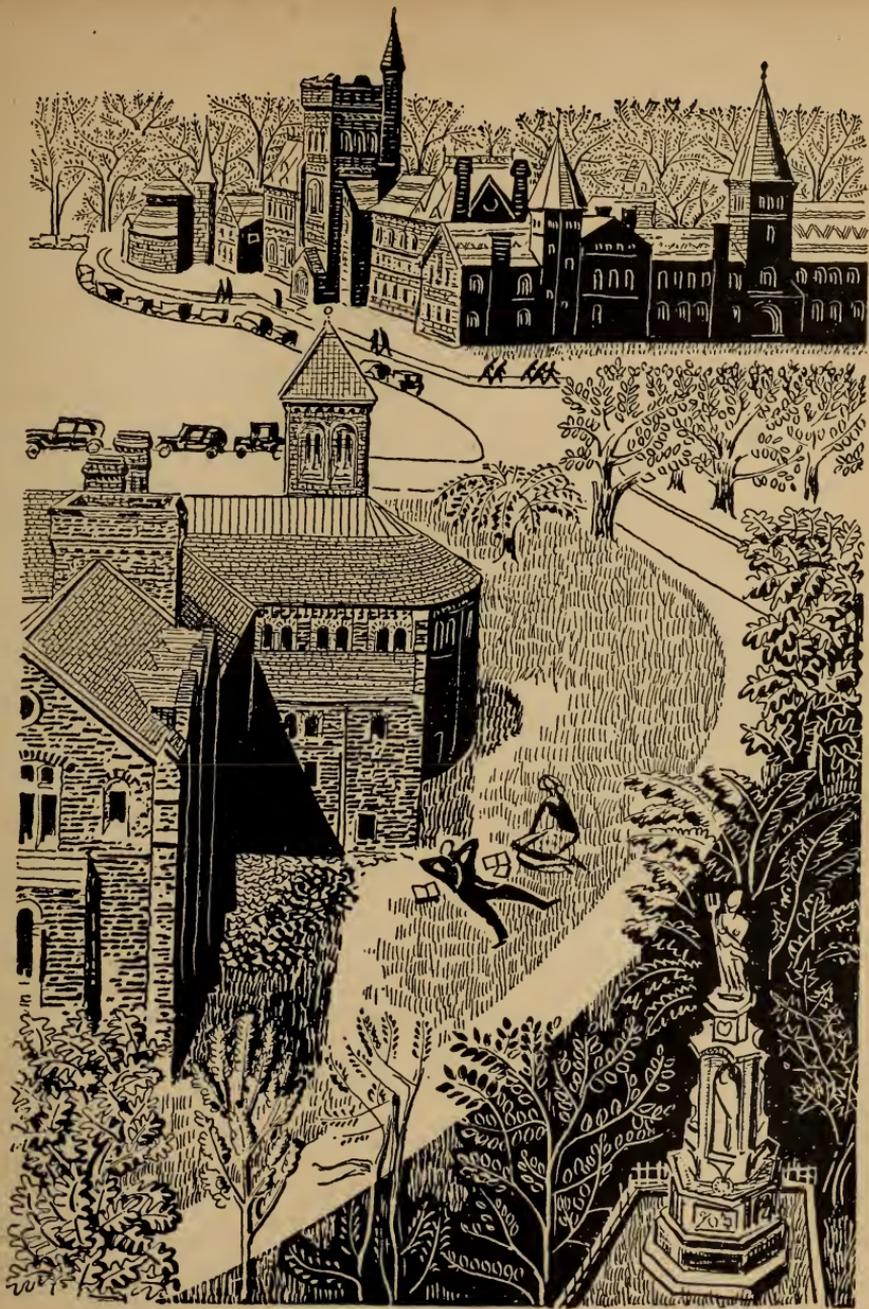
tween the ages of 18 and 80 who, on reading "The Varsity Story" will not be flushed with a nostalgia as powerful as any he has ever felt in his life. And he will be baffled by two immediate considerations: how has Callaghan done it; and why has this nostalgia never been evoked before?

Morley Callaghan, with six novels back of him, a hundred short stories in the best publications of the continent and much other writing besides, has taken the whole University for the material of a novel of 172 pages. You can read it at one sitting. One week after it was published, Callaghan said he should have made it 344 pages, or twice the size. I for one would have liked it 688 pages if Callaghan could have kept me in the mood of almost tragic remembrance he inspired and if Eric Aldwinckle could have turned out enough sketches of the colleges, angles, nooks, towers, St. George Street, the convocation platform, to adorn similarly a fourfold book.

The scheme of the book—for there is no plot—is as simple as that of *Pilgrim's Progress*. The central character is a mythical warden of Hart House. Old graduates won't know what that is. But it does not matter. The man is a New Zealander. He came to the



Eric Aldwinckle's illustrations from THE VARSITY STORY by Morley Callaghan



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University because he was attracted to Canada, the young, the massive, the spectacular. Within a year, he was ready to quit. The University was a profound disappointment to him. It seemed, to him, to be a disappointment to everybody in it. He wrote to the girl waiting for him in New Zealand that he was planning to come home.

Then begin the experiences, oblique, casual, sometimes so trivial you wonder why Callaghan put them in, which make the stranger see Varsity in an ever-sharpening light. The stranger is, of course, no stranger: he is you and I. We too went up to Varsity full of great expectations. We too suffered that first sense of rebuff, disenchantment. We too met obliquely, casually, sometimes trivially, the experiences which either helped to shape or did shape our lives.

But Tyndall, the New Zealander at Varsity "felt that he had been like a painter commissioned to paint a little section of a great city wall; along with a thousand others working on the same vast mysterious mural, he had been forbidden to leave his work and withdraw to a point where he could see how it blended into the master design, and of course he had been always whispering and conniving with other little painters, trying to get them to dovetail their sections into some kind of pattern. . . ."

He meets, on his vantage ground in

Hart House, characters and faculty men from all the colleges, UC, Victoria, Trinity, St. Mikes, Meds, School. He has an absurd quarrel with a science professor. By the time you have finished the book, you cannot, for the life of you, recollect what that petty quarrel, in the night, there by the Memorial Tower, was about. But you have a perfect feeling for the rugged conflict between the humanities and technology. A girl student from Victoria swims in and out of the story: nothing happens: little is said: possibly 1500 words are devoted to her: but Callaghan, by sheer art, leaves in your mind a sense of comprehension and awareness of the co-eds of Varsity that never had taken form in either your mind or your memory before. Students, faculty members, graduate students are moved about amidst the familiar buildings—without a single harangue, Callaghan has you walking with them; without irony, he wakens in your conscience a sense of shame. The stranger from New Zealand encounters all the things we had the chance and the right to encounter ourselves. He integrates them. When we were there, we did not integrate them.

That is what I mean by almost tragic remembrance Callaghan's novel evokes. This is the sort of nostalgia it sets up. It is the first time, on reading *The Varsity Story*, that I have wished, thirty years too late, that I could have my Varsity days over again.

"OPERATION IGLOO"

by Allan Anderson

Inland from Hudson Bay, 325 miles northwest of Churchill, in the sub-Arctic wastes of Keewatin, Farley Mowat of the University of Toronto will write third year Pass Arts examinations at the regular time in 1949. A biologist, he's Canada's northernmost university student. With Mowat, who is 27, are his wife and Andrew Lawrie. Lawrie heads the expedition of three which for two years will study caribou migrations. Zoologist Lawrie is doing his Ph.D. thesis on caribou migration. The expedition, based on Nueltin Lake at a lonely little spot called Windy Bay, has been sponsored by the Federal Department of Mines and Resources.

The Lawrie expedition is one of numerous toeholds University of Toronto scientists have had on the Arctic in the last year. "Effectively the territory of Canada has been doubled since the war with the development of long-range transport aircraft," explains Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson, Professor of Geophysics, University of Toronto, who was field director of Exercise Musk Ox. Dr. Wilson points to a single instance which shows dramatically how fragmentary is knowledge of the north.

Last year R.C.A.F. pilots casually discovered a new island off the coast of Baffin Land much larger than Prince Edward Island!

Private institutes, government departments and agencies, and leading universities are all promoting Arctic research. Students and staff members of the University of Toronto have individually joined expeditions sponsored recently by the Arctic Institute, the National Research Council, the Dominion Observatory, the Meteorological Service and Defence Research. There's a brisk interest in Arctic regions at the University of Toronto and the newly-formed Hart House Exploration Society Inc. is devoting much of its attention to polar areas. Arctic explorers Sir Hubert Wilkins, Dr. J. B. Tyrrell, and Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson addressed its first meeting. Fanning out from Toronto, university men and women took part in expeditions in 1948 that ranged in a wide northern arc from Labrador to the boundaries of the Yukon. The story of their quests indicates the scope of present-day Arctic research.

With the blessing of the University of Toronto and the National Research

Council, Michael Beer, Varsity Maths and Physics student, went off by boat and plane on a summer scientific junket that took him to Boston, Goose Bay, Greenland and the Arctic Islands. Beer measured the strength of the earth's gravity field at various points in his trip. The weight of an object isn't constant but becomes heavier near the Pole. Beer was finding out *how much* heavier. Coupled with other data, his research may help to locate extinct mountain ranges and ore deposits.

Magnetism and gravity studies in the Arctic were made by Paul Serson and M. J. S. Innes, two members of the Dominion Observatory staff who are now graduate students at the University, and by two undergraduates. The undergraduates, Ward and Hutchinson, applied for summer jobs with the Dominion Observatory and just happened to be sent to the Arctic. Serson was in charge of observations at the magnetic pole which is now on Prince of Wales Island, 1200 miles from the North Pole.

The ease with which university scientists travel the routes of the old explorers is incredible. Last May, Professors Wilson and D. Y. Solandt went on "Flight Caribou", a five-day jaunt by plane. They flew over the ground covered in the tremendous journeys made on foot and by canoe and dog-team by Samuel Hearne and Dr. J. B. Tyrrell across the Barren Grounds west of Hudson Bay. Said Prof. Wilson: "Sitting in comfort with Tyrrell's and Hearne's accounts open on our knees, we followed their journeys and were filled with wonder at the change that had taken place dur-

ing our lifetime, for we were away from Toronto in all barely five days and nights, travelled 7,000 miles in city clothes and slept in comfortable hotels each night."

The Wilson-Solandt trip had definite geophysical and geographical purposes. Prof. Wilson wanted to find out if there were three ice centres during the ice ages, as had been believed. From his observations, he concludes there were only two, one in Labrador and the other in the western mountains. Also, no one really knew the answer to the simple question: is Hudson Bay frozen or not in the winter? In 1945, the U.S. Navy, using the best available report, said that it did not freeze. Wilson and Solandt flew over Hudson Bay and found it frozen. Prof. Solandt was interested in learning more about the climate and state of health of people in the north and both men were out to collect as much information as possible about Arctic flying conditions.

Prof. Wilson has flown over the North Pole. "It is out in the Arctic Sea 500 miles from land", he says. "It isn't much to look at. Innumerable pressure ridges form patterns in the ice which has been broken up in every conceivable direction. Across them are superimposed the more even lines of snow drifts. It was midnight Edmonton time but the Arctic sun was high in the sky. The temperature outside was about 10 degrees below zero."

But Prof. Wilson doesn't by any means underrate a flight across the top of the world. "It will always remain an adventure," he says, "to cross the last of the great islands, leaving behind the mountains of Ellesmere Island that



rise as high as the Rockies but lie 2400 miles due north of Toronto, and see one's plane dip and circle about the imaginary axis which rises invisible from the frozen ocean, brilliant in summer by the light of a sun that rises once a year or lost in winter in the gleam of a moon that rarely sets."

A member of the National Research Council who is now doing post-graduate work in geophysics at the University of Toronto, T.D. Northwood was part of a 20-man expedition that spent two months on the Seward Glacier in the St. Elias Mountain Range in the border region between the Yukon and Alaska. Also in the group were D. J. Salt and A. G. Bruce Robertson of the University of Toronto. The expedition, sent out by the Arctic Institute, studied glacial conditions, particularly the depth of the glacier. The measurements were made by seismic and sonic soundings and by radar, although a few of the party dug down 70 feet right near a crevasse. This was the first of a series of expeditions to that area. The group lived on army rations. The temperature dropped below freezing almost every night and in the daytime ranged from 15 above zero to the middle 50's. The weather was not what was expected. "It was a queer mixture of coast weather and stuff coming over the mountains," Northwood explains. "The winds sometimes reached 50 miles an hour."

Three University of Toronto undergraduates served on the crews of United States Navy vessels supplying joint Canadian-U.S. weather stations on the Arctic Islands. They were J. W. Hillborn, Pete Bremner and Harold

Walkley. The fleet of icebreakers and an armed cargo ship was known as Task Force 80. Its main base in the far north was at Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island.

The students did everything from driving jeeps and digging ditches to building pre-fabricated non-magnetic houses. A letter to the Dominion Astronomer, Dr. C. S. Beals, from a representative of a company in Montreal which had charge of the construction of a non-magnetic building at Resolute Bay says: ". . . I would like to let you know that a student by the name of Peter Bremner did most of the actual building. This young man cannot be praised highly enough for the effort and initiative he took to get this building erected under the most adverse weather conditions. I once saw him, in a 32 m.p.h. wind and snow flurry, sticking with his job on the roof, when everybody else had stopped outside work."

J. W. Hillborn says that the highlights of his memories of the trip are the great Greenland ice cap, the way the pack ice around the Arctic Islands would move in and temporarily strand men from Task Force 80 on the shore, and the fact that Eskimos look much older than they actually are.

Men from the icebreaker East Wind of Task Force 80 discovered and took away with them documents left by the explorer Peary in 1909 who in turn had discovered papers left by Captain George Nares of the Royal Navy who had built the cache in 1876.

One man at the University of Toronto who has had enough of the Arctic for the time being is Trevor Harwood,

who spent four years at Dundas Harbor on Devon Island. "I've seen all I want to see of the Arctic," he says. Nevertheless he put his knowledge of Arctic conditions to work last summer when he was employed by a Canadian mining company to run a transportation service of two landing craft from the bottom of James Bay north to Richmond Gulf. Seven students made up the crews of these landing craft, which were shipped to James Bay by flatcar.

The Lawrie expedition which is following the migration of caribou is also interested in the health and culture of a decreasing tribe of Indians in the district known as the Kazans. Farley Mowat, who has been back in Toronto briefly since the expedition set out, brought with him new examples of string figures he obtained from the Kazan Indians. String figures are cultural symbols, a form of art these Indians have picked up from the Eskimos. These figures are somewhat the same as the patterns children idly weave with their fingers with a piece of string.

Travelling to the only Arctic region in the Province of Ontario, a group of seven scientists from the University of Toronto, sponsored by the Ontario Research Commission, spent the summer in a barren area 80 miles square on the northwest shore of James Bay. The expedition was studying animal and plant life.

The scientists expected the region would have a peculiar flora and fauna but it was even more of an Arctic character than they had anticipated. There was about one twisted spruce tree to the square mile and no other

trees, but there were hundreds of tiny colorful dwarfed plants, of which the expedition brought back 70 species. Three new breeding birds were found nesting for the first time, two kinds of sandpipers and a meadow pipit. The area is a fine breeding ground for ducks and because of its isolation and bleakness it will remain an adequate breeding reservoir. Among the 600 birds the expedition brought back, was an Arctic tern, on which was a Danish band. It is suspected that this bird had flown from Canada to the Antarctic and back again.

The men had 12 tents on a windy plain—the wind blew incessantly and was nerve-racking. Two and a half tons of materials and food were flown in to the group. When the temperature reached 48 degrees, mosquitoes appeared as if by magic in great hordes that smothered every member of the expedition.

Perhaps the most unusual member of the party was the scientist whose job it was to trap small mammals, especially mice. He had 600 mouse-traps scattered across the countryside. He visited each one every day but only used five pounds of cheese as bait all summer long. He came back with 300 mice.

Last summer J. Brian Bird and Mrs. Bird, both of whom teach geography at the University of Toronto, explored the scarcely-known countryside in the vicinity of Baker Lake, 700 miles north of Churchill on the west coast of Hudson Bay. Two Varsity students, G. W. Dean and A. Laycock, made the trip with the Birds. The expedition covered a distance of 725 miles on foot

and by canoe from Baker Lake to Schultz, Aberdeen and Beverley Lakes and back. The area is low-lying and rolling and there are no trees. The party ran into many Eskimos, who were greatly intrigued by the party's pressure cooker and canvas water pails.

Animals were plentiful: the expedition saw wolves, white fox and blue fox, and grizzly bear. Mrs. Bird nearly stepped on a wolverine when her husband asked her to stand in the bush as a height meter in a photograph he was taking. On one or two occasions, members of the party fell over wolves asleep on rocks. The wolves were pretty much the same colour as the rocks. Fortunately in the summer they are well fed and not too vicious.

Portages were necessary during the trip and each of the party including Mrs. Bird carried 75 to 100 pounds at a time. "She jolly well had to carry her share," her husband Brian comments. "She came along on that condition."

Examining the purposes of sending expeditions to the Arctic, Prof. Wilson points out that research in the Arctic can be either scientific, military or economic. Scientific research has been dominant in all these recent expedi-

tions. Science and engineering research not only makes possible adequate defence but also opens the country to travel, prospecting and mining. Such developments are already going on in the sub-Arctic and in Spitsbergen and Greenland, but it is not easy to summarize briefly the extent to which modern planes have overcome the difficulties of great distance, lack of facilities and a severe climate in the true Arctic. Even considering the fashion in which contemporary scientific ingenuity smashes frontiers, the Arctic Ocean is still an admirable defence barrier 1100 miles wide.

The magnitude of the research work necessary in Arctic regions cannot be overestimated. The Arctic Institute has issued a concentrated volume of 65 pages listing essential Arctic research that should be carried out. In terms of mapping alone, there is a vast job still to be done. It is true that the broad outlines of the northern coasts and Arctic Islands have long been mapped and shown on atlases as part of our country, but vast stretches away from the coastlines are uninhabited, have never been visited nor mapped, and even the very names of territories larger than Great Britain are unknown to the majority of Canadians.

Alumni Secretary Now U. N. Director

Former secretary-Treasurer of the Alumni Federation, Byron F. Wood, '26 V, has been in Paris for several months tussling with the multitudinous problems connected with physical arrangements for the meeting of the United Nations. As Director of General Services he is responsible for supply, transport, maintenance and communications. He and his 600 assistants had to arrange the transfer of the secretariat staff from Lake Success to Paris, the shipment of 3,000 crates of material, the reservation of 3,000 hotel rooms, the rental of 250 automobiles and the booking of 1,500 boat passages. "B.F." left the Alumni office in 1940 to enter the RCAF in which he became Director of Manning.

a tribute to

FOUR FAMOUS SONS

by Arthur Ford, Vic. '03

*Chancellor of the University of Western Ontario
and Editor-in-Chief of The London Free Press.*

There recently passed away four distinguished graduates of the University of Toronto, who in widely different spheres have brought fame and honor to their alma mater and to their country. I refer to Lord Greenwood, Professor George M. Wrong, Professor E. F. Burton and Frederick F. Baldwin, better known to several generations of students as "Casey." With three of them I was acquainted. Professor Wrong, who was a first cousin of my mother, was my Professor of history when I was an undergraduate at the University of Toronto. I became acquainted with Professor Burton as the Chairman of the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation and "Casey" Baldwin I knew casually as a student, the hero of the campus, one of the greatest rugby players Varsity ever produced in the early part of this century.

Lord Greenwood was a dashing handsome youth who was clearly destined for some high destiny when he first entered university. He was a natural leader and he along with Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King were the leaders of the students in the famous Varsity strike of the nineties which led finally

to a reorganization of the University set up.

His original ambition was the stage. He went on the road one summer with a varied repertoire, but the company found itself stranded in a Western Ontario town. He telegraphed his father in Cobourg, who was opposed to the venture, with his last cash, asking for money to get home. The wire came back: "The weather is fine and the walking is good." It proved a long walk, but presumably the weather remained good. The play was an old-fashioned melodrama called "Down the Slope" in which Greenwood played the part of the villain.

This did not dash his theatrical ambitions and shortly after his graduation he made for London, England, to storm the citadel of dramatic art. However, with all his confidence and his assurance, he found that the walking was still good. He was about at the end of his tether when he learned that a temperance organization financed by the famous reformer, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, was looking for speakers to carry on temperance propaganda. Greenwood was a fluent orator, he was a sincere abstainer and he

needed the money. So he signed up for a series of lectures which paid him a pound a night and his expenses. That was the beginning of his successful English career. Backed by Lawson he studied law and was called to the bar. He became acquainted with some of the leaders of the Liberal party and was soon launched on a political career which led him finally to a cabinet post and a seat in the House of Lords. For years he was a close friend of Lloyd George and in 1920 under his administration accepted the portfolio of Chief Secretary of Ireland.

It was thought as a Canadian he would be the natural man to win Ireland to Dominion status. However, the Irish did not want his blessing of Dominionhood. He faced an impossible task and almost put an end to his political career. Later when Churchill joined the Conservative party Greenwood followed him and he actually became treasurer of the party. Later came a Viscounty and the House of Lords.

Professor Wrong innocently became involved in the strike which Greenwood led. He was the son-in-law of Hon. Edward Blake, chancellor of the university. When as a youthful and scholarly cleric he was given the post of lecturer of history, there was a great outcry and charges of nepotism. A letter to the *Toronto Globe* by Professor William A. Dale in which he attacked the Toronto University administration and particularly Wrong's appointment and reflected on Mr. Blake's integrity led to his dismissal "for conduct subversive of all discipline and in violation of the amenities that should prevail between members

of the same faculty." That set off the match which started the weird students' strike. The young, modest and almost retiring professor must have been amazed and pained that he was being dragged into a University controversy.

Feeling over his appointment soon died down and he became one of the most popular professors at the University. With the passing of the years he was recognized as one of the leading authorities on Canadian history. He pioneered in interesting Canadians in their own history and in spreading knowledge of Canadian history.

Shortly after his appointment in 1897 he founded the *Annual Review* of Historical Publications relating to Canada which is still carried on under the name of the *Quarterly, The Canadian Historical Review*. He was a cultured gentleman and had a profound influence upon thousands of students whose lives were enriched by this kindly and learned professor. The many books which he has left behind him are a monument to his work on behalf of his native country.

Dr. Burton as professor of physics was the distinguished successor to another great head of that department, Sir John MacLennan. He carried on the traditions of Sir John and moved forward in research in higher physics from a point where Sir John left off. Perhaps his most important contribution to physics was the construction of the first electron microscope. It made his name internationally known. But his research covered a wide field. In recent years he had been working on a method to develop cancer treatment. In this atomic age when new frontiers

of science are constantly being discovered he has been one of the pioneers. During the recent war he helped organize the training of expert technicians for the armed force and it was largely for this he was honored with an O.B.E. He was a virile Canadian and turned down many offers in fields abroad out of loyalty to his university and his country. He was convinced that Canadian ability was equal to the best in the world and deplored the exodus abroad of Canadian students. He had the ability to make his lectures interesting and wrote with facility on abstruse subjects to make them understandable to the unscientific layman.

Prof. Burton graduated in 1901 and was the permanent secretary of his class. All through the years since his graduation he had arranged the reunions of his class. His heart was wrapped up in his university and his work.

"Casey" Baldwin came from one of the oldest and best known Toronto families. His grandfather was Hon. Robert Baldwin, head of the famous Baldwin-Lafontaine administration largely responsible for the establishment on a firm basis of responsible government. The same qualities that made him a never-to-be-forgotten name in the annals of Varsity rugby were probably responsible for his success as a pioneer airman—courage, daring and initiative. Baldwin commenced his scholastic career register-

ing in Arts, but transferred to the School of Practical Science where he took a course in mechanical engineering.

Baldwin's closest friend at the University was John A. D. McCurdy, today lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia. He was a Nova Scotian and during his vacations spent his time in the laboratory of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone at Baddeck Lakes where he was experimenting with the new science of aviation. After graduating from University, McCurdy joined Bell and he persuaded Baldwin to join them. This was the beginning of his life-long connection with aviation. Bell later invited Glen Curtiss to join their group and worked on their first airplane. It was on March 8, 1908, only a little over 40 years ago that with Baldwin as pilot the first successful flight was attempted. He was the first British subject to fly a plane. From flying he went on in co-operation with Dr. Bell to carry on innumerable experiments in aviation. Baldwin was responsible for many basic airplane inventions and patents. He may be properly classed with the earliest pioneers in the development of aviation.

In these four men in such widely, varied fields—statesmanship, history, science and aviation the University of Toronto has contributed much to Canadian progress.

On Being CANADIAN

a book review by A.S.P. Woodhouse

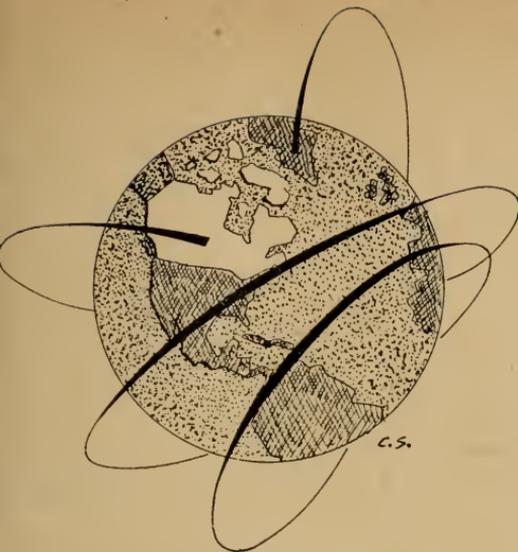
Professor of English and Head of the Department, U. of T.

On Being Canadian. By the Right Honourable Vincent Massey. Toronto, Dent, 1948, [xvi] + 198 pp.

Circumstances have conspired to make it no easy thing to be a Canadian. The 'temptation to belong to other nations,' which in the case of the Englishman seemed so preposterous as to be in itself an excellent joke, is one to which a good many Canadians have unconsciously yielded. Among the circumstances which have postponed the emergence of a clearly marked Canadian type must be reckoned not only the stubborn facts of our geography, with the uneven distribution of our still small population, but also some of our greatest blessings in the past and our richest potentialities for the future. Canada's transition from colonial status to national, though rapid, has not been sudden: it has involved no sharp break and new beginning, little drama and no rancour. We have been spared the foreshortened and distorted vision of events which passes for American history (school-book version) and all other violent stimulants to national feeling. We have been so happy as to remain within the framework of the British Common-

wealth, which has evolved with our evolution, and partly as a result of it. From the first we have enjoyed the rich but complicating inheritance of two cultures, to which, with the progress of settlement, other cultural strains have been added, and each of them, as is natural, has made its own strong claim upon the loyalty of a section of our people. Unlike the other Dominions, we share a continent with a great and friendly power, whose influence has operated upon us in different and sometimes contrary ways, but which on the whole tends to assimilate us to itself. No wonder if in these circumstances a sharply defined Canadian type has been slow to emerge.

That it has emerged, however, is Mr. Massey's contention, voiced in the opening pages of *On Being Canadian*, and tellingly illustrated by reference to observations in war-time England: "With hundreds of thousands of our fellow-countrymen alongside even greater numbers of Americans and men from the British Isles, we could put the matter to the test for the first time in our history, and the answer undoubtedly was, 'Yes, there is such a



thing as a Canadian'." The answer will surprise no one who has been able to apply another (though confessedly a less inclusive and a less spectacular) test, and who, with some knowledge of British and American universities, has observed in its classrooms the students of the University of Toronto—undergraduates, chiefly but not exclusively from city and farm in Ontario, graduates from every part of the Dominion. Here, at least so far as the English-Canadian group is concerned, is unmistakable evidence of the emergence of a Canadian type, and a high degree of reassurance respecting its quality. There is little doubt that a French-Canadian reviewer of Mr. Massey's book—say, a reviewer from Laval—could confirm this impression from his observation of the French-Canadian student. The question would still remain, of course, whether we were speaking of a single type or of two; and beyond that, the question

whether the best within our power—indeed, whether *absolutely* the best—were not after all two types, owning a common allegiance, and living together in harmony, tolerance and mutual respect, while each preserved its own ethos. To the English-Canadian aspects of the problem we must perforce confine ourselves; and indeed Mr. Massey's book, while not forgetful of our French copartners, is concerned with, and addresses itself to, English Canadians.

The Canadian type has emerged, and it is a good type; but that is no reason why we should become complacent, assuming that all difficulties have been overcome and all questions answered, and that, in short, there is nothing we need do about it. Having emerged, the type requires to be fostered and perfected; and this is a special duty of the Canadian educator.

It would be no bad description of liberal education, to say that it should help the student to take full and secure possession of his inheritance, to understand, and adapt himself to, his situation, and daily to grow in that maturity of outlook two of whose marks are receptiveness and the power of discrimination. What does this mean in relation to our young Canadian? His inheritance includes all the achievements of the British genius, in politics and law, in thought and letters, and in the shaping of that incomparable instrument of communication and expression, the English language. His situation includes the advantages, and the complexities, of an environment, bilingual (English and French) and tri-cultural (British, French and American); and he should

be encouraged to exploit the advantages, and understand the complexities, far more fully than in the past. Adequately to possess such an inheritance and face such a situation is itself an exercise in receptiveness and discrimination. Liberal education transcends the merely national, but the affinity between it and the solution of our national problem is real, and that national problem might well receive a larger share of direct attention in our universities. The outcome would be a far sounder Canadianism than anything that our professional nationalists have to offer, with their rejection of inheritance in favour of situation, their "scarcely repentant isolationism", and their clamour for a disproportionate emphasis on the local and the contemporary. The national problem requires to be placed in its whole context, and to be viewed by liberally educated minds, trained to be at once sensitive and realistic. It is the special merit of Mr. Massey's book that it meets these two requirements.

On Being Canadian consists of eleven brief chapters, or essays, each with four or five subheadings. The arrangement has its own logic, but without undue formality. The book commences with an appraisal of "the Canadian pattern," and notices the late emergence of a Canadian type, the tension of history (or inheritance) and geography (or situation), and the inadequacy of a narrow nationalism, the final and inverted manifestation of the colonial spirit. It concludes with a set of reflections for Dominion Day: here there is perhaps some overanxiety to drive home the moral.

In the intervening chapters the author

canvasses the conditions of Canadian unity, with a section on "the merits of diversity", and a plea for the tolerance as the essential prerequisite of Canadian unity and nationality. He deals with the role of writer and artist as interpreters of the national spirit to itself, and to the outside world, wisely remarking that this role does not necessarily confine them to a local subject-matter. He considers the function of various agencies for the dissemination of knowledge and culture: the Universities, most of which "are very Canadian, having grown in Canadian soil under influences from both Europe and America," the C.B.C., the National Film Board; and he regrets that Canada has lagged behind other countries (including Abyssinia and Siam!) in rounding out her equipment with a National Library. Otherwise, Mr. Massey is rather appreciative than critical of our achievement, and certainly more lenient than some would be in his judgment of Canadian literature. To this group of subjects he returns, after discussing Canada's external relations, in order to say something of "the projection of Canada," "the function of publicity," UNESCO, and the lessons to be learned from the work of the British Council. Mr. Massey is adept at the unobtrusive conveying of information. Very many Canadians might profit by reading his chapters on Canada's national status and on her external relations — her place in the British family of nations, that "changing Commonwealth," so often misunderstood abroad, and sometimes, with less excuse, misjudged at home, which is nevertheless "the most successful union of free peoples in a world which must have union between

nations or perish," and (for this and other reasons) an abiding "Canadian interest;" her place too on the North American continent, in the Western Hemisphere, and in the council of the nations. In these chapters the facts are stated and their bearing made plain, and current phrases are subjected to the realistic analysis which they require. For a decade Mr. Massey was Canada's accredited representative in Great Britain and our official interpreter there. Not the least needed or the least admirable pages of his book are in the brief section (text and notes) on "the Senior Partner," which seeks, on a firm basis of fact, to interpret the Britain of the 1940's to us.

In the main, however, *On Being Canadian* is a book of opinions, not of facts—the opinions (as its author is careful to make clear) of one indi-

vidual, and it is given to the public in the hope that it may "encourage others to ponder the problems of their country and *form opinions of their own.*"

So successful is it in achieving this end that I should like to see it prescribed as required reading for every freshman in the University of Toronto. It would help him to become a good Canadian and an educated man. It would also serve as a fitting introduction to those investigations of the national life which already have their place at every level from the Pass Course to the School of Graduate Studies, and to which should certainly be added, at the higher levels, comparative studies of Canada and the other Dominions since nothing would so serve to clarify our common experiences and our distinctive differences.

Prof. Burton Would Have Said "Carry On"

Members of the Electron Microscope Society met at the University of Toronto in September, two months after the death of Prof. Burton who inspired and directed construction of the first electron microscope on this continent. "But Eli Franklin Burton would not have us mourn him on this occasion," Dr. Sidney Smith, U. of T. president, told delegates in his welcoming address; "I can easily envisage him, sitting in that seat in the front row of this theatre which he usually occupied on occasions similar to this one, and I can hear him say to us, 'Carry on, carry on!'"

"When this meeting of the Society in Toronto was proposed, he eagerly pressed the invitation, and he looked forward to greeting associates and co-workers," the President continued. "Always the true scientist, he was animated by a burning curiosity with respect to the secrets of nature. He was intolerant of shoddy work. He had the imagination to propound an hypothesis, and he was content only when, step by step and fact upon fact, it was discredited or validated. His curiosity and his zeal were indeed contagious. Apart from the contribution that he made in his distinctive and distinguished career of service to his Alma Mater, which he loved so deeply, he lived vicariously and abundantly through men whom he had inspired and trained. In your special field we think of his associates and students—Kohl, Hillier, Prebus, Hall, Ellis, Watson, Newman, and others too numerous to mention. With generosity, he shared his successes with his co-workers, and thereby inspired them to give of their best in the cause of science."



Drawing of Mechanical Building by Allward and Gouinlock, the architects

BIG WHITE SCHOOLHOUSE

Varsity's new Mechanical Building has a clean, sharp, modern look with unbroken lines of sash windows on its west face, a bold central stairwell and a huge entirely-enclosed auditorium in the south wing. When the building is completely equipped, which should be within a few weeks, the University will have mechanical training and research facilities comparable with those to be found anywhere.

Right now the University is graduating about 40 per cent of the country's mechanical engineers. The new lecture rooms and laboratories are designed for 1500 students (present swollen registration in engineering, 4,500; pre-war maximum, 1,170).

The contractors, Anglin-Norcross Ontario Limited, and the Building Super-

intendent's staff raced the clock to have the top floor ready for classes September 22, first day of the fall term. They won by an eyelash.

A two month plaster strike had put the plasterers far behind schedule; the wood trim for the building only arrived at the beginning of September; when fluorescent lighting fixtures were being put up in some of the laboratories it was discovered that reflectors were not available because the right grade of steel could not be obtained, but the builders managed somehow to get temporary substitutes; on the fourth floor, the mastic tile flooring was laid the day before the students arrived.

Under the guiding hand of the department head, Prof. Edgar Alfred Allcut,

members of the Department of Mechanical Engineering spent two years planning the most advantageous and economical use of floor space in the million-dollar building before turning their ideas over to the architects, Allward and Gouinlock. Prof. Allcut stresses the twin aspects of research and teaching for which the building was designed, "If a university has a good reputation in post-graduate research, it gets the best men for research and for its staff, and it automatically therefore attracts the best type of undergraduate."

Top-ranking research in the Mechanical Building will be in hydraulics, heat engines and machine design. Individual research problems on the books at present are fascinating and of immediate concern to the layman and of great practical interest to industry:

(1) Most automobile owners change the oil in their cars every 1,000 miles. Can a convenient test be developed for the quality of lubricants at any stage of use? To save money—and dwindling oil supplies—large quantities of lubricants could possibly be used for a much longer time if it was known for certain it was safe to do so. Furthermore, what influence does the surface finish of the metal have on the lubrication problem?

(2) Can practical use be made of the heat in large bodies of water, such as Lake Ontario, or of the heat in the air? The new Mechanical Building has one of the first heat pumps in Canada. Heat could be pumped from Lake Ontario and raised to the indoor temperature required. Could Toronto be heated in such a fashion? Installa-

tions in Switzerland, Britain, and South and Central America have shown that such systems are successful where there is cheap electricity and a large supply of heat at not too low a temperature.

(3) In the field of refrigeration and the preservation of perishable items, can practical means be developed of safeguarding large masses of food over long periods of time? How long will we continue to have a glut of food-stuffs at one time of year and a shortage at another.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering, in its new structure, particularly will carry on practical research in its immense hydraulic laboratory which occupies the basement. The testing of big models (previously only possible outdoors in the summer) can now be undertaken because sufficient water can be supplied from pumps capable of delivering up to 9,000 gallons of water a minute. The various rates of flow of the water can be controlled and, through a network of 24-inch pipes, water can be released at any part of the big lab. Here, tests can be made for developments later to become part of water schemes (the St. Lawrence project, for instance).

Cut into the west floor of the laboratory, six feet wide and six feet deep, is a water channel running 200 feet along the face of the building. For about 20 years, the department has owned a towing machine which it has never used because it never had a long enough channel in which to get up sufficient speed in experimental hulls. Now, at last, the towing machine can be put to work.

Scale models (1/30th to 1/50th of the

actual size) of log chutes and dams have been constructed to pave the way experimentally for specific projects throughout the country. Flood control research also has been carried on for the Ontario Government.

Other research the Mechanical Building will house: investigations of heat insulating materials (a long range scheme, in progress for 20 years); tests on the fundamental principles of combustion for the Defense Research Board; and work on air conditioning, power generation, mechanical transmission, transport equipment, smoke abatement, and vital industrial problems of shop management.

The new Mechanical Building has three main lecture rooms and six laboratories, as well as student and staff common rooms, a library and offices. There are two large lecture rooms on the second floor, fully-ventilated and windowless, and a massive auditorium on the ground floor (seating capacity, 320), which, with its own washrooms and lobby, can be shut off from the rest of the building as a self-contained unit for public lectures.

There are four major laboratories, each 100 by 40 feet, on the four floors of the building. On the ground floor is a machine shop, for the demonstration of the designs of machines and how they work. It will also be the workroom for cutting tools and lubricants and the manufacture of research apparatus. The mechanical laboratory is on the second floor (fine measurements, lubrication, vibration, power transmission research). On the same floor also is small laboratory for research into liquid, gaseous and solid

fuels. The air conditioning and refrigeration laboratory is on the third floor, and on the fourth, an industrial laboratory which will be divided into three sections. This lab is of special interest to industry because here the students will study problems in industrial administration and management, motion and time studies and plant layouts.

The southern portion of the top floor is the show place of the whole building. It is the machine design laboratory. It has continuous sash windows around three sides, and two north skylights across the width of the room, providing an atmosphere of the light and airiness of the outdoors.

A soft cream and pastel green colour motif is used throughout the building. The walls have a tile finish. There are passenger and freight elevators.

The new Mechanical Building, located just off Toronto's College Street on University Drive, is situated at the western extremity of the old Mechanical Building. The two buildings will serve as a unit, and all engineering students at one time or another will study there. Eventually, in the old building, a heat transfer laboratory will extend from a section of the top floor to the basement, and the old library will be turned into a constant temperature room. The facilities of the Department of Mechanical Engineering will be such now that teaching of students and research problems can be carried on side by side. This, naturally, will give undergraduates an opportunity to watch research activities on a day-to-day basis. Previously, many important research problems could only be conducted in the summertime

when students were on vacation. The number of postgraduate students doing research in mechanical engineering can now be considerably increased.

One of the most important factors about the new building is that there will be greater safety with more room between machines. In the old building, student congestion around machines with whirring flywheels made many a professor's nerves jumpy.

Prof. E. A. Allcut, head of the department, is one of Canada's outstanding mechanical engineers. A graduate of the University of Birmingham, he won the first Herbert Akroyd Stuart Prize, in 1930, for work in the field of oil engines. This year he won the Gzowski Medal for his paper "The Smoke Problem". While he will be busy directing student training and graduate research in the enlarged Department of Mechanical Engineering, Prof. All-

cut is not forgetting a project dear to his heart: the establishment of the first extensive engineering museum in Canada. He has earmarked a part of the top floor of the new building (now a draughting room) for that purpose. Already Professor Allcut has some historical pieces for the collection. Among them are parts of the early turbines built by Sir Charles Parsons, turbine inventor, and descriptions of a Parsons aeroplane, a working model of which was flown in 1893. Also, there are photographs of an affair called an auxetophone, invented by Sir Charles in 1903 to intensify sound waves from musical instruments.

The University of Toronto's new Mechanical Building stands as a signpost of engineering progress from yesterday's auxetophone through today's extraction of heat from water into the unknown developments of scientific tomorrow.

Olympic Music Champion

At last summer's Olympic Arts competition in London, high honors were won by John Weinzweig, '37 Mus, a teacher of composition and orchestration at the Royal Conservatory, Toronto. For his orchestral work, "Divertimento for Solo by Flute and Strings," he was awarded second prize by a committee headed by Sir Arnold Bax. It was the top award, no first prize having been given. Weinzweig's winning composition has been played on the C.B.C., in Prague, Rio de Janeiro, Melbourne, and last fall in Toronto by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra.

Award to Poet

A collection of poems, published last spring in England under the title "The Wounded Prince," has won for Douglas LePan, '35 C, one of the highly prized Guggenheim Awards. In order to develop his talent for "creative writing in the field of poetry" he has been granted a year's leave of absence from his position as first secretary in the office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London. Douglas LePan, the son of A. D. LePan, University Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, attended Oxford after graduating from Varsity. Before accepting his post in London, he was associated with the English department of University College and Harvard. During the early part of the war he was personal adviser on education to General McNaughton at Army Headquarters. Later he enlisted and saw active service in Italy.

SENATE ELECTIONS

Sixty-eight representatives of the graduate body took their seats in the University of Toronto Senate last month after a spirited "airmail election." Usually, most members go in by acclamation in elections which are held every four years. But this year, the graduates' growing interest in University affairs was reflected in contests in eight divisions: University College, Victoria College, Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering, Forestry, Architecture, and the Pass Course for Teachers. Under the direction of A. B. Fennell, the Registrar, 31,416 ballots went to graduates scattered all over the globe. The 41 successful candidates in the balloting and the 28 others who took their places by acclamation or appointment were:

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: Mrs. M. D. Anderson, M.A.; *Hon.* F. H. Barlow, K.C., M.A.; R. J. Cudney, B.A.; A. L. Fleming, K.C., B.A., LL.B.; Rev. W. H. Grant, B.A., D.D.; S. M. Hermant, B.A.; Mrs. M. S. Hunter, M.A.; Her Honour H. A. Kinnear, K.C., B.A.; Miss Evelyn McDonald, M.A.; L. M. McKenzie, B.A.; G. W. W. Stoddart, B.A.; J. S. D. Tory, O.B.E., K.C., B.A., S.J.D.

VICTORIA COLLEGE: J. D. Arnup, B.A.; G. A. Fallis, M.B.E., B.A.; Miss M. S. Howard, B.A.; J. P. S. Nethercott, M.A.; Miss B. E. Snell, M.A.

TRINITY COLLEGE: H. C. Griffith, M.A., LL.D.; P. A. C. Ketchum, M.A., B.PAED.; Miss E. M. Lowe, B.A.; G. S. MacInnes, C.M.G., K.C., M.A., LL.D.; G. B. Strathy, K.C., M.A.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE: J. M. Bennett, M.A., PH.D.; W. J. Bennett, B.A.; Mrs. V. M. Carson, M.A., PH.D.; R. J. Dunn, M.A.; R. H. Morin, B.A.

THE NON-COLLEGIATE BACHELORS OF ARTS: D. G. Dewar, B.A., B.PAED.

THE MASTERS OF ARTS, MASTERS OF COMMERCE AND DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY WHOSE BACHELORS' DEGREES WERE OBTAINED IN ANOTHER UNIVERSITY: V. K. Prest, M.SC., PH.D.; Miss A. W. Turner, M.A., PH.D.

MEDICINE: L. W. Black, M.B.; M. H. V. Cameron, M.B., F.R.C.S.(C.); W. J. Deadman, B.A., M.B.; J. L. King, M.D.; H. I. Kinsey, M.B., F.R.C.P.(C.); S. J. N. Magwood, M.B.; R. T. Noble, M.D.; G. S. Young, B.A., M.D.

APPLIED SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING: R. L. Dobbin, B.A.SC.; J. S. Galbraith, B.A.SC.; M. B. Hastings; T. H. Hogg, B.A.SC., C.E., D.ENG.; J. C. Keith, B.A.SC.; H. W. Tate, M.B.E., B.A.SC.; J. J. Traill, B.A.SC., C.E.; E. J. Tyrrell, B.A.SC.

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Why They Come and What They Miss

Why does a young man travel 10,000 miles to the University of Toronto's Ajax Division to study engineering in a language he is just learning? Why are Messrs. Sinegorgis and Wondafrash registered here this year? What brought Negrete, Berg-Johannsen, Liu, and Goluchowski?

An Ajax poll of 17 undergraduates from 17 different countries shows five main reasons why Varsity was their choice. Six of them were advised to attend Varsity by engineering authorities in their own countries; four "just picked it" as a good university; four have close friends and two have relatives in Toronto; and one lived here during the war.

And now that they're here, what do these young gentlemen from the far places miss most? Food mostly, they say—food, sun, mountains, and girls, all of which are supposed to be Canadian strong points. The Argentine contingent miss their pampas steaks. They claim Canada has nothing to touch them. Denis Dossantes from Trinidad would love to, but can't get, good rice. Paul Szasz from Hungary longs for real goulash and paprika chicken. J. K. Kuehn, who fought for Poland during the Warsaw uprising and came here via a D.P. camp, doesn't complain about Canadian food. But he does miss European women who have what he calls "a European temperament". W. Hawrylyshyn, another former D.P., would like to hear his native folk songs again. J. A. Vasquez from Cuba could do with more sun in the wintertime. And T. Ringereide wishes there were mountains within 15 minutes transportation time of Ajax so he could enjoy outdoor sports the way they do in Norway any weekend all year round. Altogether there are 56 young men from 26 other countries among the 1565 registered at Ajax this year. Some of the students found it difficult to explain in English why they had come to Varsity, yet by an effort of concentration they all seem able to take in the gist of lectures.

KEEPING IN TOUCH

1886

REV. ARTHUR MURPHY, C, celebrated his 92nd birthday recently at a reception given by his daughter. According to his classmate, Rev. C. C. Owen, Mr. Murphy set a record in the standing broad jump while at Varsity that has never been equalled. He continued to play golf until only a year ago.

1895

DR. J. F. McCONNELL, M, and Mrs. McConnell, of Colorado Springs, Colo., were in Toronto in June. Dr. McConnell attended the meeting of the Canadian Medical Association and his class dinner.

1899

PROF. WILLIAM HARDY ALEXANDER, C, retired from the professorship of Latin and the Chairmanship of the Department of Classics at the University of California on June 30th, after completing 49 consecutive teaching years. He will continue to reside in Berkeley for the present.

1900

DR. A. H. R. FAIRCHILD, C, who retired from the English staff of the University of Missouri in 1946 as Professor Emeritus after serving as chairman of the department for several years, has been living at 6701 Vista del Mar, La Jolla, California. His son and only child, who served three and a half years in the war, is now editor of the *Ontario Report*, in Ontario, California. After graduation, Dr. Fairchild went to the University of Wisconsin as a fellow; from there he went as scholar and later as fellow to Yale, where he took his M.A. in 1903 and his Ph.D. in 1904. He has written a number of articles and several books, mainly on Shakespeare.

1906

Rev. J. G. BROWN, D.D., V, '08 GS, has retired after 21 years as President of Union College of British Columbia.

1909

E. R. BIRCHARD, OBE, S, is vice-president (administration) of the National Research Council, and president of the Canadian Patents and Development Limited, with headquarters at the National Research Council Bldg., Sussex St., Ottawa.

Marriage

STANLEY WOOKEY, S, to Rosemond Adamson, in Toronto, on August 16.

1910

DR. R. E. HUMPHRIES, M, of East Orange, N.J., former chief of staff of the N.J. Orthopaedic Hospital, Orange, is reported to have collaborated in the development of a new adhesive plaster which is non-irritating to the skin. He carried on the research with the co-operation of Dr. Samuel Peck of New York and others.

1911

R. V. MACAULAY, S, has been appointed executive vice-president of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, his new duties to include special attention to plant expansion. He was formerly vice-president in charge of plant expansion.

DR. H. J. MERKLEY, D, of Winnipeg, was elected president of the Canadian Dental Association at its annual meeting in June at the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay.

1915

WILLIAM F. PURDY, S, has been promoted to the position of general superintendent of Plant 4, Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd. He has been with the Ford Company since 1922.

1919

DR. A. P. POAG, D, has been elected president of the Ontario Dental Association. He is also a director of the Hamilton Senior Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the staff and past chief of dental services in the Hamilton General Hospital.

1920

Marriage

RAY CONLOGUE, St M, to Loretto Harrington, at St. Thomas Aquinas Chapel, in August.

1923

DR. HARMON S. EPHRON, M, 147 East 50th St., New York, is a practising psychiatrist and psychoanalyst. He is also associate attending physician in Flower Fifth Avenue Hospital and Assistant Clinical Professor in New York Medical College Graduate School. Dr. Ephron has two children; his older son served in the U.S. Navy.

F. L. LAWTON, S, formerly assistant chief engineer with Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., has received the appointment of head of the new Power Department of Aluminum Laboratories, Ltd. During the war he was associated with the wartime expansion of power and other plant facilities of the Aluminum Co., especially Shipshaw. In his new position he will continue his close connection with investigation, design and construction of water-power facilities. He is a former Canadian vice-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. During 1947 Mr. Lawton spent six months in Europe and visited hydro-electric installations in Norway and Sweden.

BRIGADIER WILFRED MAVOR, S, has returned from Switzerland and is residing at the Roxborough Apts., Laurier Ave., Ottawa. He is President of Ferro Enamels (Canada) Limited and Vice-President of Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, in charge of foreign subsidiaries.

1925

Birth

To JACK SEED, C, and Mrs. Seed, at Toronto, on June 11, a daughter.

1926

Marriage

JEAN STEWART, '28 GS, to John William Coupe, on June 26.

1927

ROY C. SPOONER, V, returned to Canada in 1945 with Mrs. Spooner, '28 V, and their three children, from Chengtu, China, where during the war years he was Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry in West China Union University. In 1947, after completing two years of graduate study at Toronto, he was granted his Ph.D. in chemistry. Since August, 1937, he has been on the staff of Aluminium Laboratories, Kingston, as a research electrochemist.

C. M. HOPPER, S, formerly with the International Salt Company's New York refineries as general manager, has been named general production manager of Standard Chemical Co. Ltd.

1928

PAULINE EMERSON, V, is staff dietitian at the Veterans' Administration Hospital in Northampton, N.Y. During the war she served with the American Army with which she was on active service in both the European and the Pacific theatres. After graduation, Miss Emerson studied at Columbia University and the New York State College of Home Economics.

ALEX GRANT, S, and his family have moved to 140 Chester Rd., Town of Mount Royal, Que. Alex has been made vice-president of Irving Smith Ltd. and Carr Cinch Anchor Co. Ltd., the two companies he has been with for some years.

DR. O. A. KILPATRICK, M, spent three and a half years in the Army as Lieutenant-Colonel M.C., chief of N.P. at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C. Since his discharge he has been acting director of Rockland State Hospital, Orangeburg, N.Y.

BEV SHENSTONE, S, is now chief engineer to British European Airways, Northolt Airport, Ruislip, Middlesex.

B. JAMES THOMSON, C, of Toronto, is now resident secretary for Canada of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company. He was formerly manager of its claims department. Mr. Thomson is a past president of the University Liberal Club, Gladstone Liberal Club of Osgoode Hall, Osgoode Hall Legal and Literary Society and the Ontario Insurance Adjusters Association.

1929

WILLIAM STARK, C(Com), who has been commercial secretary of the Canadian Embassy in Lima, Peru, since 1944, has been appointed first secretary of the Canadian Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

1932

FLORENCE PHILPOTT, SW, has accepted a position as executive secretary of the welfare council department of the Community Chest of Greater Toronto. She came to Toronto from Winnipeg where she was general secretary of the Winnipeg YWCA.

Abbreviations

C—University College; V—Victoria College; T—Trinity College; St M—St. Michael's College; S—Applied Science and Engineering; M—Medicine; D—Dentistry; SW—Social Work; P—Pharmacy; OT—Occupational Therapy; N—Nursing; HS—Household Science; TC—Teachers' Course; F—Forestry; Ag—Agriculture; Mus—Music; DN—Dental Nursing; P.Th.—Physiotherapy; PHE—Physical and Health Education; GS—Graduate Studies; LS—Library Science; Ed—Ontario College of Education; L—Law; Bs—Business

1933

PROF. LLOYD DUCHEMIN, GS, is now head of the Department of English at Mount Allison University after having lectured at the University of Toronto and the University of New Brunswick.

1936

DR. A. DOUGLAS TUSHINGHAM, C, has accepted a special instructorship at the University of Chicago. While he took over his post on the first of July, his teaching duties did not begin until the end of September. Dr. Tushingam went to the University of Chicago in 1936 on a fellowship and obtained his Bachelor of Divinity degree there in 1941. After teaching for one year in Pine Hill Divinity Hall in Halifax he joined the Navy and spent 44 months in service. He returned to the University of Chicago in 1946 and in March of 1948 obtained the degree of Ph.D. from that institution.

1937

REV. A. C. FORREST, V, a padre in the RCAF during the war and for several years minister of the Mount Hamilton United Church, Hamilton, has accepted a call from First United Church, Port Credit.

HUGH L. KELLNER, S, who has obtained his M.S. degree from Michigan, is on the chemical engineering staff of Gulf Research and Development Company, Pittsburgh, Penn. Mrs. Kellner is the former DAVENA POLLOCK, C.

1938

DR. A. J. FINLAYSON, M, is now in general practice in St. Catharines. In November, 1947, he passed certifying examinations in the specialty of obstetrics and gynaecology. Since his discharge from the RCAF he has been married and has two daughters, Ruth and Donna.

Marriages

F. E. I. LEWIS, C, to GRACE WEYMARK, '41 HS, in Toronto, on August 14. At home, 711 Bayview Ave., Toronto.

WILLIAM McLEAN, S, to Carol June McClure, in Toronto, on August 11.

1941

HELEN BELL, HS, has been appointed home economist by the American Can Co., Hamilton, Ont. After graduating from the University, she attended Cornell University where in 1947 she received the degree of Master of Science.

H. J. MACLEAN, S, has returned to Canada after taking the ten months' regular advanced ordnance officers course at Aberdeen Proving Ground. He has joined the staff of the Royal Military College as Associate Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

DR. JOHN W. SCOTT, M, accompanied by his wife, the former GRACE WORKMAN, '36 V, is spending a year at the National Hospital, Queen Square, London, England, on a Nuffield Fellowship.

Marriage

DAN R. KELLY, P, to Helen Campbell, in Stouffville, on August 21. At home in Hamilton.

1942

DR. JOHN FITZGERALD, M, is working in the Department of Pathology at Queen's University on a medical research fellowship given by the National Research Council.

DR. H. C. KEENAN, M, has been associated with the Carruthers Clinic, Sarnia, for the past year, doing general surgery.

EDWARD O. KING, C, has been associated with the Toronto legal firm of Harries, Houser and Jones since he graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1945. In May he severed his connection with that firm and is now with King and King, Barristers, 67 Yonge St., Toronto.

DR. EDWARD SALEM, M, of 71 Washington Square S., New York 12, N.Y., is practising orthopedics in New York and enjoying a research fellowship in anatomy at Cornell University.

REV. FRANCIS YU-SHAN TSENG, GS, who came to Canada for postgraduate study, has been elected Assistant Bishop of the Anglican Diocese of Honan, China. While in Toronto he was attached to St. Cuthbert's Church, Leaside, and since his return to China in 1946 he has been Dean of Trinity Cathedral in Kaifeng, Honan.

1943

DR. JOHN B. ARMSTRONG, M, spent the past two years in medicine at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal. He is at present a fellow in Medicine at Duke University. His address is Box 3442, Duke Hospital, Durham, North Carolina.

DARREL DRAPER, S, who was called to the Ontario Bar in the fall of 1947 after winning several scholarships at Osgoode Hall, is now practising law at 72 Carlton St., Toronto.

MARION JENKINS, C, a student at the University of London, has been awarded the John Williams White Fellowship by the University of Chicago for future study in Greece. In 1943 she was awarded the Alva K. Brown Scholarship for Humanities by the same university. She has been living at the Canadian Club for Girls, 5 Suffolk St., London S.W. 1, England.

DR. C. W. PARKER, M, is completing his third year of postgraduate surgical training at Christie Street Hospital, Toronto.

1944

N. H. EASSON, V, was recently appointed assistant comptroller of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company. Prior to this appointment he was associated with the Toronto office of Price, Waterhouse and Co. for three years. After graduation he served overseas with the Royal Navy, Fleet Air Arm.

DR. STANLEY GREENHILL, M, is Provincial Medical Director in the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service of the Province of Alberta. He also has several junior positions in the Medical Faculty of the University of Alberta.

JAMES A. JENKINS, C, '45 GS, who has been studying for his doctorate at Harvard University, has been declared a winner of a Frank B. Jewett Fellowship for research in the physical sciences. The award grants \$3,000 to the recipient and \$1,500 to the institution at which he chooses to do his research. Jenkins plans to continue research related to topological mapping problems.

1945

DR. NORMAN MILNE, M, formerly in general practice at Malton, Ont., and Malartic, Que., is now part-time Immigration Medical Officer at Malton Airport and is continuing with general practice at Long Branch, Ont.

H. GILBERT WAKELY, T, was recently appointed executive secretary of the Vancouver East YMCA, 1717 Napier St., Vancouver, B.C., this being a transfer from his previous position of program secretary of the YMCA in St. Catharines.

1946

DR. ALEX. BREULS, M, is associated with Drs. F. J. J. Taylor and L. C. Dickson in general practice in Toronto Beaches District.

WILLIAM J. GALL, S, spent a month's holiday in Yugoslavia during the past summer. In Belgrade he had the pleasure of meeting the Canadian Minister to Yugoslavia, Emile Vaillancourt, and his staff at the newly opened Canadian Legation. He also attended a cocktail party for the foreign diplomatic personnel in Belgrade given by the Canadian Military Attache, Col. E. Hogarth and Mrs. Hogarth. Mr. Gall then returned to his work at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland.

JOHN D. HARBRON, C, '48 GS, Instructor Lieutenant, RCN, has been appointed lecturer in history at HMCS Royal Roads, Canadian Services College on the west coast.

B. J. QUARRINGTON, V, (M. A. Queen's), winner of the Governor-General's Medal for the best B.A. in 1946, is now on the staff of the University of Saskatchewan. His residence address is 719 - 11th Street.

DOUGLAS E. RYAN, GS, of the University of New Brunswick, has been appointed instructor in chemistry at Illinois Institute of Technology.

ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, C, has been granted a fellowship in chemistry by the University of Illinois for advanced study during the present academic year. She has also been awarded a fellowship by the Ontario Research Council.

1947

DR. GORDON NIKIFORUK, D, is now studying at the University of Illinois Graduate School, having been awarded a research fellowship which has a value of \$1,800.

R. R. SCHIECK, S, is employed by the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd., Quebec City, as mechanical engineer. He spent one month recently at Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co. Ltd., Grand Falls, Newfoundland.

F. C. SPROULE, V, is a travelling auditor for Canadian General Electric Co.

1948

WILLIAM N. ALLAN, V, whose mail order company, British Enterprises, is now in its third year, is doing business in six countries. As president of the Eglinton Young Men's Progressive Conservative Association, he has been busy, his member, Leslie Blackwell, having received the largest vote and majority in Ontario in the last provincial election.

JAMES BRUCE, V, and WILLIAM FIELD, V, are attending the Ontario College of Education.

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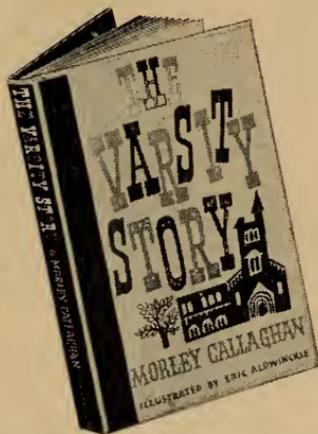
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Published by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto. Printed in Canada by the University of Toronto Press. Address correspondence to The Editor, Room 226, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario.

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FRONT COVER: "The cover design," says Art Director Aldwinckle, "is composed of some elements of the science of Botany. Stretching up into life is a young peanut plant as the eager eye of the botanist searches the detail of the nucleus on the microscopic slide. Even the mesh of his own brain is made of a section of a concentric vascular bundle of a fern and in the earth move the bacteria. The mysteries of Man, Space and Time are expressed in this arrangement of a few simple symbols of Botany." In this issue the VARSITY GRADUATE presents three black and white illustrations by R. York Wilson, A.R.C.A., P.O.S.A.

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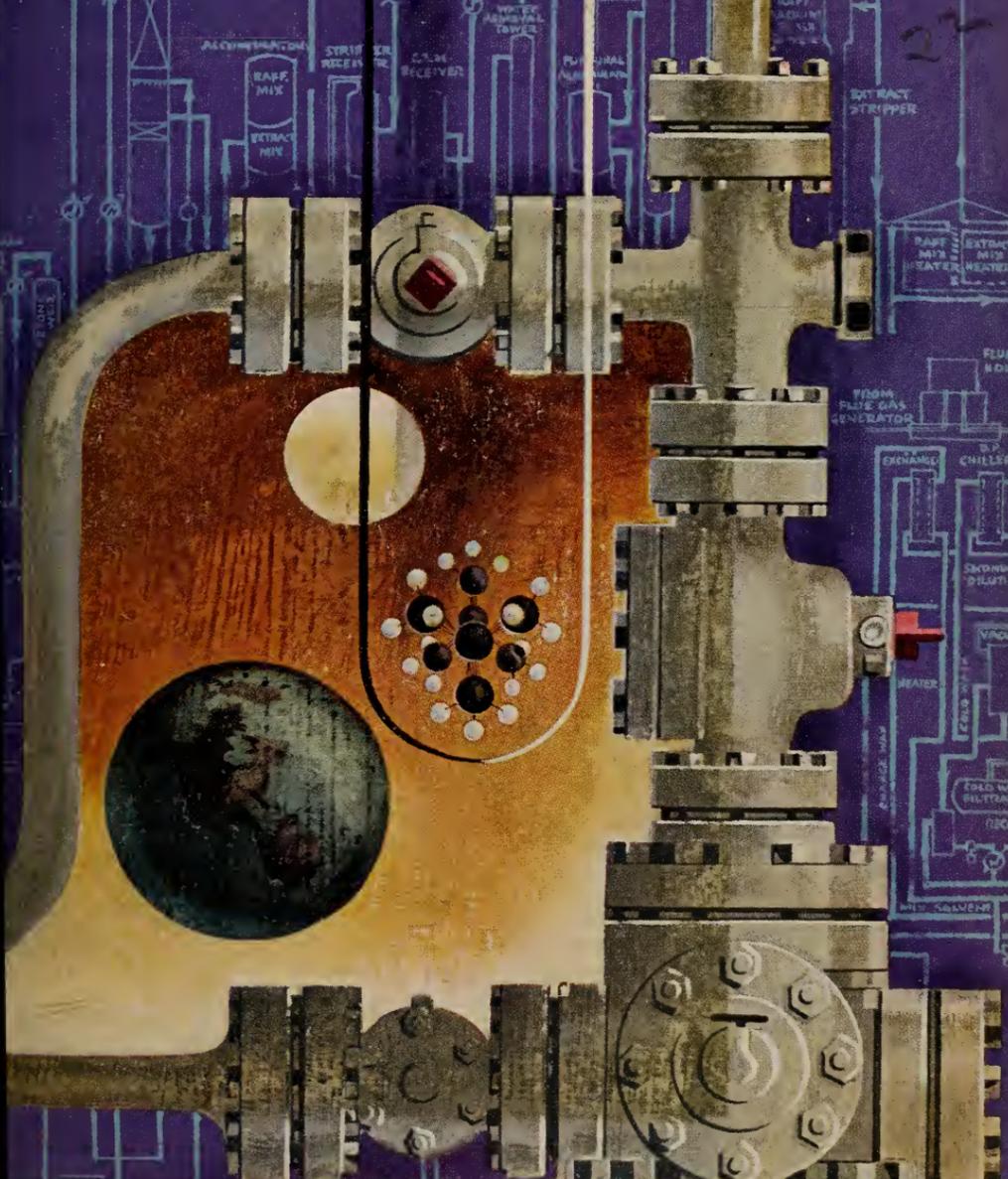
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VICTORIA, B.C. —Miss Patricia Hamilton-Smith, 2753 Cavendish Ave.

WINNIPEG, MAN. —Ross Little, Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry

VARSITY GRADUATE



FEBRUARY, 1949

Editorial

W. A. Osbourne, new president of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, reports directly to the graduates in an article which begins on page 14. Mr. Osbourne's election was dealt with fully in the January issue of the ALUMNI BULLETIN, this magazine's partner in the Alumni Association's effort to keep graduates informed about University and Alumni happenings. Devoted almost entirely to Alumni news and class notes, the BULLETIN is published five times a year and the first issues have brought many congratulatory messages from graduates.

Mr. Osbourne is the first president to serve under the Alumni Association's new constitution and his report to the membership indicates he will be an inspiring leader. Born in Ramelton, Ireland, the new president came to Canada with the R.A.F. in 1917 and remained after the war to enter the University of Toronto and win his B.A.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering in 1924. After graduation, Mr. Osbourne joined Babcock-Wilcox and Goldie-McCulloch Ltd. He was district manager in their Toronto office until 1934 when he moved to Galt as vice-president in charge of sales. For the last five years Mr. Osbourne has been the company's vice-president and general manager.

Mr. Osbourne is a member of the Galt Board of Trade. He is now retiring from the Galt Board of Education where he has been a member for six years and chairman for one. Long interested in affairs of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, Mr. Osbourne is a past chairman of the Grand River Valley Division and is now director of the Metal Trade Association of the I.A.P.A. He is chairman of the Board of Managers of the Central Presbyterian Church in Galt.

Despite his many interests and affiliations, Mr. Osbourne never has lost touch with the University. As chairman of the Engineering Education Committee, through which guidance is given to boys in secondary schools, he has been closely associated with Varsity Alumni affairs.



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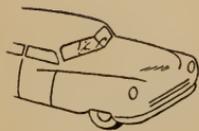
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March the Eleventh

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TOP SCHOLARS GET THE TOP JOBS

The President calls for

"Scholarships and Bursaries on a Scale Hitherto Unknown"

"Scholarships and bursaries must be provided on a scale hitherto unknown in this country," Dr. Sidney Smith declares in his annual President's Report to the Senate and the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto. The President continues: "During 1947-1948 there was available in the University by way of fellowships, scholarships and bursaries, not including D.V.A. benefits, \$261,935 for 1,465 students. In other words, approximately eight per cent of the student body were assisted financially by academic awards. On the other hand, in the United Kingdom, despite the stringency of public and private financing, over sixty per cent of the students enrolled in universities are in receipt of financial aid. Academic standing is

taken into account, in whole or in part, in the awards of fellowships, scholarships and bursaries in the University of Toronto.

"Notwithstanding the observation sometimes heard that scholarship students are unfitted for the hurly-burly of life, it can be demonstrated that this type of student is most likely to succeed in his career. There is one lesson needed in every sphere of activity that a scholarship student learns, and that is to apply himself assiduously to the task in hand. It is only by constant and hard work that any student attains high academic standing.

"In a survey made in a large public utility corporation in the United States of its thousands of employees, it was

found that 'scholarship appears to be the most significant single index of success'. It was found that out of 3,800 college and university graduates, the median salary of those who graduated in the upper tenth of their classes was 20% higher than the median for the whole group fifteen years after graduation.

"Twenty-five years after graduation, that 20% was raised to 40%; thirty years after graduation, to 60%.

"The size of salary in that particular company is an index of competence and judgment."

This little magazine could not cope with an adequate review of the President's Report, a major work running to 112,000 words and 33 pages of tables. The following paragraphs have been taken from Dr. Smith's introduction:

The year under review has been difficult, yet it has been exciting, as we observed the students, despite the inevitable over-crowding, give of their best of time and talent to their work. As they gave much, so they received more from their University. That is the paradox of higher education, the truth of which we have recently experienced to a greater extent. In the very nature of our educational undertakings of the past three years, it has been necessary for students to develop their own self-starting and self-motivating power. We are convinced that they are keener in mind and stronger in resolution by reason of this fact. There is a lesson to be learned from this experience. It is that Canadian universities have been giving too much formal instruction to their students.

Perhaps in the first year of a university course—that transitional period from

the secondary school to an institution of higher learning—it is desirable to subject the student to a program of classroom instruction that is comparable to that of the high school. In the later years, however, the student must be afforded the opportunity to assimilate, to search and to think. In some of the faculties and schools of the University, students may have, throughout the whole week, only one, two or three periods during the day which are not allotted in a rigorous schedule of lectures or laboratory work. That is not education. To invoke a homely metaphor: a university course is not the stuffing of a fowl with dressing for the oven; it is really the feeding of a fowl with nutritious food and then enabling it to grind and digest that fodder. A reduction in the number of formal lecture periods, at first blush, might appear to relieve the staff of much of their responsibility. Yet it must be remembered that stimulating and guiding the students in study on their own and by themselves is even more exacting and more time-consuming than lecturing. I earnestly urge my academic colleagues to consider the merit of my observations in this regard.

The problems arising out of over-crowding, justified as it has been by the obligation to serve the fine group of ex-service students, are temporary. We can now see that for nearly all divisions of the University, most of the veterans will have graduated by June, 1950. We do realize more than we did a year ago, that the registration figures, after the exodus of the ex-service students, will be higher than those of the two decades between the

two world wars. Further consideration is being given to the optimum number of students for whom the University can provide courses with standards of excellence in keeping with its traditions and consonant with its obligations.

The situation, present and prospective, demands that we should seriously reconsider the aim and purpose of the University of Toronto. We must recognize that the welfare and progress of universities determine the folly or wisdom of decisions in social, economic and political affairs, national and international. Qualitative, not quantitative, standards must be the measure of the institutions's progress. I venture to repeat in this context a sentence from my Annual Report for 1946-1947: "We must constantly be aware of the grave danger of adopting the methods of mass production that have been successful in some industries."

The popularity of university courses manifested by the influx of mature ex-service personnel under what has been in essence a national scholarship scheme will continue. There have been, however, for several decades, other factors that made university courses more attractive. Since the turn of the century there has been an increase in the general level of education in Canada. A feature of this development has been a marked change of emphasis from cultural to vocational subjects. This increase and this change have tempted universities to lower admission standards, to short-circuit established disciplines, and to offer more practical courses of the shortest possible duration. Those pressures must be resisted. It must be constantly em-

phasized that education at the university level is not only for making a living but for living, to the end that ideals will be maintained and translated into the improvement of society. The test of an educated person is not what he can do, but rather what he can do with his mind. That is as true of professional courses as of the social sciences and the humanities. Indeed, the necessity for independent thinking and wise deciding is what distinguishes a profession from an occupation. A university must enable its students to escape the deadening standardization that inevitably results from unthinking agreement with all that they read and hear, in these days of stream-lined public information. An ability to think clearly, to think wisely, regardful of the old and unafraid of the new, and to stand alone if necessary, should be the characteristic of a university graduate.

A true university is a community of scholars eager to learn, to search, and to teach, in which, through the impact of personality upon personality, of mind upon mind, teachers and taught advance together in the search for truth. Thinkers and doers, not hermits, however erudite, should be the products of universities. It is the duty of universities to be selective in assembling the associates in this enterprise, since all are not equipped to enter upon it with profit to themselves and to society. It is the duty of the University to attract to, and retain on, its staff a group of able men and women best equipped both to inspire and guide the students, and also to discover new facts and new principles. The teaching staff

should be enabled to refresh themselves in continuous learning and investigation. It may be that a teacher's search for new aspects of truth may not result in publication, yet he can only be a gifted teacher if his mind is alive and alert to new viewpoints in his chosen field.

A. J. Scott, the first Principal of Owens College, Manchester, aptly wrote: "He who learns from one who has learned all he has to teach, drinks 'the dark mantle of a stagnant pool'."

It must be recognized that the supply of gifted teachers and imaginative searchers is limited. It is one thing to declare that all that universities need do to accommodate more and more students is to erect more buildings and to get more staff. It might be financially possible to do the first, but the second cannot be brought about by a mere ukase. In the Report of the Commission appointed by President Truman of the United States of America to study higher education, it is proposed that the registration in institutions of higher learning in that country shall be increased from 2,354,000 in 1946-1947 to 4,600,000 in 1960. It has been pointed out by competent authorities that the implementation of this policy would require within a decade 120,000 additional teachers and that it is not possible for the first-class graduate schools of the United States to produce within that time that number of well-trained and gifted men and women who would be attracted to teaching. In Canada there is, in addition to a comparable situation, the drain of some of our best qualified teachers to the United States.

It is equally the duty of the university

to ensure that the time and energies of able teachers and searchers are not wasted in the effort to stimulate and develop students who by mental or moral incapacity are unfitted for membership in the community of scholars. Our aim must be to enrol students of good intellectual calibre with the stamina and character to persevere in exacting and arduous work, without discrimination as to creed, race, or financial resources. Admission standards must be maintained, and indeed raised in some cases, to ensure that the dullard and the laggard cannot enter.

It is well to reconsider the functions and aims of the University of Toronto. Briefly they are: (1) to assist in conserving and in transmitting the science and culture of the past; (2) to extend the frontiers of knowledge; (3) to educate successive generations; and (4) to act, through adult education and in other ways, as a cultural nerve-centre for its wide constituency. Through its scholars, teachers and investigators, the University of Toronto has world-wide prestige. Fifty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-five living graduates testify to the value of its teaching. In respect of the fourth function, one may best ascertain the degree of its success by asking the simple question, "What would have been the state of Ontario and Canada if there had been no University of Toronto?"

To perform those functions and to achieve those aims, men and women of the highest quality must be retained on, and attracted to, its staff. That is not an easy task. By reason of its standing among the universities of the world, the alluring offers made to leading teachers and investigators or

the staff are many and constant. Inevitably the University would become second-class if its staff were composed of second-class men and women. If only inadequate facilities can be provided, then the quality of the staff will match that situation.

The word "professor" can best be defined as a person who professes the truth. In so doing, he will endeavour in his research and in his teaching to guard against cant and prejudice, and he will not yield to unthinking idolatry of the past or to irrational admiration for the panacea of the moment. Our civilization needs men and women of that ilk, who are subject only to the limitations inherent in the responsible exercise of freedom.

Universities cannot, and they should not, stand apart from the conflict of ideologies that is raging throughout the world. In that struggle they must play a leading role. The best way to combat the evils of totalitarianism, be

it of the right or left, is to profess truth and to practise freedom. In countering, during this anxious period, the destructive influences of the propaganda of communists, let us not betray our democratic cause by adopting the tyranny of their methods in throttling discussion. Universities staffed by professors of truth can be most powerful instruments in upholding our democracy. With intelligence such men and women can enrich its diversity, with character promote its unity, and with the courage born of firm convictions safeguard its vitality.

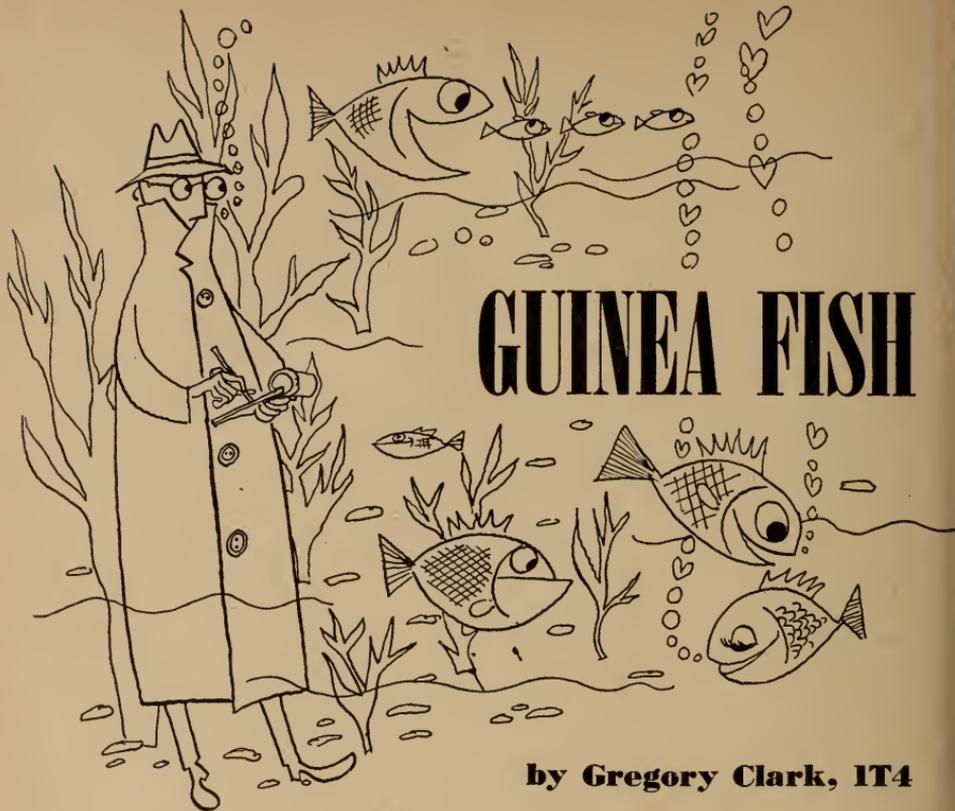
I am encouraged for the future of the University of Toronto by my knowledge of the devotion and vision of my colleagues; the fine calibre of students; the zeal of loyal graduates; and the enlightened and wise policies of Councils, the Senate, and the Board of Governors. To all I express my gratitude for generous support.

Medicine or Music?

Robert Graham, '48 M, faces a difficult decision. Will he choose a career in medicine or music? Throughout his medical course Graham appeared frequently as a concert violinist in Toronto and elsewhere. He gave a recital in New York and played as assisting artist with several symphony orchestras in the United States and Canada. Recently he was the featured soloist with the Kitchener-Waterloo Symphony Orchestra. Last June he graduated in medicine and this year is interning in the Toronto General Hospital. If he practises medicine, he will specialize in surgery. Which shall it be, music or surgery—or both?

Prize-Winning Apples

At the venerable age of ninety years, most graduates would be satisfied to choose a large, well-upholstered chair and settle down in comfort for the remainder of their lives, with their memories as company. An exception is Dr. J. B. Tyrrell, '80 C, '89 GS, active President of Kirkland Lake Mining Company, who has never ceased exploring new fields. His latest exploit is the winning of nine prizes at the 1948 Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, for the fine apples he grows on his 600-acre farm at Agincourt.



GUINEA FISH

by Gregory Clark, IT4

We now have fish, you might say, where we want them. We have had guinea pigs where we wanted them for a great many years. There is enough resemblance between the insides of a guinea pig and those of a gentleman with ricketts to have inspired scholars of medicine to explore guinea pigs ad, let us say, nauseam. But when, in the inexhaustible curiosity of science, we wanted to know something about fish, they eluded us. We could examine them dead. We could put them in tanks or bowls, alive but uneasy. When it attempted to

approach them in their native element, science found what every fisherman knows. Fish are slippery. They just vanished away.

Now we have guinea-fish. At Maple, Ontario, on the 200 acre premises of the Southern Research Station of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, a building has been erected for the study of aquatic biology. A feature of this institution is an artificial lake, eight feet in diameter, twenty feet deep. It is a tank, furnished with such an arrangement of mechanical controls that every condition of temper-

ature, of chemical composition, and of depth pressures up to 150 feet can be simulated. A lake trout or whitefish from the depths of Lake Superior, a speckled trout from a brook, a lordly maskinonge from a weedy, gas-belching mud-walled lake, or a bass from a rocky northern river can be placed in this tank and made to feel utterly at home. Windows in the tank enable the biologists to observe it, to submit it to the changes it has to survive in its normal life and in the abnormal life human civilization imposes on it, and to submit to it all the questions an insatiable scientist can think up for a fish caught at last in its native and familiar element.

The research building at Maple was built and is serviced by Lands and Forests and staffed by the University of Toronto. Nothing that has happened in the history of Ontario heartens the lovers of the outdoors more than the recent strides taken in the integration of all the organizations having to do with fish and wild life of the province. The first public step was the removal of Game and Fisheries from the Mines Department—of all things!—and its transfer to the Department of Lands and Forests where it truly belongs. At the same time, the move to integrate the Royal Ontario Museum with the University of Toronto, particularly in zoology, was consummated. When Lands and Forests took over Game and Fisheries and changed its name to Fish and Wild Life Division, it selected Prof. W. J. K. Harkness of the Department of Zoology to be chief of the new division. And to cap the whole situation, in 1945 a commission was set up under the Public Enquiries Act which resulted in the institution of the

Research Council of Ontario. The advisory committee on fish and wild life of that council includes the leading men in university, museum, government and public life who are competent to advise in that realm. Their entire concern is the integration of all the activities, governmental and scientific.

Apart from the rapidly growing awareness on the part of the public of the value of our wild resources—most readily conceived by the public in terms of the tourist industry!—there has been a natural awareness in scientific circles for a very long time of the importance of fisheries to Canada. We are bounded on three sides by the sea; and largely bounded on the fourth side by the greatest fresh water system in the world.

I suppose we can credit Prof. Ramsay Wright with giving the University of Toronto the bent towards marine and aquatic biology which, all unawares, has awarded the University an extraordinary status in North America today. In 1892, Prof. Ramsay Wright published an account of the fresh water fishes of Canada. In 1900, the Biological Board of Canada helped institute a biological station at Go Home Bay, on the Georgian Bay, for the study of fresh water fish. Dr. B. A. Bensley was one of the first directors of that station and when he became professor of Zoology, he added to the bent of his students in the direction of water. In 1920, he was instrumental in the founding of the Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory: and from that moment, Toronto's pre-eminence in this field was established.

All over Canada and the United States, graduates of Toronto are scattered in posts of importance in fresh water and salt water biology, research and control. For close to thirty years, U. of T. has been supplying them to both Atlantic and Pacific. Such names as Clemens, Huntsman, Needler, Pritchard, Foerster, Ricker, Motley, Adamstone, Doane are associated with the fisheries of Atlantic and Pacific as well as freshwater biology throughout the continent. The University of Indiana six years ago wished to set up a department of limnology, which is fresh water biology, and would have no one but a Toronto man and it was William E. Ricker who had already done outstanding work in Canada. Dr. Charles Motley of Cornell and later of the United States wild life service took his doctor's degree at Toronto. It is not questioned that U. of T. is the leader in fresh water research on the continent.

This sounds a little as if Toronto had been serving far fields with its biologists. So it has. But now the demand

from our own territory is consuming the supply. In the new integration of university, museum and government, there are not enough aquatic biologists available; but they are being turned out. A sort of apostolic succession, dating back to Ramsay Wright, in 1892, consists of Bensley, Harkness, Dymond and now the younger incumbents, Doctors Fry, Ide and Langford. This half-century inheritance of an idea, a trend, a course, has given the University a particularly integrated program, all across the years. The Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratory might be called the core of it.

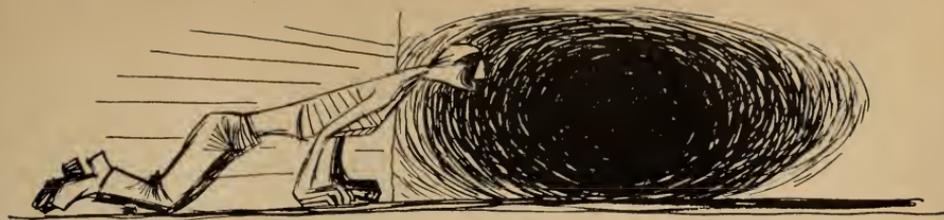
One of the smallest matters in the whole story is surely this eight foot tank up at Maple, Ontario. But oh, no it isn't!

There is not another one in the whole of North America. Nor anything like it.

Even so, it is only an item in a very large scheme that has been patiently expanding, with only recent real support, longer than any man living in it.

Ten-Cent Meals and a Barn

For a long time, E. L. Gray, '40 TC, has had a particular kind of barn in mind, and now his ideas on the subject are taking actual form. Mr. Gray is the principal of the modern high school in Palmerston, Ontario, and the boys in his school are building the barn in which will be stored products from the school gardens, fields and other units already in operation. The girls of the home economics department will plan and prepare ten-cent meals for their fellow students from the products which are stored in the barn. The school already has a fruit orchard, bee yard, garden with 250 perennials, vegetable garden, experimental fields, school poultry project, potato club, and annual ploughing competition. The boys are building the barn from their own blue prints, and their work counts as practical experience in the shop department. Principal Gray's program is as stimulating as it is constructive and shows how initiative and originality can be employed in running a school.



\$112,000 FOR "THE CREATIVE ONES"

by Allan Anderson

Among science students with high marks, is it possible to find the few with genuine research ability who should be given scholarships? Is it possible to provide full opportunities in Canada for talented engineering graduates to do advanced study and research?

These questions Garnet W. McKee asked himself many times. Despite the fact that he lived and worked in the United States, he always remained a Canadian citizen. When he thought of higher education, he thought of the University of Toronto, from which he graduated in 1904. Although he became a busy and successful industrialist, he kept in regular touch with the University through his lifelong friend, Lachlan Gilchrist, now professor emeritus of Geophysics.

Garnet McKee's interest in the University of Toronto was matched by that of his wife. As Lulu B. Bridgman, she had been at the University with him. He spent so much time courting

her, he nearly failed in his last year. They were married right after graduation.

The McKees and Lachlan Gilchrist joined forces in the mid 1930's to establish the McKee-Gilchrist Scholarship Fund at the University of Toronto, which eventually amounted to \$12,000. It provided four undergraduate scholarships in Engineering Physics, and in the Physics and Geology or Physics and Chemistry courses in Arts. But this was only a beginning. The problem of finding research talent at the graduate level was still to be tackled. Garnet McKee used to say, "Devise a way of finding the good ones, and then when you do find them, give them everything you have."

This desire to stimulate creative research work resulted in a \$100,000 experiment. In 1944, just after the death of Garnet McKee, Mrs. McKee at the suggestion of Professor Gilchrist, and following her late husband's wishes, donated \$50,000 to set up the Garnet

W. McKee Loan and Scholarship Fund. Then, in 1948, another \$50,000 (\$40,000 from Mrs. McKee and \$10,000 from Professor Gilchrist) founded the Garnet W. McKee-Lachlan Gilchrist Loan and Scholarship Fund.

Both these funds, in Lachlan Gilchrist's words, can be regarded as "research into the research atmosphere of the University of Toronto." Based on Garnet McKee's idea that "You cannot tell by examination results whether a student is going to be of a creative turn at all," these bequests pioneer a new approach in scholarship grants at the University.

Since he was not interested in "high marks" students as such, Garnet McKee worked out a theory of a trial year for scholarships. If a graduate student wants to apply for assistance under the terms of either of the funds, and is accepted, a one-year loan is granted. During that year, the loan-holder has to prove to the satisfaction of competent judges that he is doing creative research. If the report is negative at the end of the year, then the student and the loan assistance fund part company, and technically the student is obliged to repay the loan to the fund without interest. But if the loan-holder continues to show talent in research, then a scholarship may be given.

The two funds have a combined income of \$3,000 a year. In the first trial year, about \$300 may be advanced; in the second year an \$800 scholarship and, if the success of the work holds, in the third year as much as \$1,600 from both funds may be

granted. Added to this would be \$200 which the terms of the funds stipulate must be earned by the scholarship-holder by work as an assistant at the University.

In review, the idea that Garnet McKee had was comprehensive and specific. Set up a fund that will be tough enough in its conditions to scare off the uncreative "high marks" student and still attract the eager and able researcher. Hand out enough money to make the researcher free to go ahead with his research—but don't give him too much money or he may not pay enough attention to his research. Keep backing up his research with scholarships as long as he shows promise.

Garnet McKee also wanted to encourage a closer liaison between research at the University and industrial development. Professor Gilchrist, at the unveiling of pictures of Mr. and Mrs. McKee in the Geophysics Building in April, 1948, summed up the McKee point of view succinctly. Garnet McKee, according to Professor Gilchrist, believed:

(1) The University of Toronto owed nothing to any graduate but that every graduate owed a great deal to the University of Toronto;

(2) The formation of the Engineering Physics Course in the Faculty of Applied Science was a progressive step;

(3) The system of award of graduate scholarships based on examination record only was destined to be unavailing and disappointing in the for creative research students;

(4) The system of search for creative students should be changed radically



Garnet McKee

and when the search was successful, the creative graduate student should be fully, even lavishly, supported.

Through the carefully worked-out plan of the two scholarship funds, part of which was the design of Lachlan Gilchrist, creative graduate students who want to do research will be found, and they will be kept in Canada and given every encouragement to work at the University of Toronto. The two questions that had caught Garnet McKee's attention will thus be answered.

Mrs. McKee died in 1948. Counting undergraduate scholarships, the McKees set up total scholarship and loan funds at the University amounting to \$96,000.

Lachlan Gilchrist, mainly through donations of fees earned in consultation work, built up the scholarship funds another \$16,000. Among the contri-

butors were Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., Broulan Porcupine Mines Ltd., the Bonnie Prince Mining Syndicate Ltd., the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission, and others. Taken together, the \$112,000 is one of the largest privately-endowed scholarship funds at the University.

The two graduate scholarship funds, of \$50,000 each, are for research in Engineering Physics, Engineering and Applied Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and Physics and Geology. Graduates who have left the University and are doing original industrial research can obtain scholarships, as can graduates from other universities if there are not enough applicants among the alumni of the University of Toronto.

The science of geophysics is relatively a newcomer at the University of Toronto. But on this continent alone, about \$100,000,000 a month is spent in geophysical work, a considerable portion in Canada. To both McKee and Gilchrist it was a fascinating study. Some of the research done on McKee and McKee-Gilchrist Scholarships likely will be, therefore, in geophysics.

His friends spoke of Garnet McKee as "the type you couldn't stop." He exemplified in his own work the enthusiastic creative research he wanted to aid at the University of Toronto. A somewhat brusque, energetic man, he used his ingenuity to invent numerous industrial devices and solve complicated industrial problems.

In his first job after leaving the University of Toronto, he gave concrete evidence of ability. He was employed by the Detroit Gas Company. Electricity was just becoming popular and

the Commonwealth Edison Company was pushing its sale aggressively. Detroit Gas Company's business was going down and down, and the company's executive was panic-stricken. Young McKee persuaded them to let him try to sell gas for industrial purposes. So successful was he that in a few years practically the whole output of the company was in sales to industry.

In 1908 Garnet McKee was awarded the basic patent for the first automatic windshield wiper. The valve principle in his model is still in use in modern windshield wipers. He got the idea when he saw the trouble a motor-man on a Chicago streetcar was having one wintry night when there was a wild blizzard of sleet and snow.

Garnet McKee held more than 100 patents on a variety of scientific devices—a variable speed motor control, a thermostat, and many gas burner controls. His main concern was industrial and domestic gas appliances, and he became owner of the Eclipse Fuel Engineering Company of Rockford, Illinois, which manufactured industrial gas appliances. His wife was a full partner in the business.

There's a favourite story about Garnet McKee when he first bought the Eclipse Fuel and Engineering Company. He was making gas meters which contained meter connections. He made great improvements in these connections but because of patent rights at first he had to buy them rather than manufacture them. He bought a car-load, a considerable investment at the time. They arrived neatly packed in boxes of 150 pounds each, and were

piled in a large stockroom in one section of the plant.

Unfortunately, the plant was built on pilings over a dam. The heavy pile of meter connections broke through the floor and fell into 14 feet of water. It was a desperate moment. A Milwaukee firm of divers wanted more money to retrieve the meter connections than Eclipse Fuel could get in profit from them, so Garnet McKee decided to take care of the matter himself. He had never swum a stroke in his life, but he made up his mind that he would be the person to go down and bring up the boxes. He had a derrick rigged up over the spot, and at the end of a cable fastened a pair of ice tongs. He tied a rope around himself and told a couple of workmen to pull him up when he signalled. Then he jumped into the water. The current swept him away from the boxes. Still not discouraged, he had gas pipes driven into the riverbed around the boxes so he could guide himself down. Then, with his wife at the surface holding a stopwatch and allowing him a certain number of seconds only, he went down into the water again.

Garnet McKee made more than a thousand dives and brought up all but a few boxes. He took it all in his stride, except that a few weeks afterwards he told friends, "I can't understand why my nails have become so soft."

The heating and ventilation of homes fascinated him. He built a number of seven-room houses in Rockford. In each he installed a special ventilating system, which brought fresh air into the houses and warmed it with the

outgoing stale air. Despite bitter winter weather, fuel costs in these houses averaged not more than \$65 a year.

Perhaps his most unusual venture resulted from reading a report of experiments with pheasants' eggs that increased productivity. He thought he would like to take a crack at the problem, too. He rented 20 acres of land, hired a man, and began breeding pheasants. He was only content when he had some thousands of birds and had exceeded the productivity rate reached at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station.

During the last war, Garnet McKee worked on an anti-submarine device about which he exchanged correspondence with Professor Gilchrist and which was submitted to U.S. authorities. His restless mind continually turned to new fields.

The McKees had a home in Rockford but spent most of their time at a beautiful estate on Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. They had an extensive library of books on art. Garnet McKee was recognized as an authority on several other items. They had a fine collection of Royal Doulton, Royal Worcester

and Royal Albert china, and other art objects.

Professor Gilchrist tells a story which illustrates the affection Garnet McKee had for his wife. He met Garnet McKee in Chicago one day and urged him to visit Toronto. On the spur of the moment, McKee decided to go because he could travel on to Montreal and take in a convention he wanted to attend. He remembered to call his wife from the station just as the train was about to leave. He seemed rather glum that evening and also the next morning in Detroit. He didn't turn up, as arranged, for luncheon. Only later did Professor Gilchrist discover that Garnet McKee had rushed back to Rockford to make amends to his wife for his unavoidable curtness on the phone when there were only a few minutes in Chicago to catch the train!

Garnet W. McKee and Lachlan Gilchrist gave financial support to creative scientific ingenuity. They established their scholarship funds with care and planning to attract the best type of research ability. Their generosity will go a long way to help Canadian research keep ahead of economically vital Canadian industrial expansion.

Dental Office on Wheels

A charming young dentist left Toronto early in December for Wilberforce up near Haliburton, taking her dental office with her. Dr. Ruth Dundas, '47 D, has been placed in charge of a Red Cross Mobile Dental Unit, one of two in use in Ontario, which will provide dental service in a community which has no such facilities. The trailer unit houses not only a complete dental office with regulation equipment, but also a self-contained apartment, with kitchenette, bedroom, bathroom and oil heating. Since graduating Dr. Dundas has been taking a postgraduate course at the University of California. She will remain in Wilberforce for at least six months, examining and treating the teeth of school and pre-school children.

A MESSAGE FROM

The new

ALUMNI PRESIDENT

The newly formed Alumni Association of the University of Toronto faces an inspiring challenge. It is inspiring because of the opportunity it presents to the Graduate body of renewing and increasing its efforts towards a realization of unity in purpose, vision, and perspective. It is a challenge by virtue of its scope and magnitude and because of the initiative and enthusiasm required for its acceptance. To successfully meet it demands the revival and regeneration of some of the loyalties of undergraduate days, and their distillation into an invigorating "Varsity spirit."

It may be that these loyalties are buried deep in the hearts and minds of all who remember their undergraduate associations with pleasure and gratitude, or with feelings of nostalgia. But this life long allegiance can be revived. The strains of "The Blue & White"; the atmosphere and excitement of a rugby game; a return to the ceremony of Convocation; any or all of these can stir old memories and set off a chain of reflections on the importance in life of those associations and influences which began on the campus.

And the question facing all our graduates is: shall we allow these memories

to lie dormant and to be at best the source of a certain aura of romance which surrounds the chance recollection of College days and former glories? Or, shall we accept the challenge implicit in the belief that these memories can be more truly satisfying, and kept perennially fresh, when they find expression in present service to an ideal and an objective which shall be connected with the University and its continuing welfare?

The importance of the University in the life of Canada and its contribution to the development of the character, intellect, and professional competence of her citizens is manifest and argues strongly for the positive choice.

It would be difficult to overestimate the potential influence of over 50,000 Alumni of the University of Toronto spread throughout the world, representative of all walks of life and whose viewpoint and character have in some degree been affected by their having spent impressionable years on her campus. That influence may be made to serve towards the realization of a great objective when directed to the preservation of the University as an effective cultural and stabilizing factor in our national life. It can support and sustain her freedom to con-

William A. Osbourne, of Galt, an Engineering graduate in '24, is the new President of the Alumni Association of the University of Toronto



duct her independent search for truth in all fields of enquiry. But to be successfully applied to those ends, requires that the Alumni Association shall be in a position to speak with the authority of an active, representative, and self-sustaining membership, and that it shall reflect the best judgment and experience of its members.

At present we are not self-supporting. We are indebted to the Board of Governors of the University for a generous grant in recognition of the initial expense which will be involved in organization and publicity. This can only be considered as an investment in our future growth and success, and as the measure of their confidence in our ability to attain our objective which must be to increase our membership to provide the necessary funds required to finance our activities and our publications. In this great task we need your interest and assistance.

You can help us in the following ways:

(a) If you are not already a member of the Alumni Association or any of its Constituent Associations, please fill in and forward to the Association the enclosed slip together with your fee of \$3.00 which entitles you to membership for one year in the Alumni Association, in your Faculty or College

Alumni Association, and also in any branch of the Alumni Association which has been or may be formed in your community or city.

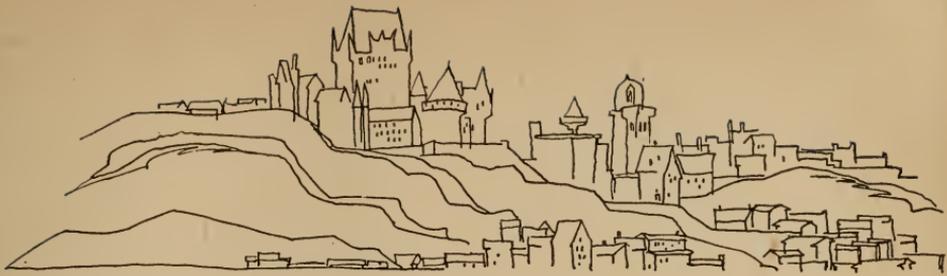
(b) If you are already a member of the Association or of one of its constituents, will you please consider yourself "a committee of one" to solicit and encourage other memberships amongst fellow graduates of Toronto University whom you may be in a position to get in touch with.

(c) If you live in a centre of population in which there are 25 or more graduates of the University of Toronto and would like to assist in forming a branch of the Association in your district, please get in touch with M. W. Sparling, Executive Director, at 42 St. George St., Toronto, who will be glad to advise and assist you.

(d) If there is a Branch of the Alumni Association in your community, help in every way you can with its program of activities.

We look forward with confidence to a new era in the relationships of Varsity and her Alumni in which, by closer co-operation, the stabilizing and cultural influences of the University will be encouraged and spread through the organized efforts of the University Alumni Association.

W. G. Osborne



VERS LA BONNE ENTENTE

by **Richard M. Saunders**

Associate Professor of History, U. of T.

During the first week of December, 1948, a lively group of students from the Université de Montréal were guests of the students of the University of Toronto. Highlights of the visit were the reception of les Carabins by President Sidney Smith, a hockey game, won by Varsity, followed by a dance, the presentation of the Montreal students' review, *La Revue Bleu et Or*, a social at Trinity College, a tour of the campus and the city, sponsored by the University of Toronto branch of I.S.S. This imaginative gesture of friendship, the first of such strictly student endeavours, was a new and worthy contribution to the effort for better understanding between French- and English-speaking Canadians that has been carried on by this University for over thirty years.

The cornerstone of the new structure that was to bridge the gap of isolation which had hitherto existed between the University of Toronto and the French-Canadian university world may be said to have been laid by the

late Professor John Squair, onetime Head of the Department of French at University College. In 1915 he gave \$1,000 to establish a Library Fund for the purchase of French books. This sum was later doubled, the addition to be used for French-Canadian books. The John Squair Library Fund has enabled the University of Toronto Library to build up the finest collection of recent French-Canadian literature to be found anywhere.

The next step in the building of the bridge of understanding was taken in 1927 when Mgr. Camille Roy, the late Rector of Laval University, was invited to deliver a series of three lectures at the University of Toronto on French-Canadian literature, upon which subject he was then the leading authority.

Much interest was aroused. There followed that summer the organization of a Quebec Summer School for Ontario teachers. This was sponsored by the Ontario Department of Education, and was conducted in Quebec City through

the co-operation of the University of Toronto and Laval University under the able leadership of Professor F. C. A. Jeanneret, the present Head of the Department of French in University College. This successful venture continued each summer until 1940 when the war put an end to it. Since the war travelling groups of Ontario teachers, visiting the Province of Quebec, under the charge of Professors Jeanneret and Joliat, also of University College, have taken the place of the former Summer School.

The publication of Professor G. M. Wrong's fine work, *The Rise and Fall of New France*, in 1928 greatly increased the interest of English Canadians in French Canada. All his life Professor Wrong was strongly concerned to foster such interest.

In 1932, on the invitation of the University of Toronto, the Quebec Department of Education sent 92 teachers here for a period of four weeks, from all parts of the Province of Quebec, to study English and English-speaking Canada.

About the same time as the Summer School was organized, Professor Jeanneret and Mr. J. H. Biggar began discussions of the possibility of organizing summer visits between French and English-speaking Canadians. These discussions led in 1936 to the formation of the Visites Interprovinciales. This organization, sprung from small beginnings and guided through many lean years by the persistent energies of Mr. J. H. Biggar, a graduate of the University of Toronto in Modern History, and now Master at Upper Canada College, has grown to such proportions that it has received official recognition

from the governments of both Ontario and Quebec. Through its efforts hundreds of visits, fruitful in better understanding, have been arranged. With it the University has always had close connection through the personnel of its Board. Professors G. W. Brown and R. M. Saunders, of the Department of Modern History, and Professor Jeanneret have all served as President of this Society.

One of the visits arranged by the Visites Interprovinciales was that of Jack Gray in 1940. At that time a student at the University of Toronto in Modern History, he spent the summer living with a typical farm family on the Ile d'Orleans. There he was joined for the last part of the summer by his father and his brother, Duncan, also a student in History at the University of Toronto. They were all deeply moved by the kindness and sincere hospitality extended to them in this simple home. Jack came away convinced that he wished to devote his life to bringing about better understanding between French and English Canadians, to the creation of a more united Canada.

When the war came he enlisted and eventually died on active service, leaving his estate to found a scholarship in University College. His brother Duncan also died during the war. Mr. George L. Gray, their father, School Inspector in the Ontario Department of Education, knew well the dreams of both of his sons, and he decided to found the *Duncan and John Gray Memorial Lectureship in Modern History* at the University of Toronto to further the ideal to which they were so deeply committed. It was estab-

lished in 1945 "to foster a clearer understanding of the contribution that the French Canadian element of our population has made and is making to Canada in the hope that with wider knowledge a sounder Canadian citizenship may develop." The lectureship is administered by the Department of Modern History under the supervision of the President of the University.

The first speaker on the new lectureship in January 1947 was no less a person than Prime Minister St. Laurent, then Secretary of State for External Affairs, one of the greatest and certainly the best known of living Canadians of French stock. His address on "The Foundations of Canadian Policy in World Affairs" was recognized at once in both the French and English press as of historic importance, and has since been regarded by all authorities as a classic exposition of Canadian foreign policy. In the spirit of the lectureship Mr. St. Laurent made it plain that the basic consideration in any such policy must be that it command the united support of the whole country.

Also during the academic session 1947-1948 University College brought to Toronto three other outstanding French-Canadian speakers, Esdras Minville, Guy Sylvestre and Jacques de Tonnancour, to speak on the theme, *French Canada Today*. This series of lectures gave both students and public a chance to see something of the variety and richness of French-Canadian cultural life.

In 1948 the lecturer on the Gray Memorial Lectureship was Abbé Arthur Maheux, the distinguished Archivist of Laval University, long known as

one of the great architects of better understanding between French and English in Canada.

With the coming of Abbé Maheux the University of Toronto made a tremendous step forward in the promotion of better understanding. Funds were provided by the Board of Governors so that Abbé Maheux could stay on the campus for a period of two months. During this time he was resident at Hart House, was available to students for discussion and questioning, spoke to many student groups, was associated with the Department of Modern History as special lecturer and gave a series of lectures on Canadian history. He gave a second series of lectures in conjunction with the Departments of Modern History and French on the development of French Canadian culture and spoke on the University College series. M. Maheux's efforts were most fortunate in result. His lectures were well attended. Both students and staff were enthusiastic about his contribution to better understanding.

The success of this experiment in cooperation and good relations was so great that it was decided to initiate a long-time project of exchange of professors between the University of Toronto and Laval University. In consequence, Professor Clyde Auld of the School of Law visited Laval last spring to lecture on Comparative Constitutional Law. He was enthusiastically received, and returned to Toronto with the happiest impression of his stay at Laval.

In 1949 M. Jean-Charles Falardeau, well-known member of the Ecole des Sciences Sociales at Laval will come

to this University to lecture in the Department of Political Science and Economics, and to further the work begun last year by Abbé Maheux. Arrangements are well under way for a Toronto professor to visit Laval in return.

This scheme for the exchange of professors between an English-speaking Canadian university and a French-Canadian university, a plan of national significance in which the University of Toronto has led the way, is of the greatest importance. It brings to a climax the long series of individual lectures which have taken place over the years and in which men such as Jean Bruchési, Maurice Hébert, and many others have taken part.

We cannot stress too strongly the fact that only upon a solid foundation of

good understanding, mutual sympathy and co-operation between the two great races in this country can Canada hope to play her part in the world. President Smith made this point in his welcome to the students from Montreal. Said Dr. Smith, "It is of the utmost importance that the bonds of understanding that already exist between the two cultures should be strengthened, for our national well-being grows out of a salutary diversity in outlook and background. No institution can make a more vital contribution to this process of mutual appreciation than the University."

In this spirit the University of Toronto moves ahead contributing its part to the laying of that foundation of good understanding upon which must rest the unity and the future of Canada.

University of Saskatchewan President

So admirably had Walter Palmer Thompson, '10 V, filled his position at the University of Saskatchewan as Dean of Arts and Science and head of the Department of Biology, that he was the obvious choice as president when that office became vacant recently. He succeeded Dr. J. S. Thomson, who became Dean of the Faculty of Divinity and Professor of the Philosophy of Religion at McGill University. Dr. W. P. Thompson has already made many valuable contributions to his University. He was chairman of the Survey Committee that in 1945 made recommendations to the provincial legislature for the revision of the 1907 University Act. He was responsible for extensive changes in the curriculum of the Arts and Science College and the strengthening of the honour courses. In his more specialized field of science, he initiated research on rust-resistant varieties of wheat. A member of the National Research Council, he is regarded as a leading authority on the cytology of cereals.

Lady Banting in China

War-torn China was the destination of Dr. Henrietta Banting, '38 GS, '45 M, widow of Sir Frederick Banting, when she sailed from Vancouver in November. She has accepted a lectureship in obstetrics, her specialty, at the University of Hong Kong. Dr. Banting returned to Canada from England last August after passing the examinations for membership in the Royal College of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, the second Canadian woman to win this highly prized honour.

SURVEYORS

FAR FROM HOME

Tucked away among calculating machines in the basement of Varsity's Geodetic Observatory, five students each year make up the class of a special one-year course which is given with such a minimum of fanfare that it isn't even listed in the University Calendar.

When the Fall Term begins, usually none of the class has ever seen snow; the students (from 20 to 60 years old) are all from the British West Indies and environs. Before coming to the University, each member of the class, which is identified on exam papers as "Special Course in Surveying—West Indian Surveyors", has had considerable practical experience. The course provides them with a thorough theoretical background in various aspects of their work.

The West Indians find the Observatory a congenial place, pleasantly removed from crowds and confusion. Besides, in the depth of winter, the heat can be turned up by manual control in the rambling schoolroom basement until

everyone bakes in a tropical warmth. The Special Course in Surveying was inaugurated during wartime when it was impossible for West Indians to go to Cambridge. After negotiations between the Department of Development and Welfare in the West Indies and the British Secretary of State for the Colonies a grant was made which allowed a certain number of surveyors to be trained at the University of Toronto. Participating are Jamaica, Trinidad, British Honduras and British Guiana.

Most of the teaching is done by Professor J. W. Melson, a friendly man who takes a fatherly interest in his class. He has visited the West Indies a number of times.

"They know what they're after," Professor Melson says of his students. "They're after theory." Remarking that they enjoy "least square" reductions, he comments, "To an average human, nothing is more dehydrating than a lecture on least squares."

Professor Melson, whose sense of humour was able to take least squares in its stride years ago, watches with keen interest the way his surveyors adjust themselves to the prospect of their first Canadian winter. He tells of one student this year who had been to England and seen snow, and who, as a result, explained solemnly to his classmates that frost can be very dangerous because a man's ears may snap right off at a touch.

When winter comes, though, the West Indian surveyors are more curious than cold. The transparent coating of ice on the pavement is fascinating, the "white dust" even more so. Most of this year's class had seen snow in the movies, but the real article was still intriguing.

They get used to the cold quickly. A few years ago a camera fiend from British Guiana astonished Professor Melson by spending one Sunday morning when the temperature was 12 below zero wading through the snow in a Toronto park taking photos. This amateur photographer didn't even bother to wear a hat.

The West Indians are registered as third year Civil Engineering students. They have about 28 hours of lectures and labs a week and sometimes have taken subjects outside their course, such as petroleum geology, English diction and advanced Spanish, as well. Besides mathematics and surveying courses, they study practical astronomy and town planning and learn how to map their islands from air pictures using the method of Professor K. B. Jackson's photogrammetry. Their Varsity training generally means rapid promotion when they return home.

Potential students get a pleasant introduction to Canada. They go first, in the late summer, to a Forest Rangers' Camp in Haliburton. They work on practical problems and then move on to Toronto where further field work is done along lovely "Philosopher's Walk" which runs from the east side of Trinity College to Bloor Street.

They find surveying in Canada to be a bit more strenuous than in the West Indies. For one thing, the students have to carry their own instruments. A



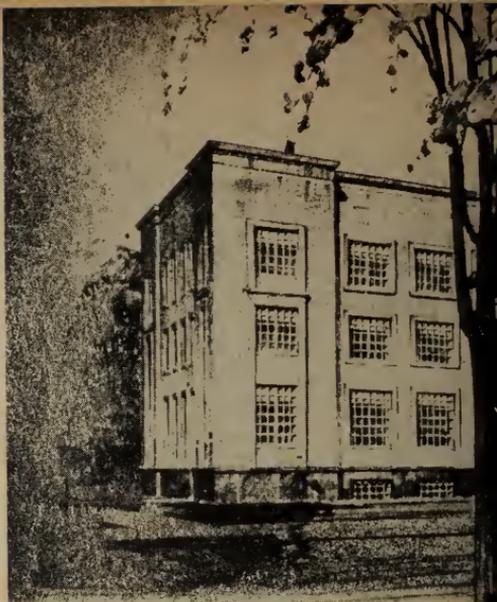


student who was laboring up a cliff to a geodetic tower near Haliburton told Professor Melson one day, "If I were home now I'd be on my seventh coconut. I have a boy who does nothing but carry a bag of coconuts for me to drink."

This year's students include P. E. Rose, who is married and has two children in Jamaica; E. M. Bayley, who is married and has one child in Trinidad; C. A. G. Farrell, from Trinidad, whose wife is with him in Canada; E. A. Anderson, from British

Honduras, and M. B. Wong, from British Guiana.

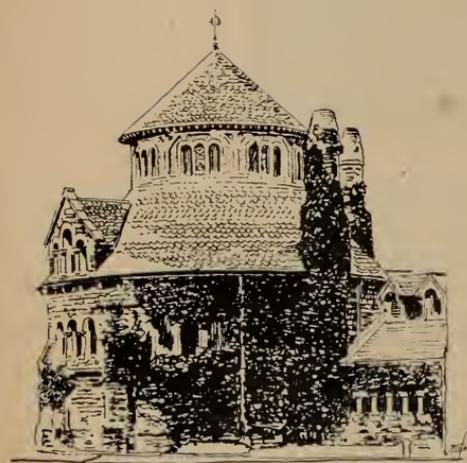
They find Toronto's Sundays too quiet but say other things—such as the street cars—make up for them. Although none of them had seen North American football before coming to Toronto, it didn't take them long to catch on. Wong, Anderson and Rose followed the team to Montreal for the McGill game. And in the final games with Western, among the Blue Team's most ardent supporters were the five surveyors from the British West Indies.



Professor A. R. Gordon, head of Varsity's Department of Chemistry, looked out his office window in the old Chemistry HQ and gestured toward the red brick flank of the new Wallberg Memorial Building for Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. "There," he said with a smile, "is the Promised Land."

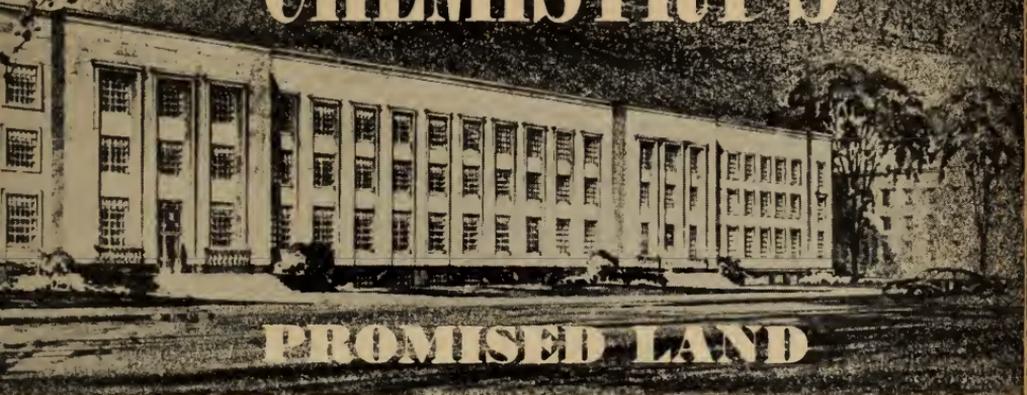
Sweeping majestically along College St. for a long city block, the Wallberg will be finished by September. The first two labs were put into service last November.

The building is named for Emil Andrew Wallberg, the talented and wealthy industrial engineer who died in 1929 leaving the bulk of his estate to a sister, Ida Marie. When Miss Wallberg died four years later she left one million dollars to the University for an engineering building in memory of her brother. Final cost of



UC's Croft Chapter House was first Varsity Chemistry lab. Idea behind tower design was to keep fumes from other parts of building

CHEMISTRY'S



PROMISED LAND

the building will be about four times the original bequest.

With Page and Steele as architects and A. W. Robertson Limited as contractors the Wallberg was started midway through 1946. After the excavation was well underway, trouble arrived in the form of a notice from the City Hall that Toronto had decided to widen St. George St. which the building borders. That meant the whole plan had to be shifted east ten feet, a tricky process because the eastern extremity had to make a neat join with the old Chemistry Building. Architectural ingenuity solved the problem. The new building and the St. George sidewalk clear each other, though it's a near miss.

Stepping into the main corridor from which four wings jut north towards the Campus, one is struck by the building's impressive length—475 feet.

The Wallberg's size (2,600,000 cubic feet) can best be summed up by a review of its facilities: 28 teaching labs, 56 research labs, five lecture theatres, fifteen offices, 13 study rooms, various balance rooms and storerooms. Yet as one moves from room to room, size is forgotten in perfection of detail.

It was in 1943 that the Board of Governors authorized a small group including Professor Gordon, a member of the Building Superintendent's staff, a representative of the architects and Professor R. R. McLaughlin, head of the Department of Chemical Engineering, to inspect scientific laboratories in the United States. They returned with a trunkful of ideas. The best were sifted out for incorporation into their own carefully thought out plans for the Wallberg. Some of the results:

An apparatus shaft, eight by twelve

feet, rises the full height of the building. Here practical experiments, duplicating industrial conditions, may be carried on. When not in use, the shaft is closed at each floor with steel grillwork.

Underground and entirely separate from the building is a volatile solvent room, strongly protected against explosions.

A penthouse above the third floor contains a vast array of machinery which washes and filters the air for the building. The purified air is supplied directly to lecture rooms and offices. Tucked into a corner of the penthouse is an "outdoor" lab. It has full-length windows on one side that open onto a sheltered portion of the roof.

Off the main corridors are 18-inch wide passages which contain all the complex piping necessary for the building services and the labs. Doors open into these passages (double walls they are called), so it is a simple matter to repair or change the piping system.

The main teaching laboratory for Chemical Engineering is a vast two-storey room, the mezzanine floor of which is made of open steel grillwork. The floor can be removed sectionally for equipment that takes up more than the space of one storey. Equipment may be moved by a travelling crane which operates in any direction. Trucks may enter by doors that open into a courtyard.

Three feet apart on laboratory walls are vertical aluminum inserts. They are perforated all the way down the wall with round holes into which fit shelf brackets, pipe hangers and ap-

paratus supports. Shelves may be hung or not, and placed at any height.

Each lab is supplied with steam, hot and cold water, gas, air, 25 and 60 cycle current and direct current. Some have oxygen lines, distilled water, and other special services. Little wonder separate corridors were needed for the piping! Lockers were built to specifications after the departments experimented with models to find the kind that would most efficiently hold a variety of apparatus.

Corners of some of the labs have showers which can be turned on instantly should a student's clothes catch fire during a tricky experiment.

Lecture rooms, like the labs, have mastic tile floors and glazed tile walls. Windowless, they can be darkened instantly for the showing of films or slides and they have the added advantage that the lighting can be controlled and uniform. A far cry from the old stock-type schoolroom desks, the furniture is custom-built.

At the Wallberg it will be possible to improve the quality of undergraduate instruction with the laboratory and teaching facilities available there. Because this is so, actual courses of instruction are being revised.

Chemistry and Chemical Engineering will share the building. The staff of 43 in Chemistry (including graduate assistants) give lectures or lab instruction to 3,000 students a year. Sixty-six are specializing in chemistry and there are 54 graduate students.

A staff of 50 teaches aspects of chemical engineering to 1,500 first and second year engineers, as well as 550

chemical engineering students and 20 doing post-graduate work. Says Professor McLaughlin: "I'm not particularly worried about what will happen to this large number of students after graduation because in many industries there are chemical engineering phases other than the obviously chemical ones."

In the old Chemistry Building, a pleasant place, the crowding has been fantastic. Important research work has gone on somehow in airless little cubbyholes, in such places as a built-in elevator shaft. The Mining Building, home of the chemical engineers, also has been crowded to the bursting point. In the sub-basement a corner of a storeroom (which used to be a coal bunker) was turned into a research lab and the basement boiler room became the main laboratory for student chemical engineers. A small corridor behind a lecture room, intended as a preparation room for experiments, has functioned instead as a lab where as many as fifteen students work at one time.

The space shortage in the Mining Building was illustrated when the writer called on Professor McLaughlin to gather material for the article you're reading. There was a polite tap on his door and a group of postgraduate chemical engineers informed the head of their department the hour had arrived to use his office for a seminar. "The way it is here, I'm even kicked out of my own office," Professor McLaughlin chuckled as he walked out. "That ought to make a good story!"

Chemical Engineering experiments often require more space than is taken

up by flasks and glass tubing. While it isn't necessary that equipment be the same size as that used in commercial processes, it must be large enough. There is a critical point above which operations are practically the same as on a larger scale and below which the parallel does not hold.

In the new building the Department of Chemical Engineering will begin special instruction and research in pulp and paper and allied products. And in the main laboratory there will be an up-to-date still so that all phases of distillation can be studied on an industrial scale. It will directly illustrate the principles of production of petroleum, industrial alcohol and many organic chemicals.

The men studying and doing research under Professor McLaughlin also are basically concerned with heat transfer and fluid flow as applied to chemical engineering, with filtration, crushing and grinding. A gas absorption tower will give them the opportunity of studying absorption of gases from gas mixtures. They will study the separation of liquids by diffusion, which occurs when molecules of different molecular weights separate out by racing at different speeds through an opening. Discoveries in this field might have considerable industrial application because new methods would become known for purifying important chemicals.

On the chemical engineering staff are men from many countries and from every Canadian province. There's a Puerto Rican who came to Toronto by way of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh; a Greek who was at Columbia

University; a Pole who came to Canada as a DP; a Swiss, a South African, and Americans. "We value highly the interchange of ideas on educational methods this situation creates," Professor McLaughlin says.

Staff engineers have worked with members of the National Research Council in an effort to find out what makes lubricants deteriorate. During the war, Professor E. A. Smith studied what actually happens when thin layers of wood are glued together and his research helped develop better plywood. Another member of the Department, Professor W. C. Macdonald, set up the wartime production schedules for Canada's explosives industry. These are only three examples of how the Department of Chemical Engineering is integrated with the industrial life of the country. Another illustration: Professor W. G. MacElhinney was sent out recently to a key chemical industry for 18 months; he brought back to the Department first hand knowledge of problems which must be solved.

Two of the department's current projects have a bearing on atomic research. Professor Macdonald spent last summer at Chalk River, focal point of Canadian atomic research. He wants to find out how molten metals can be used to cool down chemical processes. The melting point is low with potassium or sodium ("Both pretty mean things to handle," says Professor McLaughlin).

Professor McLaughlin's chemical engineers will occupy about three-fifths of the Wallberg. The remaining space goes to the Department of Chemistry which also will continue to use the old Chemistry building.

Task of the Department of Chemistry is three-fold, says Professor Gordon: (1) to give a general education in chemistry to all students at the University who require it; (2) to train specialists, particularly at the post-graduate level; (3) to contribute to fundamental knowledge through research.

Professor Gordon has found that directing a modern chemistry department is something like driving a 36-horse wagon train in the Calgary Stampede. He not only has all phases of his University work—teaching, research, and administration—to handle, but is called on regularly by Canada's busy National Research Council.

Research under his direction is varied, complex and often highly theoretical. "People must be free to follow their own bents, otherwise research dries up," he says. He doesn't believe researchers should be tied down to specific short-term problems. One example he gives: "If Science had just concentrated on physiology in cancer research, it would never have got around to a study of radioactivity which may yet turn out to be the best weapon we have to fight this disease."

One of the fundamental things Science hasn't uncovered is the general nature of "crowds" of molecules and their behaviour. What is the mechanism, the type of interaction that give a liquid its properties—boiling point, viscosity, and so on? One way of tackling the problem is to introduce a salt into a liquid, apply an electrical field and then find out how fast the salt ions go through the "crowd" of liquid molecules. A project is under way now to follow the ions with radioactive iso-

topes and a recording device, instead of tracing them optically. Dr. Gordon is directing this research.

A study will be made of the curious kind of liquid that is obtained when a salt is melted. It is enormously viscous and differs from all other electrolytes in that the solvent itself breaks up into ions and the whole thing becomes an electrical conductor. The question Dr. F. E. W. Wetmore hopes to find the answer to is whether the conductor is purely ionic or whether the electrons transport the current too. The whole aluminum industry is based on molten electrolysis and yet very little is known about the process.

Dr. G. F. Wright and Dr. G. E. McCasland are also interested in molecules. They want to find out whether organic molecules are left-handed or right-handed. That is, they are delving into the structure of these molecules to see what their pattern is. In addition to more conventional methods, Dr. Wright is using X-ray diffraction in this work.

As a direct result of his work on gas masks for chemical warfare, Dr. R. L. McIntosh is studying the properties of surfaces. More must be learned about the thin film composing the surface of every object, because this film is different from the object itself. Dust from wheat in an elevator is explosive; wheat is not.

Dr. D. J. LeRoy is doing research in

kinetics—or how quickly do reactions happen? In particular he's trying to find out the effect of light and radiation in general on the spread of chemical reactions.

Professor F. E. Beamish and W. A. E. McBryde are giving close consideration to the rare earths and metals of high atomic number, the 20 or 30 that are difficult to get in a pure state. So far, they have got pure compounds of germanium and are doing intensive research in ruthenium. Professor Beamish and his assistants did analytical work for the atomic energy project during the war.

The Department of Chemistry at the University of Toronto has played a key part in the development of explosives. McGill, Michigan and Toronto worked together on RDX. Dr. Wright developed two entirely new explosives, DINA and NENO. DINA can be used as a substitute for nitroglycerine in the making of propellents. In chemical warfare, Toronto had a hand in the improvement of mustard gas and some still hush-hush research was done on smokes.

Many staff members worked closely with the Department of National Defence and the National Research Council during the war. While most of them now are pursuing their own research at the University, there is still a close liaison between the Department and various government agencies.



—Karsh photo

Stanford's Sterling

Members of his year ('27, Victoria) will remember Wallace Sterling as a powerfully built six-footer who played football and basketball and squired his attractive classmate, Anne Marie Shaver, of Ancaster, to University functions.

This July, Wallace Sterling takes over as President of Stanford University at Palo Alto, California. And Anne Marie Shaver (Mrs. Sterling since 1930) will share in the excitement.

Dr. Sterling is the third Varsity graduate to be chosen for a big job in U.S. education during recent years. Dr. Harold Taylor, '35V, has been presi-

ALMA

of U.S. COLLEGE

dent of Sarah Lawrence College since 1945. Dr. Marion Tait, '34V, '35GS, was appointed Dean of Vassar last summer.

Son of a Methodist minister, Dr. Sterling was born in Linwood, Ontario, 42 years ago. After graduating from Varsity he moved on to Regina College as lecturer in history and athletic coach. Next stop was the University of Alberta where he won his Master's degree in 1930. He went to Stanford in 1932 to study for his doctorate.

Dr. Sterling joined the faculty of the California Institute of Technology in 1937 and was professor of history

MATER

PRESIDENTS

there when appointed director of the Henry E. Huntington Library at San Marino five years later.

No ivory tower professor, Dr. Sterling has lectured extensively on current history and international affairs. He has been a news analyst with Columbia Broadcasting System. At present he is engaged in writing an extensive historical treatise on British foreign policy since 1783 and, in addition, a book on Canada and the refugee problem. He was on leave from Cal Tech in 1939-40 as a Fellow of the Social Science Research Council, and again in the autumn of 1947 as a member of the resident civilian faculty of the National



—Joan Michaels photo

Vassar's Tait

War College, Washington, D.C.

At Sarah Lawrence, the span of a continent from Stanford, Dr. Harold Taylor is regarded as the spokesman for liberal thinking about modern education. One of the youngest college presidents in the United States, Dr. Taylor heads an experimental and progressive institution which since its founding 21 years ago has had as its purpose "the development of each student as an individual and as a thoughtful member of society." In Dr. Taylor's own words "Sarah Lawrence College organizes its program to give the young people the knowledge they need to understand the world they

live in. We think more in terms of the students and their needs and less of the particular subjects."

Dr. Taylor came to Sarah Lawrence College in 1945 from the University of Wisconsin where for five years he had been a member of the philosophy department and armed forces representative on the campus. Born in Toronto in 1914, he received his B.A. and M.A. at the University of Toronto and at the age of 23 he was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of London.

In introducing the new president to the College community at his inauguration, Lloyd K. Garrison, Sarah Lawrence trustee, and former chairman of the National War Labor Board, said "The truth is in him, and the courage to speak it."

A good word picture of Marion Tait was given by Joan Michaels in the December issue of the Vassar Alumnae Magazine. A condensed version of Mrs. Michaels' article follows:

Vassar's new Dean is a blonde young lady of 37 with grey eyes, a Scottish chin, and a casual, off-hand manner. She has a remarkable quality of detached friendliness which prompts people to share with her what's on their minds. They have been doing this for a number of years without regretting it. If someone confided to Miss Tait that he had just committed grand larceny, she probably wouldn't bat an eyelash, although she might have some practical suggestions.

Her ideas about education are unpretentious. "I'm not sure what Edu-

cation with a capital E, means" she says. "I just keep thinking in terms of people, and of how our teaching can equip at least some of them a little better for their struggle to find the right answers."

Miss Tait has earned the right to be more pretentious. Ever since she entered first grade, she has been distinguishing herself. For example, she passed her senior matriculation examinations with 13 firsts, thereby cornering enough scholarships to put her through Victoria College.

Miss Tait won her B.A. at Vic in 1934, spent the following year in the School of Graduate Studies, and then went on to Bryn Mawr where she obtained her Ph.D. Further studies were carried on at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens and the American Academy in Rome.

Her teaching career began at Bryn Mawr, where she won the scholarship that made her studies in Athens and Rome possible. Her next post was at Sweet Briar College. From there she went to Mount Holyoke College as a lecturer, later becoming Associate Professor of Greek and Latin and director of an experimental studies plan for selected students.

Marion Tait's name was one of two hundred listed by the six-man faculty committee entrusted with the job of finding a new Dean for Vassar. Working through last winter to screen the candidates, the committee kept moving Miss Tait higher and higher on their list. The Dean of the Graduate School at Bryn Mawr endorsed her as "one of the best minds I have en-

countered in my teaching experience.” Colleagues at Mt. Holyoke, and on the other campuses, sent excellent reports. Finally Miss Tait was among the half-dozen finalists who were invited, one by one, to spend a week-end at Vassar. Exposed to seemingly casual but carefully planned relays of students, faculty, and trustees, she passed all tests.

Dean Tait believes that although people who are good at teaching must be concerned with the major problems of society, and must have definite views, they must not foist their views upon their students. “The only legitimate aim of the teacher is to give the key to his point of view to the student, not the view itself The end must never be indoctrination. Instead, the student must be helped to see that there may be many points of view, that all answers, even the best are partial, and that judgment and discernment can never safely be relaxed.”

Miss Tait feels that the “progressives” in education can be as guilty of missing the individual as the “authoritarians”. She warns against “the horrible trap of making education the tool of society so that it can teach conformity to society.” “This approach” she says, “misses the endless individuality of people, and the endless complexity of society all are faced with today.”

She does not believe that college training for women requires a special, feminine emphasis. “If you start with the idea that women are different,” she warns, “you tend to stereotype them into a pattern. This is dangerous business and sounds like Hitler talk to me.” Before students are men or women, she hastens to point out, they are



Sarah Lawrence's Taylor

human beings, and we should be educating them towards membership in the human race.

Should colleges add special courses in human relations? Miss Tait replies by urging the colleges to welcome the many implications for education presented by the new science of personality.

Life's problems caught up with Marion Tait when she was three—in Saskatoon, where she was born. Her father, a Canadian-born Scot, had moved to Saskatoon to open up a branch for Dun and Bradstreet. He died in the World War I flu epidemic, leaving his wife to support not only Marion but Marion's one-year-old brother.

What would be difficult even in these days was a herculean task at a time when educated women neither worked, nor were trained to work. But Mrs. Tait was an amazing and resourceful young woman. At 20 she had left a sheltered, well-to-do family circle in England and emigrated, alone, to Canada, "to become a business woman". (She soon became Mrs Tait instead.) But when her husband died she moved to Toronto, boarded out the children, and went to work as a department store clerk.

At first the children stayed in Kitchener with an aunt and uncle who, reportedly, had a "ghastly time" because both children were rambunctious, particularly Marion, who liked to racket all over town and was soberly set down for a "problem child". Marion ran away periodically; she once joined a parade to see the world and was brought home by the local constabulary. She astounded her relatives by a raging temper and a rich vocabulary, and was eventually returned to her mother, who put her in the care of her landlady during the day. When Marion was five, Mrs. Tait found a job where she could have both her children with her. She became the housekeeper on a large estate outside Guelph.

"Mother has never talked much about our early years" reports Miss Tait, "but I am amazed, today, to think of the terrific decisions which she faced alone. She is very English, and matter-of-fact about what she had to cope with. I doubt if she ever felt her problems were in any way unique."

Mrs. Tait eventually married a build-

ing contractor and moved to Preston. Marion acquired four step brothers and sisters, and, in time, a half-sister. A young cousin also joined the establishment, making a grand total of eight children. "We lived in a big house and had lots of fun," reports Miss Tait, who still visits the family home in Preston every year. She went through public school at Preston, and high school at Galt. "They were excellent schools," she says, "I owe them my education."

When the time came for Marion Tait to move on to the University of Toronto, a scholarship was provided by the Preston chapter of the Independent Order of the Daughters of the Empire, and its members gave her a royal send-off.

Throughout her high school and college years, Marion Tait helped support herself by clerical jobs after school and in the summers. One summer she ran the delivery department of a large bakery. When she made the decision to enrol in the School of Graduate Studies, it meant turning down more than one good offer from the business world.

"As an undergraduate" reports Miss Tait, "I belonged to a group that considered itself intellectual, radical, and oh, so sophisticated. We were supercilious about athletics, read T. S. Eliot, D. H. Lawrence and Freud, and stayed up all night talking. We were 'women' not 'girls', and called each other by our last names."

She picked the classics as a major because "if one was to understand anything, it seemed important to begin at the beginning." She has never regretted the decision.

MR. REGISTRAR RETIRES



A. B. Fennell and his successor, Joseph C. Evans

“ . . . He has achieved the golden mean between the strict law and the richer equity For his manifold works this Senate records its appreciation and gratitude.” As the last words of the tribute to Varsity’s retiring registrar were spoken, a wave of applause, stamping, and cheers swept the Senate Chamber. It was an unusual demonstration by the men and women who rule the academic life of the University. The precise and enormously capable Arthur Bertram Fennell was receiving in one vigorous outburst the public attention he had avoided for years.

The Senate meeting was held the 10th

of December. Three weeks later, Mr. Fennell turned over his files, the great seal, and one of Varsity’s most complex jobs to Joseph C. Evans, his successor.

The resolution adopted by Mr. Fennell’s academic colleagues said “the Senate desires to place on record a statement of his distinguished services to the University” and continued:

Arthur Bertram Fennell was born in Napanee, Ontario, on July 16, 1881. He entered Victoria College, University of Toronto, with an Edward Blake Scholarship in Mathematics and Moderns and graduated with honours in Mathematics in 1906. After a period of teaching at Albert College, Belleville, he returned to

the University of Toronto in 1909 as a graduate student and as a fellow in Mathematics, and in 1910 received the Master's degree.

His continuous identification until the present with the administration of this University began in 1910 when he joined the staff of the Registrar's Office. From December, 1915 to May, 1919, he was on active service with the Canadian army, both in France and in Siberia. For an action in which he had shown "conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty" he was awarded the Military Cross. On his discharge from the army, he returned to his work at the University. In 1930 he became Registrar of the University of Toronto and Secretary to the Senate.

To the office of Registrar of the University of Toronto are assigned many duties and responsibilities. The adequate performance of the Registrar's tasks requires an adroitness in handling diversified and changing situations; a thorough knowledge of academic procedures; and an immediate apprehension of rights and rules established by long tradition and promulgated in the acts of legislative bodies. The Registrar must be alert to sense what may threaten established standards, and yet remain receptive to innovations. Above all, in a University whose strength grows out of its diversity, where Faculty, College, and School are bodies in their own right and, at the same time, parts of a greater whole, the Registrar can and should be a powerful unifying force.

In the performance of these and other tasks, too numerous to designate, Arthur Fennell has made a signal contribution to the University. The devotion that he has brought to his work has been matched by the skill he has shown in its execution. In the handling of detail, he has been both patient and precise; in the ordering of argument he has joined clarity of thought with aptness of phrase; in the shaping of policy, he has shown a wisdom that, nurtured on the experience of the past, yet

embraces the claims of the present and the challenge of the future. In his dealings with students and faculty, with committees and councils, he has, at all times, demonstrated qualities of fairness and justice. The petty and the parochial have never influenced his judgment or shaped his decisions. He has achieved the golden mean between the strict law and the richer equity; to the reading of precept and regulation he has brought the quickening spirit of common sense and human sympathy. Of him it may be said that he has not allowed the person to be absorbed in the office. His services have been given genially and graciously, and not dogmatically or magisterially. For his manifold works on behalf of this University, wrought as they have been in wisdom, prudence, courtesy and humanity, this Senate records its appreciation and gratitude.

The new registrar is one of seven children of T. W. W. Evans, Bradford barrister. All seven attended the University of Toronto. Two brothers are practicing as lawyers in Toronto and a third is Reeve of Bradford where he also practices law. Two other brothers, graduates in Applied Science, are engineers in Toronto. A sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, won her B.A. at Victoria in 1929.

As an undergraduate, Joe Evans won a First "T" for hockey and lacrosse. He gained experience in a variety of jobs after leaving University including ten years as a school teacher. He joined the COTC in 1939 and for three years was on active service as Captain and Adjutant of the University of Toronto Unit.

Mr. Evans is married and has three children.

INDUSTRY

AND HUMAN BEHAVIOUR

At a big manufacturing plant recently, another factory employee quit. He wasn't fired—like all the others, he left of his own accord. He left a reasonably well-paid job and fair working conditions. The exit interview indicated that he was "dissatisfied." Another man was hired in his place.

At the same plant, that week, a complicated machine again broke down. It had been breaking down regularly, and on the basis of performance, is likely to continue to do so until properly fixed. Plant engineers are making a careful investigation into the causes of the breakdown. They want to know precisely what the stresses and strains on the machine have been.

In the plant is a research man from the University of Toronto, who is studying "human relations." He realizes that the engineers will soon lick the problem of the mechanical breakdown for they have available a body of exact knowledge and know how to apply it. He is not so sure that the personnel manager will be able to beat the problem of "labor turnover." The personnel department, staffed by competent people, unfortunately hasn't got at its disposal a body of exact knowledge about human behaviour.

The university researcher's job is to build up just such knowledge. He

wants, for instance, to track down the stresses and strains that made one worker decide to be absent for a day or two and another one decide to quit. Equally, he wants to know why the other workers stay. He isn't in this plant to advise management how to meet its problems. But he is there to learn what he can about human behaviour in industry and to add a little to the reservoir of knowledge accessible to all.

The results of the researcher's study will likely reveal some of the "feelings" of the worker in the plant. These "feelings," often unperceived by management and not always understood by union officials, should give a clue to the real circumstances that affect human relations in the plant.

To management, the study may give an indication of the way to secure a higher degree of co-operation on the part of everyone in the plant. The union may get an inkling of why one local is apathetic, why another has high morale, and why another went out on an unauthorized strike.

The story the researcher will be able to put down will be, in itself, as fascinating and complex as some of the best fiction. The crisscross "plot" of the story will have all sorts of twistings and turnings. It will show how the workers in the plant get along with

each other and with their bosses; how they get along with the union and in their social life; how they react to rewards and punishments.

It will reveal conflicting loyalties, efforts at co-operation; it will show up the underlying causes of illness and accident. It will highlight worker reaction to individual responsibilities, personal contacts with management, staff parties and meetings. Particularly, the story will relate how little nuisances and grievances are major hazards to the happiness of scores of workers.

But the story won't be limited to workers. It will also be concerned with the relations of supervisors to each other and especially to those directly above and below them. Anxieties of supervisors may sometimes be communicated to their subordinates.

The researcher who will prepare the study is working under the direction of the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of Toronto. Tucked away on the second floor of an old house jammed with University offices, the Institute, established in 1946, is a comparative newcomer on the campus. To many passersby on St. George Street, the plaque "Institute of Industrial Relations" on the front of the building is intriguing. What is the function of this "Institute?"

Many University of Toronto departments had dealt in the past with specific phases of industrial relations. Economics, engineering, law, medicine, psychology and sociology, among others, had all made contributions. Into the picture, then, in 1946, stepped the Institute of Industrial Relations as a co-ordinating agency.

The Institute is not a teaching department—teaching remains the responsibility of the established departments. Nevertheless, the Institute does make a definite contribution to teaching at the University by promoting co-operation between different departments. It also gives students in these departments advice and assistance in a variety of ways.

The primary function of the Institute, though, is research. It supports research in many university departments, and carries on its own program of "in-plant" research.

Another function is to develop closer contacts with industry to secure the co-operation of both management and union officials for Institute research programs. In informal conferences, the Institute carries on a joint study with management of human problems in industry.

The financial backing for the Institute came from more than 200 firms in Ontario. They gave the University not only full power to set up such an institute but also the right to determine its function without interference. The University appointed Vincent Bladen, an Oxford graduate, and professor of political economy, director. Professor Bladen and his staff have covered considerable ground in the last two and a half years. More and more they believe that the development of their plans for "in-plant" research will prove to be the major contribution made by the Institute.

Professor Bladen's staff consists of trained industrial relations researchers. Farrell C. Toombs is a research associate; a graduate of the University of



Chicago, he came to industrial relations by way of English and Law. He has had experience as a personnel counsellor at the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric Company in the United States and has done "in-plant" research in Chicago. Woodburn Thomson is a research assistant. He graduated in economics from the University of Toronto and from Cambridge, was in business and in the navy, and studied industrial relations at the University of Chicago. Mrs. Harvie Hay (Dorothy Clarke, graduate in sociology, 1946) is the Institute Secretary, an important co-ordinating position.

At present, about 30 graduate students registered in various departments at the University of Toronto are special-

izing in industrial relations. The Institute does all it can to help them. To some it grants Institute fellowships. As a "service" organization assisting and complementing work done by other departments, the Institute's efforts have led to an increase in the number of graduate students studying industrial relations. The Institute has been able to link together graduate work where several departments are involved. Farrell Toombs' seminar in "Human Relations in Industry" has been attended by students from seven departments.

Research supported by the Institute covers a variety of topics. As an example, Tait Montague, who held an Institute fellowship in the Department of Economics, has almost completed a

study of the United Packinghouse Workers. John Sawatsky held an Institute Fellowship in the Department of Psychology and studied psychological problems in a rapidly-expanding plant. Professor C. W. M. Hart, formerly of the Department of Sociology, with Institute support, made a sociological study of the City of Windsor, being especially interested in the aftermath of the 1945 industrial strife there. He has a book nearly completed. Other University of Toronto students and staff members have studied labor-management co-operation, collective bargaining, industrial medicine, and labor law.

Hand in hand with its research work, the Institute asks senior people in industry to conferences where joint study of industrial relations can be made. Naturally, the Institute does not propose to "teach" such trained industrial leaders. Industrial relations problems in actual plants are discussed. The Institute staff learns in the process, makes contacts and builds up the confidence on which its ability to do research depends. In 1946, for instance, Professor Bladen arranged 12 dinners at Hart House at which there were about 30 guests. Last year a more formal series of weekly conferences was arranged, with some 60 people enrolled. This year, similar conferences are being held in Toronto and Hamilton. In addition a course in adjustment counselling in industry has been given to 30 men and women interested in that subject.

Similarly, contact has been made with unions. In 1948, a Union Winter School at the Ajax Division was attended by some 130 unionists from

coast to coast. This year a registration of about 250 is expected for the second Winter School. The School is sponsored jointly by the Institute and the Canadian Congress of Labor. The program this year has been expanded and is more varied, with nine major and eight minor courses in the curriculum. Typical subjects taught are "Economic and Political Trends," "Union Publicity," "Labor Law," "Philosophy for the Worker."

The development on which the Institute banks most heavily is "in-plant" research. More and more businessmen are anxious to untangle the snarls in human relations that are the root cause of many a management headache. There is reason for industry to worry. A leading industrial relations authority sums up the difficulty, "While material efficiency has been increasing for two hundred years, the human capacity for working together has in the same period continually diminished."

To study human relations in plants at first hand, Institute researchers have made intensive studies of Ontario firms. Last winter, Farrell Toombs and another researcher, Bill Trimble, were in the Royce Works of the Canadian General Electric Company in Toronto. Woodburn Thomson was in the three Brantford plants of the Massey-Harris Company. Herbert Shepard and Harry Waisglass were in the plants of Tip Top Tailors and the Cook Clothing Company in Toronto. Studies are being continued in some of these plants and further projects have started.

The possibility of this sort of "in-plant" research depends entirely on complete co-operation from all parties con-

cerned. The researcher can go into a plant only with the full approval of management and the union. He has the run of the plant and is there day after day for months, with the acknowledged right to observe and interview managers, shop stewards and workers.

The researchers, selected with infinite care, must be strictly impartial and gain the confidence of everyone in the plant. The final report is released at such a time and the conversations and situations so disguised as to effectively mask the identity of the persons involved.

In the course of his job, employees will tell the researcher about all sorts of worries and dissatisfactions related not only to their jobs but to many other aspects of their life. Though the purpose is research, the person being interviewed often receives help in coping with his problems. Some large U.S. firms, notably the Western Electric Company, employ skilled interviewers to whom workers may talk easily, purely as a service to employees.

The technique of listening and not interjecting oneself into the conversation is an art in itself. The purpose is to create an atmosphere in which the individual senses he is free to talk and gradually discloses his real feelings. The interviewer does not guide the conversation into special channels. His job is to attend to the other person, keeping his own personal opinions and

judgments out of the picture. Part of the technique is to assist the individual to "think through" his problems by reviewing and restating the feelings he has expressed.

Thorough studies of plants reveal some odd facts. Good human relations seem to depend not only on financial incentive and satisfactory working conditions but also on a sense of teamwork and on easy communication between departments and between workers and supervisors.

Institute researchers are eager and prompt to point out that good individual human relations in a firm is in reality the responsibility of management in its entirety and not of one man such as the personnel manager. The more conscious management is of the human relations problems which have been found in various plants, the more readily will it recognize and be prepared to cope with these problems in its own plants.

There is a happy universality about human behaviour on which all research is based. At one of the dinner lectures called by Vincent Bladen, a girl who had done "in-plant" research in a big hotel in the United States was describing the results of her study. During the lecture, the industrial relations manager of a large Toronto plant turned to Professor Bladen and remarked, "She's not talking about a hotel, she's talking about my plant. I can identify everybody she's mentioned."

KEEPING IN TOUCH

1886

DR. G. H. NEEDLER, C, Professor Emeritus of German, has edited and written an introduction to *The Suppression of the Rebellion of the North West Territories of Canada, 1885*, by General Fred Middleton. Since his retirement in 1936, Dr. Needler has devoted much of his time to research in Canadian history and literature.

1902

DR. R. W. IRVING, M, is senior member of the Irving Clinic of Kamloops, B.C. He also holds a senior membership in the Canadian Medical Association.

1905

HORACE T. HUNTER, C, of the Maclean-Hunter Co., Toronto, won an award from the Association of Canadian Advertisers for an outstanding contribution to Canadian advertising.

1907

DR. FREDERICK W. ROUTLEY, M, National Commissioner of Canadian Red Cross, attended the International Red Cross Conference in Stockholm, Sweden.

1909

VERY REV. JESSE H. ARNUP, D.D., V, was honoured at a recent anniversary service in the United Church at Summer's Corners, near Aylmer, when a portrait of him was unveiled. It was at this church that the former Moderator of the United Church began his career as a churchman.

DR. CHARLES FRASER, C, head of the science department at Harbord Collegiate, Toronto, is the author of *Half-Hours with Great Scientists*. The book was published by the University of Toronto Press.

1911

DR. M. T. ARMSTRONG, D, was chosen Liberal candidate for the Ontario riding of Parry Sound. Dr. Armstrong won the riding in 1934, 1937 and 1945.

SAMUEL LAYCOCK, V, is Dean of the College of Education at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

1913

MOST REV. GEORGE F. KINGSTON, T, Anglican Primate of All Canada, was the guest of honour at a banquet attended by 500 clergy and lay members of Ontario Diocese of the Church of England. It was held in Kingston where he was ordained as deacon in 1916.

1914

DR. LELAND ALBRIGHT, V, for the past six years secretary of the International Missionary Council, New York, recently became director of the Canadian School of Missions.

MERRILL DENISON, S, is the author of the recently published *Harvesters Triumphant*, a history of the Massey-Harris Company.

1915

GEORGE LAWRENCE, S, has been elected president of the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers' Association. He is president and general manager of Sangamo Co., Leaside, Toronto.

1917

RALPH MANNING, S, has resigned as general manager of the Canadian Institute of Steel Construction, Toronto to open a consulting practice. He is specializing as a structural consultant to the architectural profession and is also acting as Ontario associate for the Montreal consulting engineering firm of Wiggs, Walford, Frost and Lindsay.

1920

DR. J. D. BUSH, V, of Harvard University, and Mrs. Bush will spend most of the months of February and March at Indiana University, where Dr. Bush will give the Patten Lectures.

DR. A. L. HUETHER, M, has been granted a year's leave of absence from the University of Utah and the Shriners Hospitals for Crippled Children, and he and his family are living in Phoenix, Arizona.

WILLIAM H. RIEHL, S, is City Engineer of Stratford and managing secretary of the Stratford Industrial Commission.

G. M. SHRUM, V, of U.B.C., heads the Canadian delegation of scientists to the Seventh Pacific Science Congress, being held in New Zealand this month.

1921

DR. JOHN LOWE, T, Dean of Christ Church College, was in November installed as vice-chancellor of Oxford University.

TERENCE SHEARD, C.B.E., C, has been appointed general manager of the National Trust Company.

1923

WILLIAM D. JEWETT, S, has been elected president of Canadian Exporters Association. He is export manager of Dominion Bridge Co.

1924

DR. GARVEN BERKELEY, GS, Officer-in-Charge of the Dominion Laboratory of plant pathology at St. Catharines, has been appointed to a commission which will investigate a disease affecting cacao trees on Africa's Gold Coast.

DR. BROCK CHISHOLM, M, has been elected Director-General of the World Health Organization. His headquarters is in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

1925

VERY REV. GEORGE LUXTON, T, Dean of the Anglican diocese of Huron, and rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont., has been elected Bishop of Huron.

DR. ANNA NICHOLSON (Mrs. Norman Wright), M, is president of the Federation of Medical Women of Canada for the current year. The only woman in general practice in Saskatoon, Dr. Nicholson is a specialist in anaesthesia and chairman of the Anaesthesia Section of the Saskatchewan Division of the Canadian Medical Association. Her husband, Dr. Norman Wright is Professor of Veterinary Science at the University of Saskatchewan.

1926

DR. CHARLES J. HEMOND, M, is practising in the town of Tecumseh, eight miles from Windsor. His oldest daughter is now in training at Hotel Dieu, Windsor, and he has two other children.

J. K. MACDONALD, C, President of the Confederation Life Association, has been appointed to the Board of Directors of the Consumers' Gas Co., Toronto.

1927

GENEVIEVE BALE (Mrs. W. N. Allan), C, '48 GS, has been named Assistant Professor of Home Economics and supervisor of the practice house at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

1928

DR. COBURN CAMPBELL, M, is an orthopedic surgeon in the Veterans' Administration Hospital, Bath, N.Y.

DR. FREDERIC LAWSON, M, '25 C, formerly clinical director of the hospital at Weyburn, has been named superintendent of the Saskatchewan hospital at North Battleford. During the war he served with the RCAMC as a psychiatric specialist.

1930

DR. ROBERT O. WILLMOTT, M, '27 V, is on the staff of the Veterans' Administration Hospital, Palo Alto, California.

1931

Marriages

ELIZABETH MADER, C, to Henry T. Hagerty, in Toronto, on September 11.

GEORGE D. THOMSON, C, to Winnifred Parker, in Toronto, on September 11.

1932

DR. CARMAN KIRK, M, has been appointed superintendent of Victoria Public Hospital, London, Ont.

MORLEY PATTERSON, '32 S, is the newly appointed communications field engineer with the Communications Division of Rogers Majestic Limited of Toronto.

Birth

To DR. GARNET HAMBLIN, M, and Mrs. Hamblin, at Toronto, on September 30, a daughter.

1933

Births

To Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Kernohan (KATHRYN MARGARET KINNEAR), C, at Toronto, on September 22, a son.

To JOHN THOMPSON, S, and Mrs. Thompson, at Noranda, Que., on August 22, a daughter.

To ROBERT JAMES WINYARD, T, and Mrs. Winyard, of Burlington, on September 14, a daughter.

1934

DR. HAROLD CRANFIELD, M, has been with the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association as medical director for the past year.

G. W. HILBORN, V, has been transferred from the Canadian Embassy in Mexico to the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa.

1935

JACK WEST, S, has been appointed vice-president of the Wired Radio of Canada, Limited.

DR. BENJAMIN WINTROB, M, is practising neuropsychiatry and psychotherapy in Toronto.

Marriage

DOROTHEA THATCHER, C, to John McBride, in Toronto, on September 23. At home in Bracebridge.

Birth

To J. H. CORRIGAN, C, and Mrs. Corrigan (MARY GERMAN), '39 C, at Toronto, on September 4, a son.

1936

MURRAY COX, T, has been appointed manager of the new office of Greenshields and Co. Inc., in Toronto.

DR. R. DAVID THOMPSON, M, formerly of Victoria, B.C., is employed with the Department of National Health and Welfare, in the London, England, office.

Births

To Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Anderson (RUTH ANN MURDOCH), C, in Nicaragua, Central America, on November 27, a son.

To GRANT TOOLE, V, and Mrs. Toole (KATHRINE BEATTY), '41 V, at Toronto, on September 23, a daughter, Martha Mary.

1937

Marriage

WILSON TAFTS, V, to RUTH FREY, V, in Toronto, on September 24.

Births

To EDMUND BENSON, V, and Mrs. Benson (GRACE MATTHEWS), '31 C, at New York City, on September 6, a daughter.

To DR. GEORGE BODDINGTON, M, and Mrs. Boddington (ELIZABETH MARGARET BECK), '35 C, at Toronto, on September 29, a son.

To DR. M. J. O'BRIEN, St M, '42 M, and Mrs. O'Brien, at Toronto, on October 4, a daughter.

1938

FREDERICK SKITCH, V, well known concert pianist and a former music critic on the *Varsity*, is now a member of the staff of the Hamburg Conservatory and organist at the First Unitarian Church, Toronto.

Abbreviations

C—University College; V—Victoria College; T—Trinity College; St M—St. Michael's College; S—Applied Science and Engineering; M—Medicine; D—Dentistry; SW—Social Work; P—Pharmacy; OT—Occupational Therapy; N—Nursing; HS—Household Science; TC—Teachers' Course; F—Forestry; Ag—Agriculture; Mus—Music; DN—Dental Nursing P.Th.—Physiotherapy; PHE—Physical and Health Education; GS—Graduate Studies; LS—Library Science; Ed—Ontario College of Education; L—Law; Bs—Business

Marriage

BRADFORD H. B. BOWLBY, T, GS, to ANNE ELIZABETH MORRIS, '43 T, in Toronto, on September 18.

Birth

To DR. J. E. HOWES, M, and Mrs. Howes, at Peterborough, on September 17, a son.

1939

DR. R. H. BALINSON, M, is now established in general medical practice in Hamilton, Ont. During the war his service with the RCAMC covered a period of nearly five years, four of which he spent overseas. In 1940 he was married to Blanche Elizabeth Hooker, R.N., of Francesville, Indiana, and their son, Alex. Paul, was born on November 29, 1947.

Marriage

REV. WILLIAM R. LACEY, V, '48 SW, to Grace Elizabeth Lovegrove, in Toronto, on September 14.

Birth

To ROSS CLARENCE, '39 V, and Mrs. Clarence, at Toronto, on September 15, a son, Dana Ross.

1940

D. A. BRISTOW, V, is teaching at North Toronto Collegiate, and Mrs. Bristow (DENISE GASSYT), '48 V, is on the staff of the Royal Ontario Museum.

DR. LLOYD HAMPSON, M, was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the National Film Society of Canada.

Marriages

DR. GEORGE A. LANE, M, to Nora Weaver, in Toronto, on September 9. At home in Hamilton.

FRANCES ANN McLAUGHLIN, C, to Donald Christie, in Toronto, on September 25.

ARTHUR MALONEY, St M, to Lillian LaBine, in Toronto, on September 11. At home in Toronto.

Births

To Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Fitch (CLARE NEELANDS), V, at Ottawa, on September 29, a daughter.

To GORDON PIM, C, and Mrs. Pim (NORA REAN), V, at Toronto, on September 22, a daughter.

1941

BARBARA GIRDWOOD, C, was awarded her Ph.D. degree in physics at the fall convocation of McGill University. For four years of the war she served in the Engineering Department of the RCAF. She is now engaged in research work in Ottawa.

FRED J. LOCKHART, S, graduate of Metallurgical Engineering, has been appointed District Manager of the Toronto Branch of Atlas Steels Limited, Welland.

DR. THOMAS WILSON, M, is resident surgeon at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.

Marriages

JOHN R. FITZPATRICK, S, to Mary Hannan, in Toronto, on September 25.

WILLIAM M. YOUNG, V, to Mary Cant, in Toronto, on September 11. At home in Toronto.

Birth

To ALBERT MALLON, St M, and Mrs. Mallon, at Toronto, on September 22, a daughter.

1942

Marriages

MARJORIE HEWETT, OT, to Andrew M. Angus, in Port Credit, on September 6. At home in Brantford.

JOHN A. RHIND, C (Com), to KATHARINE GREENE, '44 C, in Toronto, on September 24. At home in Toronto.

ROBERT ROADHOUSE, T, to Audrey Kelk, in Toronto, on September 9. At home in Toronto.

Births

To DR. JOHN A. PATTERSON, M, and Mrs. Patterson, at Oshawa, on September 4, a son.

To R. L. WRIGHT, V, and Mrs. Wright (MARGARET STOCK), '43 C, at Toronto, on September 13, a son.

1943

DR. CAMPBELL M. BOWER, '43 M, in September completed a two-year course in dermatology and syphilology at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. He is now in practice at his home town of Hamilton, Ont.

Marriages

REV. DONALD SINCLAIR, C, to HELEN SCOTT, '44 C, in Knox College Chapel, on September 4. At home, The Manse, Exeter, Ont.

DR. BRUCE M. WILSON, M, to Marion Joan Barraclough, in Toronto, on September 18. At home in Copper Cliff.

JOHN E. WOLFRAM, V (Com), to Nancy Ross, in Toronto, on September 24.

Births

To DR. G. G. CAUDWELL, M, and Mrs. Caudwell (MARY ELEANOR JORDAN), '45 C, at Toronto, on September 14, a son.

To DR. WARWICK KNOWLES, C, and Mrs. Knowles, at Deep River, Ont., on September 27, a son, Deric Blair.

1944

JOHN C. LAIDLAW, M, '42 C, '47 GS, who is now doing research work and teaching at the University of London, England, has been awarded the Alfred Stengel Research Fellowship by the American College of Physicians. According to the announcement, Dr. Laidlaw was selected from the Research Fellows nominated as the one who, in the opinion of the Board of Regents of the College, offered the greatest promise of obtaining unusual distinction in investigation teaching and as a clinician. He will continue his research at the University of London.

DR. S. C. ROBINSON, M, has been engaged in general practice in New Denver, B.C., since September, 1948.

A. L. SCOTT, S, is lecturing in Chemical Engineering this year at the University of Alberta. Last year he took postgraduate work at Toronto and served as part-time lecturer there.

Marriages

CONSTANCE M. CLARKE, C, to C. I. B. Reekie, in Burlington, on September 9. At home in England.

G. SCOTT MOSS, S, to Betty Lorraine Davidson, in Toronto, on September 18.
THERESE ROACH, St M, to A. R. Kelley, in Toronto, on September 4. At home in Washington, D.C.

Births

To ALLAN SCOON, S, and Mrs. Scoon, at Toronto, on October 4, a daughter.
To JOHN L. STEELE, T, and Mrs. Steele, at Toronto, on September 14, a son, John Robert.

1945

RICHARD JEANES, V, hopes to obtain his doctorate degree at the University of Paris during the present university year and return to Canada next summer.

Marriages

GEOFFREY C. EASTWOOD, S, to Jeanette George, in Toronto, on September 15.
RICHARD JEANES, V, to Jeannette Rebeyrolle, in Paris, France, on September 7.
DR. GEORGE A. LEWIS, M, to Bernice Gieg, in Toronto, in September. At home in Toronto.

Births

To ROBERT J. McHARDY, S, and Mrs. McHardy, at Toronto, on September 18, a son.
To MILTON WILSON, T, '46 GS, and Mrs. Wilson, at Toronto, on September 18, a daughter.

1946

DR. PETER ALLEN, M, returned last July from Amsterdam, Holland, after having spent one year in postgraduate study in biochemistry and internal medicine. He is now associated with the medical division of International Nickel Company, Copper Cliff, Ont.

EDWARD J. FISHER, TC, '48 GS, has succeeded the late Dean J. C. Thompson, '18 C, as Dean of the College of Optometry, Toronto.

DONALD FRASER, T, '47 GS, who has been working toward his Ph.D. degree at Princeton University, has been elected an associate member of the Society of the Sigma Xi, Princeton chapter. A national honorary fraternity, Sigma Xi's purpose is to encourage scientific research and to recognize scientific merit.

Marriages

DESMOND BLAIR, S, to MARGARET GIVENS, '47 T, in Trinity College Chapel, on September 4.

ARTHUR B. CRICKMORE, B, to Dorothy Wilson, in Toronto, on September 20. At home in Peterborough.

DR. CHARLES B. MORROW, D, to SHIRLEY PINFOLD, '47 P.Th., in Winnipeg, on September 4.

Births

To JOHN BARTLET, T, '47 GS, and Mrs. Bartlet at Renfrew General Hospital, on August 31, a daughter.

To DR. DONALD COPELAND, D, and Mrs. Copeland, at Grimsby, on September 1, a son, Robert Bruce.

To JAMES HARBUN, B, and Mrs. Harbun, at Toronto, on September 18, a son.

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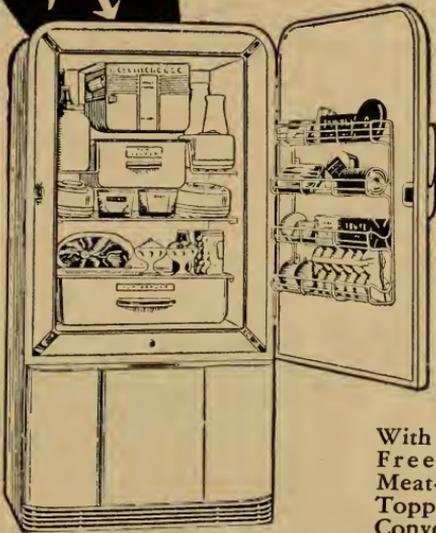
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THE VARSITY GRADUATE

VOLUME TWO
NUMBER 2

Published by the Alumni Association of the University of Toronto. Printed in Canada by the University of Toronto Press. Address correspondence to The Editor, Room 226, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario.

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FRONT COVER: As a salute to the new Wallberg Memorial Building, Art Director Eric Aldwinckle deals with Chemistry and Chemical Engineering on this month's cover. Feature of his design is the valve system of a delicately balanced operation in the oil process industry against a flow sheet of a distillation process. The earth, the sun and a space model of one of the octane molecules—2, 2, 3, 3, tetra-methyl-butane—suggest the macrocosm and microcosm of our universe and symbolize also the relationship of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. In this issue the VARSITY GRADUATE presents four black and white illustrations by Walter Yarwood.

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VAR SITY GRADUATE



APRIL 1949

Alumni

Editorial

The voice of Varsity's graduate body now speaks out with authority at sessions of the University of Toronto Board of Governors. With the appointment of William H. Clarke,



J. S. D. TORY

J. S. D. Tory, and Alumni President W. A. Osbourne to the Board, the Alumni Association has been given a positive role in the administration of the University. Mr. Clarke is honorary secretary of the Alumni Association and a member of its seven-man executive committee while Mr. Tory represents the University College Alumni on the University Senate. "Their appointment," said the *GLOBE AND MAIL* editorially, "has a special significance in that they represent in a definite way the fifty thousand living graduates of the University of Toronto. It is more than desirable that the men and women who look upon this great institution as their alma mater should be brought into closest touch with its problems and opportunities. By their own interest and devotion, the new governors have long since shown that the University's needs are of profound concern to them, and it is to be accepted that the honour is not idly assumed." Added the *TORONTO STAR*: "The active participation of these three citizens in the direction of the University should tend to maintain a nice balance between the academic and the practical." All three graduated from Varsity in 1924, Mr. Osbourne in mechanical engineering, and Mr. Clarke and Mr. Tory in political science. Now president of Clarke Irwin & Company, Mr. Clarke's interest in education has been reflected in textbook publishing and by his membership on the Royal Commission on Education. Mr. Tory, a brilliant member of the Ontario bar, is interested in almost every movement for social welfare. As Alumni president, Mr. Osbourne is continuing a close association with the University. He speaks directly to graduates in an article which begins on Page 21 of this issue.



W. H. CLARKE

.

The *ALUMNI BULLETIN* which goes regularly to all members of the Alumni Association continues to make new friends among the graduates. The March issue was packed with information about Alumni activities and devoted considerable space to news of those in the various graduating years. It's the best place we know to find out what's happened to classmates and to pick up the threads of old friendship. There'll be one more *ALUMNI BULLETIN* this academic year.



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TEN THOUSAND paid memberships by June 1949—this is the goal set by the Board of Directors of the University of Toronto Alumni Association.

Membership at the end of February stood at 7,147—a substantial increase over last year.

Constituent Associations and Branches which have officially accepted the new programme are:

Physical Health and Education	Ontario Veterinary College	
Institutional Management	Faculty of Forestry	
Peterborough	New York	Cornwall
Buffalo	Winnipeg	Kingston

Negotiations are proceeding with a number of Faculty and College groups where no association has previously been formed. This is also the case in a number of locations where branches are being planned.

Will each of you, as present members, act as a Committee of One to assist your Faculty or Class in reaching its objective?

ENID M. WALKER,
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Co-Chairmen, Membership Committee

THE VARSITY APPEAL

The graduates who have already contributed have been generous. **HOWEVER**, many have mentioned that they intend to contribute but have not yet done so,—expecting some personal contact.

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4 people played the leading part

There was a play at the College the other night and my wife, Mary, and I went to see it. Mary said it would be fun. "I asked Mrs. Carr to sit with us," she said, "Her daughter has the leading part, you know, and she'll be alone."

The play was good and everybody enjoyed it. Young Sally Carr did a fine job of acting, and when she stepped out for her curtain calls, the applause made you feel excited.

I took a sidelong glance at Mrs. Carr and saw that her eyes were wet and shining . . . with pride and happiness and perhaps a little sadness, too . . .

When Mary and I got home she said, "You know, you have to give Mrs. Carr a lot of credit for bringing up Sally the way she has—especially when you consider that it's ten years since her husband died."

I said, "Yes, you do."

Then I added, "But you have to give credit to her husband, too. I remember when I sold John Carr his New York Life policies years ago. As things turned out, it was his insurance that made all the difference. Otherwise . . ."

"When you look at it that way," Mary said, "you can see that all three of the Carrs had a part in Sally's success tonight—Sally, her mother and her father."

I nodded.

After a long pause Mary said, "The more I think of it, the happier I am that you're in the insurance business. In fact, there were more than three people who played leading parts in tonight's play. There were four. You played a leading part, too, because you helped see to it that John Carr had the life insurance which made everything possible".

"Nonsense," I said. But it made me feel good to hear those words from Mary.



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“YOU know,” the professor said, as the bus sped smoothly along the highway through pleasant, rolling country, “I’m going to miss all this I really got attached to the place, coming out every day—it only takes an hour. It won’t be the same in the city. Classes there are more impersonal, more formal. Yes, it’ll be quite a jolt going back to the city.”

The professor was talking about the University of Toronto Ajax Division which closes at the end of May.

“We’ve had our own life here,” the second year engineer said. “It’s been a good life, too. I’m all for residences like these. There’s always one bright

guy in the house if you get stuck on a problem and you can talk over ideas so simply. The place has a kind of air of its own. This has really been home to all of us and we’ll sure miss it.”

The young engineer, too, was talking about Ajax. Most of the 5036 engineers who studied at Ajax during the four terms from 1946 to 1949 would agree with him.

In 1945, when the University completed arrangements to take over part of the grounds and buildings used by Defense Industries Limited, 25 miles east of Toronto, as an auxiliary unit of Varsity, no one knew just how the project would work out. The biggest

shell filling plant in the Commonwealth would be turned into a teaching centre to take care of the postwar rush of engineering students. All the students would be in the first or second year of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering.

Ajax would have to absorb more undergraduates than most Canadian universities. At the start, the great majority of those students would be ex-servicemen who had been used to a life of discipline combined with enthusiastic relaxation when they got the chance. Could they become civilian students almost overnight at Ajax? Ajax didn't have a "university" atmosphere. Would that make a difference? University authorities made their plans and hoped for the best.

Professor W. J. T. Wright was appointed Director of Studies, and J. R. Gilley, Director of Ajax Division. Shell production stopped in July, 1945, and in September the first University officials moved in. A sizable amount of reconversion was already under way. For one thing, 40,000,000 shells had been manufactured in the \$112,000,000 plant and there was bound to be a certain amount of explosive dust in cracks and corners of the buildings. Four buildings which were beyond recovery were burned to the ground. Others were refloored and reconditioned.

But the real job was to turn a barren war plant into a village of classrooms and comfortable residences. It was a big job. When the work was done,

there were 33 residences, 37 lecture rooms, 20 draughting rooms, 13 chemical laboratories and other special labs. And the bill was \$1,400,000.

An opening deadline of January 14, 1946, was set. It was the last day students could start an accelerated course and finish their first term in time for the next course to get going that September. On January 14 more than 1400 students turned up and got their first look at the Division.

What they saw was a vast sprawling area hugging the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway with a concentration of wartime buildings near the track and, spreading south towards Lake Ontario, two widely separated lines of straggling frame structures connected by long corridors. A system of heating pipes, supported above the ground on trestles, ran parallel with the buildings. There was a bleak look about it all, and the buildings in the lines seemed lost in the gentle slopes which a few years before had been farmlands. A high fence at the entrance to the L-shaped area leased by the University helped give the place the look of a military camp. It was a mile from one end of the property to the other and about the same distance across the base of the "L" at the entrance to Ajax Division.

The military camp appearance of Ajax was accentuated by the students' garb—greatcoats, flying boots, tunics and a weird assortment of other military garments. A few of the men sported

Photographs on facing page: Dr. Sidney Smith is seen accepting the Ajax cross from a representative of the Admiralty. Picture at top of page gives some idea of the sprawling Division where 111 buildings were converted to University use.



beards. "At first the students were still conscious of rank," Padre Carl Swan recalls. "When someone they thought was an officer came along, they'd automatically stiffen and get ready to salute."

Against this background it was important that the students should be convinced of the need to think for themselves and to accept a large share of the responsibility of governing themselves in residence. In the first term, the housemaster of each residence was a member of the academic staff. After that there were quite a few student housemasters and there was always a house committee of six students. About 70 per cent of the student body lived in residences.

The house committees did a good job. In approximately 850 days of classroom work at Ajax, only four students were told to get out and not come back. In great measure, also, amicable relations between students resulted from the fact that roommates were carefully selected. "Hours and hours were spent in matching them up," said R. H. Perry, the supervisor of residences. "There were two students in each room and they had to be much the same age and usually in the same course. There had to be a certain number of older students in each house and it was important that no house have more than its share of the star athletes. Also, you couldn't put 20 year old students in one room and have 30 year old students on either side. It was a nice little problem."

In 1946, about 30 per cent of the students were married men. Some lived in residence but others naturally

wanted to get homes nearby. In the village of Ajax, which housed 2800 people, and which was only a few hundred yards from the University, were neat little homes of four to six rooms which rented for \$25 to \$35 a month. Most of the homes, of course, were occupied by warworkers who had moved in at the beginning of the project and couldn't very well be evicted. Eventually, 130 University of Toronto married students got homes for their families in the 600-house village.

Many other married students commuted from Toronto. Scores found living accommodation in nearby Pickering or Whitby. Some got along in "winterized" summer cottages at Pickering Beach. Eight or more families lived in trailers.

Lack of funds and other marital difficulties produced some heartaches and headaches. University authorities, particularly Professor Wright and student counsellor J. E. M. Young, sat down with students and helped them thrash out their problems. They found the majority of the wives were doing all they could to surmount difficulties which could be considerable. For example, one couple living in a "winterized" cottage had to go a quarter of a mile for water.

The peak session was 1946-47 when there were 3,300 students including 2,335 in residence. Those who took part will never forget registration day in September, 1946. It was raining steadily and there were stacks of valises and trunks piled everywhere. Registration of the long queues of students went on that day and the

"Ajax Division." It is a proud name taken from the flagship of Admiral Harwood in his victory over the German battleship, Admiral Graf Spee. The Division was boldly designed during the summer of 1945, in a mood of indebtedness to our Armed Forces, to serve thousands of men and women who defended so gallantly our country and the ideals that we hold most dear. In fulfilling its high purpose, the Division afforded to nigh five thousand ex-service personnel an opportunity to prepare themselves for comparable service to Canada in the arts of peace. The Division has been worthy of its name.

The Crest, taken from a forward turret of H.M.S. Ajax and presented in 1948 by the Admiralty to the University, is a badge of the qualities that are of the very stuff of our British heritage: initiative and resourcefulness, courage and valour. The Crest ever will be in the University the frontispiece of one of the most brilliant chapters in the story of its progress. That chapter in part has been written by a gifted and devoted staff and by a student body of unexcelled calibre—men and women tested in the cruel lessons of war and trained and qualified in the Ajax Division for the exacting tasks of peace. Notwithstanding the closing of the Division, the Ajax chapter will not be completed as long as the University endures!

SIDNEY SMITH,

President, University of Toronto.

following days and evenings and even on Sunday. The students were registered, assigned rooms and given maps of Ajax so they could find their way around.

The cost of living in residence was reasonable—\$3 a week for room and just over 40 cents a meal for board. The rooms were adequately furnished and in each residence there were kitchenettes and laundries. Cutlery and plastic dishes were provided for snacks.

Ajax was well equipped from the academic standpoint, too. It had not only 13 chemistry labs, but six labs for physics, two for geological sciences, two for electrical engineering

and a mechanics materials lab, called "one of the best in the country." It took a staff of 195 to handle the teaching duties at Ajax, 52 of whom taught in the city, too.

Ajax was cosmopolitan. It had girl students: 27 of them studied there during the four terms. It was international: 27 nations were represented among the student body.

Because it had been built away from settled areas of population, there was always the problem of getting to Ajax, and once there, getting around it. The main highway was not quite a mile away and there was an hourly bus service. To and from the city, the University ran special buses and station



wagons. There were seven trips a day. Two cars operated in a belt line around the straggling classrooms for the use of staff members. For the students there were, in the busiest year, six huge tractor trailers. Packing them in, these "Green Dragons" would hold 130 or 140 students. In one year, the vehicles travelled a quarter of a million miles, and it took fifteen men to keep them rolling. Ajax also had five parking lots for private cars. Up to 500 cars would park there daily.

At its peak the Ajax cafeteria served 7,000 meals a day. A big rambling kitchen, full of the finest equipment, made it possible to keep dishing up thousands of hot meals quickly. The academic program pivoted on the fact that students could be fed with a minimum of delay in the morning and at noon. Students quite naturally wanted to sleep in as late as possible in the mornings, so coloured cards were issued and first year students had to be in for breakfast before 8.15 and second year before nine. Over a loud speaker system came music and at noon a girl read announcements in a cheerful voice. The brightness of the place, the speed and ease with which everyone was taken care of, created an atmosphere of pleasantness and good temper. Staff members could eat in a tidy little dining room in Arbor Lodge, the staff house, but some preferred the lively background of the cafeteria.

The Tuck Shop in Hart House Ajax was a popular hangout for students who wanted a cup of coffee or a soft

drink and a sandwich. Its popularity could be measured in very practical terms. During the four terms, it did almost half a million dollars' worth of business.

Bulldozers built up three rugby fields. There were four ice rinks, and in the peak year about 50 hockey teams. Ten bowling alleys in the recreational hall were used every night. Five basketball teams played scheduled games in the hall each evening. There was volleyball, baseball, tennis, English rugger, skiing contents (won regularly by Norwegian students), boxing and wrestling. Ajax had its own track meet in which 100 men took part; while 185 ran a three and a half mile harrier and 145 finished. There were horseshoe pitches alongside the residences and an archery range.

Inter-residence athletic competition was brisk, with an Athletic Night once a month at which the Dean Young pennant would be presented to the house which had amassed the largest total of points in athletics in the previous month.

The recreation hall was a crossroads for lectures, sports, movies, drama performances, dances and concert parties. Hart House Ajax, run on a student committee system under Roy Loken, was a success from the beginning. The Camera and the Amateur Radio clubs were among the most popular (top membership, about 75 each). There was a Model Aeroplane Club whose members raced their tiny planes at speeds of 120 miles an hour.

Photographs on facing page: The enormous soup kettles in the cafeteria kitchen and the overhead pipes which carried heat to the buildings intrigued freshmen at Ajax. The long corridors linking the buildings were freezing cold in winter.

There was a Glee Club, a Chess Club and a Bridge Club. There was even an Art Class. Once a week an artist from Toronto taught those who were interested.

Concerts in the attractive lounge of Hart House would usually bring out 200 engineers. Hart House had a splendid record library and a music room constantly in use. A browsing library of 800 books and a common room gave non-resident students some place besides the Tuck Shop to go between lectures. Separate from the browsing library in Hart House and the technical library was a branch of the University Library stocked with 2,500 books. Any book in the University Library on the Queen's Park Campus would be sent to Ajax on request.

Within Hart House Ajax was a lovely little chapel. At first there was a reaction against "church parade", but soon, of their own accord, 50 per cent of those remaining at Ajax over weekends attended church services.

Lectures were given only five days a week to allow Ajax residents to get into Toronto to visit families or friends or to relax. There was some concern as to just how the ex-warriors *would* relax but the only real excitement came on Hallowe'en, 1946. Early that evening bandsmen led a parade from the eastern residence area to the west. Students in the western area thought it was a raid so they let loose with fire hoses and buckets of water in a free-for-all. Even the supervisor of residences, who in the dark was probably mistaken for a student, was the recipient

of a well-directed pail of water. "It looked," he says, "as if the last day had arrived." Western area students then organized a raid on the east which eventually worked up into a parade through Ajax Village. The good citizens shivered in their homes, not quite knowing what to expect, but aside from turning over a couple of taxis, the parade fizzled out.

By the time that particular Hallowe'en was over, Ajax supervisors knew there would be a certain amount of "good fun" to come, and having been initiated, they didn't worry too much about it. There were a few water fights in the hot summer nights in which hundreds of students, dressed only in shorts, see-sawed good-naturedly back and forth using buckets, hoses and wastebaskets to heave water at each other. After some of these events, there might be six inches of water on the floor but the students cleaned it up themselves.

Another favourite pastime was to light hay bonfires. One Sunday a number of students laboriously forked hay into one of the rooms in a residence. Around midnight the student who occupied the room came back from a weekend in Toronto, opened the door and was engulfed. This started a great to-do, there was a terrific din, a water fight, and much sloshing about in the corridors. It was quietly realized that if the boys could confine themselves to such harmless pranks as water fights it might be wise for the authorities to pretend ignorance of the goings-on, even though each fight was watched carefully.

In every house there was a student

social representative whose job it was to arrange dances. Girls who worked for large companies in Toronto would be invited out to Ajax for dances, and called for and taken back to the city by bus. For instance, girls on the staff of the Bell Telephone Company were often invited to Ajax. Indeed one house was named "Bell House," but it was pointed out afterwards, before there could be any charges of favouritism, that this was simply to honour the inventor of the telephone.

In the four terms there were 259 specially-arranged parties in the common rooms of residence at Ajax. The house committee of the residence where a dance was being held was

responsible for behaviour and there was never a complaint. The house committees also kept a sharp eye open for gate crashers from other residences, who hopefully turned up uninvited.

The biggest problem in residences was the noisy student during study periods. Sometimes a transfer to another house would solve the problem and sometimes the student would have to be told off. About two and a half per cent gave up of their own accord, some because of financial difficulties, others because they had accepted jobs or couldn't get the hang of the course.

There were a certain number of Big



Days at Ajax. One of these was the first Open House in the spring of 1946, when relatives, friends, local citizens and Important People all turned up to have a look at the Division. Another was the time the Ajax rugby team won the eastern Ontario junior championship. An event that wasn't planned was when food poisoning laid low about 250 students. The trouble was tracked down to a salad: the sort of thing that can happen unavoidably in any large cafeteria.

The physical plant that was necessary to keep Ajax Division going made the place a self-contained community. The immense heating system used 16,000 tons of coal in the 1946-47 term. Ajax Division had its own water pumping station and its own sewage disposal plant; its own road maintenance and snow removal system. There was a local fire and a brigade, and a cleaning staff. Ajax had its own post office. The laundry service ran a 24-hour service and cleaned shirts for 12 cents each. There was a local telephone switchboard, and a local protective service of uniformed men. The complete maintenance staff, under the Deputy Superintendent, Alex Russell, numbered 196 persons. Ajax Division had a 25-bed hospital staffed by a doctor and four nurses. There was a resident dentist. All

these services are being maintained to support the industrial community that is springing up.

No one yet knows if the streets of Ajax Division will be renamed. What will happen to College Avenue, University Drive, King's Road, Queen's Road and Western Square?

The ex-servicemen who made up the bulk of the student body at Ajax, the "men in a hurry," think back nostalgically to their days at Ajax. Bill Turner, second year student, who was president of the Ajax branch of the Engineering Society this year, says frankly that he believes "Ajax had a better spirit than Toronto."

"The residence idea worked out satisfactorily," says Professor Wright. "Some of the students found it easy to study, and some didn't, but on balance it was an advantage."

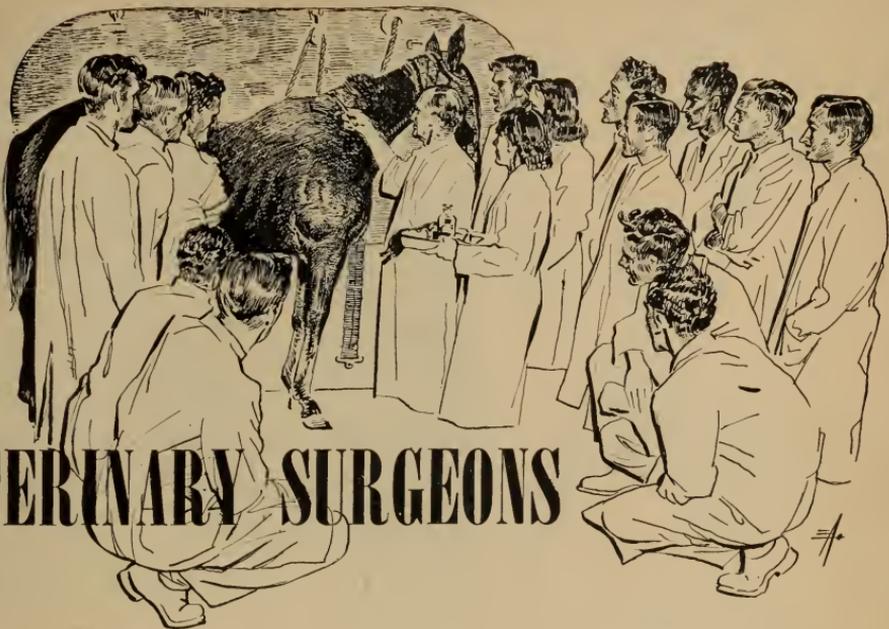
Men of Ajax will remember the easy informality of the place, the chill two-and-a-half miles of corridors between the classroom buildings, the "Green Dragons" that carted them from lecture to lecture, the bright airy labs, the bustling friendly atmosphere of the cafeteria and the crowded Tuck Shop, the riotous water fights, the bull sessions, the Engineers' Ball. In the back of their minds they will hear the winter wind that whistled across the bleak fields.

Did Someone Say "Ivory Tower?"

Clifford A. Curtis, '22 C, professor of economics at Queen's, was elected mayor of Kingston recently. Among other interests, he has been Chairman of the Prices Commission at Ottawa.

Pakistan Bound

Fred Quance, '38 S, of Montreal, is off to Pakistan where he'll join the engineering staff of the government's Radio Pakistan. His headquarters will be in Karachi.



VETERINARY SURGEONS

Ontario farmers lose about \$34,000,000 worth of livestock and poultry through disease each year. Compared with most parts of the world, the loss per farmer is strikingly low. Still, \$34,000,000 is a lot of money. To make the Ontario record even better and to improve livestock conditions throughout the country are among objectives of the Ontario Veterinary College.

The OVC staff (there are 82 of them directed by Dr. A. L. MacNabb, the principal) teach courses and carry on research in pleasant buildings on the outskirts of Guelph. To many Varsity graduates, OVC, seventy miles from the Queen's Park campus, is little

more than a glimmering star in the U. of T. firmament. Yet this particular star, at close range, shines brightly indeed.

Since it was founded in 1862, the Ontario Veterinary College has turned out almost 6,000 graduates. It is the only English-speaking veterinary college in Canada. OVC graduates have made names for themselves in all parts of the world. Right now, there are 477 students, and they come from every Canadian province, from the United States, England, British West Indies, British Guiana and South Africa. Fourteen are women.

The prime function of the College,

Andrew Smith came from Edinburgh to found first veterinary school, taught all the classes himself.



naturally, is to train veterinarians. In recent years, the scope and interests of those graduating have widened remarkably. Twenty years ago or so, common parlance lumped all veterinarians together as "horse doctors," a term that would be inaccurate nowadays. At least half or more of today's student veterinarians are basically interested in cattle, sheep and swine, while only 15 per cent are horse enthusiasts before anything else. About five per cent of the total group want to become research workers in laboratories, while 15 per cent will enter

government service as food or meat inspectors or in other positions, and 15 per cent will work in small animal hospitals taking care of pet dogs and cats. Students who intend to practise their profession in rural areas looking after farm animals do not always see eye to eye as to the role of a veterinarian with those who intend going to animal hospitals in the city. OVC professors find this rivalry rather amusing at times.

The size of the business that veterinarians safeguard for Canada is staggering. In 1947, Canada exported



Judith M'Lean, Timmins, recent graduate of OVC, has set up own practice for the smaller animals.

\$100,000,000 worth of purebred cattle; in 1946, cash income from livestock alone was \$600,000,000. Yet in all Canada, there are only 1,100 veterinarians.

The veterinarian's job is not only to stamp out as best he can animal diseases of all kinds but to prevent diseases by taking precautionary measures. He is the running mate of the general practitioner, for there are 75 animal diseases to which human beings are susceptible.

To back up veterinarians now in the field, OVC not only turns out new

graduates (35 per cent of Canada's veterinarians are over 65 years of age), but actively pushes extension work and research.

A neat example of extension work involved Dr. Frank W. Schofield, of OVC's Department of Pathology. On Christmas Eve, a few years ago, a veterinarian dehorned 15 cattle near Stratford. To his amazement, they all bled to death. Later, other cattle in the area died from bleeding. Farmers had a suspicion sweet clover was the cause of death because the local veterinarian had put two and two

together, but no one was sure. Anxiously, the Ontario Veterinary College was consulted.

Dr. Schofield started in on the problem right away. He took two calves and fed one on mouldy, and one on good, sweet clover for two weeks. Then he bled them. The calf which had been fed mouldy sweet clover died. Whether the soil the sweet clover had grown in was toxic or whether the mouldiness of the sweet clover was to blame was settled when an experiment with good and with mouldy sweet clover from the same haystack, and therefore from the same soil, was carried out. The experiment showed the mouldy sweet clover beyond any doubt was killing the cattle.

Dr. W. J. R. Fowler, Professor of Surgery, has been associated with the College for 49 years. During the past year, animals have been brought to the College from New York, Montreal, and Halifax for surgical correction under his direction.

Dr. A. A. Kingscote, Department of Parasitology, is busily engaged in carrying out investigational projects, and is working on parasitological problems which affect livestock and poultry. His laboratory contains innumerable charts and diagrams, and his library is packed with lantern slides, strip films, and other means of visual education which are used in the very intensive course given the undergraduates.

For the past 30 years, Dr. A. A. McIntosh has been closely associated with the study of the diseases of cattle, sheep and swine. He has young, able and promising assistants.

Diek Humble of the Department of Extension and Research is working on blood typing of cattle, a subject of much interest to breeders and buyers of purebred cattle. In human beings, there are only four blood types, but in cattle no two blood types are the same. And since each cattle blood type is some combination of the blood types of the parents, it is possible to verify with a fair degree of certainty the parentage of a calf.

Preparation of blood serums, essential in blood typing, takes weeks, but the process is worthwhile for two specific reasons. Purebred cattle may be worth as much as \$50,000 each. An ordinary animal with the same markings is, comparatively speaking, worthless; yet unscrupulous breeders have pawned off such animals on unsuspecting buyers. Blood typing guarantees an animal's registration and assures that better milk and better beef strains are continued. Sometimes also, as a result of inbreeding, even purebred cattle may develop defects. A small number of purebred Ontario cattle of the same ancestry are blind. By careful blood typing, cattle whose calves have this characteristic may be isolated and prevented from breeding. Because of the big enrolment, some OVC staff members have teaching schedules running to 30 hours a week. Despite this, research has gone ahead in many departments and in the future more emphasis will be put on post-graduate work. Now underway is a study of contagious abortion in cattle (the corresponding human ailment is undulant fever). Ontario losses from this disease amount to \$14,000,000 yearly.



Photo by John Steele

Dr. A. L. MacNabb

There is also a field investigation of breeding deficiencies of cattle, and a continuing study of a disease common to swine. An infectious inflammation of the nose accounts for a good proportion of the more than \$2,000,000 worth of pigs which die prematurely in Ontario.

Fur farming in Canada is a \$10,000,000 industry. There are eleven kinds of fur animals in captivity and fur farming has its veterinarian specialists, and its place in research at OVC. Twenty mink ranches recently suffered disastrously when a virus killed off many animals. The disease was new, but the virus was successfully isolated by OVC researchers.

OVC geneticists study factors that produce crippled pigs. Anatomists have ready 100 pages of material on sheep and mink (once the valuable pelts have been removed, mink have worse odour than skunk—it's quite a task dissecting them). Parasitologists have been busy on the "Burwash project": buffalo, sent to eastern Canada, carried with them a parasite called the liver fluke which affects cattle and sheep. Liver fluke breed in snails in certain creeks. Researchers eventually were able to poison the snails by putting a drug in the water which at the same time did not upset the fish population in the rivers fed by these creeks. Finally, scientists from the Department of Medicine have been doing research on how to correct sterility in animals and on artificial insemination.

Other research projects are in the planning stage. One concerns leukosis, a prevalent poultry disease. Diseases of various kinds cost Ontario poultry raisers \$4,000,000 a year.

Then there's the riddle of dog distemper, the virus of which doesn't seem to affect cattle or horses.

The school buildings and grounds of the Ontario Veterinary College occupy eight acres and the paddocks six more. Within this area, about the size of two city blocks, the layman comes across many fascinating sights.

Here, for instance, is one of two large animal operating rooms. In it stands a weak-kneed cow, with stitches running across her middle. She has just been delivered of a two-headed calf (there is a stuffed two-

headed calf in the anatomy museum, with other weird exhibits). In the other operating room is a huge hydraulic operating table. It stands upright on its side so that a horse can be strapped to it. Then the power is turned on, and the horse and the plank to which it is strapped swing at right angles and the operating table takes on the normal appearance.

In other rooms is X-ray apparatus for small and large animals; a parasite room is full of bottles, specimens, and large posters showing different species of parasites. In the vast anatomy laboratory are great cranes for transporting animals back and forth and a system of loudspeakers so lectures can be carried on efficiently.

The paddocks have accommodation for 40 cows and 15 horses and the college usually has 30 or 40 small animals in cages. Most of the animals of all kinds are ill and are kept for study purposes. One cow seems quite normal until you notice her heart is in a small sac right at the throat.

Among the museum displays at the college, some of the most colourful and most useful are those of certain parts of the blood systems of animals. Coloured plastic rubber is pumped through the veins and arteries of a carcass. Then the surrounding material is dissolved in acid, leaving only a fine network of criss-crossing traceries, some blue for veins, some red for arteries.

Dr. MacNabb who directs the multifarious activities of OVC was from 1928 to 1945 Director of Laboratories for the Ontario Department of Health. Since he took over in 1945, things

have been humming. Last July, a new wing was opened, an occasion marked by a five day reunion of 1,000 graduates.

This fall, the OVC course will be extended from four to five years and entrance requirements will be stiffened so that only 75 students a year are likely to be admitted. The college will have its pick of good men because annual applications total about 200.

Scholarships of up to \$1,000 a year are awarded outstanding students. For example, a Brampton company offers a scholarship of that amount to a graduate who shows a keen interest in diseases of cattle; and the Ontario Fur Breeders' Association has endowed an \$800 a year scholarship for research in diseases of fur bearing animals. The governments of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have a variety of scholarships at OVC available to students from those provinces.

The first woman graduated from the Ontario Veterinary College in 1928. She was Miss E. B. Carpenter. Sixteen others have followed in her steps and Dr. MacNabb says that nearly all of them—"a fine group of cultured young women"—had good records during their college years. He is proud of the services rendered by such women graduates as Dr. E. Williams of Toronto; Dr. Jean Rummy, Hamilton; and Dr. Jean Goudy, Washington.

Distinguished graduates of OVC may be found in many parts of the world. They include Dr. L. A. Merillat, editor-in-chief of the American Veterinary Medical Association Journal

and Dr. C. A. Mitchell, chief of the Animal Research Institute, Federal Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who was given an Order of Merit for his work on the cattle distemper, rinderpest, during the war. Other well-known graduates are C. Hagyard of Lexington, Kentucky, who was the subject of an article called "Blue Grass Veterinarian" in the *Saturday Evening Post* not long ago; Dr. W. J. R. Fowler, Professor of Surgery, Ontario Veterinary College; Dr. T. H. Ferguson, Geneva, Wisconsin; Dr. J. A. Campbell, pioneer in the small animal practice field; and Dr. C. D. McGilvray who did such excellent work in the realm of communicable disease control in the Western provinces, and who was principal of the OVC for 27 years.

Average age of students graduating from OVC is 24 and about half of them are married. The staff is young with many of the teachers in the 28 to 33 age group. Quite a number of them are recent OVC graduates who have had postgraduate training on

this continent and abroad. Each year Dr. MacNabb grants leave to at least three of the teaching staff for advanced specialized training.

Canada badly needs more veterinarians and OVC is publicizing its training program among Ontario high schools. On the health of Canadian cattle and swine rest Canada's economically vital bacon and purebred cattle export industries. Outbreaks of plague among Canadian cattle—epidemics such as have occurred in other countries—would bring to a halt Canadian meat and cattle exports to the world market. Against such an eventuality the veterinarian stands constant guard.

The little college founded in Toronto in 1862 by Andrew Smith from Edinburgh (he taught all the classes himself) has grown steadily through the years. It became a Provincial institution in 1908 and its finances now are the responsibility of the Ontario Department of Agriculture while its academic program is supervised by the University of Toronto Senate.

She Teaches The Blind

Sightless herself since early childhood, Louise Cowan, '48 GS, has been preparing herself for many years to teach others who are blind. Two years ago she entered the School of Social Work and last fall received her M.S.W. degree. Before coming to Varsity she took her Bachelor's degree at McMaster and her pre-university training at the Ontario School for the Blind in Brantford. In gathering material for her graduate thesis she had the assistance of 13 readers, and as they read she made notes in Braille. The subject of her thesis was "The history of home teaching in Canada". Now she will put her theories into practice and will enter the field of the home teaching of the blind.

CANADA INSIDE

by Gregory Clark, IT4

No building in the University galaxy seems to stand so still as the Royal Ontario Museum. It hath a fortress look. Tomby, almost. You see bevvies of people coming out of it with the chastened air of relatives who have just been viewing the dear departed.

So they have, of course. Egyptian mummies; massive skeletal caricatures; stuffed animals in coy attitudes; monumental arms of gentlemen dead in bed a thousand years; little fiddle-diddle domestic implements, kindly worn and faded, of anonymous relatives from Babylon. . . .

The dear departed, exactly. For the function of a museum is to teach, above all, the continuity of history, and to link us, not with our fathers and mothers, uncles and aunts, but with yesterday's seven thousand years. A funereal air seems inseparable from a museum. Vergers are employed to walk thinly about, enjoining a seemly hush.

But this article is happily to inform you that despite the white tie and tails outward bearing of the Museum, and despite the seemly hush you are likely to find there on the 25 cent days, there is rapidly developing an incongruous and very lively spirit within. The yodelling and hallooing of children within the echoing chambers no longer calls for turning out

the guard. Instead of vergers, the Museum is now employing professional uncles. The stuffed wolf, I am informed, has stopped snarling with bared teeth. And the mummy of that little Egyptian princess, they suggest, seems lately to rest in a tenderer attitude. She rather welcomes the stares of little children, if stares must be borne.

Really, there have always been children in the Royal Ontario Museum. But it has taken twenty-five years for the education section of the Division of Extension of the Museum to venture, step by step, into the field it has now invaded.

There has been, for years, a trained staff in the Museum, conducting parties through special sections, delivering educational talks. And for years there has been a schedule or syllabus for Toronto public and high school classes coming to the Museum to see in the flesh—or the bone—the history they have been consuming of the dry page.

But for some years past, from an area in a radius of 150 miles of Toronto, classes from elementary and secondary schools have been coming in a continuous program of museum extension to spend a day devoted to one or more specialied features of the great collections. They come by



Young visitors to the Museum surround Dr. E. S. Moore, head of the Department of Geological Sciences. He is showing them part of drill core which Imperial Oil Co. presented to Varsity as a record of rock formations underlying city.

bus, by chartered train and even by caravans of farmers' trucks. Their teachers come with them. In the hands of Museum staff lecturers, they receive skilled and practised talks on particular sections of the Museum related to their school grade or to the subject they are studying at school. They are allowed to handle material and Museum specimens. The inviolate glass case attitude is no more. Characteristic subjects of study are: daily life of Rome; England from Roman to 16th century days; Shakespeare's England; Eskimo life; peoples of Africa in relation to their environment

Finally, outside the 150 mile radius, the Extension Division is now reaching thousands of school children through the travelling syllabus of four Museum staff members, who spend three weeks each during the winter months, a total of twelve teaching weeks, in the schools beyond normal bus or train range of the Museum. They have recently completed a tour of mid-northern Ontario, including Espanola, Blind River and the Lake Superior area, in which they addressed a total of 11,551 children in schools of all sizes from the most modern to little wilderness institutes with a dozen scholars.

These travelling teachers carry with them large packing cases filled with museum material that includes such bizarre items as a mummy's hand to the rhinoceros shield of a Zulu warrior; from chain mail to a live snake.

These travelling extensions of the Museum are naturally limited in scope. The most popular subjects are Shakespeare's England, life in Roman times, Africa, and certain natural history subjects. Asked what the children really appreciated most, one of the travelling staff said the live snake and the mummy's hand. Children will be children.

But they can be enmeshed in larger nets. The Roman packing case, for example, contains a lamp, an ear scoop, a comb, sandal, a two-toed sock, a toga, strigil and sickle. These are authentic Roman relics. The children in the backwoods school in the spruce belt handle them, try them.

Shakespeare's England box has a suit of chain mail that a large backwoods boy can try on; a small child's dress—a small child tries it on, so that the class is, for a moment, Elizabethan; a wooden trencher; a pewter salt cellar that divided the high from the low at table; a child's shoe of the 16th century; the mechanism of the wheel-lock gun.

The African travelling box, freely opened amongst the school children, contains spears, hide shields, hatchets, throwing knives, palm fibre cloth, an African piano the size of a baseball

glove, beautiful African leather carving. . . .

Without involving you in statistics, about 60,000 school children have visited the Museum in the past year and over 11,000 have been visited in their schools by the Museum.

To attempt to define the whole scope of the extension educational work would be hopeless in this small space. Even in what I have recounted, there is no mention of the summer Museum club which meets every day from Tuesday to Friday. The hundred children enrolled in this club study not merely museum subjects but go into the field on trips to study natural history, fossils and such mysteries. Then in winter there is a Saturday morning club that draws children from 86 schools in Toronto and district. The summer club has to choose for itself a title for the course they propose to undertake during the summer. Last year, they devised the title "Canada Inside Out."

For adults we have no space. Their classes, the courses for teachers in training, for teachers in service; the groups of adults who organize themselves and arrange for course in Chinese ceramics, textiles, or almost any conceivable subject—all these are decorous.

It is the children who are making uncles out of the traditional vergers of the Museum; who are looking at the collections locked under glass with imaginative eyes and mildly requesting to be allowed to get inside the continuity of history.



IT MUST BE A PARTNERSHIP

by William A. Osbourne

President of the Alumni Association

It has been most encouraging to learn from the Branches of the University of Toronto Alumni Association that, in most cases, their formation was spontaneous, and that they have carried on in the past with little assistance from, or contact with, a central organization. It is apparent that they originated and existed for the purpose of meeting occasionally to enjoy association with friends who had attended the University, and that this, in itself, has provided an enduring bond.

It is, however, evident that amongst those Branches with the longest record of activity there has developed the need for a more clearly defined objective, and for a closer affiliation with their Alma Mater. It is realized that the primary bond of interest can best find expression in closer contact with an organization having its activities centred at the University, and through

affiliations which involve reciprocal relations.

There are many ways in which the University and the Alumni Association and its Branches may help each other and, to be effective, it is obvious that such a relationship must be founded on a partnership basis with a mutual appreciation of the role which the University and its graduates may continue to play in influencing each other's growth and development. Recognizing this interdependence, there should be an understanding and appreciation of the part played by the University through her teaching, her search for truth, and her discoveries, in moulding our thoughts with respect to the social problems of our time.

If the University is to be relied upon to adequately fulfil that function, she must keep in touch with her graduate

body, so that there may be a flow and interchange of ideas to their mutual benefit.

It is, therefore, most desirable that there should be facilities for frequent contacts between members of the University staff and organized groups of the Alumni and, flowing back from these contacts, there should come the views and the experience of the graduate body. This should be a two-way street, and on its broad highway there may be, if we so desire, an exchange of ideas and cultural influences such as we need in this partnership.

To be more specific, what can we as an Alumni Association, and you as a Branch, do to help the University and each other? You can give us local news of your membership, and forward to us those interesting and newsy items and vital statistics which make for fuller understanding. Such information adds greatly to the value of our records and to our ability to publish such information as will be of interest to your Branch and to our membership as a whole.

We, in turn, will be in a position to furnish you with information about the University and its personnel in the various faculties. By means of speakers from the staff and by press releases, we shall also be able to assist your Branch and to extend the influence of the University, by adding to a public understanding of its function and a knowledge of its manifold achievements and discoveries. There is also much that should be more widely known about the many and varied University scholarships and bursaries which are available. It is possible

that such knowledge may be the means of providing the inspiration and education for a young man or woman from your locality who would otherwise not have been so privileged. This involves a closer liaison with secondary schools, and opens the possibility of participating in the counselling of students in collaboration with your local vocational guidance teachers—a most interesting and rewarding experience.

Many of our graduates live in cities in which their children are in attendance at another university, and through their families and friends have added new loyalties. Do not forget that these can be the means of strengthening your own College loyalties while, in no way, interfering with a full participation in those which have been more recently acquired. The sister universities are not competitive in the field of higher learning, and in the interests of progress, there is room for friendly rivalry.

If there is already a Branch of the Alumni Association in your district, we suggest that a clearer definition of its objective, and the helpful inspiration of an active central Association can be of assistance. If you would like to have a Branch in your district, we would appreciate hearing from you and would be glad of the opportunity to assist in its formation.

We are confident that from a broader vision of the need for closer partnership between the University and its Alumni Association and Branches, there will come a realization of the mutual benefits to be derived from active co-operation in the work of the Alumni Association.

LET'S FIND OUT

Lost Weekends, Lost Crops, Lost Opportunities



Allan Anderson wrote an article about the electron microscope for the first VARSITY GRADUATE and his byline has appeared in every issue since. In addition to writing for this and other magazines, Mr. Anderson is an energetic and popular broadcaster. Last year he gave more than 150 feature broadcasts for the CBC including a three-minute interview with an Italian countess who couldn't speak a word of English. (With the help of a translator, he had taught her to read her answers phonetically.) Each Sunday at 1.15 p.m. Toronto time, Mr. Anderson steps before a CJBC microphone for his "Let's Find Out" series, a program devoted to "informal discussions of pertinent problems." More than half the experts on this series have been staff members of the University of Toronto. Says Mr. Anderson: "They are the best informed people in the community and they won't pussyfoot about their opinions." Digests of three recent broadcasts follow.

Public Health Enemy No. 3

He is treated reprovingly by his family, pleadingly by his friends, brutally by the police, cynically by doctors, sentimentally by the clergy, and scornfully by social workers. The alcoholic, in fact, believes he is misunderstood by almost everyone. Researchers who have been studying alcoholism are inclined to agree with him. The alcoholic is misunderstood by almost everyone.

Alcoholism is the third largest public

health problem in North America (it ranks next to heart disease and cancer) yet its real nature is cloaked with hypocrisy and indignation. To the question, "What is an alcoholic?", the average person will give a meaningless answer, such as "a repulsive drunk." An alcoholic is a sick person. Alcoholism is a disease—a disease in which there are no more "rights" or "wrongs" than when a person is suffering from cancer.

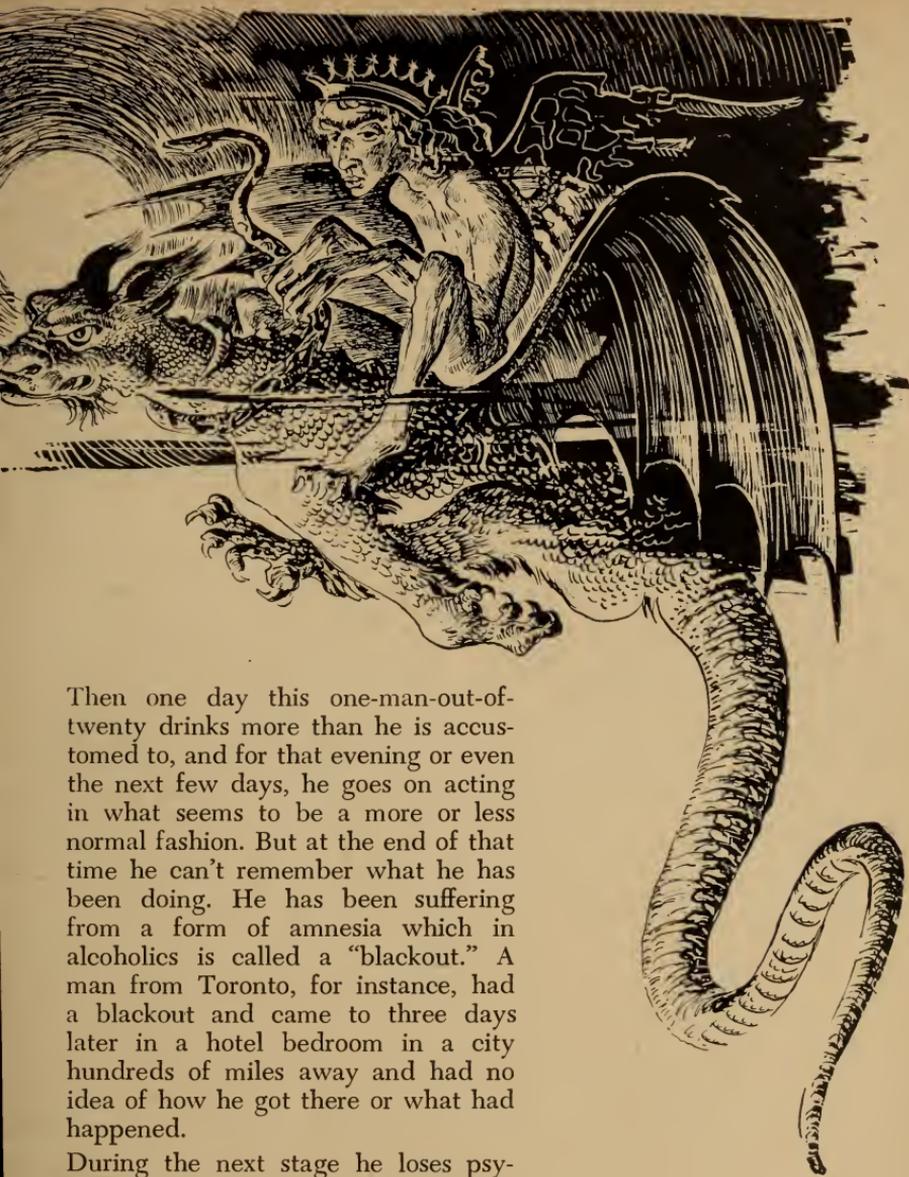
Some initial lectures on alcoholism have been given this year for the first time to Social Work students at the University of Toronto. The lectures were given by David Archibald, assistant teacher at the School of Social Work, and psychiatric social worker at the National Committee for Mental Hygiene (Canada).

David Archibald tries to wipe out any preconceived ideas the students may have about alcoholism. He explains there are two types of drinkers, the social drinker and the alcoholic. The social drinker, as the name suggests, drinks usually because of social convention. Sometimes he drinks too much and gets drunk, but that in itself does not make him an alcoholic. About one out of every 20 drinkers will become an alcoholic.

How does an alcoholic get started on his career and what is the pattern of his development? These questions David Archibald deals with carefully. From personal observation, and from studies made in the United States, particularly at the Yale School of Alcohol Studies, David Archibald and others have put together a detailed account, from start to finish, of the history of a typical alcoholic.

The alcoholic may be a social drinker for two or three years, possibly consuming a little more than the average member of his crowd. No one knows he is going to become an alcoholic; we haven't yet been able to recognize a "prealcoholic personality type." That is, there are many persons with similar personalities to those of alcoholics, who for some reason, don't turn to alcohol excessively.





Then one day this one-man-out-of-twenty drinks more than he is accustomed to, and for that evening or even the next few days, he goes on acting in what seems to be a more or less normal fashion. But at the end of that time he can't remember what he has been doing. He has been suffering from a form of amnesia which in alcoholics is called a "blackout." A man from Toronto, for instance, had a blackout and came to three days later in a hotel bedroom in a city hundreds of miles away and had no idea of how he got there or what had happened.

During the next stage he loses psychological control. He starts out with sincere intentions of having only one or two drinks but winds up having ten or twenty. He is now drinking under definite compulsion.

H. Winkler

The average alcoholic hates the taste, hates the results, hates himself for succumbing. But he can't stop of his own accord. At this stage he either gets outside help, which, if intelligent enough, may make it possible for him to stop drinking, or else he goes down the line to alcoholism. There are no halfway measures.

He still has a long way to go in his alcoholism if he goes down the line. For five or ten years he may drink heavily and finally he reaches the point where every time he starts drinking he gets drunk. He worries about his drinking and makes excuses for it *but he never has any real idea of stopping*. He still thinks he can control it. Before long, he will probably start to be pretty extravagant—cashing cheques, taking cabs wherever he goes and handing out large tips for trivial services, and so on.

He may go on the wagon—maybe for two weeks, maybe for three months. He may change the time of day he drinks or his brand of liquor. This is a dodge alcoholics use to fool themselves into thinking they are still in control. Eventually, of course, the alcoholic falls off the wagon good and hard.

He begins to realize he is making a fool of himself. A strong feeling of guilt and remorse sets in—an intense and terrible feeling that only alcoholics can know. Despite this, of course, the excuses for drinking continue.

One morning, he wakes up with the shakes and takes a drink to set himself up for the day. He has reached the point where he can't face the

prospect of another day without drinking. He pretends to himself it's medicine. One man that David Archibald talked to took an aspirin and a drink every morning and really believed he was taking medicine.

This is the start of the chronic phase. It can last anywhere from one year to twenty. The symptoms are three and four day benders—or even longer—loss of friends and sometimes loss of job. The alcoholic usually walks out on his job. He has the feeling he's going to be fired anyway. He walks out on his friends, before he has to take the blow of them walking out on him.

He has now reached the stage Don Birnam was at in "The Lost Weekend." He hides bottles frantically because he has the feeling that *someone* or *something* will deprive him of alcohol, which is the only thing that makes life possible for him. Before long he enters a period called cycle drinking. He's likely lost his home, family, job, friends and all else he can lose and he suffers physically and mentally if he isn't drinking.

He arrives at the point where he knows he's licked. Unless he is given a hand by someone who knows what it's all about, he may end up in "skid row." He can be found sleeping on park benches, unshaven and miserable, always in a semi-stupor, drinking anything alcoholic he can get his hands on, and bumming what money he can.

Such is the history of a typical alcoholic who has gone through every single stage of alcoholism.

"The alcoholic," says David Archibald, "has no more business taking alcohol than the diabetic has taking sugar. Yet it is impossible by sheer willpower for an alcoholic to stop drinking. It just can't be done."

In 1778, a young English physician named Thomas Trotter wrote the first scientific treatise defining alcoholism as a disease in itself, diagnosing it and discussing methods of treatment. But the public hasn't caught on yet.

What is the social weapon with which to combat alcoholism? Greatest of all is public understanding of the three basic facts about alcoholism: Alcoholism is a disease and the alcoholic a sick person; the alcoholic can be helped and is worth helping; this is a public health problem and therefore a public responsibility.

Students of alcoholism like David Archibald recommend hospitals for alcoholics, and clinics where alcoholics can go for diagnosis of the type of alcoholism they have and the kind of treatment required. In some persons, a maladjustment caused by an unhappy childhood, or other factors in life, have led to alcoholism. Psychoanalysis may be able to work out the emotional blocks in an individual and there may be no further need for compensation through alcohol. But if alcoholism has become a separate disease in the individual, then it will remain even after psychoanalysis. So going to a psychiatrist may not in any way "cure" alcoholism, though it can help solve personal emotional problems. Also, many alcoholics have been aided considerably by social workers. Alcoholics Anonymous has proven a

positive answer to alcoholism to a great many people (there are approximately 85,000 Alcoholics Anonymous in North America). The secret of this organization—if there is one—seems to be that there is a curious and powerful strength of purpose radiated when alcoholics sit down together to face their problems. Knowing that other people have faced the same grim problems apparently gives an alcoholic a power to stop drinking that he never had as a solitary individual.

But the "reformed" alcoholic always remains a person with strong alcoholic tendencies. Members of Alcoholics Anonymous are simply "dry" alcoholics rather than "wet" alcoholics. They know they are *just one* drink away from a bender.

Save The Good Earth

"I've seen the red topsoil of Georgia running across the hills like tomato soup and in South America I've seen whole hillsides turned into a muddy cascade," says Dr. G. B. Langford, professor of mining geology at the University of Toronto.

"Conditions in Canada aren't as bad as you'll find in some other countries but we could be a lot smarter," he says. "The United States has taken the lead in devising new methods of farming to deal with the problem of loss of topsoil. Tens of thousands of U.S. farmers have adopted methods developed by the Soil Conservation Service. Statistics show these farms have had a 20 per cent increase in productivity.

"I saw one farm in the Tennessee Valley that was an outstanding ex-

ample of the success of these new methods. There had been so much erosion that there was no good soil left. It was a run-down farm on which very few types of crops could be grown. It was owned and operated by two brothers. They'd come to the conclusion there wasn't a living on the farm for two families, one was going to leave. But before that happened they decided to try the new method. In less than five years, the value of their crops increased from \$2,000 to \$10,000."

The method used, says Dr. Langford, is just applied common sense. A flat piece of ground needs no special treatment because there's no erosion. Sloping ground is different and the greater the slope the greater the problem. For gentle slopes, contour plowing around the hills in horizontal lines is the answer because melting snow or rainwater is held behind each furrow and trickles slowly down the hill instead of hurrying down the old-fashioned kind of furrow. On steeper slopes additional measures have to be taken, such as strip cropping where crops are planted in bands that run around the hills one above the other. The strips are of a different texture and water won't wash soil across them, so they prevent erosion during the whole growing season. In gulleys, check dams are often used to stop erosion.

Soil erosion and floods are twin evils that devastate the countryside. They are inseparably linked. When men cut down forests to make way for farmland they upset a natural balance for forests will hold back water and

let it run off slowly throughout the year. When snow melts on treeless ground in the spring, the water will rush off in a few days carrying with it the good topsoil and creating damaging floods. Contour plowing and strip cropping hold back the water long enough to give it a chance to seep into the ground, which breaks the back of the flood danger.

Dr. Langford feels it's the government's job to sell the new farming methods to farmers. He sees the average farmer as a cautious business man who makes his living operating his farm according to practices he understands. In the Tennessee Valley, leading farmers were persuaded and assisted to try the new methods and show their neighbours what could be done. The government supplied free fertilizer to farmers who would cooperate in the program. The farmers who took part had to keep books to prove the new methods more than paid their way.

Dr. Langford is interested in another problem peculiar to the Great Lakes area of Canada and the United States. In the rich fruit growing region of the Niagara peninsula the land along the high shores of some of the lakes is gradually disappearing into the water. Since settlement started in the area 150 years ago, three percent of the land has crumbled away. The rate of erosion varies but it may be as high as seven feet per year. "This, unfortunately," says Dr. Langford, "is a complex problem. Each bit of beach presents local difficulties and it's useless to generalize about specific remedies, like sea walls."

Butcher Or Baker?

Caron Jones, executive secretary in the University of Toronto Advisory Bureau, likes to tell what happened to Benjamin Franklin when the time came for him to choose an occupation. "His father took him around the village and let him watch the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker," says Mr. Jones; "opportunities were so limited that he needed no other vocational guidance. Today, youngsters very often can't get closer to the world of work than a barbed wire fence or an armed guard will let them."

In the last five years in Ontario, says Mr. Jones, both at high schools and at the University, a start in vocational guidance has been made. In the high schools there is now a course in "Occupations." Students not only are given an opportunity to study a great many different occupations and to make some analysis of their own abilities and interests, but a great deal of time is also spent talking about human relations. A teen-age boy wants to know how to ask a girl for a date and the girls want to know how late they should be allowed to stay out and whether it's better to go steady or play the field. There are problems of family relationships, as well, to discuss. There is one vocational guidance counsellor for every 500 students.

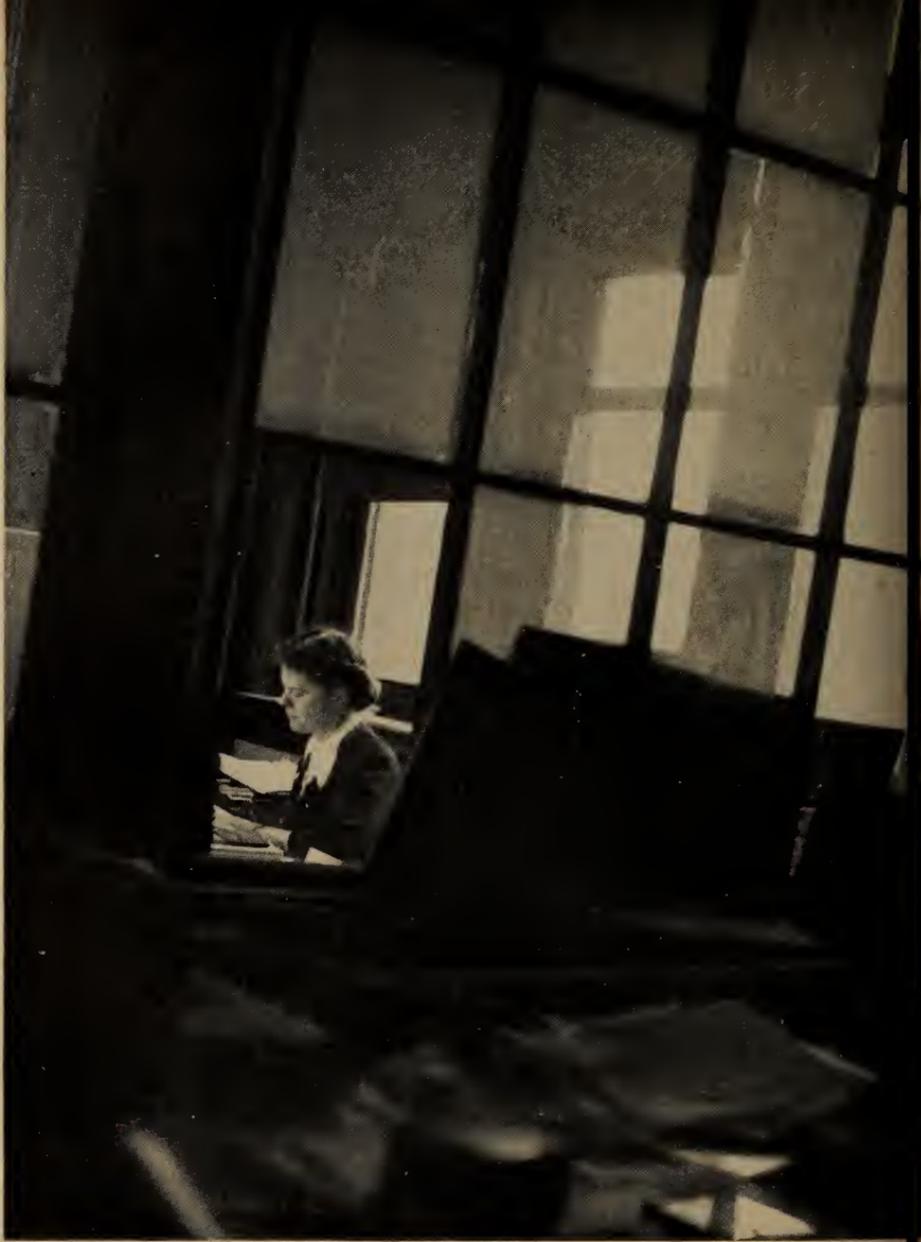
At the University of Toronto there are no specific courses in vocational guidance but there is instead the Advisory Bureau where an undergraduate can talk over anything that's worrying him. Some students come to the Bureau before they actually get to the University to find out about various courses ahead of time.

The Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. and the National Employment Service, especially in its Youth Employment Centre, maintain job counsellors. Kiwanis Clubs in many centres are ready to put people who are interested in certain kinds of jobs in touch with companies in those fields. But most people still never get any real counselling.

Even though there are some 60,000 different kinds of jobs on the North American continent, and even though many employers are making job surroundings more attractive, it's still true that with increasing use of machinery and shorter hours of work, employees often find their interest waning. There's a growing need for positive recreation programs that will provide for expression of the complete personality.

How can vocational guidance be given to more people? We must try to get the individual to start planning his future as early as possible so he won't waste time in finding the right job. There should be more Canadian occupational information—more books and pamphlets about Canadian jobs and working conditions. Films on how Canadians earn their living would be helpful. The Federal Government through the Department of Labor should set up more vocational guidance facilities for adults.

More financial assistance is needed for the student who is capable of going on to specialized training and who has a definite goal in mind. There ought to be a linking of vocational guidance work in schools and colleges and personnel work in business and industry.



Mrs. Jean Darrach, administrative assistant, has key job in Photographic Service. New orders, completed assignments march briskly across her desk

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

A Camera Essay by Peter Croydon

Staff members of Varsity's Department of Photographic Service have been going around quietly and competently minding other people's business for more than a quarter of a century. Here's the kind of life they lead: Huge tapestries each of which covers an entire wall have to be photographed individually in colour; about 4,000 identification photographs of students are taken annually; one morning an expensive collection of mediaeval jewels is brought to the studios for colour reproduction and half an hour later a professor from the Faculty of Medicine brings in a specimen from the operating room—he wants lantern slides for classroom study! Photographic Service has space on the third and fourth floors of the east wing of the old SPS Building. The studio, office and rooms of the Service sprawl over a surprisingly large area, yet so many different kinds of work go on that the place seems almost crowded. There are darkrooms, studios, and separate rooms for printing, drying, enlarging, slide printing and slide binding, and finishing. In the laboratory for reproduction of documents is microfilming, photostating, blue-printing and reflex copy equipment. On hand are 40,000 lantern slide negatives and a vast library of ordinary negatives. Recent developments include film strips with recorded commentary for teaching purposes and stereoscopic photography for the projection of pictures in three dimensions. Director of Varsity's Photographic Service is Professor K. B. Jackson, who is also professor of Applied Physics and Head of the Department. He was given the job of reorganizing the Service in 1945. Since then the plant has been renovated and re-equipped, the staff has doubled and the output quadrupled.



Projection service, colour photography, medical pictures and photostat reproduction are fastest growing departments of Photographic Service. Here is Evelyn Andrus, specialist in colour work



An important client is Royal Ontario Museum. Working on enlargement for Museum wall print is Mrs. Muriel Milne

This is Frank Stark about to photograph an illustration for a lantern slide





Seen filing negatives of finished job in Service Library is Betty Chadwick



Peter Croydon makes colour shots in operating rooms of hospitals



RCI lecturer often has Bob Somerville illustrate address



*projection machine
lecture adjunct*



*Stifford Crowther
the supervisor
technical staff*



Some lantern slides are coloured by hand, a job calling for much skill

George Carter makes photostats of maps, a rapidly expanding service





Professor K. B. Jackson, head of the Department of Applied Physics, directs Photographic Service. Almost every faculty and department calls on the Service for teaching aids or to improve its records

CHRISTIANITY ON THE CAMPUS

By F. Temple Kingston

Reprinted from Saturday Night

One night last month some twelve hundred University of Toronto men and co-eds were out looking for some answers. So they filed into domed and columned Convocation Hall. Like tens of thousands of students all over the Dominion, they were more or less distressed by the topsy-turvy state of the world. Some were looking forward to graduation next summer, others to the summer after, or the one after that; all were wondering about the shape of the years ahead. Then, from the Convocation platform with the odd layout of the Hall putting the audience on several sides of him, a dynamic Englishman told the twelve hundred just what Christianity in 1949 had to offer them in shaping those critical years. The speaker was Bishop Neill, Assistant to the Archbishop of Canterbury and Associate Secretary of the World Council of Churches.

Bishop Neill completely captivated the minds of his audience by his brilliance of intellect and by his clear understanding of the problems facing the modern student. There were twelve hundred at that opening meeting; for his closing talk in the series two thousand jammed into Convocation Hall and many others hung around the baize-covered doors off corridors to catch the address.

University students on several cam-

puses are now giving Christianity a greater chance than they have in many years.

Since the war, Christian ministers in university circles across the Dominion have been visited by an ever-increasing number of students who have come to ask about the Christian Faith and what it can mean for their future. Does Christianity offer a consistent and reasonable way of Life? The number of these students, not only veterans but freshmen, just out of school, has grown from year to year.

Recognizing this increased interest, the Canadian Council of Churches has formed the University Christian Mission Committee. The method of the university mission is to bring a picked team of Christian leaders into the life of the university for a period of one week, to substantiate the new-found faith and to encourage others to take the Christian way. Questions are faced honestly; there is no attempt at super-salesmanship. Such missions have been held with marked success at the Universities of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Dalhousie and Acadia.

As in the other universities, the students of the University of Toronto have shown an increase of interest in Christianity. An evidence of this increasing

interest can be seen in the formation of religious clubs by students on the campus. The United Church students began a Forward Movement. Anglican students formed a Canterbury Club. Presbyterian, Lutheran and Church of Christ Disciples Clubs were formed. All of these groups show an ever-growing membership. Their activities include regular worship services and social evenings. Each of these clubs made a personal canvass of the members of their denomination in every college and faculty on the campus. In addition, the Varsity Christian Fellowship and the Student Christian Movement are having a stepped-up program of prayer and study groups. Warden Ignatieff reports larger attendance at Communion Services in the Hart House Chapel than ever before.

Naturally, church leaders are greatly interested in this revival in the University of Toronto—the largest university in Canada—and the Canadian Council of Churches saw fit to sponsor a University Christian Mission during the week of January 16-20. Nothing was spared to make this mission a success. Preparation by prayer, study group and committee, had been going on for two years. Bishop Neill came from England to be the Chief Missioner. He was chosen for his great success in leading missions at the Universities of Oxford and London.

In the Convocation Hall addresses, the Bishop chose for topics "Has God Anything to Say?", "Who is This Jesus Christ?" "What Is Wrong With All of Us?", "Make Up Your Mind," and "Living as a Christian." He also de-

livered a special address on Christianity and International Affairs.

The keynote of his message was a call for decision. Either the coming of Christ was the greatest thing the world has ever known or else Christ was the greatest fraud the world has ever known. It is up to each individual to honestly face the facts and to make up his mind which is true. If one decides for Christ, he must enter into the Christian fellowship with all his soul. The example of Christ must be the guide in every activity of life.

In addition to Bishop Neill, a picked team of 17 outstanding Christian leaders was chosen. These Associate Missioners included such people as Miss Dorothy Beattie, on the staff of the Big Sisters Association, Rev. G. M. Hutchinson, B.D., Secretary of the University Christian Mission Committee of the Canadian Council of Churches, Miss Charlotte Whitton, free lance writer, lecturer, and consultant in welfare problems.

Each of the Associate Missioners was invited to live with the students in one of the University residences and their chief function was to lead discussion groups in the evenings. One of the Associate Missioners was on the job till 3 a.m. every night of the mission. Many fraternities invited Associate Missioners to speak at their meetings. In addition to this, the leaders delivered noon-hour addresses on such subjects as Christianity and History, Christianity and Race, Christianity and Science and Christianity and My Life.

Professors as well as students attended many of the meetings and joined in the discussion groups. Here was the

recognition that if education is to completely nourish the individual, it must deal with the spiritual as well as the secular. Such a recognition within a state-sponsored university is noteworthy.

It is impossible at this point to tabulate the success of the mission. Indeed it can only be determined in the months and years to come in the lives of those who have been affected by it. For one week, the Christian Faith was the main topic of conversation. But the organizers of the mission are well aware that the work is only beginning. Discussion groups that are formed will be carried on under student leadership. The permanent religious clubs have

planned activities to include those whose interest in Christianity has been awakened. Every Protestant minister in Toronto has been contacted and it is hoped that they will search out the University students in their congregations and make a special effort to bring them into an active life within the Christian fellowship. Above all, in College Chapels and in private devotion, the prayers of the faithful are being offered daily to God—the source of all truth and goodness—in thanksgiving for His work and with the hope that Varsity and every university may function according to His will. In such a course youth may find some of the answers.

The Man Who Took The Rap

Mrs. F. Millen Pratt (nee Lenore A. Tucker) of 3 Hill Road, Grand Falls, Newfoundland, comments on the reference to the famous Varsity strike of the nineties in the article A Tribute to Four Famous Sons (VARSITY GRADUATE, December, 1948):

The man who unflinchingly took the rap was my father, the late James Alexander Tucker. He with the late Tom Greenwood and A. M. Chisholm were always known as the Triumvirate in the affair of '95, though the Royal Commission subsequently fixed sole blame on my father. He was refused his final examinations, or in other words, expelled. (He was, I may say, considered one of the most brilliant men of his year. Unfortunately for Canadian letters he died at the age of thirty-two.) The entire student body contributed, at two dollars each, a sum of money by which my father was enabled to take his degree at Leland Stanford. During the trial, my father, never robust, stood hour after hour under cross examination by the most astute and skilled men three times his age, yet never flinched or deviated. It now seems rather small and petty to deprive him of his disgrace.

Remember Shimmy?

Yu Shimomura, D.D.S., writes from Tokyo, Japan:

If you know of any graduates who intend coming to Japan as buyers or as visitors, will you be so kind as to acquaint them with my office address? It is 2nd floor, Dowa Kasai Bldg., 7-chome Ginza St. Since it is on the Ginza it is easy to find. I shall be happy to be of service to them in any way. The name "Shimmy" might recall me to former classmates.



VARSAITY'S **ROLL OF HONOUR**

by **Marcus Long**, *Assistant Professor of Philosophy.*

The University of Toronto is planning to remember the 480 graduates who gave their lives in the last war by inscribing their names within the archway of the Soldiers' Tower. This will be an appropriate expression of the place they hold, and ought to hold, in our affections, for we cannot afford to lose the memory of brave men and brave deeds. It will also be a lasting token of the contribution this University made to the defence of freedom.

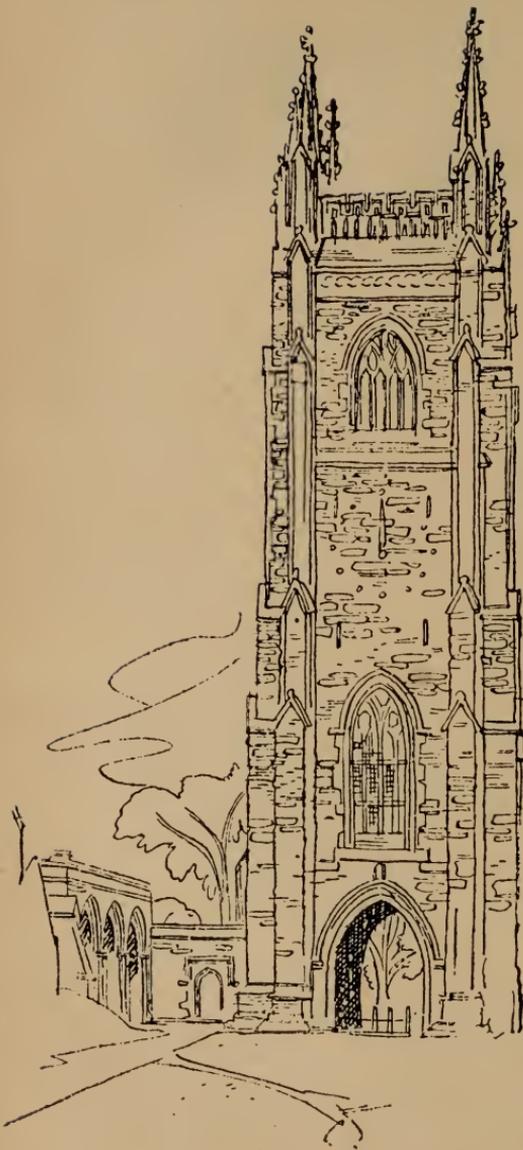
A total of 11,300 graduates served—more than the enrolment at the University in 1938—almost the equivalent of a complete Canadian division—and they served in all the theatres of war. The following quotations from official reports will show that wherever men were needed, men from this University were present: "Died of wounds in Mandalay;" "Killed on active service in Holland;" "Missing at sea on destroyer H.M.C.S.—;" "Killed in action over Stuttgart;" "Died of wounds in action in the Pacific;" "Killed in action

on the Italian front;" "Died of wounds in Libya;" "Killed in action in Java."

A complete record would give the experiences of all the 11,300 men and women who served but it is not possible to tell the story of so many when so much may be told of each. Perhaps the records of some, selected at random, may serve as symbols of the others.

J. A. G. . . . torpedoed on the *Athenia* . . . member of the RCAF . . . transferred to the American Eagle Squadron . . . then to the USAAF . . . two years in England as a Spitfire pilot . . . over 300 hours of combat operations with the American Air Corps . . . credited with shooting down more than 32 German planes . . . awarded the British 1939-43 Star, the Silver Star, the DSC, the DFS (9 times), the Purple Heart, the Air medal (6 times) and presented with a testimonial from his Fighter Group to "his courage and devotion to duty [which] have been an inspiration to all."

R. McR. . . . in England at the out-



break of war . . . enlisted in the RN . . . transferred to the RCN . . . in charge of a landing party at Dieppe . . . recalling only the infernal noise . . . vaguely aware of men falling beside him . . . of airplanes crashing in the sea . . . then blankness . . . German hospital . . . P.O.W. camp . . . potato-skin soup . . . boredom . . . plots to escape . . . long trek across Germany before the advancing Allies . . . the threat of death from friendly planes firing on marching columns . . . release at Lubeck.

J. F. . . lectures for his course in English almost completed for the new term . . . announcement of war . . . enlisting in the RCA as a gunner on September 4, 1939 . . . England, 1940 . . . preparation for landing in France abandoned after Dunkirk . . . long years of inaction . . . the dull boredom of routine drill . . . then Sicily and Italy . . . officer in Recce . . . always in advance . . . under constant fire . . . Ortona, Cassino, Rome, Rimini . . . charting mine-fields . . . planning new sites for guns.

W. F. B. . . credited with building the longest Bailey bridge in North-west Europe to enable the 2nd Canadian Army to cross the Rhine for the liberation of Western Holland . . . awarded M.C. . . . "The lieutenant stayed on the job without food or sleep and finally, on its completion, fell asleep in his vehicle, completely exhausted."

Statistics about those who served do not include the people who worked in classrooms and laboratories. For the duration of the war, personal and private research was abandoned and

the entire energy of the staff concentrated on securing victory. "Members of the departments of Applied Mathematics, Botany, Chemistry, Physics and Zoology continued to work on war problems and members on leave from all departments carried on their special work in the prosecution of the war." In these simple, unpretentious words does the President's Report for 1944 tell the story of research for victory in the first really scientific war. It is not possible for us to tell that story, nor to describe its success, since most of it was "special war research under secret orders from the Government."

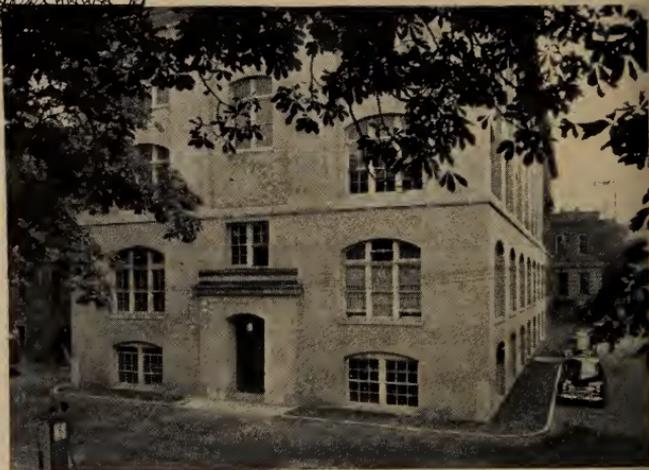
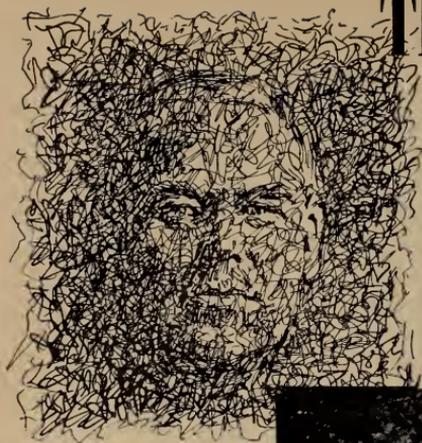
The Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering contributed specialized knowledge to the Armed Services and Industry. The staff was engaged in research on explosives, atomic energy projects, gas, smokes, magnesium, machines for making relief maps. The Social Sciences developed and applied tests for the better selection of men for skilled jobs and provided technical advice on personnel problems. The Medical School made valuable contributions to the solution of problems in aviation and naval medicine, shock, infections, vaccine and chemotherapy. More than one-third of the medical officers commissioned in the Canadian Army were graduates of the

School. The Connaught Laboratories prepared dried blood serum from 2,000,000 donations, produced billions of units of penicillin and a large quantity of gas gangrene anti-toxin. And day after day the officers of the C.O.T.C., the U.N.T.D. and the R.C.A.F. flight worked assiduously to prepare qualified leaders for the different branches of the Services.

Perhaps the story can never be fully told. Who can do justice to the labours of quiet, unassuming men working at their assigned tasks, hidden from the public eye and yet contributing the results of their genius to the common cause? Who can convey the fundamental contradiction of men, bred to books, challenging and conquering an enemy trained in the science of war? Who can describe the stark reality of men facing danger, mutilation and death to defend their country and the ideas they cherish?

The names of the 480 graduates, inscribed in the archway of the Soldiers' Tower, will remind new generations of students that intellectual freedom has been purchased and preserved at a great price. The story of the University at war will remind all of us that democracy cannot be overthrown when based on the courage and devotion of those who believe in freedom and the dignity of man.

THE BURTON WING



A quiet, dignified man, who enjoyed good conversation, he was for more than four decades one of Canada's leading research physicists. He was internationally known for his role in construction of the first electron microscope on this continent. He worked on a method to develop cancer treatment. During World War I, he did research into the extraction of helium for balloons, and in World War II he

vigorously promoted radar studies. His name was Eli Franklin Burton.

As a young man, Dr. Burton worked with Professor J. C. McLennan (later Sir John McLennan) who made Varsity's Physics Department world famous. In 1932, Dr. Burton took over from Sir John as head of the Department.

The Physics Department was bursting at the seams during the last war.

The Burton Wing of the McLennan Laboratory is the third important building to rise on the Campus in recent months. The Mechanical Building and the Wallberg Memorial Building for Chemistry and Chemical Engineering have been discussed in recent issues of the VARSITY GRADUATE. Dr. Sidney Smith told a gathering of Varsity Appeal canvassers last month that, as soon as the \$13 million goal has been reached, the University will proceed with plans for a men's residence for University College, an addition to the Library, the Charles H. Best Institute for medical research, an Arts Building, and a building for women students.

Dr. Burton urged the Board of Governors to build a new wing which would increase the total space of the McLennan Laboratory by about 50 per cent. This was done. Dr. Burton saw teaching and research begin in the new building in May, 1948. Later the same year he died. The Burton Wing of the McLennan Laboratory is his memorial.

Tucked back off the street, the new wing houses a host of research projects that range from studies of rocks (to discover how much heat the earth gives off) to experiments with liquid helium (sizzling at a temperature of approximately 460 degrees F. below zero.) Some of the projects are under the personal direction of Dr. E. C. Bullard, who succeeded Dr. Burton as head of the Department.

The Burton Wing and the original McLennan Laboratory are similar and seem to be the same height but by a bit of architectural sleight of hand the Burton Wing has four storeys to the McLennan's three. There are 42 rooms in the Burton Wing, including three large student labs, 18 smaller labs, nine of which are for research purposes, two lecture rooms, six offices, a library and a women's staff common room. The building cost half a million dollars and is a concrete structure with glazed tile walls, like most of the

new buildings on the campus. About 2,000 undergraduates and 78 post-graduate students work there and in the original building.

What was the first low temperature laboratory in the Western Hemisphere is now located in the Burton Wing. It's down in the basement, and there's more big machinery associated with it than any other individual research project in physics. The low temperature researchers produced liquid helium before the war and will again shortly. They are also building a helium liquifier to increase the scope of their work. They use the liquid helium as a cooling agent because its temperature can be lowered to 460 degrees F. below zero. Liquid helium at that temperature can't be treated with impunity. As a matter of fact, it has some rather peculiar properties, especially that of "creeping". Poured into an ordinary container, it will climb up the side of the glass and out where it immediately evaporates. If bottled, it will burst any container.

The low temperature people also turn out liquid air. During the war, low temperature researchers were busy making liquid oxygen for aircraft, and it took some time to get their original research program rolling again.

There's an active electronics research section in the Burton Wing, with

twelve graduates doing the research. One researcher is building a machine that will turn sounds into electrical form and analyse them. A project will start soon on special high frequency radio tubes. There are now basic problems like a study of exchanges between electrons and microwave electromagnetic fields; and the detection and counting of low velocity electrons. The techniques of radar are being used to study a hydrogen discharge, the source of atomic hydrogen.

In the field of geophysics, a post-graduate student is working on a problem concerning the heat flow out of the earth. The heat arriving at the surface from within the earth comes from radioactive disintegration in the earth's crust. Even a small amount of radioactivity, when found in the terrific amount of rock that makes up the earth's crust, will liberate a considerable amount of heat.

Now geophysicists—and miners—know that the temperature gets higher the deeper one goes in a mine. Therefore, one way of studying the heat in the earth and the amount of heat penetrating the earth's crust is to take temperature readings all the way down a mine. But there is more to it than that. Different kinds of rocks transmit heat at different rates. So the rocks all the way down the mine must be studied and some scheme worked out for adjusting the temperatures depending on the thermal conductivity of the rocks. The graduate geophysicist is now making a careful study of numerous rock samples. Eventually, with this approach, it should be possible to work out accurately just how much heat the earth gives off.

Two other graduate students are also greatly interested in what is going on in the earth. They, however, can't get down into the earth to find the answers to their queries so they have reconstructed happenings in the earth in their fourth floor room in the Burton Wing. These researchers are looking into seismic disturbances in the earth's crust. What really happens when there's an earth tremor? Seismologists don't just get recordings of straightforward shocks, there are always complications of one kind or another. Why? To get the earthquake without the complications of the real earth, the students have made a big concrete block in their laboratory and have rigged up an electrical system which gives the block a sharp blow and starts waves through it like those made by real earthquakes. When they finish their work, the researchers hope they will have duplicated in the block the kind of disturbances that happen underground. This is important because oil may be located and other underground discoveries made by seismology.

In the basement of the Burton Wing, down the corridor from the low temperature laboratory, is the computation centre. Here a group works on the solution of problems brought to them by various departments including their own. With their modern equipment the computations people can handle problems that would take a hundred times as long with ordinary desk computers.

One room in the Burton Wing looks like an elaborate nursery. Students using meccano sets have constructed

bridge-like structures. They're building differential analyzers in an effort to understand how the complicated mathematical problems that arise in physics can be handled more easily. Spectroscopists in the Burton Wing are busy studying the properties of atoms and molecules. Generally speaking, they study the radiation emitted and absorbed by atoms and molecules. When light is given off by an atom it tells a spectroscopist something about the structure of the atom. One way spectroscopists get atoms to give off light is by bombarding them with electrons.

By the same procedure, Varsity spectroscopists study molecules close-packed together under pressures up to 45,000 pounds per square inch. This is of interest to various scientists. Astronomers, for example, want to know more about how stars exist close-packed under high pressures, and star conditions can therefore be studied in the laboratory.

A joint project this is going on in collaboration with the R.C.A.F. is the construction of an airborne magnetometer for use over Arctic regions where the compass usually does not point anywhere near the North Pole. It will be the first airborne magneto-

meter to measure both the direction and the strength of the earth's magnetic field. The U.S. Navy had an airborne magnetometer which was used for detecting submarines but that particular magnetometer would only measure the strength of the field. The Varsity magnetometer will be finished this Spring but a gyroscopic table has to be constructed as a mount. A Lancaster probably will be used to carry the bulky equipment.

The electron microscope work done at the University of Toronto (VARSITY GRADUATE, March, 1948) is now carried on in the Burton Wing.

While it would seem that a very considerable mass of research goes on in the Burton Wing, by no means all the research in the Department of Physics is located there. In a separate building on St. George Street, mass spectrograph research is progressing. In the same building, geophysicists have their headquarters for studies of the Canadian Shield. The older part of the McLennan Laboratory still houses a good many individual research projects. In fact, the Burton Wing is the McLennan Laboratory bursting its old boundaries with the development of a vigorous research program.

What To Do For A Hangover

During the question and answer period after a Toronto address, Dr. John J. Shea of Memphis gave this prescription for a hangover: "Equal parts of Essence of Patience and Tincture of Time." Dr. Shea is president of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society which is better known as the Triological Society. His main purpose in visiting Toronto was to inspect and assess, for the American Examining Board, the Post Graduate Course in Otolaryngology at the University of Toronto. Until two years ago all Canadian specialists in this field were forced to do their post graduate work in the U.S.A. or abroad.

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KEEPING IN TOUCH

1900

DR. HELEN MACMURCHY, C.B.E., M, of Toronto, received an Elizabeth Blackwell Centennial citation from Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Geneva, N.Y., on the 100th anniversary of the graduation of Elizabeth Blackwell, first woman graduate of the College (1849). Dr. MacMurchy was honoured for her work in the fields of child welfare and public health.

1906

WILLIAM HARRISON, P, of Montreal, was elected to the Board of Directors of The Chartered Trust and Executor Co., Toronto. Mr. Harrison is chairman of the Board of Ayerst, McKenna and Harrison, Ltd., and is a director of American Home Products Corporation and Health League of Canada.

1914

FRANK HUTCHESON, S, President of Muskoka Wood Products, Ltd., Huntsville, has been elected president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, the first Canadian to hold this office.

1916

CHARLES P. McTAGUE, K.C., St M, has been appointed a director of The Telegram Publishing Company. A former Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, he was also chairman of the War Contracts Depreciation Board and of the National War Labour Board. During 1945-48 he was chairman of the Ontario Securities Commission.

1919

JAMES McGEACHY, GS, for the past two years a member of the editorial board of the *Globe and Mail*, Toronto, has been appointed associate editor of that paper. From 1940-46 he was chief commentator on the B.B.C. Overseas Service from London, broadcasting daily talks on the war and world affairs.

HON. LESTER B. PEARSON, V, gave an address in January before the University International Relations Club on "Sidelights and Highlights of the Paris Conference and the Atlantic Pact."

1920

W. S. KIDD, S, was recently named president and managing director of the E. B. Eddy Co.

1921

ELIZABETH MACLENNAN, C, has been appointed a King's Counsel.

JAMES PHILLIPS, V, has advanced from the position of deputy chief actuary to vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Co.

TERENCE SHEARD, C, has been named general manager of the National Trust Co. Although at first enrolled in the Class of 1919, he left during his course to go overseas with the Canadian Field Artillery. Returning to Varsity after the war, he graduated in 1921. In the fall of the same year he went to England to attend Magdalen College, Oxford University, taking his B.A. in 1922 and his B.C.L. in 1923. He was

then called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, London, and upon his return to Canada, was called to the Ontario bar in 1924. After practising law for a time in Toronto, he joined the staff of the National Trust Co. in 1928.

1925

ARTHUR H. FRAMPTON, S, has been appointed general manager of English Electric Company of Canada, Ltd., St. Catharines. Prior to this appointment he was deputy assistant general manager of engineering, with the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario. He is president of the Engineering Alumni Association and a director of the University of Toronto Alumni Association.

MARGARET FRASER, C, '28 L, is now a King's Counsel.

REV. G. PRESTON MacLEOD, C, '27 GS, former associate pastor of Bloor Street United Church, Toronto, becomes minister of Knox United Church, Calgary, Alta.

CYRIL WASHINGTON, T, principal of Walkerton High School, is the new president of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation.

1929

The late DR. HELEN VANDERVEAR, M, has made a bequest of \$75,000 to the University of Toronto, to be used for medical fellowships. One-third of this sum will be devoted to the establishment of fellowship for postgraduate study in medicine and the promotion of research in pediatrics. The remainder will be shared equally by the Frances Hutchison Fellowship and the Arch Hutchison Fellowship, each of which had received previous donations from Dr. Vanderveer.

GRACE WILSON, C, has been made a King's Counsel.

1931

MAJOR G. L. CASSIDY, St M, is the author of "Warpath", the story of Northern Ontario's Algonquin Regiment during the Second World War. The book contains many maps and illustrations, all contributed by Major Cassidy.

DUNBAR HEDDLE, T, has been re-elected chairman of the Oakville Public School Board for a second term.

REV. GARLAND G. LACEY, V, for the past two years director of Leadership Education, Youth, and Young Adult Work in the New York State Council of Churches recently accepted the pastorate of Mount Washington Presbyterian Church, New York City.

ROBERT MORRISON, Ag, is the new president of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture.

Abbreviations

C—University College; V—Victoria College; T—Trinity College; St M—St. Michael's College; S—Applied Science and Engineering; M—Medicine; D—Dentistry; SW—Social Work; P—Pharmacy; OT—Occupational Therapy; N—Nursing; HS—Household Science; TC—Teachers' Course; F—Forestry; Ag—Agriculture; Mus—Music; DN—Dental Nursing P.Th.—Physiotherapy; PHE—Physical and Health Education; GS—Graduate Studies; LS—Library Science; Ed—Ontario College of Education; L—Law; Bs—Business

1932

DOROTHY BEATTIE, C, has been making a name for herself as a psychologist. After leaving the University she became superintendent of the Girls' Cottage School in Sweetsburg, Que., where she worked with delinquent teen-age girls. She then became consulting psychologist to the Big Sisters and with D.V.A. where she did psychological research on pre-frontal lobotomies.

L. S. DAVIS, C, has been appointed manager of the Mortgage Department of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

DR. J. D. M. GRIFFIN, C, '32 M, '33 GS; medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, has been heard in a new C.B.C. series of broadcasts "In search of ourselves", which began in January.

F. J. PARKER, T (Com), occupies the position of utilities manager in Kingston, Ont.

1940

E. A. GOODMAN, C, is the newly elected president of General Wingate Branch 256, Canadian Legion.

DR. HENRY SIMS, M, '37 T, has been admitted to fellowship in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. After serving with the RCAF as a medical officer, he did postgraduate work in internal medicine at several Toronto hospitals. Last fall he became associated with Dr. Courtney Evans of Ottawa in medical practice.

1942

REV. DOUGLAS BRADFORD, V, former assistant minister of Deer Park United Church, Toronto, was in January inducted into the ministry of Lawrence Park Community Church, Toronto.

DR. JAMES C. SCOTT, M, recently received an honorary M.A. from Oxford University and was made a fellow of Oriel College.

CLIFFORD M. SIFTON, C, has been appointed editor of the Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix*. Since graduating he has held newspaper posts with the St. John *Telegraph-Journal*, the Winnipeg *Free Press* and the Brockville *Recorder*.

1943

Mrs. Robert Pirie (MARGARET McDOUGALL WALLACE), PHE, '45 C, '48 GS, is taking postgraduate work at Yale University where she is working toward her Ph.D. degree in Anthropology.

1946

HENRY KREISEL, C, '47 GS, has had his first novel, "The Rich Man", published. The story of an Austrian immigrant to Canada, it has received good notices.

1947

THOMAS BUCKLEY, F, a postgraduate student in forest management, has won the James Herbert White Fellowship, donated by the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Co.

DR. PAUL ROBERTS, M, and Mrs. Roberts, both of whom are laboratory technicians, have left for Ecuador where they will join the staff of the Voice of the Andes Mission.

CLASS REUNIONS

SPRING, 1949

VICTORIA COLLEGE

May 27 & 28 — Class of 1929

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

June 9-12 — Classes of 1884, 1889, 1894, 1899, 1904,
1909, 1914, 1919, 1924, 1929,
1934, 1939, 1944, 1949.

June 10 — Reunion Dinner in the Great Hall of Hart
House, to be followed by the Graduation
Ball.

TRINITY COLLEGE

June 9 — Reunion Dinner, Strachan Hall.

June 11 — Reception, Provost's House.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

June 12 — Reunion Tea, for all colleges and all faculties.
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June 16 — Dinner honouring the Class of 1899 and the
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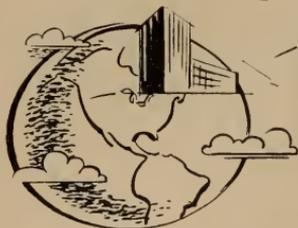
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THE VARSITY GRADUATE

VOLUME TWO
NUMBER 3

Published by the Alumni Association of the University of Toronto. Printed in Canada by the University of Toronto Press. Inquiries about advertising, circulation, or membership should be addressed to Executive Director, Alumni Association, 42 St. George St., Toronto. Address manuscripts, Letters to the Editor, and all other correspondence concerning the magazine to The Editor, VARSITY GRADUATE, Room 226, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario.

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PETER CROYDON, of Varsity's Photographic Service, makes his bow in this issue. One of his assignments called for a picture of himself (see Page 34) which he took by tripping the shutter with a string tied to his knee. Among other cameramen represented are Ken Bell, Gilbert Milne, Herbert Nott, John Steele, Page Toles, Alan Walker, and an anonymous gentleman from the National Film Board. On the Front Cover, Art Director Eric Aldwinckle marks the closing of Varsity's Ajax Division by featuring the shield which was presented to the University by the Admiralty. This cast bronze plaque was carried on a forward gun turret of H.M.S. Ajax during the Battle of the Plate. The artist uses as a background his impression of an airman's view of that historic engagement.

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THE VARSITY GRADUATE

VOLUME THREE
NUMBER 1

Published four times each academic year by the Alumni Association of the University of Toronto. Printed in Canada by the University of Toronto Press. Inquiries about advertising, circulation, or membership should be addressed to Executive Director, Alumni Association, 42 St. George St., Toronto. Address manuscripts, Letters to the Editor, and all other correspondence concerning the magazine to The Editor, VARSITY GRADUATE, Room 226, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario.

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FRONT COVER: As a bow to the Faculty of Forestry and a reminder that newsprint remains Canada's first export, Eric Aldwinckle painted his October cover over a page from a Government booklet on forest conservation. News of other VARSITY GRADUATE covers may be found in an article which begins on Page 42. It seems worthy of mention that Dorothy Howarth, author of this story about a medal-winner, captured a medal for herself this year. The Canadian Women's Press Club presented her with their Memorial Award for her *Telegram* series on Newfoundland.



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See Program for Complete Details

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DEDICATION OF NEW MEMORIAL TABLETS
SERVICE OF REMEMBRANCE

At the Soldiers' Tower, November 11, 1949, at 10.30 a.m.

*Service to be conducted under the joint auspices of
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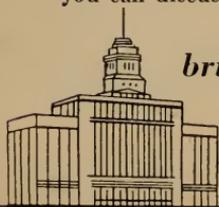
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Guest Editorial

Welcome! Welcome to the Homecoming, sons and daughters of the Blue and White. There are few finer words than "Welcome." In the name of your Alma Mater I use it now to you. The Homecoming will roll back for you the years and you will live again the gay times, the serious times and the hopeful times of yesteryear. You will weave with new meaning the colourful strands of student friendships. You will rejoice in the good fortune of old classmates and encourage any who have suffered adversities.



The Alumni Association reorganized and reinvigorated, will join with staff and students in having a fire burning merrily on the hearthstone around which you will hear of your University's magnificent contributions to the national war effort, of the 11,094 graduates and students who voluntarily donned the uniforms of His Majesty's Forces. You will see the new War Memorial on which there will be inscribed the names of 537

Varsity men and two women who took the chalice in order that we who survive shall be free. Thucydides in his famed funeral oration could have spoken these words of them:

"Their story is not graven only on stone over their native earth, but lives on far away, without visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men's lives."

You will learn of the role of your University in serving over 25 per cent of all the ex-service personnel registered in all the Canadian colleges and universities since 1945 and how hard and successfully they worked to prepare themselves for service to Canada in peace.

You will be informed of revised and new academic programmes designed to meet changing conditions. You will be told of and you will see your University's building programme that within four or five years will cost in all over sixteen million dollars.

But you will not be expected only to listen. You will be invited to offer out of your fidelity and your experience, advice and suggestions for the advancement of your Alma Mater, to the end that greater knowledge may be gained, that knowledge to wisdom may grow and that a better generation may succeed us.

Bands will greet you, and old friends will meet you. Above all the motherly heart of your University will beat faster as you foregather once more within her walls. Your Alma Mater who deserves and needs your interest, support and affection hails you as she says "Come Home to the Homecoming."

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Sidney Smith". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long vertical line extending downwards from the end of the name.

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GUARDIANS OF THE FOREST

by **K. G. Fensom, 2T4**

Editor of "The Forestry Chronicle"

The year 1907 was memorable for the opening of the Marconi Wireless Station at Glace Bay, N.S., the horrifying collapse of the Quebec Bridge, the brilliant wooden poodles of the French caricaturist Caran D'Ache, and the effortless ocean crossings of the new S.S. Lusitania. In that year also the Faculty of Forestry—the first of its kind in Canada—came into being at Toronto. Dr. B. E. Fernow was appointed dean and was an inspiring leader until 1919. The traditions of the school were advanced by Dr. C. D. Howe from 1919 to 1941, and by G. G. Cosens from 1941 to 1947. The present dean, J. W. B. Sisam, has been acting since 1947, and already it is clear that his will be a progressive and active regime.

Down through the years the Faculty never exceeded 70 undergraduates until World War II veterans pushed

registration past the 300-mark. Yet, despite some feeling of isolation which is the case with all small faculties, Forestry students have left their imprint on the social and athletic life of the University. One Forestry man became editor of the *Varsity*, another made his name as a distance runner, another starred in senior football, and another trod the boards of Hart House Theatre with distinction. There have been Forestry undergraduates on the squash and golf teams. They have participated in senior hockey and basketball, in wrestling, boxing and fencing, and in track and field. They have been members of University committees, and have held office on student governing bodies. Occasionally they have become famed as debaters.

For the most part, the University's 374 graduate foresters have been

drawn into the woods or small towns. Because of the nature of their jobs there have been few opportunities for them to join business and professional men around the council table, or to enter politics. Their presence in the community has not been as conspicuous as that of the lawyer and the doctor and it is not surprising that public awareness of forestry and foresters has grown slowly.

There were times during the depression years when less than one-half of the graduates of Canadian forest schools were able to find employment in the government forest services or in forest industries. During recent years, however, the demand has been good. There are about 850 graduate foresters doing the work for which they were trained.

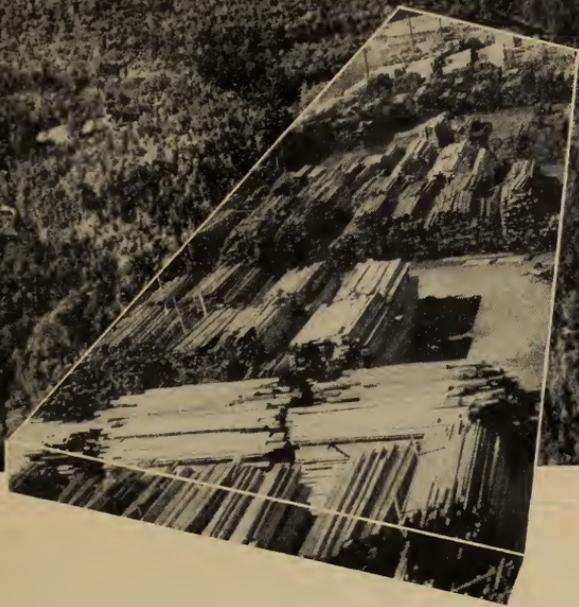
Problems of conservation and efficient use of forest raw materials demand the services of men specialized in wildlife management, forest products merchandising, forest insect and disease control, wood processing and utilization, research, forest finance and taxation, erosion control, industrial and public relations, irrigation and drainage, colonization, multiple resource development and many other occupations. The forester is the proper man for most of these jobs, but unfortunately he has not always had the additional basic training in other allied sciences to qualify him as a specialist.

The practice of forestry in all its ramifications largely depends on wise legislative enactments. Since these enactments stem from public pressures, it follows that forestry cannot reach

peak development without sufficient understanding and appreciation of the various issues to force adoption of favourable legislation.

Of Canada's 3,462,103 square miles of land area, 1,290,960 are classified as either productive or non-productive forest. In size the Canadian forest ranks after those of Russia and Brazil. It is aptly called the "great" Canadian forest because its forest industries give employment to more than 300,000 persons receiving wages amounting to some \$566,000,000 yearly. The gross and net values of the products of the forest have reached (and passed) the astounding totals of \$1,675,156,800 and \$918,103,280 respectively, and the sometimes intangible advantages developing from stream flow protection, wildlife conservation, climatic and windbreak control and recreational values are of even greater significance. This is the forest which played so important a part in helping to win two world wars and whose products now are producing almost thrice as many export dollars as non-ferrous metals.

In 1947, forest products provided a favourable balance of trade of \$796,643,863, the largest of any group. Agricultural products were second with a total of \$327,419,229, and animals and animal products third with \$244,535,518. Almost one-third of all Canadian exports originate in the forest, and, of this third, pulp and paper accounts for about 62 per cent. In many ways the forests are the most important source of fuel in Canada, for without fuelwood many rural communities would perish. And for the



*From forests flow
our chief exports*

farmer the woodlot is more than just a fuel reservoir—it is another crop, which, if properly looked after, will pay good dividends.

Because a large proportion of Canadian economy derives from the productivity of Canadian forests, the care and treatment of this great natural resource is, or should be, a matter of concern to everyone. And when that concern is felt as a personal reaction throughout all parts of the country it will be possible to do much that cannot be done now. The attitude of the public is of constant and great interest to all professional foresters.

The public is much more conscious of

forestry today than it was twenty or even ten years ago. This increased awareness has followed larger enrolments at forest schools, the promotion of more forestry graduates to responsible executive positions which give them greater influence in the community, the growing effectiveness of specialized publicity carried on by the provincial forest services (the Ontario Forest Service has been an outstanding leader in this field), the tremendous amount of data on conservation distributed by the Canadian Forestry Association and certain individuals imbued with the crusading spirit, and the stepped-up public relations pro-

grams of the pulp and paper and other wood-using industries. Canadians have become at least partially forestry minded. They will be wholly forestry minded after the story has reached them convincingly through every possible channel of communication, not once but countless times over.

This particular story begins at the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto. What prompts a young man to choose forestry? It may be love of outdoor life or dedication to an ideal of service. At the time of his enrolment the average undergraduate probably feels his job opportunities will be favourable in a comparatively new profession, that he will be given more individual attention in a small faculty, and that he will have opportunities to travel and to observe the world of nature. It is also possible (we hope) that he has studied the curriculum offered by the Faculty of Forestry, and noted the inclusion of subjects in the liberal arts, science, law and engineering. This broad educational base appeals to those of mature judgment, particularly the ex-servicemen.

First year Forestry is not unlike first year Science. There are physics, chemistry, botany and zoology to be studied. French, or alternatively German, is on the curriculum. There is a minimum of technical forestry in this year, but there is discussion of the forest resources of the world, an account of the forest industries, and a descriptive review of the major fields of forestry. Also there is a course in descriptive dendrology—field and laboratory studies of trees in respect to their characteristics, classification

and identification—and a course in the elementary analysis of field work.

In the second year there is greater emphasis on technical forestry subjects. The student becomes more and more immersed in the life history, growth and development of trees; in the anatomical complexities of wood fibre; in the identification of forest flora and the recognition of their seasonal and developmental changes; in the various systems—some still in the early stages of experimentation—which have been evolved to prevent, detect and suppress forest fires; in principles of wildlife management; in the techniques of forest mapping from aerial photographs; and in the mass of mathematical formulae involved in the scientific measurement of trees and groups of trees. About this time the undergraduate begins to think of himself as an embryonic forester, and to visualize the educational pattern as a whole. Hence his incursions into other faculties in search of better English, more and better French or German, organic chemistry, surveying and engineering drawing will usually be all the more rewarding.

The third year student is able to explain something of the meaning of forestry to his friends in other faculties. He will encounter considerable curiosity about "those lumberman fellows."

Third year "facts of life" include identification and classification of forest soils; the biological life history and development of the forest; the influence of environmental factors on the growth of the forest; the study and classification of vegetation and forest communities; the microscopic exami-

nation and identification of different kinds of wood; the organization and methods of logging employed in the production of sawlogs and pulpwood; and methods of measuring and estimating the growth and yield of trees and stands of timber. While these facts are being assimilated the student must also apply himself to a continuing course in surveying, economics, commercial law, pleistocene geology and physiography, and photographic surveying.

The heaviest doses, as might be expected, are administered in the fourth year. This is the time for tying all threads together. The forester is instructed in theory, principles, practices and interpretation. By the end of the year the student should be well informed as to the silvicultural char-

acteristics of Canadian tree species; methods of natural and artificial regeneration; nursery practice; the equipment and operation of industrial plants using primary forest products; the laws and regulations under which forests are administered by the various provinces of Canada; the preparation of forest working plans for continuous and most efficient wood and revenue production; the application of the principles of finance to forest management; the study and classification of forest insects; the study of manufacturing procedures in the cellulose industries; and the study of forest tree diseases. With the exception of hydraulics and surveying, the fourth and final year is wholly devoted to technical forestry subjects.

If the undergraduate has also ful-

Varsity's foresters learn stands of pine (unlike lumberjacks) need thinning out





Photograph taken in 1906 shows Charlotteville Township, Ontario, before planting

filled university requirements in respect to summer employment in forestry work and in attendance at the University forest of 17,000 acres which is situated in Haliburton County, five miles south of Dorset, he is ready for the final test and his parchment.

The graduate forester from Toronto has been taught that the sustained yield management of forest crops on a scientifically established basis of rotation is the crux of all forestry. But he has also been taught that the sustaining population, the funds available for forest development and the present condition of Canadian forests won't support a 100 per cent forest management program, and that the most pressing problem in respect to the husbanding of the 1,290,960 square miles of Canadian forest resources is fire protection. Thus, while keeping his eye on the distant theoretical objective, he will actually participate in other forestry activities, of which fire

protection is one of the most important.

All provincial forest services and forest protective associations financed by private industry are vitally concerned with fire protection. Our Toronto graduate will qualify as a neophyte in any of these fire protection organizations, but the chances are good that, Toronto being where it is and Ontario being what it is, he will find his way into the Forest Protection Division of the Department of Lands and Forests of the Province of Ontario which in 1947 spent \$1,910,124.26 for construction (cabins, storehouses, lookout towers, telephone lines, base towers, etc.), equipment (portable land pumps, fire fighting units, fire fighting hose, tents, blankets, canoes, motor boats, trucks, railway motor cars, binoculars, outboard motors, radios, etc.), road building, and the actual job of suppressing the 1,393 fires which burned over 84,032 acres. As almost



Photograph taken in 1941 shows Charlotteville Township, Ontario, after planting

half of these fires were caused by campers and smokers, every attempt is made to prevent fires by educating the public, by strict control of travel and work permits within each fire district, by the removal of fire hazards, by fire weather forecasting, and by public warnings of existing and impending fire danger.

Our graduate forester might specialize entirely in communications. There is a province-wide radio telephone system of portable tower and ground stations. There is also a province-wide lookout tower detection system. These systems are interlocked with roads, trails, water routes and aircraft patrol, while strategically placed throughout the province are caches of equipment, offices and staff buildings. This intricate system must be maintained, expanded, adjusted and improved annually.

Others may be engaged in the assembly and interpretation of data for

overall fire protection planning and in cooperative activities with municipalities, the Board of Railway Commissioners, and the Dominion Department of Agriculture (forest insect and disease surveys).

In 1947 the total expenditures in the Department of Lands and Forests, inclusive of those for fire protection, amounted to \$7,159,780, as against receipts of \$10,663,148.

There are ten other specialist divisions in the Department, which has F. A. MacDougall, a graduate forester from Varsity as deputy minister. Thus our graduate forester might find himself delving into the mysteries of fish and wildlife. He might be called on to classify and administer recreational areas; to organize, establish and operate nurseries; to distribute trees for farm woodlot, windbreak and forest planting; to do research in methods of cutting; to conduct studies of growth, soils, utilization practices and

mechanized logging; to organize and supervise forest surveys; or to plan and conduct various statistical and economic studies in connection with the utilization of forest products. For these and other activities the Department employs a staff of about 100 professional foresters, the majority of whom are graduates of the University of Toronto.

Other big employers of foresters are the Dominion of Canada and the pulp and paper companies. The former maintains the Dominion Forest Service which is fundamentally a research agency. It operates from a head office at Ottawa under the direction of D. A. Macdonald, Dominion Forester, and the main research divisions are those of silviculture, fire protection, forest economics, surveys and wood utilization. Forest experimental stations are maintained in various types of forests throughout Canada, and there are forest products laboratories at Ottawa and Vancouver well equipped for the study of wood and wood structures. The responsibilities of the Dominion Forest Service are not only to conduct but to coordinate research. The research worker is the pathfinder of the profession.

Employment of foresters by pulp and paper companies is at the highest level in the history of the industry. This has resulted from growing realization that heavy capital investment in woods and plant must be protected, that every effort must be made to reduce wood waste to a minimum, that it is bad business to deplete an area of its forest growth if that area can be economically logged on the basis of

reasonably good forestry management, and that it is equally bad business to operate a plant without having a complete and accurate inventory of the total raw material on which that plant must be sustained.

Most pulp and paper companies have timber limits which they hold under licence from the Crown. One of the chief responsibilities of the company forester is to measure his standing forest by means of ground and aerial surveys, and to record not only the volume of sound timber but also the rate of growth, restocking and other pertinent conditions in the forest. Many of these observations and measurements must be made not once but continuously, so that changes in the forest can be recorded and perhaps corrected.

Detailed inventories have not been made for all timber limits held in trust by industry and there can be no over-all forest management until the information is available. So industry has two kinds of foresters—those who have an inventory and those who have not. Whether they like it or not—and most of them don't—foresters in the latter group cannot concern themselves with silvicultural or forest management. They are dedicated to the job of cutting and getting adequate supplies of wood to the mill annually as cheaply as possible. In the process of transforming standing timber to logs they must protect the forest from fire, insects and undue damage resulting from logging operations. They must adjust logging techniques to the terrain and other conditions. Also, they must constantly strive to increase

the stability and efficiency of woods labour. The many foresters so employed are not wasting their time. They may be dominated by the inexorable demands of the mill, but in the course of their work new methods and practices with a bearing on long-term forest policy sometimes are developed.

Foresters in the first group (those having the benefit of an inventory) also are dedicated to the task of getting economical supplies of wood to the mill, but because they have an inventory they can have a forest management plan. These foresters can determine which blocks of timber should be cut first and how much should be cut annually so that the mill will have enough wood and the forest enough standing timber to maintain itself on a sound silvicultural basis after each cutting operation. It is true that, having made these calculations, the forester sometimes must sacrifice elements in his plan in the interests of short term commercial profit. Even so, he is infinitely better placed than the forester without a plan, and there are more companies with than without plans.

No company today is practising complete sustained yield forest management, but definite progress has been made towards this ideal. To a limited degree some foresters have been fortunate in having had the opportunity to plan and experiment with sustained yield on small areas. These few foresters are really going places for they are not only constantly ac-

cumulating invaluable data for future application but the very fact that they are permitted to function as they do indicates that they have done a real job of selling forestry to their respective company executives.

The highest type of forester is one who will relentlessly pursue the forestry ideal of cutting the right tree at the right time, when it is "neither too young nor too old." The cutting schedules which he proposes annually may be years removed from this ultimate objective, and he may have to contend with both inertia and active opposition within his own organization, but the forester who with tact and intelligence is able to maintain his position firmly in the face of these difficulties is performing a great service to his company and to the country.

Our young graduate forester cannot be expected to talk turkey immediately to his company executives. As a tyro all that can be expected of him is that he will keep the distant goal constantly in mind, that while doing the itemized jobs which are required of him—timber cruising and mapping forest areas, appraising logging chances, laying down logging roads, preparing cutting schedules, and so on—he will always remember that it is his duty as a professional forester to equip and establish himself so that some day he will be able to sell better forestry to his employer.

Toronto has produced and will continue to produce that kind of forester.

SHAGGY DOG

by Gregory Clark, IT4

If a man has a heart condition, he normally parades it. He adopts the Hamlet air. If he has ulcers, he mentions the fact at every opportunity. Gallstones are all the rage. Men are constitutionally a little vain of their internal vagaries. But there are exceptions, and diabetes is one of them. A man will take a big gaudy capsule for his heart with a kind of flourish. If he is on saccharine, he will flip the tiny pill into his coffee without too much stealth. It may be that having to take his pants off and stick a needle in his leg is the protocol that, for him, puts insulin on a different level from the more popular maladies.

When the \$13,000,000 Varsity Appeal was launched, it was felt that some of the largest contributions would come from wealthy diabetics as a mark of gratitude for insulin. It was found instead that diabetics—especially wealthy diabetics—were somehow ashamed of their condition and actually resented being approached on this basis.

This sad situation is rapidly being mended. There has been founded early this year the Diabetic Association of Ontario with headquarters at 621 Jarvis Street, which is an organization of diabetics and those connected with diabetics, such as parents, husbands,

wives or other family connections. Its purpose is to provide a sense of unity among those afflicted, to disseminate information, to give to the group of medical and research men working on diabetes (the Toronto Diabetes Association) a public organization for contact with the widest possible field—in short, its purpose is frankly to lift the veil of shyness behind which diabetics still shrink, much to their own damage.

One of the directors of this new lay association is the man concerning whom we have the shaggy dog story to tell. He is Dr. Gerald Wrenshall, himself a diabetic, who is one of the research scientists in the Banting and Best Department of Medical Research. Dr. Wrenshall was lecturing at McMaster University in December, 1941, when he discovered he was a diabetic. He is not a medical doctor. Son of a western United Church minister, he took his master of science degree at Saskatchewan University, his Ph.D. in physics at Yale and his M.A. in physiology at the University of Toronto. Diabetes did not know what it was doing when it assailed this man. For as soon as he had taken the measure of his situation, on learning he was diabetic, he determined to devote his career not to teaching physics but to

STORY



Dr. Gerald Wrenshall and Pat

the service of the scientific warfare against diabetes.

In June, 1943, he was given a research appointment at the University of Toronto. The day he entered the Banting Institute, a small shaggy dog by the name of Pat had her pancreas removed. The director of the Institute

appointed Dr. Wrenshall to a study of the effect of insulin on diabetics. What happens in the long run to those who take insulin? What, at last, do diabetics die of? That June day, an articulate and an inarticulate diabetic, a scientist and a small shaggy dog named Pat, began a study together

that is proceeding through its seventh year.

Diabetes is caused by a failure of the pancreas. A dog with its pancreas removed dies in a matter of days. Since dogs live so much less a time than men, since they grow old sooner, Pat's contribution to the study was to demonstrate what, if anything, happens to those who take insulin as time adds its weight to the question.

The average daily human dose of insulin is 55 units. Little Pat takes 17 units of protomine zinc daily. Her boss takes the 55.

There is not room to itemize all Pat's contributions. But to give you a rough idea of what research consists of, here is a sample of the records. Some of these tests are daily, some monthly, some at even wider intervals.

- (1) Whole blood:
 - (a) Blood sugar
 - (b) Blood cholesterol
 - (c) Haemoglobin
 - (d) Blood phospholipid
 - (e) Blood pressure
 - (f) Blood fragility
 - (g) Blood cell volume
 - (h) Serum-albumen-globulin ratio
 - (i) Non-protein nitrogen.
- (2) Urine:
 - (a) Glucose
 - (b) Acetone bodies
 - (c) Rate of secretion
 - (d) Specific gravity.
- (3) Liver function test.
- (4) Kidneys.
- (5) Eyes.
- (6) Teeth.

In the files on Pat, you come regularly on small locks of shaggy hair attached to the documents. These are samples clipped at routine intervals from her right shoulder. Dr. Wrenshall makes no use of these tiny locks of a dog's

hair now. But, as he says, you can never tell when some turn in the maze of research might require samples of Pat's hair at various stages of her six years' records. In fact, quite a number of the details gathered and meticulously recorded appear to have no immediate use. But that is science for you. Put it on record, anyway; and some boy unborn will be a research man who will shout for joy on finding these records. They will be just what he needs to lead him out of another tangle of the maze.

Pat gets a weighed and balanced diet every day. No wealthy patient has meals more carefully measured. She lives in a kennel on top of the Banting Institute and has her own promenade and runway, a regular sultana. Every day of her life, she has company, interesting company, Sundays included. The men and women who are so interested in her have not merely the affection of long friendship for her, but their solicitude for her health and happiness must seem excessive, even to a dog. But Pat is accustomed to it. A foolish man like me might imagine that Pat has got it through her head that she is a partner in a considerable enterprise.*

For here are some of the shaggy dog features of the story which you do not have to believe if you don't care to.

Pat will not touch her food until she has had her insulin. Put the plate of food down before her, and she will run to the accustomed technician who looks to her feeding and will jump up, eagerly. Not merely does she jump up and lean against her friend, but she

puts her head down and to one side, exposing her neck for the familiar insulin needle. Not a sniff will she take of her food—and she is a heartily greedy little dog—until she gets the shot.

Now, here's the shaggiest part. Diabetics who use insulin have to have little lunches spread through the day. Pat goes for her food in the morning with gusto. But she invariably—repeat, invariably—stops and leaves a portion of it. And during the day, she helps herself to small snacks of what is left. By next morning, the plate is clean.

When I asked Dr. Wrenshall to explain that one, he smiled and said that my explanation was as good as anybody's. And it is this: that nature directs the dog to do what articulate science directs humans to do.

Pat is the perfect X-ray subject. Her routine includes frequent X-ray photographs and inspections. She takes delight in her visits to the X-ray and lies relaxed and co-operative, where all other dogs and ninety per cent of humans have the jitters.

"I'm not her best friend," said Dr. Wrenshall, modestly. "There are a number of us here in the Banting Institute who are interested in Pat. But I'm her oldest friend. We joined the Institute the same day."

When insulin was first discovered, research was intent upon the control of the outstanding symptoms of the disease—high blood sugar, loss of weight. While the perfection of the treatment is still the subject of tireless study, the whole field of diabetes has been vastly extended. Dr. Wrenshall is one of a group engaged in the study not merely of the effects of insulin but in the effects of diabetes in all its aspects. Thousands upon thousands have diabetes right now and don't know it. The insurance companies are perhaps the most important single detective force in revealing it to its victims. The next step is to haul diabetes out into the open. The idea would be to get all diabetics organized and informed. It should be, let us say, a public procession. And wherever you see a procession, there is always a dog out in front, prancing.

In this case, a shaggy dog named Pat.

Lions' Head

Since Walter C. Fisher, '26 Ag, joined the Lions Club in 1933 he has travelled 100,000 miles to conventions in every part of the continent. This summer, at the New York convention he became president of Lions International and leader of its 385,000 members, the second Canadian to reach the chair in the 32 years of the organization's history. Mr. Fisher is a fruit grower. He is secretary-treasurer of C. Howard Fisher & Sons, Ltd., of Queenston, operators of Ontario's largest peach orchard, and is a former official of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association and the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

HOW TO SPREAD

THE WELCOME MAT

Varsity's Institutional Management Course Trains The People Who Keep Canada's Tourist Industry in High Gear.



by B. V. Bedore

Condensed from "Canadian Hotel Review and Restaurant"

In good tourist years, the number of visitors to Canada is double her population and every year the tourist industry is among the country's top money-makers.

Training ground for those who receive the visitors and who have so much to do with bringing them back again is the course in Institutional Management at the University of Toronto.

Started in January, 1946, it is the only course of its kind in the country.

The Ontario Hotel Association had been strongly advocating such a training program since 1939 when a brief was prepared by H. Alexander MacLennan of the educational committee. Advisory committees were called by the Ontario Government to plan for the rehabilitation of veterans in the

hotels, resorts, restaurants and similar fields. A broad course resulted and the task of presenting it was undertaken by the Department of University Extension at the University of Toronto, the director of which is Dr. W. J. Dunlop. Stuart F. Cork was chosen as supervisor.

The course was planned to prepare men and women for administrative posts, not for positions as cooks, waiters, bartenders or laundrymen (though they receive a working knowledge of these jobs). The management



aspect is stressed and modern business techniques are taught by experienced operators.

At first the main problem was to re-establish the veteran. Consequently the admission requirements were easy. Experience in the Armed Forces counted a great deal. As this source of enrolment began to grow smaller, admission requirements were raised to



Junior Matriculation or Grade XII (Ontario). Soon they may be higher. The present course consists of two sessions of seven months each, from October 1 to April 30. Subjects taught include accounting, business law, operating (resort operation and hotel administration), advertising and sales promotion, institutional engineering, food department management, quantity food preparation, sanitation, English, psychology and economics.

There are also optional subjects, two of which must be taken each year: forestry, history (Canadian), interior decorating and natural history in the first year and forestry, history (Canadian and American) and personnel administration, in the second year.

Additional lectures are given by persons engaged in activities related to the industry.

Theory and practice are combined. Accounting in the first year is book-keeping and an introduction to hotel accounting. In the second year financial statements, hotel, resort, club and hospital accounts, and management problems are studied.

Operating in the first year deals for the most part with resorts. In the second year, hotel administration is stressed.

English, psychology, economics, forestry and history are given by members of the University staff. Natural history is given under the direction of members of the Royal Ontario Museum staff.

The Hotel Association of the Province of Ontario gives an annual scholarship of \$250 to the student obtaining the

highest standing on first year examinations. Dalton J. Caswell, an ardent supporter of the course, gives an annual scholarship of \$100 to the student obtaining second highest standing on first year examinations. Both of these scholarships were won last year by students from the Ottawa Valley. The Howard A. Fox Memorial scholarship, an annual grant of \$250 from the Hotel Association of Ontario, is awarded in February to the student in the second year who is considered most likely to succeed in the hotel business. The C.A.T.P.B. bursary, a grant of \$300 from the Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaus, is awarded to a worthy student. There are two new scholarships this year. One of \$200 is given by Carling's Hospitality to the student most successful in food and operational subjects. The Province of Quebec Hotel Association has promised a scholarship of \$250 to the most deserving student from the Province of Quebec.

Most of those taking the first course were veterans, ranging from 20 to 40 years of age. Composition of the second class was much the same, but the students were younger—from 19 to 35. The third class, with veterans still predominating, ranged in age from 18 to 30. The fourth course had few veterans and the age range was from 18 to 25. The trend is to younger students just out of high school. There are students from every province among the 140 now enrolled. Some are sons and daughters of those already in the field.

Students have organized their own

employment committees. The publicity committee serves a two-fold purpose in publicizing the course and attracting prospective employers. The placement committee makes direct contact by mail with operators asking them to consider graduates of the course for employment. Many contacts are made at the annual hotel convention held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. The students attend the convention and have an information desk in the main hall. This association with hotelmen, it is hoped, will be carried further.

As it is now, first-year students seek summer vacation jobs in the field they find most interesting. They do not expect to go out as managers of summer resorts or as temporary assistant managers of 1,000-room hotels. They may take jobs as food handlers, snack-bar cashiers, tapmen, food checkers or other work which will enable them to learn about hotels and resorts. Some are employed by the Department of Travel and Publicity as resort inspectors or in tourist information bureaux. Some, who have had pre-

vious experience are capable of taking administrative positions in hotels, resorts and hospitals.

In the main, students have been successful in summer employment and most employers have been satisfied.

Members of the first two graduating classes are spread all over the country, and some have gone to other parts of the world. To mention a few: J. M. Copeland is manager of Muirhead's Restaurant, Hamilton; J. R. Fields is with the British Colonial Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas; L. G. Foster, manager of the Rosslyn Club, Kitchener, Ont.; Mrs. J. M. Hall has her own catering service; J. E. Martin is with the advertising section of the Heinz Co.; J. E. Murdock started his own restaurant at Barrie; S. J. Province is now a Murray restaurant manager and many are with C.P.R. hotels. Looking over the records of graduates we see the names of famous holiday places including Trinidad, Miami, and Banff. For the most part, however, students are absorbed in our own tourist industry.

Premier Turned Historian

It's 30 years since Ernest C. Drury, LL.D., '00 Ag, leader of the United Farmers of Ontario, became Premier of Ontario, and 26 years since his party was defeated and he retired from Ontario politics. Now, at 71, he still leads an active life in his native County of Simcoe, where he fills the triple role of sheriff, county court clerk and local registrar. A short time ago he undertook a new project. At the request of the county's school teachers he began a history of the County of Simcoe where his family has lived for 129 years.

Straight Shooting

Scoring 197 out of a possible 200, Gilmour Boa, '46 S, of Toronto, won the coveted King's Medal in the annual Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Shoot at Connaught Rifle Ranges. He also took first prize in the Sir Arthur Currie match, which was fired concurrently. Boa is an officer cadet in the 48th Highlanders.



"IT COULD BE"

by William A. Osbourne

President of the Alumni Association

A few weeks ago, I received a letter from a member of the Executive of our Association which included the following statement:

My contemporaries by and large, are not only disinterested, but almost apathetic re the U. of T. Alumni. This is distressing but true! A young married couple, both U. of T. graduates, whom I met last week, looked at me with glazed expressions when I extolled the virtues of the Alumni Association. At what point along the line were they lost to the University?

This is an arresting and challenging statement. It is also well calculated to counteract any tendency towards Executive complacency over an increase of approximately 50% in our membership during the past year. We know of 10,000 members of this Association to whom it does not apply, but with approximately 100,000 total eligible Alumni, it could still be generally true. We believe, however, that, of the majority it may more aptly be stated that their interest is proportional to the opportunities which have been offered to them for its expression.

Therein lies the challenge to us as an Association, and, as we begin another season's activities, it is to that challenge that we address ourselves. Encouragement has not been lacking, and in addition to last year's gratifying increase in membership, it has been my privilege to visit our Branches in New York, Montreal, and London, Ontario, and also our Western Branches in Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Vancouver, Calgary and Regina.

I was particularly impressed during my Western trip with the evident fact that distance and family associations with other universities, need not conflict with a sustained loyalty to one's Alma Mater, nor with a manifest and sincere desire for closer ties with the University, and with her Alumni Association. For those who doubt the need and purpose of our Association, no better antidote could be prescribed than a visit to our Western Branches, and an experience of that warm-hearted hospitality which they extend to visitors from Toronto University. Here also, is an opportunity for our Association to provide an additional

bond between West and East, which will serve to strengthen Canada's national unity.

But East or West, the challenge to our Association is fundamentally the same, and may be expressed in terms of the opportunity and the need for continuing Alumni loyalty and service to the University of Toronto. The problem which, we believe, confronts us is not lack of interest, but rather our capacity for carrying to widening circles of Alumni, an emphasis and conviction with respect to the claim which the University has on their attention. If our Association is to merit wider and fuller membership, it must in our opinion, not only encourage and organize social activities on behalf of its members, but must also enlist their active support of the University, and encourage their concern with her prestige and welfare.

Primary interest in these matters may properly and naturally spring from nostalgic memories of College days and friendships. It may be sustained by occasional visits to the Campus, and by frequent meetings and reunions with old classmates. It would however, be a limitation of our ultimate aims, and a confusion of means and ends, were we to confine our attention exclusively to such activities, without the recognition of brother objectives, and an ideal worthy of our loyalty and service.

Such an ideal may not be easy to express, and it will inevitably be difficult to attain. Its supreme value, however, lies in its power to focus our attention on a goal and in support of a worthy cause. It must therefore embody our faith in the value of higher

education, and our belief in freedom to pursue truth and knowledge for their own sakes. It must inspire a recognition of and opposition to those influences and trends which threaten to undermine that freedom in a world in which truth has been distorted, and educational agencies perverted for selfish ends. It must in some way, create a deep concern for its own preservation in the minds of the public, but especially amongst Alumni who may be presumed to be most aware of its importance.

Is this conception of an ideal and objective for our Association too lofty? Can we, as Alumni afford to "look with glazed expressions," or be satisfied with something less when we remember the part which the University plays in moulding character, and preparing youth for the future? Surely it is clear that to be worthy of a lifetime of service, our ideal must be associated with such measures of moral and financial support as the University needs for her progress, for the discharge of her great responsibilities, and to ensure her continuing contribution to the Arts and Sciences.

Let us look at one phase of its application. To meet the very considerable annual budget required for her operations, the University depends on three sources of revenue: student fees; government support; and personal gifts and endowments. It is generally recognized that student fees cannot be expected to provide the revenues required for a modern university with its expanding facilities and increasingly complex equipment. This fact, and the lower return presently obtainable from investments, has meant that for

all universities, there has been a need for increasing Government or State support. In the nature of things, it is also evident that State support must be continued if the universities are to maintain their activities, their high standards of teaching, their contribution to our national and cultural life, and to industry, and medical science.

What is perhaps less obvious is that personal donations and income from endowments should provide sufficient revenue to obviate the danger of State support ultimately becoming the dominant factor, and developing into State control of higher education. It is apparent that if by neglecting our opportunities and responsibilities, for some measure of personal support, we place an increasingly heavy financial burden on the State, we must not be surprised if the State finds it necessary or expedient to assume control.

The "University of Toronto Act" wisely provides for a measure of Provincial support while at the same time ensuring to the University independence in its administration, and, through the University Senate, control of its curriculum and academic standards. These provisions are predicated on a degree of self-support, and on public and especially on Alumni interest and co-operation in University affairs. They have afforded a working arrangement which has in the past contributed to her success, prestige and great achievements.

We should remember, however, that a university must be a growing and

therefore a changing institution in a changing world. Her administration and her academic structure must provide for such changes, and our concern should be that they are wisely provided for, and effected in close conformity with an ideal, rather than from expediency. It is in this connection that the personal interest and support of the Alumni can play an important part, and can exercise a stabilizing influence, proportional to their number, and to the extent to which they are prepared to speak as a united group, inspired by a university ideal.

The aims of this Association are to promote and to organize Alumni activities and to develop and extend a greater Alumni awareness of the need and the opportunities for support of our University. Some of her Colleges already call on their Alumni for annual contributions and it is our hope that we may be able to assist them and to outline further objectives which shall merit the support of all Alumni on a College, Faculty, or University wide basis.

The work which lies ahead of our Association is important to the welfare of the University and our plans are contingent on a greatly increased membership. As now constituted one such membership embraces the Association, your College or Faculty Association and your local Branch, if you reside outside of Toronto in a city where there is a Branch. If you are not already a member may I appeal to you to join now.

BELLA COOLA MAN

by Gerald Anglin, 3T7



Boarding the coastal steamer that March day in 1922, young Tom McIlwraith left Vancouver on a sort of non-alcoholic jag. The salt-sawdust tang of the mill-

town waterfront, the drunken singing of leave-expired lumberacks, the mountains thrusting up out of the sea—all of these lent to his headiness. The still sharp taste of war days, the headful of anthropology crammed in since at Cambridge, the assignment in his pocket from Canada's national museum—these sharpened the natural cockiness of a young man in his twenties.

Two days later the jag was over. Dumped off on a fish-slippery wharf beside a cannery, he hiked two miles through a drizzle to the Indian village beyond. The short, slight figure drooped inside the mackintosh as he stared bleakly at the hundred houses lining the single, muddy street in a shack-town burlesque of white man's civilization. Not a door opened, but he knew that behind them he'd find the last handful of a once independent and self-sufficient people who before the white man came had boasted twenty villages along nearby mountain streams.

His assignment now seemed almost preposterous: to recapture from this

bedraggled settlement, whose impossible language almost no white men could speak, the lore of a lost society.

Remembering, then, the lead the man back in Ottawa had given him, he selected a particular shack and knocked on the door. A lined, leathery face appeared. "What you want?" rasped the Indian.

"I am a friend of Smith," the stranger replied.

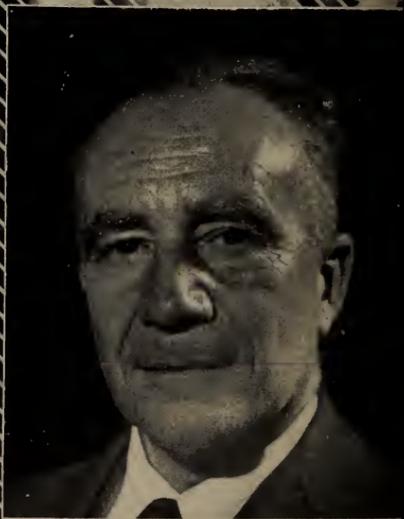
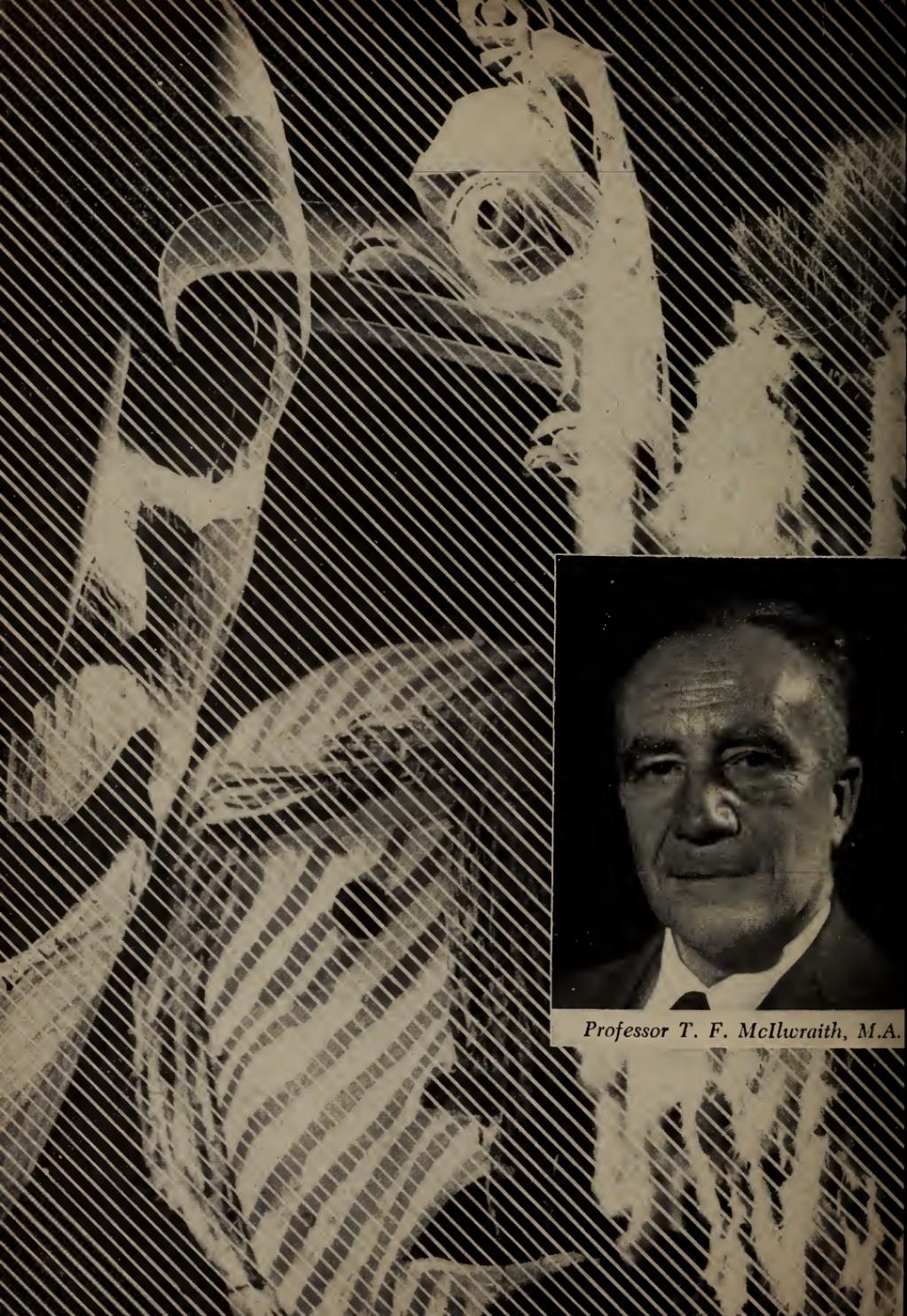
The face in the doorway looked blank, then brightened. "Smeet . . . Smeet! . . . Why you come?"

"To talk to you—"

"Then you one very wise man!" declared the Indian. He swung open the door, and young Mac was in.

The strange tales that Tom McIlwraith began to collect that day 27 years ago have only recently been presented in two handsome, 700-page volumes by the University of Toronto Press. *The Bella Coola Indians* by T. F. McIlwraith, is something of an anthropological time-bomb, and the story of its delayed-action publication is almost as interesting as the weird myths and legends of the Bella Coola which it contains.

Author McIlwraith is today head of Varsity's Department of Anthropology and an associate director of the Royal Ontario Museum. The short and wiry figure that padded tirelessly about



Professor T. F. McIlwraith, M.A.

Bella Coola village has since become equally familiar hiking across Queen's Park. The alertly flashing eyes, the voice edged with a friendly rasp, the receding but still furiously growing shock of grey hair, have long been part of the atmosphere at Hart House high table and in the Faculty Union. Worth eavesdropping on, in either place, is his story of the day he found Captain Schooner, a Bella Coola chief, cleaning his gun.

This in itself was notable; the Bella Coola seldom clean anything—their homes, clothes or even themselves. Explained Captain Schooner briefly: "I'm going to shoot Willie."

Why? Willie had killed his daughter, the old gentleman said. True, the white doctor in the cannery settlement said she died of quinsy, but Willie had willed Sadie's death just the same—so he must kill Willie.

Cambridge hadn't taught Tom McIlwraith precisely what to do when his "father" decided to go shooting humans (the youthful investigator had run messages and chased pigs for the Indian until Schooner had adopted him). But he finally talked "father" out of doing murder, though the Indian had the last word in the argument. "Anyway," he shrugged, "Willie will die within a year."

Willie didn't die within the year; but he managed it just two weeks beyond the deadline—flu, the white doctor called it. This put the score one up for Captain Schooner, but as a good Bella Coola he knew that he, too, would die in retribution for Willie's death unless he obtained a piece of Willie's clothing or a handful of dirt from the

grave—and unless he did so within four days of Willie's death. But Willie's sons fixed that: for four days and nights they mounted guard about the corpse with loaded rifles. Once the Bella Coola chief tried futilely to break into Willie's cabin, then slunk dismally back to his own shack. And within a few weeks Captain Schooner followed Willie back up the long trail to *Nusmata*, retracing the course taken by his ancestors when they first peopled the earth.

In the beginning, according to the Bella Coola genesis, was *Alkuntam*—a superman and chief among chiefs. He lives in a vast house, *Nusmata*, in a land above this earth which rests atop the dome of the sky. Here human beings, birds, animals, trees and flowers were carved from wood and *Alkuntam* permitted them to take their choice of bird or animal cloaks, donning which they drifted down through the sky to a mountain peak, where they took human form.

Every full fledged Bella Coola is the proud possessor of an origin myth which relates how his first ancestors arrived on this earth. One origin myth told to Tom McIlwraith by a woman named Steamboat Annie, concerns the way in which at the time of creation all birds and animals were floated down to earth in a facsimile of the *Nusmata* house. When the door of this Noah's Ark was opened and the animals rushed out the duck got stepped on—which is why ducks always waddle. The deer quickly grabbed up some sticks and thrust them on his head to achieve the first antlers; not content thus to have altered the *Alkuntam's* designs, the

animal reascended to the world above, thrust his head into the great one's fire until his antlers flamed, and carried back the great prize of fire to those below.

A Bella Coola Indian may inherit such origin myths from both parents, acquire others by marriage or even gift, but he may not actively claim them as his own until he has given many presents at a special ceremony. Thus Bella Coola society is based on a unique form of materialism in which a man's rank is judged by his possessions—but his possessions are of value only if he gives them away. A man becomes a chief by giving a potlatch, the highest ceremony of all, and to be afforded only by the few. Before the white man's coming the recipients of such gifts—salmon, animal skins, canoes—worked hard to be able to repay them with interest at ceremonies of their own. But cannery jobs paid for in white man's coin gradually degraded this phase of Bella Coola life. A man's whole summer earnings might be dissipated—not in wine, women and song but in potlatch gifts; and too often it was the recipients who indulged in revelry on the proceeds. Finally the white man had to ban the near-sacred ceremonial he had desecrated.

The thousands of facts and legends that tell the Bella Coola story, the young scientist from Hamilton, Ont., painstakingly recorded in square-ruled geological survey notebooks. Despairing of interpreters, he learned Chinook, a sort of west coast pidgin English-French-Indian dialect; and to this he slowly added a fair vocabulary

of the Bella Coola tongue—a previously unwritten language which has no verbs and sounds like an extended choking spell.

At the end of two six-month visits to the Indian village at the mouth of the Bella Coola river, about half way up the B.C. coast, Tom McIlwraith had completed 5,000 pages of notes and many recordings of Bella Coola songs. He had also been adopted by two members of the tribe, acquired several ancestral names, been made the butt of many hilariously funny (i.e., slapstick) Bella Coola jokes, and tagged with the nickname "Weena." This was a key word in a native song he used to sing as he went about the camp. The literal translation of the word is "war party;" moreover, the average Bella Coola is twice the heft of the little man with the big curiosity. So when he would announce his approach to a cabin with a loud cry of "Weena coming!" he would be met with gales of laughter.

"Weena" was becoming known as "T. F." and "Mac" around U. of T. by the time the typewritten manuscript was completed in 1926. The National Museum in Ottawa was delighted with the Bella Coola report, though taken aback by its size and a bit flustered at the frankness with which it covered certain aspects of Indian life and legend. Publication was regretfully shelved for lack of funds.

The casual book consumer, acquainted with the staggering statistics of the best-seller business, has little idea what a daring undertaking it is to put a major scholarly work into print. Plans for publication of *The Bella Coola*

Indians were first proposed in 1941; negotiations were completed in 1943 when the Canadian Social Science Research Council offered to contribute \$4,500 towards the scheme, and the U. of T. Press agreed to underwrite the remaining \$6,500 and do the job.

The massive manuscript had then to be reviewed, corrected and edited; and before setting could begin special type had to be cast to reproduce the phonetic rendition of native words and phrases. The two volumes required the setting of more than 52,000 lines of type which tied up four tons of metal. The type was divided into upwards of 1450 pages and these into 16-page forms. The *Bella Coola Indians* thus went to press not once but 90 times, each form had to be folded and the whole assembled in the bindery. All this was undertaken during wartime when the Press, like all print shops, was suffering from a scarcity of everything but work; thus the appearance of the books five years from the time the job actually began was considered a triumph all round.

Perhaps the oddest fact, to the layman, is that this tremendous effort in research, writing, editing and publishing should be compressed into the production of a mere 500 sets of the two-volume *Bella Coola Indians*. Yet already 100 of these have been purchased by university libraries the con-

tinued over, where they will find a lasting interest to compensate for the lack of a best-seller print run; and the overseas market is just now being heard from. At \$15. the set, the Press confidently expects an eventual sell out which will just about return its investment, without interest. At the deliberate rate things move in anthropological circles, the Press will be happy to achieve this goal in ten years or so.

Since his days in B.C. Tom McIlwraith has taken part in the investigation of other native civilizations in Ontario and Hawaii. But *The Bella Coola Indians* remains his major work, the Bella Coola people retain his warm affection, and the re-polishing of his manuscript for publication was for him like a happy reunion with old and respected friends.

He has never gone back to the B.C. coastal village and has no intention of doing so. He is happy to know that the Bella Coola tribe, perhaps gradually learning to adapt themselves to white man's ways, have ceased to dwindle and begun once more to increase. But all except one of the old chiefs he knew are dead, and with them have passed forever the old Bella Coola ways which were fast becoming part of the history of mankind even as young Tom McIlwraith's pencil recorded them.

SEVEN MEN OF TOMORROW

story by Allan Anderson

**Varsity's Beaver Scholarship
Winners Indicate Canada's
Future Is In Strong Hands.**

Photographs by Peter Croydon

Seven University of Toronto graduates, each with \$4,000 prize money in his pocket, have arrived in Britain to continue their education.

They are Varsity's Beaver scholarship winners. All but one in his twenties, they have won top academic honors right down the line. And they are walking examples of the diversified experience a young man nowadays can have before he is 30 years old. Aside from having been leading scholars and campus executives, they variously have worked as wildcatters in oil fields, waiters in taverns, taxi drivers, and ditch diggers. All have creditable war records. Four of them are married.

All are aiming high. One wants to make a philosophical contribution to mankind through the ministry. Another says he has two novels in him, a third that he is going to be Prime Minister of Canada.

Their scholarships were created out of the postwar assets of the Beaver Club, wartime gathering place for Canadian servicemen in London. Each scholarship is for two years study at any university in Britain. Their prestige is equalled only by Rhodes scholarships which they resemble. Here, in brief, are the stories of the Varsity men who won them:

"They haven't been easy—these last three years," says James D. MacDonald, 27, now studying international law at Cambridge.

To help keep his family and supplement his veteran's credits, he usually had a full-time job after his day's lectures at the University. For seven months, he drove a cab every night, often until 3:30 a.m. With only three



Wilson

hours sleep, he would get up in the morning and head for classes.

To add to his difficulties, Jim Macdonald was fighting an annual battle with tropical illnesses picked up during his war days in the Far East. At times he had to be hospitalized. He thinks he has won now.

Even before the war, he wanted to be a Spitfire pilot. After a session in the Army, he transferred to the Air Force, got his wings, instructed until 1943, and finally was posted to a Spitfire squadron in England.

In 1945, he was dropped behind Jap lines in Burma to run communications for a detachment of Wingate's Raiders. The detachment got out of a trap by travelling 16 days through the jungle, living on one meal a day for seven

days and going for nine with no food at all. Jim Macdonald was three months in hospital after that. When he recovered, he became an Intelligence Officer. His main job was to spread rumours calculated to confuse the enemy.

In 1940 he married Aileen Foulston. They have two children, Lola and David. There's also a collie, Lassie, in the household.

Before Macdonald tackled taxi driving, he tried selling real estate. For a while he helped his wife run a boarding house.

Despite his studies at the University and his work outside college hours, he found time to be president of the Law Club and was on the executive of the Literary and Athletic Society of University College. He plays badminton and would like to have a hockey stick in his hands again. This summer, he and his family had their first real holiday together.

When he comes back from Cambridge, he will try for a job with the Department of External Affairs.

Tall, quiet William H. Dray, 27, a specialist in Modern History, has a stern classical profile, and the inflexibility of purpose of a man who has thought things out.

"I was jolted out of a rut by the war," he says. "The world, I realized, was a pretty terrible place. I began to understand the need for people to do something about it." As a navigator with the R.C.A.F. in India, he saw examples of racial intolerance which shocked him. "It isn't exactly non-existent in Canada either," he will tell you.



The Macdonalds

Dray sees in education an answer to many ills. "Education offers a great opportunity for instilling democratic opinions, especially the free play of minds on the university level," he says. He deplores the "no centre" of much modern education and feels that the values of religion have become more important for him because of his war experience.

Of his University life he says: "I have a feeling of mental emancipation, of having got an entirely different point of view. I have the feeling that I can size up and evaluate other people's opinions. It used to be that I believed in certain people and certain ideas without being critical at all."

Bill Dray grew up in Montreal where he organized and conducted a brass band of 25 boys for the Salvation Army. He is a good pianist and belonged to the Varsity Glee Club.

So far during his academic career he has picked up eleven scholarships. Every year at Varsity he was first in his class and he won first class honours in each subject. He skis, plays badminton, swims. His wife, Doris, is a nurse.

During Varsity summer holidays, Bill Dray dug ditches for \$32.50 a week. One summer he put up booths at Toronto's Canadian National Exhibition.

He considers himself a lucky man. The day he was demobilized he got an apartment in Toronto for \$35 a month. He cut the rent still further by acting as janitor of his apartment block.

After two years at Oxford, he will probably come back to Canada to teach.



Dray

Most flamboyant of the winners is Joseph H. Potts, 24 years old and six feet, one inch tall. Not exactly unaware that he is a colourful character, Joe Potts' exuberance, bow tie, bushy moustache, confidential smile and carefully-calculated politicking led *The Varsity* to profile him under the heading of "Genius, Gentleman or Jerk?". This is the kind of publicity he appreciates, for one day Joe Potts expects to be Prime Minister of Canada. In energy and planning, he is probably ahead of any Canadian of his age who aspires to the same post.

Joe Potts is a straight-ticket Liberal who has put a lot of pepper into the Canadian University Liberal Federation, of which he was Ontario vice-president. He loves dreaming up stunts such as a student parade at night to



Potts

Laurier's statue in Ottawa, with torches emblazoned Unity, Security and Freedom lighting the way.

At Varsity, he took political science and had a good academic record. "I was thinking of taking engineering," he says, "but an aptitude test showed that social science was my rig."

He was a member of innumerable campus executives. In his last year, he was chairman of the Blue and White Society and of the First All-Varsity Revue. He got scads of newspaper publicity for the Revue by stirring up stories of professorial indignation at risqué numbers.

He was also secretary-treasurer of the Political Science Club and was a member of the Student's Administrative Council. Particularly, Joe Potts

played a leading role in Hart House mock parliaments. On one occasion he won a bet from Health Minister Martin who wagered that the Potts' government would be defeated.

His sports have been track, swimming, golf, and rugby. In his teens he was a Boy Scout. Among his minor accomplishments is knitting.

Joe Potts almost picked the Army as a career. He served in Belgium and Holland during the war, and afterwards was with the Princess Pats in Alaska on a familiarization scheme known as Operation Muncho. His buddies in the Army thought he was permanent force for life, but Joe Potts decided he needed more education. So he arranged for the Air Force to fly him out of Alaska. (A typical Potts accomplishment, say his friends.) At Varsity he kept his contact with military life by serving as COTC adjutant.

When he gets back from England, where he is studying political science and philosophy, he plans to go right ahead building himself up for a seat in the House of Commons. He sums up his chances this way: "The possibility of becoming a Member of Parliament are utterly fantastically good. Insofar as I've seen it—it's wide open for you. If you've got good enough ideas, you can sell them every time."

Kenneth G. R. Gwynne-Timothy, 24, is the youngest of the seven winners. Dapper and energetic, he gives the impression of always being on the go. He was president of the Students Administrative Council in his last year, head of Arts at Trinity, and president of the National Federation of University Students. His nicknames of



Gwynne-Timothy, fiancée

“Dynamo” and “Caesar” were truly earned. He admits he was busy to the detriment of his academic work, though he got a good second.

Gwynne-Timothy managed to get into the war just before the balloon went up. At 18, in 1944, he was in R.C.A.F. ground crew. He was training to be a pilot with the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm when the war came to an end.

He came to Varsity with a scholarship in Greek and Latin, French and English and took social and philosophical studies. He was particularly interested in philosophers John Dewey and William James. His father teaches Latin, History and French at Trinity College School.

Gwynne-Timothy plays “a bit of soccer, a bit of tennis, a bit of hockey”

but enjoys a canoe trip most of all. For a number of summers he has been a counsellor at Camp Temagami.

He’s getting married shortly to Barbara Chisholm, who is in Occupational Therapy at Varsity but is giving it up to join him in England. Her comment about him is brief and to the point. “He’s wonderful!”, she says.

Gwynne-Timothy isn’t quite sure what he will do when he returns to Canada—civil service, law, politics or business. Meantime, jurisprudence at Oxford can be a springboard to any one of the four.

The only winner from Varsity at the University of Edinburgh is 26-year-old Garth Warren Legge. An unassuming young man, he has had a remarkable academic career. In 1939, when he was graduated from Toronto’s Bloor Collegiate, he walked away with 24 firsts out of 24 subjects.

He entered Victoria College, and after a bout of ill health, was graduated, with excellent marks, in Modern Languages in 1943.

The next step was a pilot’s course in the R.C.A.F. He remembers once trying to land with his wheels up. At the time, he was planning “a big weekend”. Instead, he found himself washing aircraft, not only for the weekend but for two weeks afterwards. He got overseas towards the end of the war.

Shortly after being demobilized in London, Garth Legge was granted a French Government scholarship for study at the Sorbonne. The war and the situation of postwar Europe forced him to examine his convictions. “I decided I could make my maximum con-

tribution through the ministry," he says. "Religion has a distinctive function which nothing else can match."

Garth Legge returned from Europe and entered Emmanuel College at the University of Toronto. During his first two years he did field work at city churches, preaching and organizing young people's activities. One summer he helped out at a country church.

At the first church at which he preached in Toronto, he met an attractive young brunette who is now his wife. She says, "I find his sermons interesting." He replies, "Joyce is trained." She gave up her job as a secretary with an interior decorating company to go to Edinburgh with him.

During his early college years, Garth Legge drove a truck as a summer job. He plays tennis, and has been a radio and stage actor. For the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, he played the hero in a children's program called "Bell Roberts." Bell Roberts got into exciting situations and Garth Legge recalls "panting into the mike until I nearly fell over."

He is studying church history at the University of Edinburgh. He says of himself: "I'm certainly no brain. It's just that I'm interested in what I'm doing and have set myself a mission in life."

Albert C. Hamilton is a literary young man who got into English after a false start in mathematics and chemistry. He is 27.

Native of Winnipeg and graduate of the University of Manitoba, Hamilton was on convoy duty in the Halifax area when he decided on literature as a profession. At war's end he decided to



Garth and Joyce Legge

go to the University of Toronto because, he says, "It has the best English graduate school on the continent."

At Varsity, Hamilton got an M.A. writing on "Milton and the Problem of Evil", and this year finished off his Ph.D. thesis on "Allegory in Spenser." He was a teaching fellow at University College. This, with his veteran's credits, gave him enough to live on in happy bachelorhood. He rented a large, comfortable room near the University, filled it with books, and settled down to his graduate studies. In Winnipeg, he took part in college debates, was in the public relations department of the student government, and took part in the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's series "Youth Speaks Out." He was on the editorial board of *The Manitoban*, the University of Manitoba student paper.

At Cambridge, Bert Hamilton is studying under famed English scholar, E. M. W. Tillyard. He took with him to Cambridge his recorder, a musical instrument similar to a flute. It is a simple melodious instrument which he enjoys playing between study periods. As a literary man, he likes to recall the fact that Hamlet at a crucial point in the play says, "Ah, ha! some music! come, the recorders!—"

Sturdy, cheerful John Clyde Wilson at 30 years of age is the eldest of the winners. He is also the most experienced, for there are few kinds of general work Jack Wilson hasn't tackled at some time in his life. He worked as a "roughneck" in the oil fields on 12 hour shifts from midnight until noon the next day building derricks. ("Toughest job I ever had," he



Hamilton

says.) He worked 13 hours a day in a harvest gang, and ten hours a day in gravel pits. He put up Quonset huts for the Ontario Department of Highways. He bought grain for the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, and he spent a summer as a waiter in a beer parlour, clearing \$1,000 in three and a half months.

Wilson is a Westerner, a husky five foot nine, weighs 185 pounds, and used to do a good deal of boxing. He also played baseball, swam, curled, played tennis, and was a 60-minute man in junior and intermediate hockey. He came east in 1937 to join the Basilian Order. In 1940 he went west again, enlisted in the Army and became a tank officer. He fought in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. Then he suffered the rather un-

heroic injury of being hit on the head by a falling telephone pole. That put him on the sick list for three or four weeks.

Back in Canada after the war, Wilson entered St. Michael's College and rapidly acquired a reputation as a campus personality. He was one of the founders of the St. Michael's College Co-op and was president of the Thomistic Society. In 1948 he was awarded the Moss Memorial Scholarship as the most outstanding all around student in the graduating class of that year. Fellow students called him "Jolly John."

He has been married for six years. His wife, Mary, is a 1943 graduate of St. Michael's. They have a young son, Paul, who is almost two and looks like his father.

To the amazement of many who think they know him, Wilson's field is phi-

losophy and criticism in its most metaphysical sense. He believes the influence of Kant on Coleridge gave a colouring to literary criticism that has affected critical writing to this day. Now at Cambridge, he will pursue this thesis under the noted English critic, Basil Wiley.

Wilson likes smoking a pipe, once wanted to be a surgeon, recently turned down a job that would have netted him more than \$6,000 a year. As a youngster, he learned to bake bread for his mother. Generally he would bake 12 dozen cinnamon rolls, of which he is very fond, before he made any bread whatsoever.

When he returns to Canada, he wants to teach and write. He says, "I believe I have two novels in me." They will both be about characters he remembers in the little Alberta village of Rockyford.

Artist and Physician

Although Dr. Anna Gelber, '34 M, of Toronto, must work at her canvas and take her art classes in the evening after a busy day at office and hospital, she has succeeded in winning three prizes in the four years she has been painting. Her most recent award was won by her painting, "New Scarf", in the art competition held by the Canadian Medical Association at its Saskatoon meeting. Dr. Gelber, who was born in Palestine and educated in France, is a specialist in internal medicine and is on the staff of the Women's College Hospital, Toronto. She is the wife of Edward Gelber, Toronto lawyer, and is the mother of three children.

Polio No Deterrent

Polio may have crippled the body of Gwen Carter, '29 T, when she was a child of four years, but it had no crippling effect on her courage or her ambition. Although able to walk only with considerable difficulty, she took her Bachelor's degree in history at Varsity, to be followed later by a B.A. and M.A. at Oxford, an M.A. at Radcliffe, and a Ph.D. Now she is Professor of Political Science at Smith College and an authority on the British Commonwealth of Nations. Dr. Carter returned recently to the United States after a year's tour of the Commonwealth.

THE ROAD TO A NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS

by Therese Casgrain

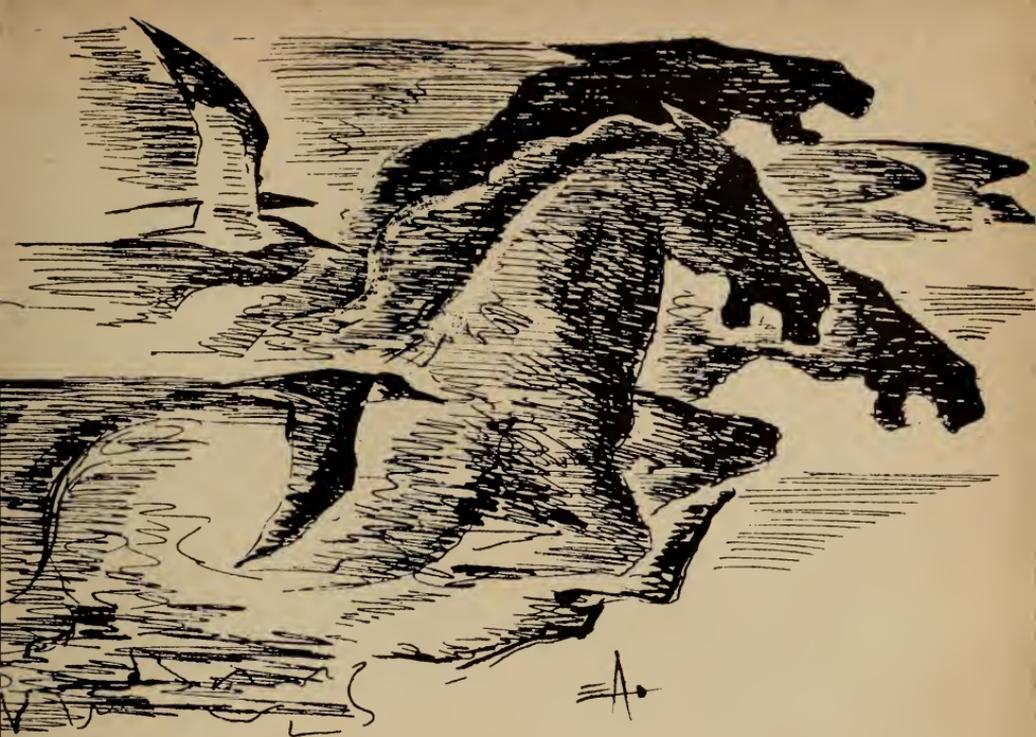
The following article is condensed from the Duncan and John Gray Memorial Lecture given by Mme. Casgrain at the University of Toronto earlier this year. The lectureship was established by George L. Gray, Ontario school inspector as a memorial to his two sons who gave their lives while serving with the R.C.A.F. At the beginning of her address Mme. Casgrain remarked that no war memorial in Canada "is more touching, more appropriate and more likely to foster those sentiments of peace and understanding in human relations which these boys felt themselves called upon to fight for, than this lectureship designed 'to foster a clearer understanding of the contribution which the French element of our population has made and is making to Canada, in the hope that with wider knowledge a sounder citizenship may develop.' We also warmly appreciate the leadership the University of Toronto is giving by often inviting speakers from my Province such as was done last year, for instance, when a series on French Canadian thought was given at University College. Through this kind of union will real unity be achieved?" The next Gray Memorial lecture will be given by His Grace Maurice Roy, Archbishop of Quebec.

Here in Canada, we have suffered and are still, despite the efforts of many, suffering from racial and religious discrimination.

In order to build and solidify better relations between the two great races which laid the cornerstone of Canadian Confederation, we must learn to accept our mutual differences and especially to respect them. And by respect for differences, I do not mean just "tolerance," a word which implies putting up with something more or less undesirable, a word which implies a superiority complex. I mean respect in the sense of appreciation of the real value of the other fellow's racial background and of his way of thinking. This sort of respect entails not only a mere intellectual acceptance of the fact that others in our country have ways of doing things or of thinking which are not the same as our own,

beliefs which move them to strange heights of sacrifice or accomplishment, while appearing almost queer to others. It necessitates also an emotional acceptance of these differences. It may well be that, for most of us, the road to emotional realization begins with intellectual acceptance. If we have been so unlucky (and who has not?) as to suffer from prejudice on the part of one group of Canadians against the other, it makes it more difficult for us to do away with our own prejudices, even if we earnestly desire to do so. Many people think they can, but they are mistaken. The first step, the absolutely necessary one, is to become conscious of prejudice within one's self, and then begin the painful process of doing away with it.

This is no easy task, for prejudice is a nice comfortable, lazy way of settling all kinds of problems, without doing



the sort of thinking that no one likes to undertake, the sort of thinking which will probably show us that we have been doing something which we must now change.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this mental attitude of respect, this acceptance of ideas and customs which differ from our own. It is tragic and heart-breaking to see what the lack of it can do and is doing, not only here in Canada, but, alas, all over the world. In our country, the countless little sneers and jibes, the nasty remarks directed against minorities, are relentlessly added to the sum-total of poisonous material interfering with the cementing of the various groups which go to make up

our population. They create and maintain senseless divisions among people who, on the whole, could easily be "educated," if reached in time, to understand the futility of such baseless animosities, which are very often kept alive by nefarious misunderstandings. I have seen notices on employment offices stating plainly that certain racial antecedents would disqualify the applicant. Near and far, we all need each other today more than ever before. This old world can get along very well without hate, but I ask you, what kind of place would it be without love? No helping hand individually. No pulling together collectively. Every man for himself—that surely is not civilization, rather does it smack of the "law of the jungle."

By and large, it is not among the majority of the older generation that one can expect to find many enthusiastic recruits to build this kind of spirit of co-operation and to cure this disease of prejudice. In my humble opinion, splendid groundwork can be done among children of earliest school age. Just as that is a precious period in the child's life to build him physically, it is an equally suitable time to direct his mental attitude along lines of appreciation of his duties towards the community, of unselfish loyalty to his homeland, of love of his compatriots, and at the same time to teach him to steer clear of unreasoning prejudice and bias—in other words, to assist him in developing a "civilized" way of thinking. I have no hesitation in stating that the university is the reservoir we must look to for our supply of raw material, still imbued with the progressive intellectual tendencies required for what I suppose we can call a new department in our educational curriculum. In support of this idea, I will, with your kind permission, quote a few very illuminating extracts from a recent issue of the campus publication of the University of Montreal—"Le Quartier Latin."—This is what a young student has to say on our Canadian unity: "Here it is a veritable challenge addressed to us by the founders of our nation; in laying the groundwork of a new political entity, the men of 1867 committed us to an existence which was to be shared by two elements and which would derive its inspiration from two cultures. The challenge has not yet been accepted. At no time have the Canadians of the English or the French speaking group been animated by the desire to build

together, to work in collaboration, to contribute to the greatness of a united Canada by a unanimous effort. On the contrary, we have, on either side, fenced ourselves in behind our provincial prejudices, making no great effort to find out if, beyond the hill, or on the opposite shore of the Ottawa, there might exist some real values which could be the basis for a magnificent understanding."

The life of a nation such as ours, is not unlike married life in some of its aspects—perhaps not a love match, but rather a marriage of convenience, wherein respect and real affection will grow out of the sharing of the privileges and the responsibilities of such a reasonable union. It is necessary to the success of such a partnership that the parties learn to respect their differences, to appreciate the value of their respective qualities by knowing more of what they really mean, and to be proud of each other's accomplishments in the common association, thus living in harmony at work and at play, through happy days and unhappy ones as well, each group striving always to help the other—just as the combined efforts of partners in any venture will make its success possible.

Radio offers tremendous possibilities in this direction, making available the various cultural values of our diversified ethnical groups. It has made us conscious of our own national talents and achievements, more particularly, of course, in the realm of music. The contests of "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" and "Nos Futures Etoiles" have done a wonderful job of bringing our young people together. It is most



Madame Casgrain

interesting to hear them talk and sing in both languages. We, in French-speaking Canada, have the opportunity to benefit from the excellent English programs. But many in our country do not know of the very high quality of the French programs offered by the C.B.C. For instance, the one of "Radio Collège," given by college professors and experts, to the students, is a great contribution to education. Adults listen to it as much as the younger element. Just recently, John Humphrey remarked publicly that it was the best of its kind in Canada.

When I hear the distinction being made between the "National" network and the "French" network, it always makes me feel sorry and wanting to call attention to the fact that a French network, like an English network

should be "National." A national ideal is not altered by the language used to express it. It would be of great advantage to all Canadians if they could avail themselves of the fine cultural programs offered by both networks. Nobody would be forced to listen to the broadcasts they don't like, all they would have to do would be to dial another station.

Canada has already made a worthwhile contribution to science, painting and literature. Mazo de la Roche, Gwendolyn Graham, Gabrielle Roy, McLennan, Lemelin and Ringuet, to name but a few, furnish proof abroad of the birth and rapid growth of a Canadian literature, inspired by Canadian material. Some of these authors have drawn public attention to the characteristics of French-speaking Canada. Without ignoring its faults, they have stressed its great qualities and have inspired to many the desire of learning more and more about Quebec. At the present time, there is a tremendous cultural development going on in our province. You see more and more the names of our writers, musicians, painters, scientists, appear. Only the other day a young French baritone, Denis H. Harbour, won the Metropolitan radio contest over 900 aspirants.

In the realm of the theatre, Gratjen Gelinas, better known as Fridolin, is becoming famous as a playwright and actor. His latest play has had 200 performances in Montreal. Like Gabrielle Roy and Lemelin, Fridolin does not pull his punches. With humour he gives subtle lessons to both French and English groups by his clever portrayal of characters.

In another sphere, Quebec is making a name for itself, in "La Haute Couture." Clever, enterprising young women have opened dress salons which would attract attention even in Paris.

All these achievements are very gratifying, but it stands to reason that, by very substantially increasing the care given to our children's physical and intellectual health, the advances made in this cultural development of our country would be greatly accelerated.

And before closing, may I pass on to you some of the things I have in mind as being essential to laying the proper foundation on which a physically strong and a mentally alert Canadian nation can be built. The normal starting point for such a "great adventure" is the university. Today in these precincts of learning we find chairs of industrial relations, labour and management, and so on. Why not install in each one of them from Halifax to Vancouver a chair of "Human Relations" basing its teachings on the principles of the Human Rights Section of the U.N.O. Charter? (And I may add that I feel the springboard will have to be furnished by the students themselves.) With this chair could be added also substantial additional grants for regular inter-university exchange of students and professors taking such a course, on a comprehensive scale. Governments could help by offering special low railway fares and accommodations for groups of this kind.

There is nothing like personal human contact to counteract unreasoning prejudices, so easily engendered by subtle propaganda. Getting acquainted with

each other is to learn how to like each other. The splendid work achieved by "Les Visites Interprovinciales," the Summer School of Trois-Pistoles, the weekends spent by the students of the University of Montreal in Toronto and the ones spent by the students of the University of Toronto in Montreal, amply demonstrate my assertion. Those who foster these contacts are to be warmly praised; they have a real understanding of how to achieve unity in our great country.

Disraeli once said that there were three kinds of lies—white lies, damn lies, and statistics. Were he alive today, he could well add a fourth—and the greatest of all—propaganda. And yet personal meetings—"getting acquainted," as we say—has a powerful neutralizing effect on baseless misunderstandings purposely kept alive through propaganda. That explains why we occasionally see reactionary elements looking with disfavour upon widespread gatherings of disinterested people who wish to seek a common ground of Christian understanding between groups of human beings. And no doubt the organization of such a nationwide student body, bent on finding ways and means to improve the Canadian way of life—for *all* Canadians, would run into resistance points here and there. But I am convinced that it would soon develop into a debunking force in national welfare work, which, in less than a generation, would produce very tangible results.

This course of Human Relations should include searching visits into the slum areas of our largest centers, with particular attention paid to sanitary conditions in the dwellings, nutrition

in general and intellectual development—mental, moral and intellectual health. In this way, the students would be in a position to observe some of the Nation's ills in the very breeding ground from which they spring, and later to approach our various governments with suitable recommendations for the eradication of such conditions and for the prevention of their recurrence. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

To those who would object that students are too young and lack the experience necessary for studies of this kind, my answer is that the knowledge youth has had since the turn of the century of what people of mature years can do for humanity, constitutes a fairly reliable guarantee that the

leadership of unspoiled generous enthusiastic youth will show us all a way to build on a more solid foundation.

If the proper proportion of our national resources were devoted to health services, the anvil of our country's destiny would rest on a base as firm as that of the Laurentian Hills of my beloved Quebec. And thus Canadian unity could really be built and the words of Rainer Maria Rilke which Hugh McLennan inscribed in the beginning of his book "Two Solitudes" could become true for both French and English speaking groups in Canada—

"Love consists in this, that two solitudes protect, and touch and greet each other."

Canadian Playwrite

One of Canada's rising young playwrights, Shirley Fowke, '35 C, has several successful plays to her credit. This summer, her new play, *Devil Takes All*, was produced in Kingston by the Queen's University Summer Theatre. Her full-length play, *Star of the Night*, won first prize in a drama competition sponsored by the Hermit Club of Cleveland, Ohio, while another entry in the same competition, *Mistuh Job*, a Negro version of the *Book of Job*, was produced by a Cleveland group. A number of her one-act plays have won favorable comment in the Ottawa Drama League competitions, and one of her prize-winning plays has been broadcast by the CBC.

Earthquake in Ecuador

Dr. Paul Roberts, '47 M, was the first doctor to enter the devastated area of Ecuador after last summer's earthquake. He, his wife, and a Canadian nurse hastened to the town of Pelileo which was in the centre of the disturbance. There they found all buildings levelled and only 16 of the 3,000 residents alive. Dr. and Mrs. Roberts left Toronto last January to do mission work in South America. After taking a language course in Columbia, they moved on to their station in the mission hospital at Quito, Ecuador.

YOUR MAGAZINE

WINS A

by **Dorothy Howarth**

University Reporter for "The Telegram" Toronto

The VARSITY GRADUATE has been elected Canada's best-dressed magazine for 1949. The accolade—Award for Distinctive Merit for Editorial Design—was bestowed by the Art Directors Club of Toronto after a competition open to all Canadian publications.

A casual visitor to the first annual exhibition of Canadian advertising and editorial art at Eaton's Fine Art Galleries might have been forgiven for wondering whether the show had been staged mainly for the purpose of pinning roses on the VARSITY GRADUATE and its art director, Eric Aldwinckle. Mr. Aldwinckle captured the Art Directors Club Medal with his paper sculpture of the Faculty of Engineering crest (Back Cover of the VARSITY GRADUATE, April, 1948). He won an award for Distinctive Merit for the MacMillan Publishing Company with the book jacket he designed for Morley Callaghan's *Varsity Story*. Two of his striking VARSITY GRADUATE covers ("Medicine," June, 1948, and "Botany," December, 1948) were chosen for display.

Eric Aldwinckle holds that art as applied to industry and commerce, and design in the field of publication, is fine art. In many ways, he says, it is more significant than so-called "fine

art," because it expresses the needs of society. He calls it the folk art of today.

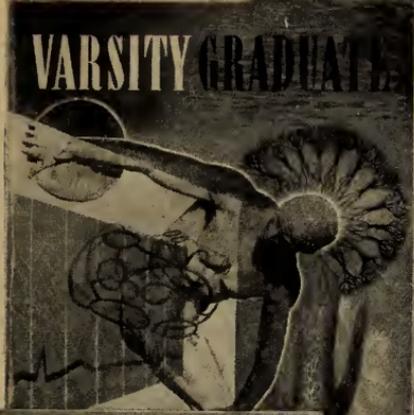
Because this is Artist Aldwinckle's credo, he makes whatever job he is doing truly fine art—whether it be a canvas for the National Gallery, a mural for a cocktail bar, or a cover for the VARSITY GRADUATE, Art is his life, his food and his drink, his profession and his pleasure. At least 50 per cent of his work is straight digging—weeks of research before putting pencil or charcoal to sketch pad.

"The VARSITY GRADUATE covers are examples of what I mean," he told me. "They must have appeal to the informed as well as to the uninformed." He picked up an issue featuring the Faculty of Medicine. The painting was exciting in its movement of colour and line to this average reader. Yet a medical student would recognize the cardiograph and the diagram of the walls of the heart which were part of the intricate design. What I saw as a weird, lacelike tree was, in truth, an accurate painting of nerve centres and a blood vessel.

Mr. Aldwinckle, far more Anglo-Saxon than he dreams, believes the dignity of man is the most important thing. "It ought to be the artist's aim, and our aim as a people," he says. "Cer-

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tainly something untidy, like a street brawl, is interesting. But who wants to look at one every day—or call it art?”

And in the artist's approach to strangers, there is a certain aloof dignity. He is a broad-shouldered, almost stocky Englishman of 40 with a lithe way of moving which gives an impression of youth and slenderness. His hands are strong and rather square, and his light eyes are set wide apart in a dark and guarded face. Eric Aldwinckle has neither ego nor conceit, but a faith in self that far surpasses either. One of the reasons he chose art as a profession was that it offered time for contemplation. He says it's a life "where you co-operate with people, but you work alone—and I must work alone."

Yet his hobby, almost his second profession, is one in which he could not possibly work alone. It demands he break his reserve, project his personality across the footlights, and impress it upon an audience. "The stage," he claims, "has helped me in my work. It has created a three dimensional world for me. It has enhanced my dramatic sense, my study of character and illusion. And it has added to my knowledge of costume and design. After all, the commercial art field is presenting your ideas to an audience, isn't it?"

Mr. Aldwinckle is also a musician and last summer Reginald Godden performed one of his works while conducting the Detroit Symphony orchestra. The artist-actor-musician first began composing when he was 14, the year his father died and his aunt asked him to come to Canada.

"It was like asking me to come to Mars," he remembers. "Of course I wanted to come! When I arrived they put me to work as office boy in a broker's firm on Bay Street. I thought there was nothing finer than switchboards and ticker-tape. But I soon got over that, especially when I was allowed to spend only 50 cents of my salary each week."

Followed to Canada by his mother and two sisters, he got a job with a lithographing firm as clerk and office boy. There he spent more and more time drawing which "I had always found easy and a pleasure."

"Then one day, after two years work, I was given my notice with the advice that I had better put my talent to work elsewhere," Mr. Aldwinckle recalls. "I had been a good worker and my friends in the office went to bat for me. The result was that, after the art director saw some of my drawings, he took me on for six months—at his own expense. That was the turning point. It was the deciding moment in my life."

By the time he was 21, Eric Aldwinckle had transferred to Sampson and Matthews. But the depression caught up with him. "I was the last taken on, the youngest, without a family, so I was the first to go. I was forced to freelance, which was probably a good thing," he says. Innocent laymen who think of artists as an improvident and feckless lot might harken to Mr. Aldwinckle: "Sometimes I made only five or ten dollars a week, but I had been careful while I was working and saved a little. I cut down my standard of living and man-

aged fairly well—and learned a lot, too.”

The young artist worked hard but, he says today, “it was a labor of love. I educated myself. I haunted the galleries, the Museum, the libraries. When I found an artist achieving the effect I wanted, I’d copy his work until I learned how to get the same effect myself. Then, at 28, I was asked to teach in the very college I could never afford to attend—the Ontario College of Art.” He was there, steadily becoming better known as an artist, until war came.

Turned down for air crew he enlisted as an AC2 in the camouflage division. “Then I was invited to apply for a commission as a war artist. I did—and was accepted. It was a privilege for which I shall be forever grateful, to be able to be in the war and continue my work at the same time.”

War Artist Aldwinckle not only learned to work under difficulties (“I could work at the corner of King and Bay now, and never turn a hair”) but he became a master at the slit trench. He can recall a day in Normandy with the invading forces when he changed his position, and his trench, five times.

On his return to Canada the war artist took the late Frank Carmichael’s place as head of the Ontario College of Art’s new school of design.

He was there a year when he began work on the 60-foot mural at Sunnybrook Hospital. His latest public work was an amusing Gay Nineties mural for Toronto’s Silver Rail—a job that meant starting work at 2 a.m. and knocking off seven hours later. One of his most sophisticated murals is in the



Aldwinckle

Royal York cocktail lounge. Against a gold background he has used early man’s cave drawings of prehistoric bison, with elongated savage figures.

His own work, done in his free time when he has any, hangs in his studio. Many of the paintings are scenes from Northern Ontario, with bold rocks, trees, water, and Northern Lights so moulded that buried harmoniously in them is the human figure.

As a good luck talisman he carries his birth stone (born in January under the airy sign, Aquarius). It is an amethyst, the size and shape of a pigeon’s egg and a deep translucent purple. He takes it out of pocket and reflectively figures its smooth curves as he talks.

“As for the future,” he says. “I let it take care of itself.”

KEEPING IN TOUCH

1907

DR. T. H. HOGG, S, has been awarded the 1948 Sir John Kennedy Medal of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

1910

RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY, C, has accepted chairmanship of the Canadian Quetico-Superior Committee, the purpose of which is to work for the preservation and development of northern Minnesota.

1911

J. H. C. WAITE, S, and Mrs. Waite have given their 17-roomed home in Brantford to Peel Memorial Hospital. Mr. Waite, who is president of the Mining Corporation of Canada, has been active in the management of the Brantford hospital for 20 years. He was president of the Board of Governors in 1946 and is now chairman of the building committee. Mrs Waite has been vice-president of the hospital's Board of Governors for the past five years and vice-president of the Women's Hospital Aids Association for Ontario.

1913

RALPH W. DIAMOND, S, vice-president and general manager, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd., has been declared winner of the Julian C. Smith Medal of the Engineering Institute of Canada for 1948. Past honours won by Mr. Diamond: McCharles Award and Gold Medal, University of Toronto; Leonard Medal, R.C.I.; Blaylock Medal, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of which he is immediate past president; LL.D., Queen's University.

1914

JAMES L. McLACHLIN, C, secretary of the Confederation Life Association, has been named president of the Life Insurance Institute of Canada for the coming year.

1915

DR. A. R. HAGERMAN, M, is this year's president of the Toronto Academy of Medicine.

JUDGE IAN MACDONNELL, S, former Judge of the County Court, has been appointed Judge of the Surrogate Court in York County, Ontario.

1918

DR. HARVEY REID, D, has had a fellowship conferred on him by the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He was present at the convocation of the College in London on July 15.

1921

JOSEPH M. BREEN, S, has been named president and general manager of Canada Cement Co. Ltd., Montreal, with which he has been associated since 1922.

G. H. McVEAN, S, has been appointed manager of sales for the American Can Co. in Canada after having been manager of the company's west coast subsidiary in Vancouver for the past four years.

1923

KATE RUTHERFORD, C, left Canada in July for Lutamo, Portuguese West Africa where she will direct educational and vocational work as a missionary under the United Church of Canada.

1924

WILLIAM H. CLARKE, V, has resigned as manager of the Canadian branch of the Oxford University Press, a position he has held since 1936. He will continue as president and manager of Clarke, Irwin and Co. Ltd., 103 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto. Mr. Clarke is a member of the University of Toronto Board of Governors and is also honorary secretary of the Alumni Association Board of Directors.

1926

DR. HERBERT H. HANNAM, Ag, President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, was chosen president of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers. ALBERT SHIFRIN, C, Toronto lawyer, received the Father of the Year award at the first annual father-son-and-daughter dinner at McCaul St. Synagogue, Toronto. The award is to be given annually to the person making the greatest contribution to the welfare of youth in the Synagogue and the community.

1930

DR. GRAHAM JAMIESON, C, '38 GS, joined the staff of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., this fall as Associate Professor of Philosophy.

KENNETH LANGFORD, S, has been named town engineer of Brampton.

DR. GEORGE W. MILLER, M, '27 V, '36 PH, of Bowmanville, has been appointed to the staff of the World Health Organization with offices at Geneva. During the second World War he served as principal medical officer to the Royal Indian Navy.

ROY RUTHERFORD, C, is the newly appointed principal of York Memorial Collegiate.

1942

D. A. BERLIS, T, was gold medallist of this year's graduating class at Osgoode Hall, winning the Chancellor Van Koughnet Scholarship.

Mrs. John M. Smith (DR. JEANNE MONTGOMERY), M, and her husband Dr. John Maclean Smith of Sheffield University, will be in Baltimore, Maryland, during the coming winter, where he will do research work at Johns Hopkins University as the first British student to win a new British-U.S.A. research award.

Abbreviations

C—University College; V—Victoria College; T—Trinity College; St M—St. Michael's College; S—Applied Science and Engineering; M—Medicine; D—Dentistry; SW—Social Work; P—Pharmacy; OT—Occupational Therapy; N—Nursing; HS—Household Science; TC—Teachers' Course; F—Forestry; Ag—Agriculture; Mus—Music; DN—Dental Nursing P.Th.—Physiotherapy; PHE—Physical and Health Education; GS—Graduate Studies; LS—Library Science; Ed—Ontario College of Education; L—Law; Bs—Business IM—Institutional Management.

1943

DR. GORDON BELL, M, Medical Director of Shadow Brook Health Foundation, Willowdale, has been appointed a member of the committee on alcoholism of the American Association of Industrial Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Bell is also Medical Director of Christie, Brown and Co., Ltd., Toronto.

1944

MARGARET LEASK, V, left for India in October as a Presbyterian Church missionary. She will work in the Helen MacDonald Memorial School in the Jhansi field after a brief training in languages in England.

1946

SIDNEY DYMOND and JOAN MORRIS, T, graduated from Osgoode Hall Law School in the spring and were called to the Ontario bar in June.

1947

JOHN A. CARR, F, is the winner of a postgraduate scholarship in forest management and aerial photography, an award of Harvard Forest, Harvard University. Since graduation he has been engaged in logging operations in north-eastern Quebec and in the Timmins area.

1948

ROGER HILL, C, has been appointed manager of the Toronto sales office of International Surveys Ltd., Montreal.

JAMES REANEY, C, '49 GS, is to have his first volume of poetry published by McClelland and Stewart in their Indian File Series. This is the third book in the series, Professor Robert Finch's collection of poems having been second.

K. R. STERLING, C, won the John Galbraith Prize of the Engineering Institute of Canada for his paper on "Rocket Propulsion." He is with Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, Buffalo, N.Y., plant engineering department, and is studying for an M.A. degree in industrial physics at the University of Buffalo.

G. E. LEE WHITING, S, '49 GS, has been awarded an Exhibition of 1851 Overseas Scholarship. He will do research in physics in Great Britain.

1949

DAVID ARTHUR, Ag, has been awarded an Agricultural Institute Scholarship which is sponsored by the Canadian meat packing industry. He will do advanced work in animal nutrition at O.A.C.

HARVEY BEECROFT, S (Arch), has won a \$3,000 scholarship granted by the Canadian National Industrial Design Committee, under which he will spend the next two years in study at Chicago's Institute of Design.

JANE BRADSHAW, OT, has been named instructor in physical education for women at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y.

CATHARINE GILLESPIE, V, in a recent appointment by the Department of Agriculture, became home economist for the counties of Brant, Wentworth and Waterloo. Her headquarters is in Hamilton.

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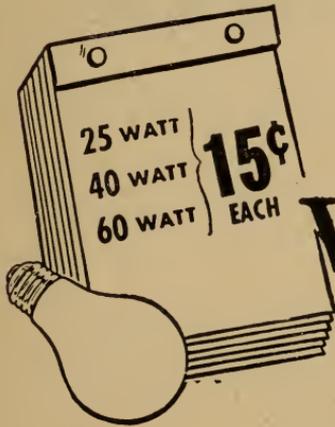
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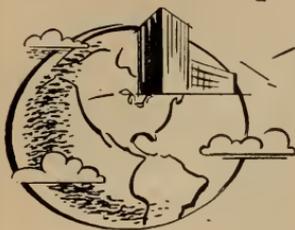
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Teachers in the Headlines

Graduates in Varsity's Pass Course for Teachers continue to make news.

Now in Africa with his wife and two sons is Frank G. Patten who graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts while on the staff of Toronto Public Schools in 1925. For the next two years he will be Deputy Director General of Education in Ethiopia, reporting directly to His Imperial Majesty, King of Kings, Lion of Judah, the Elect of God. Previous accomplishments: eight years as Business Administrator and Secretary-Treasurer of the Ottawa Collegiate Board, seven years as Principal of Ottawa's High School of Commerce.

A second 1925 graduate, Allister P. Haig, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Music in the Ontario College of Education. He was for many years in charge of music at Harbord Collegiate.

James Richard Henry (Archie) Morgan, new Superintendent of Secondary Schools for Toronto, is another graduate of the Pass Course for Teachers. Replying to a questionnaire from Dr. W. J. Dunlop, Director of University Extension, Mr. Morgan writes:

"The following is a list of the harvest that I have reaped in the Lord's garden: B.A., (Toronto); B.Paed., (Toronto); M.A., (Toronto); Diplôme d'études Françaises, University of Poitiers, France; Certificate d'études, Institut de Phonétique, Paris; and the Diplôme d'études de civilisation Française, University of Paris.

"Once again I would like to state that I feel a real debt of gratitude to the Department of University Extension and to your own benign self."



Handwritten signature

VAR SITY GRADUATE



EMBER, 1941



THE VARSITY GRADUATE

VOLUME THREE
NUMBER 2

Published four times each academic year by the Alumni Association of the University of Toronto. Printed in Canada by the University of Toronto Press. Along with the *Alumni Bulletin*, published five times a year and edited by Velma Manser Macfarlane the VARSITY GRADUATE goes to members of the Alumni Association. Applications for membership should be made through Constituent Associations (see Inside Back Cover) or through Alumni Association Branches (Page 50). Annual fees are \$3 in most cases.

Advertising and general circulation and membership inquiries should be addressed to Morley W. Sparling, Executive Director of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, 42 St. George St., Toronto.

Manuscripts, Letters to the Editor, and all other correspondence about the magazine should be addressed to The Editor, VARSITY GRADUATE, Room 226, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto 5.

ART DIRECTOR: Eric Aldwinckle, O.S.A.

EDITORIAL CONSULTANT: Kenneth S. Ede

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NED EISENSTAT, who never fires till he sees the whites of their eyes, came through with the excellent action picture on Page 30. It's this magazine's nomination for best sports photograph of the year. Greek mask and mediaeval performers on Front Cover constitute a bow to theatre arts in general and Hart House Theatre in particular.

Player's Please



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Pictured above at the U.C. Alumnae reception for 4T9 graduates are Mrs. A. J. Walwyn (left) and her daughter Joan, at right, with Virginia Tory Denton and her mother, Mrs. J. S. D. Tory in the centre

Dreams Money Can't Buy

There is a new surrealist film causing considerable comment entitled "Dreams Money Can Buy." In it a poet looks into the hearts of people and sells them dreams to fulfil their desires. Could such a poet look into the hearts of certain University Alumnae, what ambitious ideas might he not discover? However these are dreams money can't buy. Only the coinage of the spirit—loyalty, energy and selflessness will buy the dreams for the future of the U. C. Alumnae Association.

At present with a potential membership of 4500, the Alumnae boast only 731 active members. Let us dream of a membership grown to even 3000. Visualize three thousand women all vitally interested in University College—its staff and students, its problems and special needs. What could such a strong body accomplish?

- 1 It could prepare a manual on the Humanities and their application in future life, one that teachers in high schools could use in their student guidance counselling.
- 2 It could, by close personal contact, educate the graduating year to assume alumnae responsibilities.
- 3 It could bring speakers of international reputation—Eleanor Roosevelt, Dorothy Thompson—to its annual dinner to speak on affairs of world importance.
- 4 It could make the ten-year class reunions now in their lusty infancy so important that NO graduate could afford to miss them.
- 5 It could raise funds for the beautification and enrichment of University College—one of the few colleges in the world almost without benefactors.
- 6 The present scholarship fund could be greatly enlarged to include students from other countries, thus strengthening understanding and goodwill among tomorrow's citizens.

These are only a few of the dreams for the future. If you ever trod the beloved halls and cloisters of U.C. won't you come along and add your contribution to the efforts of a growing body of women with a purpose!

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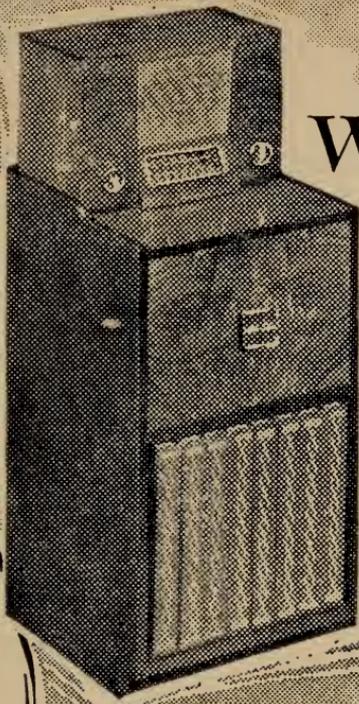
Meds

Here is the Record

MEMBERSHIP BY YEARS

1886-90 - 4	1915 - 18	1932 - 34
1891-95 - 18	1916 - 25	1933 - 37
1896-00 - 33	1917 - 26	1934 - 23
1901 - 9	1918 - 24	1935 - 32
1902 - 7	1919 - 6	1936 - 30
1903 - 16	1920 - 22	1937 - 30
1904 - 15	1921 - 34	1938 - 30
1905 - 18	1922 - 53	1939 - 30
1906 - 13	1923 - 51	1940 - 29
1907 - 15	1924 - 57	1941 - 20
1908 - 16	1925 - 35	1942 - 24
1909 - 13	1926 - 54	1943 - 33
1910 - 28	1927 - 42	1944 - 28
1911 - 32	1928 - 27	1945 - 16
1912 - 3	1929 - 35	1946 - 19
1913 - 20	1930 - 28	1947 - 24
1914 - 21	1931 - 38	1948 -103
		1949 -120

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The President's Page

While it must be asserted that a university education is not the inalienable right of every student who completes his or her high school grades, it must be declared with equal emphasis that economic factors should never be a bar to a gifted boy or girl who is desirous and qualified to take further academic work in a university.

In a recent Gallup Poll of Canada, it was ascertained that fifty-four out of every hundred Canadian adults feel that they were denied the education they wanted because they could not pay for more. To state the following proposition is to prove it: all the brains and character in our youth are not to be found in homes where financial resources make it possible for the children to plan for university courses. Universities and the nation need the supply from our high schools of boys and girls of high intellectual calibre and strong character, irrespective of their creed, race or financial situation. Those young people need and they deserve further educational opportunities.

In the ancient foundations of Oxford and Cambridge, often thought of on this side of the Atlantic as the academic home of the scions of aristocratic families, nearly seventy per cent of the students are holders of bursaries, scholarships or fellowships.

The beneficent provisions of "The Veterans Rehabilitation Act" have enabled approximately 40,000 ex-service personnel to take university courses. \$135,000,000 has been the cost during the past five years of this assistance to those defenders of our way of life. Their attainments in their courses assure the yielding of rich dividends in terms of further service to Canada. During World War II, it cost our Government \$25,000 to train a key fighter for war. Surely a scholarship or bursary of \$3,000 can be justified for a boy or girl qualified but unable to take a university course that would equip him or her for a key position in the arts of peace.

Equality of opportunity is a postulate of democracy. Ladders of opportunity must be provided to open the way for impecunious and talented young persons to enter our universities along with able youths whose parents can pay for their higher education. This is a programme of national—not merely provincial or local—importance. Never was the mobility of graduates as great as it is today in Canada. Educated in their home provinces, many of them render to other parts, and to the whole of Canada the benefits accruing from education. Herein is the main basis for a claim on the Dominion Government for the establishment of a national scholarship scheme to match the remarkable investment of the Department of Veterans' Affairs during the post-war period in Canada's finest natural resource—the youth of today and the leaders of tomorrow.

Ridner Smith

THE PLAN



Perched in wings, Director Gill watches his play



SEASON at hart house

One of the most vigorous elements of the legitimate theatre movement in Canada is now in its fourth season at the University of Toronto. With ten successful plays to his credit during the last three years, Robert Gill, the young, energetic director of Hart House Theatre, has a following many a professional company would envy. Last year, for example, 3,000 people turned out to see each production.

It takes concentrated effort to put on four plays during the college year. Rehearsals for the first play this season—a Rodney Ackland adaptation of Dostoevski's "Crime and Punishment"—started the last day of registration. There are four weeks of rehearsals for each show, and that means every night in the week except Saturday and Sunday. Undergraduates who are taking part in a play give all their spare time to it and no student is supposed to participate in more than two shows.

Right now Hart House Theatre is halfway through its season. Besides "Crime and Punishment", audiences have seen Robertson Davies' "For My Friend" and "The Man in the Hat". Coming up from January 21 to January 27 is Ferenc Molnár's "The Guardsman". It will be followed by "Othello" which will



Floodlit entrance to Hart House Theatre is beacon for play-goers during academic year

be played from February 25 to March 4. This is the kind of balanced programme that Robert Gill favours most.

"Not only should student audiences learn about different kinds of plays," he says, "but between a satirical comedy and a heavy Shakespearian production there's got to be some-

thing light—so, the Molnar. I think every programme should be lightened somewhere.”

But Robert Gill doesn't by any means think that a light comedy is something his actors can do without half trying. “My hunch is that an emotional psychological piece is ten times easier to do for the young players than a light piece which requires craft and style,” he says. “I've been asked, for instance, why we don't produce a Restoration comedy—I don't think the young players could handle it. There's no point in doing a play without doing it properly. I won't do any play to which I cannot give adequate theatrical treatment.”

The director says students prefer plays of a classic nature to Broadway farces. But he sees quite a difference between the slick Broadway comedy of one season and an established comedy such as “The Guardsman”. He selects his plays with great care, keeping in mind the experience both the actors and the audience will get. The slate for a year's production has to be drawn up well ahead of time. This season's first production, “Crime and Punishment”, was practically all cast last March.

Taking part in a Hart House Theatre production is a top-ranking extra-curricular activity at Varsity. Director Gill is swamped by people who want to act. In the last few months he has auditioned about 350. On stage during the season he can use about 70, so four out of every five who present themselves must be eliminated. Undergraduates do every-

thing but design and paint the scenery.

Of those trying for parts, women outnumber men three to one. Most of the students are from the Art colleges and Medicine. One or two engineers have had parts in plays. In Shaw's “Doctor's Dilemma”, produced last year, the one person in the cast who wasn't playing a doctor was a medical student.

The young director was pleased with the way in which “Julius Caesar”, another of last year's plays, worked out. The curtain was never pulled. Mobs on stage had to go on and off in darkness. They had to avoid furniture in the process and even jump a short gap from one platform to a



other which was a foot lower. It was all done by using luminous paint to make a checkerboard of paths which could be seen only by those on stage. The audience was baffled by the whole operation.

"Crime and Punishment" with one set only, a multiple affair showing several rooms, also had a crowded stage. There were 40 speaking parts. The director especially wanted to do the second play, "Fortune My Foe," because it was written by a Canadian and because it contains a provocative discussion between a young and an old professor on trading artistic integrity for big money by emigrating to the United States.

Hart House Theatre keeps turning

out young actors and actresses who move on to professional companies. Murray Davis, Charmion King, Barbara Hamilton, Beth Gillanders and Araby Lockhart—all Hart House Theatre graduates—toured Canada last year in Brian Doherty's production of "The Drunkard". They have been seen recently in "There Goes Yesterday." Murray and Donald Davis started the Straw Hat Players and had a good summer season at Muskoka. David Gardner, Kate Reid, Eric House, Ted Follows, Anna Cameron, Bea Lennard and Barbara Hamilton, all from Varsity, appeared in summer stock this year with groups at Muskoka, Peterborough and Kingston.

Robert Gill believes his players have every bit as professional an attitude as people who make their living acting. Toronto play-goers must agree with him for more than 500 off-campus season subscriptions have been sold this year.



Crime and Punishment, first play of the season, was well-received by critics. Set used is shown in top photograph at left with less than half of cast on stage. Lower photo at left shows players awaiting their cues during rehearsal. Performer, right, is awaiting her costume and make-up check



BORDERLINE OF LIFE AND DEATH

Where does life begin? Can mankind produce a living thing in a test tube? In the great medical laboratories of the world these questions are being heard more and more frequently as virus research moves forward with the help of electron microscopes. The studies are of more than academic interest to University of Toronto researchers for it was at Varsity that the first electron microscope in North America, and the first practical model anywhere, was constructed eleven years ago.

For a report to the country on how far Science has gone in its study of the more than 50 virus diseases which plague humanity, Allan Anderson stepped before a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation microphone with Dr. A. J. Rhodes and Dr. A. F. Graham of the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories. The following report is condensed from their broadcast. Opening words and subsequent quotations appearing in italics are Mr. Anderson's.

I have a picture in my mind of lots of little bugs getting into a person's body and bringing on fever and drastic illness. But just what are these bacteria and viruses? Do we know what they look like?

RHODES: We've known for half a century what bacteria look like, because they can be seen with a simple microscope. On the other hand it's only within the past five or ten years that we've been able to get any idea of what viruses look like. That's because of the development of the electron microscope which magnifies 10 to 100 times more than the simple microscope.

GRAHAM: These viruses really are small. Take one of the smallest viruses, for instance—infantile paralysis. Two hundred thousand could be placed side by side in a straight line across a pinhead.

What do these deadly little germs really look like under the electron microscope?

RHODES: Many of them are square or slightly oblong—others are round. Some have tails, some have a central dome rather like a poached egg.

GRAHAM: At the same time, Dr. Rhodes, let us be quite clear that viruses are only small particles made up of many different substances.

That sounds as if they are just chemical compounds, like tiny bits of plastic.

GRAHAM: That's a fair description in a general way, except that viruses are more complicated chemically.

RHODES: And there is the important difference that plastics can't reproduce while viruses can. And viruses probably only grow and multiply inside body cells. For example, smallpox germs probably grow in the cells of the skin, influenza germs in the lungs and polio germs in the nervous system.

Well, how do they actually get into the cells? The cells are self-contained little units, aren't they?

GRAHAM: The answer is that we just don't know. They may enter by absorption—just as the food we eat gets into the cell or they may enter by breaking through the wall of the cell. Indeed there is even a possibility that they do not actually get in at all but stick onto the outside and exert their effect from there.

RHODES: The last alternative of yours, Dr. Graham, seems pretty far-fetched to me because it is well known that in many virus diseases, you can actually find virus particles inside the cell with the microscope.

GRAHAM: Yes, I know you can, but we still don't know how they got there.

RHODES: But surely, viruses divide, just like bacteria don't they? In other words, they must enter the cell and then divide into two and those two into four and so on?

GRAHAM: Yes, your views are held by a lot of bacteriologists but there is a great deal of recent evidence that suggests a different method is involved. The important point is that some believe that the virus remains as it is without dividing. Instead, somehow or other it causes the cell to manufacture the new viruses from the chemicals already in the cell.

In other words, the virus does nothing while the cell chemicals rearrange into masses of viruses similar to the virus that started the trouble. Is that it?

GRAHAM: That's the theory that's held. Still I must admit that these views are based on work done with special viruses known as bacteriophages and not with human viruses.

RHODES: Well, that's all very well, but I thought there was pretty clear evidence that a single virus particle could give rise to about a hundred new particles. According to your theory, these hundred particles must all have been formed from chemicals in the cell. Do you think there is enough chemical material already in the cell to make a hundred new virus particles?

GRAHAM: Well, I think there might be enough chemical material in the cell. But even if there isn't, don't forget that the cell isn't a static thing. It is continually changing. Chemicals are constantly entering and leaving the cell and being broken down and built up inside it. It's like a busy chemical plant where not only new products are being turned out but old ones broken down for re-use.

RHODES: Well, if what you say about these bacteriophages is true of human viruses, there must be a great biological difference between bacteria and viruses, and those of us who thought that viruses were simply pocket editions of bacteria might be quite wrong.

Is it true that plants can be attacked by a virus just as human beings are?



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GRAHAM: Oh yes. The tobacco mosaic virus, by the way, became quite famous about 15 years ago when Dr. Stanley in the United States discovered that this virus behaved like a chemical. It is largely protein which is the same type of substance as in egg white, meat, cheese and red blood cells.

What is so revolutionary about that?

GRAHAM: It wasn't the chemical composition so much as the fact that he prepared the virus in the form of crystals which could be stored away in a bottle. Later on, when the crystals were dissolved in water, this solution was injected into a tobacco plant and the plant became diseased.

What does it mean—to turn the virus into the form of crystals?

GRAHAM: It means that its physical form is changed. A number of virus particles come together to form a crystal in much the same way as happens with ordinary salt.

You mean viruses aren't killed when they're turned into crystals? Yet surely they aren't still alive in any way in which we know life? If they aren't alive, obviously then they must be dead.

RHODES: I can quite sympathize with you, Mr. Anderson. But the point is . . . do the terms "alive" and "dead" have any real meaning when applied to viruses? Let's not forget that viruses are on the frontier between living and inanimate chemicals.

You mean, scientists aren't sure whether some viruses are really alive or not?

RHODES: I'm not claiming that a virus like tobacco mosaic is alive in the sense that most of us use the term. I think plant viruses are probably in a class by themselves. We just don't know if the human viruses behave in the same way.

GRAHAM: Still, to me, the evidence from the study of plant viruses and bacteriophages is very convincing and fits in well with the results of modern biochemical research.

Some viruses, then, perhaps are not alive. It seems we may, in other words, have to change our idea of what is alive and what isn't.

GRAHAM: We must face the possibility that some viruses producing disease in man may be chemical substances that do not reproduce themselves but are manufactured by the cells they attack.

RHODES: As far as we know, it adds up to this. The largest viruses are alive. Some of the smallest are probably just chemical substances. Where the dividing line should be drawn, we simply do not know at the moment. What it is that makes the difference between life and death we have yet to discover.

[Artist Eric Aldwinckle turned to University electron microscopists for help in preparing the illustration on facing page. His background is a greatly magnified photograph of bacteria and the bacteriophages which prey on them. The negroid silhouette is cut from a photograph of tobacco mosaic virus. Little warriors borrowed from prehistoric rock drawings indicate the ceaseless warfare in the world of the infinitely tiny]

STUDENTS at the Ontario College of Pharmacy live in a world of glossy green flies, powdered rhubarb, ground cuttlefish bone, and some 8,000 other items which are the tools of their profession.

The flies, laboriously collected in Spain, are for blistering plasters. The rhubarb is for tonics, the cuttlefish bone for canaries.

The undergraduate must become familiar with the Chinese beetle and many another insect; tree bark such as cascara wood and cinchona (which yields quinine); and a welter of liquids, oils and chemical salts from which pills, emulsions, tinctures and infusions are made. So complex has pharmacy become that the course now demands four years of intensive effort instead of the three months considered long enough in 1882.

The College of Pharmacy is affiliated with the University of Toronto. Curricula, admission standards, and examiners are under the jurisdiction of the University Senate. Many lectures are given by Varsity professors.

Located near the junction of Gerard and Church, the three-storey College is in a one-time "fashionable" area which has become part of busy downtown Toronto. Students have a tight schedule of about 28 hours a week of labs and lectures. In addition to studies during the academic

years, students must work 18 months in a store or a plant as "interns" (usually during the summer months). After they graduate many will spend seven or eight years in retail store before they can afford to start in business for themselves.

Women who graduated from the College in 1906 are still among Canada's 4,000 practising pharmacists and 50 women are enrolled this year. In 1948 the first and second prize winners were women, something male graduates of that year would rather not discuss.

The College is proud of its high standards. At most of the 69 accredited colleges of pharmacy in the United States, the entrance requirement is junior matriculation. In Ontario it is third class honours or senior matriculation.

Students in pharmacy spend half their time in University building taking such subjects as botany, pharmacology, chemistry, physics, zoology and English. At the College itself they take various courses in pharmacy, pharmaceutical chemistry and materia medica. The last is a grouping of courses in physiology, first aid, the study of animal and plant sources that yield crude drugs and the study of biological products. Also taught, of course, is the abbreviated Latin that makes up the lar-

electric bean days far behind



R. O. Hurst, Dean since 1937, started four-year course at Ontario College of Pharmacy

guage of the prescription. The scrawled note a Canadian doctor hands his patient makes easy reading for a druggist because there are only about 200 abbreviations to memorize.

Orders from overseas aren't so simple. A good many people in Central Europe are sending prescriptions for relatives to have filled here and Ontario druggists are having quite a time with them. And in some Ontario communities mid-Europeans buy as many as 100 leeches a month at \$1.50 a leech

from one store alone. The leeches (bloodsuckers) are used to reduce the swelling in black eyes.

Pharmacists fill prescriptions that may range in price from less than a cent to \$4 for a single pill. Ingredients come from all over the world and students are taught to pick them out at sight. "No two humans look exactly alike and neither do any two of the substances we use," pharmacists say, though to the layman many of the bottles carefully stacked side by side seem to contain



Top two graduates in Class of '48 were girls

the same material. After first becoming familiar with their materials, pharmacy students work in a lab where the bottles are numbered. If a student isn't sure, he can cross to the other side of the room where a list identifies the substances. However, the number system trains his power of observation and after a while he knows at a glance what a bottle contains.

The Ontario College of Pharmacy has had three deans. The first was E. B. Shuttleworth, who held office from 1882 to 1891. Then a new dean, Charles F. Heebner, came up from New York fresh from advanced American courses in pharmacy. He brought with him new ideas and new ways of teaching pharmacy and he modernized the curriculum consider-



Renovated College has space for recreation



*H. M. Corbett (left)
is College Registrar*

ably. For exercise and pleasure Dean Heebner competed in professional bicycle races, and he did well in them, too. He was succeeded in 1937 by R. O. Hurst under whose direction the College building was renovated and enlarged, and the four-year course started.

Dean Hurst likes to stress the painstaking training pharmacists get nowadays. "Our object is to teach care," he says. He points out that after a prescription is filled in a modern dispensary, the dispenser puts the order aside. Shortly afterwards the man who filled the prescription is asked to recite to another dispenser exactly what ingredients were used. If he is not letter perfect the order is thrown away and a new start made. One of Dean Hurst's examples of why extreme care is required: some prescriptions call for as little as one-one thousandth of a grain to the dose.

The College museum has a fascinating display of old utensils, prescription books and preparations. For instance, there's a packaged commercial product of the early part of the nineteenth century known as "Electric Beans". The legend on the package says the beans Create Rich Red Blood. Pills were potent in the old days; one patent medicine was labelled "Anti-Pill Cure." Then there's a poison register kept by a Toronto druggist in 1877. At the top of one page, in a long straight hand, is the signature of Sir John A. Macdonald. The first Father of Confederation bought an eyewash solution, one ingredient of which was a poison.



Students learn to double-check



Dean C.F. Heebner was energetic leader and a champion bicyclist

WORDS FROM THE WISE



Pronouncements by men and women of the Faculty range from horse doping to the debutante slump

Arthritis: Possible Cause? And A Cure That Can Backfire

WALLACE GRAHAM, Associate in Medicine, and President of the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society:

There is a theory that if an injury affects the glandular system it may cause rheumatoid arthritis, the crippling form of the disease. (*Canadian Press*)

CHARLES H. BEST, Professor of Physiology and Director of the Banting and Best Department of Medical Research:

Too much of the new arthritis treatment ACTH, may turn patients into diabetics as it has done with animals. That doesn't mean ACTH will be abandoned. But the size of dose must be watched. (*The Telegram*)

We're Dubs At Geography

GRIFFITH TAYLOR, Head of the Department of Geography, commenting on a Gallup Poll disclosure that only 6 in 10 Canadians know which are the Prairie Provinces:

Canada is the most backward of all literate nations which pretend to be educated, when it comes to geography. (*Toronto Star*)

D. F. PUTNAM, Associate Professor of Geography, interviewed after a seven-day field trip to the Peterborough area with 42 geography students from Varsity:

It's a pity the schools don't take a tip from us and give their pupils some small field trips. (*Globe & Mail*)

Rural Apprenticeship For Meds

SIDNEY SMITH, President of the University, addressing 25th anniversary banquet of the Ontario Hospital Association:

I raise the question whether during vacations between sessions of the course in the medical school or during the term, medical students could not be attached to carefully selected general practitioners, preferably outside of a city, and learn of the problems of those areas which may be vastly different from those to be found in large hospitals. The young man could appreciate and understand better the admirable role and the problems of smaller local hospitals. He could envisage better the need for him to strive for self-reliance and resourcefulness, and, in homes of patients, perceive not only the expertness of technique but also glimpse the wisdom in addition to the knowledge of the veteran in the field.

No Thumb-Sucking In The Jungle

S. A. MACGREGOR, Assistant Professor of Pedodontia and lecturer for the Federal Department of Health and Welfare:

Sixteen of every hundred children who suck their thumbs get crooked teeth. Thumb suckers are unknown in primitive countries perhaps because children there are fed when they cry and are nursed for many years (*Lindsay Post*)

Improving The Breed Without Drugs

G. H. W. LUCAS, Professor of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, telling how university researchers conduct saliva tests to detect doped race horses:

When the tests were first introduced on the Incorporated Canadian Racing Associations circuit, one horse in five showed a positive reaction. Now a positive reaction is rare. (*Montreal Star*)

Enemy No. 1: Monotony

WILLIAM LINE, Professor of Psychology, holding that industry can justify its conquest of the world only by making the industrial way of life satisfying to man:

Let every one of us do everything we can to cut out monotony wherever we find it and let us be ruthless in doing just that. Let's not fool ourselves that some people prefer routine and regulation. They don't—or if they do, they are headed for disaster and will pull the rest of us down with them. (*Toronto Star*)

Clearing The Air

E. A. ALLCUT, Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering and chairman of the Anti-Atmosphere Pollution Committee for Canada:

Toronto's new smoke abatement bylaw goes into effect January 1 but any noticeable clearing of the atmosphere may take five or more years to observe. Since smoke knows no boundaries the bylaw, to be effective, should apply to a region rather than to a municipality. (*The Telegram*)

More Swimming, Less Slumping

ZERADA SLACK, Director of Athletics and Physical Education for Women:

Freshettes are taller and better swimmers than they used to be. The vogue of the debutante slump is gone but posture remains a prime matter of consideration. (*Globe & Mail*)

Full Expression For The Human Spirit

E. J. PRATT, Senior Professor of English (V), speaking at Queen's convocation where he was given an honorary Doctor of Laws degree:

A university must set its face against all the issues and factions which try to set a single purpose for it. The university stands for the full expression of the human spirit where the intellectual and moral issues in their highest sense are in alliance. (*Canadian Press*)

Island Outpost Has 80 Dialects

A. C. LEWIS, Dean of the Ontario College of Education, and member of a four-man mission sent by UNESCO to help solve the Philippines education problems:

Filipinos, still suffering from the war's hardships, need help badly. Because of the shortage of teachers and educational facilities, half of the children go to school mornings, the rest in the afternoon. With the majority of the people speaking one or another of nine principal dialects (there are 80 in the Islands) the language problem is the most serious facing educators there. (*Globe & Mail*)

Too Many Rules

GORDON BROWN, Associate Professor of Anthropology, addressing delegates to the second Ontario Conference on Social Welfare:

Ontario schools are filled with a host of petty rules that make life difficult for pupils. Children are growing up in a continually confusing social order, one divided by economics, education, religion, recreation, and even by generation. (*Canadian Press*)

The Mentally Ill Increase

REVA GERSTEIN, Instructor in Psychology, urging every Canadian to face up to the problem of mental illness and to try to solve it:

One in every twenty people in Canada will spend some part of his or her life in a mental institution . . . In one Grade III classroom in Toronto, tests revealed signs of mental illness among a fifth of the children. (*Globe & Mail*)

Infield On Writing, Brains, The Atom

LEOPOLD INFELD, Professor of Mathematics, author of "Quest", "Whom the Gods Love", a biography of Albert Einstein, and other works:

Scientific work is really strenuous but writing is relaxation (*Vancouver News Herald*) . . . We spend great sums on higher and more splendid buildings; often insufficient money remains to put proper brains inside them (*Victoria Daily Colonist*) . . . What we have to watch on this continent is that Russia, now that she is really under way, may surpass our atomic developments. It is in the industrial and economic sphere that we should be most concerned about this competition (*Canadian Press*)

Physicians And The Spirit

H. B. VAN WYCK, Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology:

The average physician, though he may exercise wonders and maintain faith, shrinks from the claim of complete understanding. Few reveal their innermost convictions of spiritual feeling. (*The Telegram*)

Zoot-Suit Lab?

CHARLES E. HENDRY, Professor of Social Work, arguing that zoot-suit gangs could be broken up by the use of applied science laboratories:

The labs would be similar to those developed during the war by the U.S. psychological warfare division to re-educate the enemy in occupied areas. Each would be staffed by about 20 experts including social scientists and anthropologists. (*Canadian Press*)

Readin', Ritin', and Responsibility

CHARLES E. PHILLIPS, Professor of Education, urging teachers and parents to "educate for responsibility":

Democracy needs responsible people who will give full value and a little more in any bargain. Development of responsibility has been counteracted by the concept that the teacher is responsible for making the pupil learn and behave, thus keeping the pupil in a subservient position. The better a teacher or parent is in other respects the more risk he can take in giving responsibility to his pupils or children. (*United Church Observer*)

STUART K. JAFFARY, Associate Professor of Social Work, suggesting courts and communities should be less "punishment-minded":

In institutions a man is told what to do from the time he goes in. There is little, if any, education for responsibility. But a man on probation has to hold down his job, maintain his family and hold the respect of his friends—a constructive kind of discipline. (*Globe & Mail*)

Moose Off The Menu

R. L. PETERSON, Acting Curator, Division of Mammalogy in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, commenting on the decision to have no open season on moose in Ontario this year:

The number of moose killed in Ontario last year approached the natural increase in the animal population. The general picture is none too bright. (*Canadian Press*)

It Takes More Than Houses

ALBERT ROSE, Assistant Professor of Social Work, addressing the National Citizens' Planning Conference:

The cost of extra school facilities is one of the most serious problems municipalities face in connection with housing programmes. The need for expanded health services is another. (*Winnipeg Tribune*)

Food and War

A. F. COVENTRY, Professor of Vertebrate Embryology, speaking to the text that man must realize his position in the scheme of nature if he is not to destroy himself by over-population and destruction of natural resources:

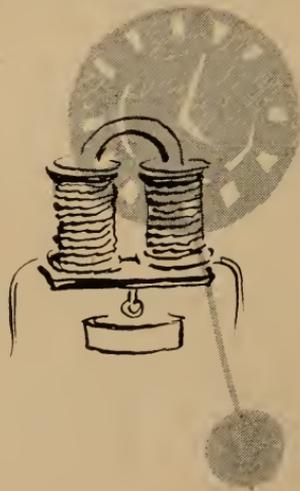
Of 600 million acres of arable land in North America, 100 million acres has been wrecked and one third of the remainder damaged by wasteful agricultural methods. Nations faced with starvation must inevitably go to war. (*The Varsity*)

COOPER

the creator

IN a wing of University College, close by the Soldiers' Tower and looking out on the Hoskin Avenue playing field, is a quiet old-fashioned workshop. In the workshop for 30 years (and on the staff of the University of Toronto for 41) was quiet, competent George C. Cooper.

George Cooper spent his entire time building or fixing up different kinds of apparatus. He put together from scratch such varied items as snow-plows and rat mazes. He made twenty electric clocks, before such gadgets were on the market.



George Cooper's official title was "technician". The words "technician" and "mechanician" are used interchangeably to apply to men whose job it is to turn out equipment for student laboratory use or for research or just for the maintenance of University property. Usually the objects are modelled on a sketch by a professor. They are the kind of object that can't be purchased anywhere. Their fabrication requires ingenuity and the ability of someone who is an inventor every day of his life.

Two major qualifications made George Cooper an outstanding technician. First was his training. He served his apprenticeship in a small shop in Gravenhurst, Ontario, where he started by sweeping floors and helping the blacksmith. Gradually he started working in the machine shop and the general repair shop. He was there for three years.

The second qualification was a natural creative ability.

During his first eleven years at the University, George Cooper was attached to the general maintenance staff. He fixed potato peelers and ice cream machines. He did innumerable



jobs for members of the academic staff. Dr. C. A. Chant, then head of astrophysics, wanted a miniature set of planets to show relative sizes. Cooper made them and mounted them ("the earth was a little wee thing"). He also made a 24-inch celestial globe of brass wire, a complicated affair.

He made the first snowplow used on University grounds. Year after year it was put to work bucking snow drifts until five or six inches had been worn off the boilerplate that Cooper had turned into the actual blade of the plow. He also put together the first carts used for collecting leaves in the fall. Bit by bit, George Cooper's handiwork started popping up all over the campus.

He never let himself get stale. "I've been a kind of a student all through my life," he said a few weeks ago. He took a correspondence course in machine design and mechanical engineering, and for two years he took mechanical drafting at a technical school. Meantime, he made

keys and locks and a rotary turntable for a copy of Venus de Milo. He constructed a large machine for picking up display cases and moving them bodily to another part of the Museum.

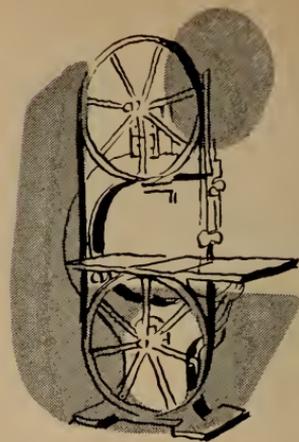
When the first World War was under way, George Cooper entered one of the most constructive phases of his work as a technician. Professor E. A. Bott (then Captain Bott) had nine men working under him in Hart House, operating a civil re-establishment centre for veterans. Cooper was called in to construct devices to help disabled veterans get over their disabilities. One of the things that Cooper made is typical of the kind of work he did at that time. Captain Bott wanted an apparatus that would help veterans who had lost a leg make use of the stump as a preliminary to further rehabilitation. For him, Cooper bored a hole in a large



bowling ball. A cable could be attached to the stump from which hung a pin that could be inserted in the bowling ball and held by a spring attachment. The veteran could then swing the bowling ball, and let go of it at the strategic time—actually bowling with the stump of his leg. A bowling alley was set up. The scheme was eminently successful.

During the last war, George Cooper constructed a recording device for R.C.A.F. Link Trainers. He also rigged up a swing which the air force used as an air test for recruits. The swing was operated by hand until Cooper powered it with electricity.

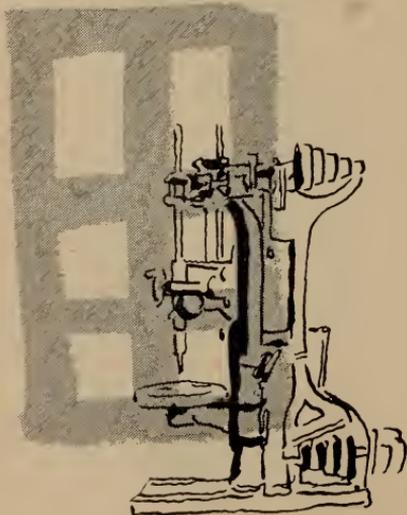
The twenty electric clocks that were a product of Cooper's talent were put together from bits and pieces. Only the dials and hands were bought. The clocks were distributed here and there in the University. There was a master clock and a big drum



punched with 900 holes. Pins passed over the drum and settled in certain holes at certain times which rang bells in different buildings. It was quite an operation. "Taking them all round, the clocks did pretty well," said Cooper modestly.

The Cooper workshop was filled with machines he had set up himself—machine and wood lathes, a milling machine, a planer, a band saw, and drill presses. All this machinery was taken over by Jack Clark, who succeeded Cooper last June.

During the thirty years he worked for the Department of Psychology, George Cooper became mildly interested in the subject which was the basis for his labours. "I used to read certain books on psychology, but sometimes I don't think I learned a great deal," he commented. He made rat mazes and perimeters and most of the gadgets that fill the psychology laboratory in the Economics Building on Bloor Street. In recognition of his work, the Department of Psy-



chology presented him with a fine engraved gold watch when he retired.

George Cooper had a true sense of humour. "It would spurt out of him all at once," a friend says. He was easy-going, people liked him, but he minded his own business. He lived a regulated but busy life. He liked going on motor tours with his wife. The Coopers' only son is paymaster in the Toronto Police Department.

Music was a dominant force in George Cooper's life. At 14 he played a bass horn in a band. He played various instruments in boys' bands and later in regimental bands. "I can't claim any brilliance about my playing," he said, "but I managed to get away with it." He also enjoyed singing. He sang in the National Chorus and was a charter member of the Canadian National Exhibition Chorus. "I don't know how many church choirs I've been in," he remarked.

His work made him a philosopher. From time to time people would ask him to make gadgets that he knew wouldn't work. Nevertheless he would follow the ideas of the man who gave him the job. But he would come home to his wife and remark that he had been "planting the cabbage upside down, and if it doesn't grow, well all right."

George Cooper's mechanical ability was evident when he was young. He made himself an ice boat and a pair of speed skates. The speed skates were 16 inches long, and deadly. They were designed along new lines, and he won everything in sight with them. There used to be some hot disputes by speed skating committees as to whether George Cooper should be allowed to use his dangerous new skates. But he not only won the argument, most of the time, but also the race.

In October, shortly after the material for this article was assembled, a heart condition from which George Cooper had been suffering grew worse and he was taken to hospital. On October 18th he passed away.



ONE REALLY MUST STIMULATE THE

PHAGOCYTES

by Millar MacLure, '49 GS

An article addressed to premedical students in the "University of Toronto Medical Journal" deserves a wider audience

The premedical student in this institution is in an ambiguous position. He commands respect not only by his own talents but by the prestige of the faculty to which he has secured conditional admission. At the same time, he has still to prove himself, and, as he moves about from one building to another, he must feel like an instructor in English reading one of the elaborate introductions which often raise the curtain on a freshman essay: when do we begin?

Let him comfort himself by reflecting that he began long ago, and that a year finished ends nothing but only begins something new. If a doctor stops being a student he is only a quack. If a premedical student thinks in terms of accomplishment and not in terms of things still to be accomplished he may not even get a chance to be a quack. This education is a serious affair, not to be undertaken lightly, with your fees paid and your girl friend in the same town, but discreetly, soberly, and in the fear of God. I consider it is our business as instructors in English to premedical students to instil some of this discretion, sobriety and perhaps even a little of the fear of God.

Perhaps one main value of a course in English for would-be professionals

(who have the attitude of professionals even before they are really so) is that it teaches accuracy. This may seem superfluous for persons whose training involves a rigid discipline of laboratory experiment, but such a discipline usually leaves the student woefully sloppy in everything else but a few special techniques. The proceedings of professional societies when they come to examine the phenomena of living in general instead of the behaviour of certain bacteria or certain radioactive materials are frightful examples of this fuzziness which the study of the art of expression seeks to correct. I distrust a man who leaves out apostrophes (unless he is Bernard Shaw) just as much as I distrust a man who leaves a sponge in the incision. Both are poor citizens and enemies of humanity. To write accurately is every bit as much a mark of civilization as the ingenious removal of a diseased organ or the development of a germ-killing product from a mold. In the words of Sir Ralph Bloomfield Bonington, one must stimulate the phagocytes, and anything will do, a well-tied suture or a well-turned sentence. Generations of ill-chosen teachers of English have nourished the impression that any old thing, any high-sounding imbecility, will do for the study in the humanities.

Vague stuff, the scientists call it. But when you are ill you must have the best doctor, the dose must be measured most accurately, nobody must make any mistakes, or you might die. The death of the mind, the slow putrefaction among mental phantasms, the crucifixion of the intellect upon diverse and meaningless slogans, is only lately recognized once more by either students of the humanities or students of medicine as a sickness more terrible than any physiological disorder. Learn to think and learn to think by learning to express your thoughts and you save your body, and perhaps your soul too. Those old fogies in the middle ages were not such fools when they suggested you save your soul first.

Now in the matter of knowledge, which is sobriety, there is much the student may learn from the study of literature, any literature, but specifically from the literature of his own national tradition. He will learn that there is no single answer, no ingenious formula, to explain all things. So long as he has not seen this simple truth, he will continue to attend lectures on, say, Hamlet, his notebook clutched in his hot little hand ready to take down the magic words, the charm, the incantatory phrase which will open that dark text for him for ever. When he does apprehend this little axiom, which is negative only in seeming, he will have learned that human affairs proceed by paradoxes and ambiguities, that the precipitate in the human equation is not of one colour, that just

because there is no answer, no little amulet to wear around your neck like a witch-doctor or a lover, life is an adventure with all sorts of hidden treasure and more answers than the number of Solomon's wives or the ways of writing tribal lays. On the practical side, and it is folly to ignore the practical side, the student learns that you do not cure men of their peculiar ailments by a pill, but by understanding them. And that is an art, high and troubled, not a pretty science which you can learn in your third year, and find in a big book, on page 273.

You do not find out about men and their fear of God and animals, bombs and themselves, in any big technical treatise or on any page. The best doctors know that, and so in their way do the best English teachers. In spite of distraction, boredom and fear they think of you as men, and temper their sharp winds to your naked sides. They know that you are not ruled by mechanical laws but by apparently insignificant things, like the sound of the surf, or a chance oath heard in a crowd, or a phrase in a sonata or a horse going over a gate like a poem. These are the things literature is about and the things men are about. It is for things like this and the perception of their value that premedical students come to University College three times a week to sit in a stuffy room and talk about Shakespeare or Dickens or Shaw. I must say you do pretty well.



Baron Webb-Johnson (left) with Varsity President, Dr. Sidney Smith, after Convocation.

TWO distinguished Britons, the Marquess of Salisbury and Baron Webb-Johnson, are the most recent additions to the University of Toronto graduate body. They became honorary Doctors of Laws at a special convocation this autumn.

The Marquess, Opposition Leader in the House of Lords, was in Toronto to give this year's Sir Robert Falconer Lecture. The Baron, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, came to the University to receive his degree after delivering several addresses before medical and surgical societies in the United States.

After the degrees had been conferred, Lord Webb-Johnson addressed Convocation.

What makes me enormously proud and superlatively grateful for being honoured by your University [he said] is the wonderful record of Toronto in the field of medicine and surgery. We may judge what humanity owes to the Toronto School when we recall the honourable line of scientific men whose names add lustre to her annals. Some, alas, have left us since I last visited you twenty-six years ago when Sir Robert Falconer was your President.

I recall Cameron, F. N. G. Starr and Clarence Starr, Roscoe Graham, Alec Primrose, McMurrick, the self-effacing McLeod and the genius whom all humanity salutes, Frederick Banting, an Honorary Fellow of my College. What wonderful foundations were laid

Johnson: "WHAT A RECORD"

Baron reviews Toronto's surgical achievements as he and Lord Salisbury receive LL.D. degrees.

by our fathers of old. They will be remembered, for they be of them that have left a name behind them that their praises might be reported.

The present generation has proved itself more than worthy of its great inheritance. Where else in the world will you find a surgical staff who have made such outstanding contributions to nearly every branch of surgery? Is it any wonder that so many of them have been invited to my College to tell us of their work? My council are trustees of certain highly-prized honours and awards, and, in scanning the records of surgeons the world over they have found in Toronto a unique number of men deserving of special recognition:

Gallie—Hunterian Professor and Moynihan Lecturer, was awarded our most exclusive emblem of merit—the Honorary Medal of the College—given on only twenty occasions in a hundred and fifty years;

Shenstone—elected an Honorary Fellow, and first Tudor Edwards Lecturer;

MacFarlane—your Dean, Consultant Surgeon to the Army, elected an Honorary Fellow;

Harris—elected an Honorary Fellow and Hunterian Professor;

Gordon Murray—already a Fellow and Hunterian Professor, elected Moynihan Lecturer;

Wookey—also a Fellow, elected Hunterian Professor.

What a record! The present surgical staff should be unashamedly proud of the lustre they have added to the annals of their University.

But while we have eagerly sought light and learning from this great Uni-



Lord Salisbury (right) and the Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, are old friends

versity in a younger country we have not been altogether idle ourselves, and we hope that those of you who have visited us, or will visit us in years to come, will feel that the old country has something still to offer. In the years since the Royal College of Surgeons was partly laid in ruins we have done our best to transform the College into a University of Surgery, an institution for research and postgraduate teaching, and a centre of real collegiate life. I count myself among the most fortunate of men for I found a task which absorbed my whole thought, and I was eager to spend my whole self in its pursuit.

Now, wherever a University exists it stands for freedom of thought, and for full and free enquiry, that wisdom may be brought into human affairs. The higher civilization of a country depends on free and flourishing universities. And oases of learning in busy industrial cities, if they are to fulfil their mission, must aim at developing a larger residential element—or at least at arranging that there is no swift dispersal after lectures are over—so that keen young minds can remain in contact with each other and with their seniors and teachers of whom a goodly number should also be in residence. This collegiate life may have more intrinsic value than anything learnt in laboratories and lecture rooms, for the function of a university is to teach the student how to live, and not only how to make a living.

In your University, which is largely non-residential, you have gone some way towards achieving this in the magnificent conception of Hart House. In

London we have sought to furnish a collegiate atmosphere in London House for Dominion students.

At the Royal College of Surgeons in the past few months we have made a beginning in trying to achieve this collegiate life for postgraduate students of surgery particularly from the Commonwealth. In houses adjoining the College we have provided for between twenty and thirty graduates to be in residence—and that generous man, Lord Nuffield, impressed by the value of this development, has given us a quarter of a million pounds to enable us to put it on a permanent footing, with accommodation for over a hundred graduate students, research workers and teachers.

Our objective is an “All Souls” of Surgery.

... There are few earthly things more enduring than a university, and as we pledge our allegiance, and are privileged to join with you in working for the continued growth and advancement of Toronto University, I recall the words of my fellow graduate's kinsman, Arthur Balfour, who, towards the end of a long life of public service, said:—“By so much as we give of ourselves, our labour and our loyalty to things which have immortality by so much shall we increase the joy of life and remove the sting from death.”

In conferring honorary degrees upon us you declare your approval of our work, and on behalf of myself and my fellow recipient of this glorious gift I thank you for linking us with you in your great University.

BETTER ENGINES

**Defense Research Board
Grants \$35,000 For
Combustion Control
Experiments at Varsity.**

by Professor E. A. Allcut

Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, U. of T.

The ancient philosophers considered that all things were composed of four elements combined in various proportions. These were fire, air, water and earth. While this theory has become outmoded by scientific discoveries of the past few centuries, there is a certain element of truth in it. Indeed, many old, seemingly outworn ideas, are coming back into favour. For instance, the transmutation of metals, which was the goal of the mediaeval alchemists has been accomplished by atomic fission during the past few years.

The importance of fire, properly controlled, can scarcely be overstated. Most of our transportation by land, sea and air depends upon it; we need it for heating, cooling and the preparation of food; our houses and other buildings would be uninhabitable without it and by far the most of the mechanical slaves upon which we rely in houses and factories, derive their motive force from it. Evidently therefore, the discovery of fire, how to produce it and control it, was one of the most momentous events in human history.

Modern transportation of all kinds is becoming more and more dependent

on the internal combustion engine (or turbine) and therefore much money has been spent, and is still being spent, on researches designed to increase our knowledge of the fundamental principles of combustion. The development of automobile and aircraft engines, in particular, depends largely on the possibility of packing more and ever more power into smaller weights and spaces. Spectacular advances have already taken place in this field but much more remains to be done. Allied with this is the question of fuel economy. This is important, not only because liquid fuels are a constantly wasting asset, but also because cars and planes must carry their fuel supplies with them and lack of economy in combustion implies a smaller radius of action, or reduced pay load, or both. The jet fighter, for example, is very fast, but its inordinate appetite for oil fuel and its "choosiness" as to the kind of fuel that it will digest, greatly impair its potential usefulness. The proper control of combustion, therefore, is of prime importance both in peace and war, and control implies understanding.

Two of the most troublesome factors in this regard are the allied pheno-

mena of detonation ("combustion knock") and pre-ignition. The former occurs *after* the start of combustion; the latter means that combustion starts *too early* and its consequences may be so serious as to cause an aircraft engine to fail within a minute or two. Detonation is serious not only because it can cause damage by itself, but also because it frequently results in pre-ignition. The anti-knock rating or octane number of a gasoline is a measure of its capacity to resist the onset of detonation. Unfortunately, while the efficiency of a gasoline engine increases with its compression ratio, so also does the detonation tendency, and in the past, this fact has limited the use of high compression ratios and the attainment of the best economies. Also, the anti-knock rating of gasoline has been increased by the use of tetra ethyl lead which is poisonous, pollutes the atmosphere and uses up valuable lead.

Many theories have been advanced to account for the start and to explain the progression of detonation and there is probably some truth in most of them, as detonation is a somewhat complex phenomenon, but the realisation of the remarkable potency of very small quantities of tetra ethyl lead was perhaps the last major discovery in this field. Nevertheless, some twenty years ago, the attention of the author was attracted to a different explanation of combustion called the "Nuclear Theory," described in a paper published by R. O. King who was then in charge of the Air Ministry Laboratory in London, England. Experiments made with gases flowing through tubes showed that combustion

started at lower temperatures when particles of stone dust, or even water, were present in the gas, than it did when the gas was clean. There are many other examples in nature of the importance of particles or "nuclei." One of them is the condensation of water vapour on solid particles in the atmosphere to form fogs—condensation of steam in turbine nozzles follows the same pattern. There is, therefore, quite a possibility that the start and growth of combustion occurs in the same sort of way and the probability of this has been discussed in the author's lectures for many years past.

It proved to be impracticable to follow up this matter experimentally until 1947-8, when the services of Mr. King became available and a suitable engine in the Mechanical Engineering Laboratories of the University of Toronto could be set aside for the purpose. Since that time, much experimental work has been done on the nuclear theory and five papers have been written describing the results obtained. For instance, the engine has been run, using hydrogen as fuel on a wide range of mixture strengths, with compression ratios as high as 10 to 1 without pre-ignition or detonation, whereas previously the limiting compression ratio was of the order of 4 to 1. Also when using coal gas, compression ratios have been increased from 5 to 15, without trouble, by removing nuclei from the combustion chamber beforehand. This, of course, is only the beginning of a long investigation but the results already achieved are very promising. The next step is to discover how liquid fuels may be controlled to achieve similar beneficia

results. The problem is not an easy one, but the Defence Research Board is interested to the extent that \$35,000 has been allotted to the University of Toronto for the purchase of three special experimental engines which are to be used for these researches.

The argument may be raised that the reciprocating engine is on its way out and that, with the increasing use of the gas turbine, such work will automatically become unnecessary. The author does not believe that the increasing use of the gas turbine will put the reciprocating engine out of business. The turbine is essentially a large powered, high speed unit and at present its efficiency is about one-half that of a good reciprocating engine. Moreover, at present, it will only operate satisfactorily on a few kinds of liquid fuel that are relatively scarce

and expensive. Until better economies are obtained and the range of usable fuels is greatly increased, the gas turbine is likely to remain in a relatively subordinate position in the power field. Even when these difficulties have been overcome, there will still be room for both engines and turbines in the transportation field.

Moreover, the combustion chamber of the aircraft gas turbine is essentially a tube, open at both ends, in which almost unbelievable heat releases must be obtained to keep weight and volume within the limits imposed by aeroplane designers. But, the original experiments described above, were made in a tube, and anything that will improve our knowledge of combustion conditions in a tube can conceivably be used to advantage in the design of gas turbines.



Two Ballets And An Opera

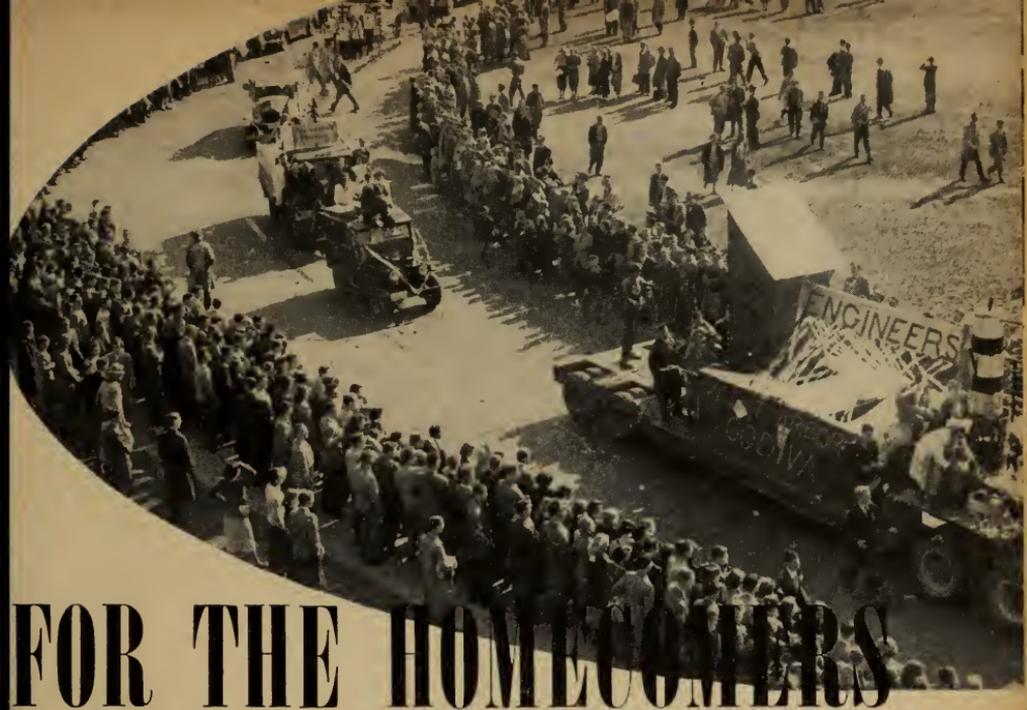
Known as the Resident Musician at Queen's University, Dr. Graham George, '36 Mus., had his original ballet, "The King, the Pigeon and the Hawk," performed during the past summer by the Ballet Division of the School of Fine Arts, Queen's Summer School. This was the second ballet to be composed by Dr. George, "Jabberwocky," a children's ballet, having been presented at the Summer School two years ago. The music of "Jabberwocky" won the award of the Composers, Authors and Publishers Association of Canada for its composer, and was performed by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Besides the two ballets, Dr. George has written the music of an opera, "Evangeline," which was produced in Kingston last winter.

Mr. Speaker Was Graduated In '14

When Canada's 21st Parliament assembled this fall, the members were informed, in accordance with tradition, that the Governor-General would not open the session until the Commoners had selected a speaker, as provided by law. This was the signal for Prime Minister St. Laurent to make a formal motion that W. Ross Macdonald, K.C., 14 C, Liberal Member for Brantford continuously since 1935, be chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. After tribute had been paid to Mr. Macdonald's distinguished legal, military and public service, the Prime Minister and Mr. Hofe, representing both sides of the House, escorted the new Speaker to the chair.



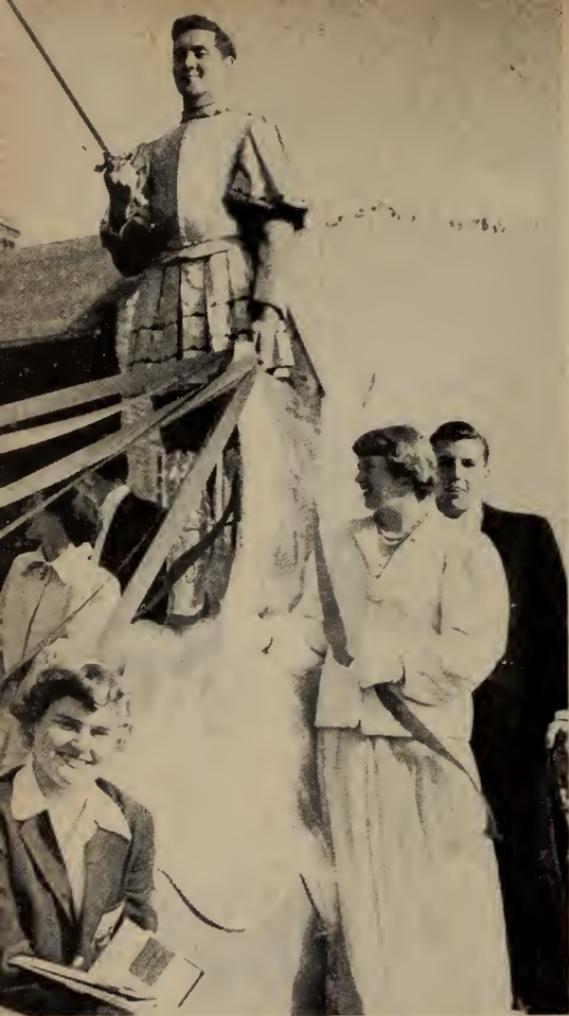
Blues' 7-0 win over Western was high spot of the All Varsity Homecoming Week-End. Here Varsity's Mr. Brown gently indicates to Western's Mr. Arnott that he should step to one side as Mr. Brown has an appointment farther down the field



FOR THE HOMECOMERS



Open house was held for the Homecomers in 21 University buildings. There were dances, receptions, church services. Float parade (above) was won by the Architects. Their Ian McLennan is shown in picture at left being presented with trophy by Dr. Sidney Smith



St. Michael's float (left) had shining knight but Homecomers (below) had shining afternoon





Architects' prize-winning Train of Tomorrow tootles around Stadium between halves of big game



Graduates saw performers like two gentlemen at left during fast-stepping Blue and White Show in Convocation Hall. Foresters happily sprayed float parade crowds while dousing smoke bombs along route. St. Hilda's girls wore their haloes well



CANADIAN SEMINAR

by **Marcus Long**

Assistant Professor of Philosophy



Robert Oppenheimer once said, "Perhaps the best way to send knowledge is to wrap it up in a person." It was some such idea that inspired the International Student Service of Canada to organize seminars in Europe for the interchange of ideas between Canadian and European students.

The first seminar was held in Germany in the summer of 1948 in cooperation with the British educational authorities as part of the programme for re-educating German youth. It was so successful another seminar was held this summer in Holland on similar lines.

The Dutch Government, through the Minister of Education, placed at

our disposal the historical Castle Bouvigne at Breda near the Belgian border. This small castle, pleasantly situated in the quiet woods, seemed sufficiently remote from the turbulence of modern Europe to give an excellent opportunity for the students from sixteen nations to get to know each other.

Students came officially from Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, Holland, Great Britain and Canada. These were supplemented by others from Indonesia, Surinam, Australia and refugees from Poland and Czechoslovakia. Altogether 130 students, 47 of them from Canada, met in an atmosphere of complete free

discussion as illustrations of the main theme.

Each morning there were two lectures given to the entire group by members of the staff. In the afternoon the students were separated into small sections for discussion under the direction of a professor. The topics discussed were "The Concept of Man in Marxism", "The Meaning of Law and its Role in Society", "The Social Implications of Science", "The Meaning of Democracy and the History of Liberal Institutions", "The Significance of Voluntary Associations in Democracy", "The Economic and Personal Tensions in Industrial Society", "An Examination of Democratic Practice in the British Commonwealth", "The Concepts of Man and Society in Modern Philosophy", "The Role of Art and the Artist in Modern Society", "The Problems of Mass Communication in the Modern World", and "Economic Problems with particular reference to Inflation." These topics were under the direction of Dean de Koninck (Laval), Prof. Baudoin (McGill), Dean Douglas, Prof. Lower and Prof. Corry (Queen's), Prof. Bladen, Prof. Brady and Prof. Lynch (Toronto), Mr. Shea (Manitoba) and Mr. Turvey (London School of Economics). This list gives some idea of the breadth of interest in the lectures and discussions and also some idea of the quality of our staff.

The lectures and discussion groups were supplemented by outstanding guest speakers. Prof. Andre Siegfried examined the differences between

N EUROPE

*ld fast to liberty"
challenge heard in
la Castle (at left)*

dom to discuss their problems under the guidance of university professors.

The plan of the seminar and its underlying philosophy were very simple. The International Student Service believes in the possibility of international understanding on an intellectual rather than a sentimental basis. We believe it is more profitable to examine our common intellectual possessions than to exaggerate national differences. For this reason the subject of discussion was "The Individual and Society." This topic was approached from the the standpoints of philosophy, the social sciences and art. Particular problems or national differences were not emphasized except as they arose naturally in dis-

North America and Europe; Prof. Brogan posed the problems facing the university in our modern industrial society; Dr. Nord gave the history, pattern and expectations of the European Federalist movement; representatives of the Dutch Government discussed the problems of Benelux and the question of the relations between the western European countries and Germany; an Indonesian Republican editor and a Dutch editor presented the two sides of the Indonesian question; and Prof. Golbloom of McGill examined the need for and the problems of socialized medicine. Students from some of the European countries, Italy, Sweden and Germany, gave a picture of conditions in their own countries. Finally, programmes of classical music and other forms of entertainment were provided in the evenings. All of these laid the foundation for the bull-sessions among the students which we considered the most important part of the whole seminar.

It is not possible, in a short paper, to give a detailed or satisfactory account of a project like this, nor to examine its merits or defects. It is necessary to limit oneself to the overall benefits and goals. Some years ago an eminent American statesman berated the American authorities in Germany for talking about the need to re-educate the German people without doing anything concrete about it. Other people have emphasized the need for bringing university people together as a means of developing a better understanding among the people who are likely to be leaders in another generation.

These seminars are concrete attempts to do these things and there is no doubt about their success. It is more difficult to determine what the ultimate influence may be where the students who attend report their experiences to their fellow-students at their home universities.

There is never any attempt made in these seminars to convert anyone to anything. We are satisfied to give a practical demonstration of the intellectual satisfaction of free discussion. We have seen students who have never known the delights of intellectual freedom learn to appreciate uninhibited discussion and mutual disagreement in the common search for truth. Again it is impossible to estimate the influence of this on keen young minds but we have every right to suppose they will no longer relish the thought of supine surrender to a system of intellectual control.

One of the main tasks of the seminar was to cut across national boundaries and weld the students into a single family. This was not easy. The students from formerly occupied countries were reluctant to enter into friendly relations with the Germans. The Germans wanted to enter into the discussions but their preoccupation with their own problems, their uncertainty about their reception by students from other nations and their inexperience in free discussion made it very difficult. It was only after three weeks that they began to feel at ease and develop a sense of belonging. Thereafter they entered into the spirit of the seminar and made a real contribution to its success. On

German girl admitted that she had wanted to go home each day for the first three weeks but after that wanted the seminar to continue indefinitely.

It is impossible for people in Canada to realize the intensity of the hate that still exists between the people of the formerly occupied countries and the Germans. The Dutch, undoubtedly, hate them more than any other people. It was quite a triumph on our part and a mark of generosity on the part of the Dutch Government that we were given permission to invite twenty Germans and, most delightful of all, that the Dutch students paid their transportation from the German border. The Dutch made a genuine attempt to welcome them and to make them feel at home and to understand them. But it was a slow and difficult process. Yet there is no doubt that the Germans were accepted by the European group and given every opportunity to take part in all phases of the seminar. A letter

has just arrived from one of the German students which says:

I noticed that most other countries are ready again to work with us in mutual confidence and goodwill. This was the most important result of the seminar for me.

Undoubtedly a real service is performed by bringing together these people since it is only through mutual understanding and a development of trust that a strong Western Europe can be rebuilt. This was the view of the Europeans. A Dutch student writes:

Another great thing has been the bringing into contact of representatives from so many different nations. In particular to me this has been of value because this has been the first opportunity I had to speak with Germans after the ending of the war. . . . In my country there still exists a mighty hatred of Germany and consequently . . . of everything that is German. . . . The personal contact and sometimes violent discussions urged me to think about their problems and see their side.



S.S. press conference in Holland:

At left, facing camera, is Professor Long, author of this article. Beside him is Pierre Dupuy, Canadian Ambassador to the Netherlands.

He is not yet convinced that the Germans are ready to take their place in the family of nations but now realizes that he can consider them from a new standpoint.

It would be wrong to suggest that the seminar only succeeded in clearing up misunderstanding between Europeans. The most serious misunderstanding exists between Europeans and North Americans. Communist propaganda and Hollywood films have combined to give a distorted view of university life and social practice on this continent. A Dutch student lists as one of the benefits he derived:

The discovery of how little knowledge of facts I (as an average Dutch student) have compared with many of the Canadian students and consequently a zeal to make up for this deficiency.

The same sentiment is expressed by a French correspondent to *Figaro*, the famous French newspaper, in an article on the seminar:

Les Canadiens font des études beaucoup plus spécialisées que celles des Européens.

An English student writes:

As an unrepentant supporter of Commonwealth I believe I gained more from a study of the Canadian element than I did from renewed contact with the Europeans. We are abysmally ignorant in this country of Canadian problems and feelings. The intensive—and many-sided—course in Canadian social and political problems, which I was given nightly between midnight and two-thirty, was most valuable.

It is not surprising that the student from Surinam should write:

I, on my part, intend to pass on the knowledge I acquired about Canada and the Canadians, so that this vast country will occupy not only geographically but also in the hearts and minds of my people the place it deserves as a distinct and vigorous personality.

The Canadians also profited, as Canadians. The students were selected from all the universities from coast to coast, except Newfoundland, and included eleven French-Canadians. From the moment they met on the boat racial and language differences were forgotten and they acted throughout as a single group. They found that the so-called differences in Canada are paltry and unimportant compared to the much greater divisions elsewhere in the world. They got to know each other and to respect each other in a manner that would not otherwise have been possible. The French-Canadians made a wholehearted attempt to get on friendly terms with the French delegates because of their common language but soon found that they had more in common with the English-speaking compatriots from Canada.

Moreover, the contact with the European students, the opportunity to hear outstanding Europeans discussing such problems as European Federalism, the Indonesian question, the problem of over-population in Europe and the difficulties European recovery gave them a new understanding of the modern world problem. One Canadian student e

pressed the feeling of the group when he said:

I shall no longer be able to read about events in Germany, Finland, Italy, etc. as if they occurred in remote geographical areas. Now I shall see the news in terms of the persons I have met from those countries.

Those of us who are a little older realize what a difference this makes in interpreting the events reported in the press.

The welding of the students into a family group, the building up of international understanding and the publicizing of Canada were only supplementary to our larger purpose of demonstrating the value of democratic institutions and intellectual freedom. The reports of the students centre around "the violent discussions," mentioned by the Dutch student, or "the courses given nightly between midnight and two-thirty" which gave so much pleasure to the English student. One German student puts it succinctly:

This seminar brought me the first experience of democratic life in practice. For my attitude was not changed by persuading or even by force but I listened and took part in so many discussions which convinced me that international understanding is possible if we go on in the wonderful atmosphere that ruled our life in Bouvigne.

The emphasis on complete freedom of speech was made in the opening address and continued as the prevailing spirit. The professors stimulated this by their conduct of discussion groups and every facility was pro-

vided for bull-sessions among the students where they were free to discuss whatever they wished. It was an amazing experience for many of the Europeans to find how willing the Canadians were to listen to all sides of a question and to discover the mental stimulation that comes from the free examination of different points of view. We are convinced that this example will be the most lasting effect of the seminar.

There is no doubt that such gatherings have critical importance for these students from different countries. They soon realize that culture is not confined to any single country and that science and philosophy require international co-operation. And from this knowledge grows the awareness that beyond the differences of race, language, political or religious creed they have a common membership in the Commonwealth of the Mind. No group profits more from this than the Canadians. There is a real danger in Canada that the demand for professional efficiency may lead to an over-emphasized specialization that may rob us of the wealth of cultural interests without which the graciousness of life is lost. These cultural interests are still preserved in Europe and it is a wholesome experience for our students and an addition to their education to meet with Europeans and learn something of their attitude towards life.

The seminar may be thought of, then, as an attempt to tell others about Canada, sell the ideas of Democracy and challenge a new generation of Europeans to hold fast to liberty.

These things are necessary if we are to strengthen the spiritual bonds of the free peoples of the world. Canada is in a unique place to perform this task because of her international prestige and the awareness, by the Europeans, that Canada has no interest in political, economic or cultural imperialism. The Europeans want us to do this job. A representative of the Minister for Cultural Affairs in France has invited us to hold a seminar in France next year and offered us full support.

Unfortunately the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO which has financed our seminars as a contribution to the intellectual reconstruction of Europe is no longer able to help us. We have no money and cannot carry on unless some

generous patron who believes in Democracy, in international understanding and the value of telling others about Canada, gives us the needed financial support. We have proved that these seminars are worthwhile contributions and we have proved that they can be run efficiently by Canadians. But we may have to abandon the project because we cannot get the amount of money that it requires to train a single member of an air-crew! If we have to cancel them we shall lose a valuable opportunity for there never was a time when it was more important to show the students of Western Europe that we are with them and that we share with them a faith in free institutions and a love for the common intellectual possessions of free men.

Swimmer's Daughter

When Ernst Vierkoetter won the twenty-mile swim at the Canadian National Exhibition in 1927, his wife and baby daughter, Hil, were still living in Germany. They joined him here soon afterwards. This year at the C.N.E., Dr. Hil Vierkoetter, '48 M, made the final examination of women entrants in the five-mile swim. The young physician was acting as assistant to Dr. James Barton, who gave her father his last-minute checkup before the swim 22 years ago.

Six of a Kind

Six M.D.'s in one family, father, two daughters, son, daughter-in-law and son-in-law, all of them Varsity trained—that is the remarkable record of the Wilfords. Dr. Edward Wilford, '08 M, recently returned with Mrs. Wilford from China where he was Professor of Surgery in West China Union University, plans to enter private practice with his daughter, Dr. Patricia Wilford, '47 M, who spent the past year on the staff of the Women's College Hospital, Toronto. Of the four remaining Wilford doctors, Dr. John Wilford, '45 M, and his wife, Dr. Agatha Tate Wilford, '45 M, are practising in Chilliwack, B.C., and Dr. Muriel Wilford von Werssowetz de Bystrice, '38 M, and her husband, Dr. Arthur von Werssowetz de Bystrice, '38 M, are in Chattanooga, Tennessee.



VARSITY'S FUTURE

by William A. Osbourne

Past President of the Alumni Association

In this issue of the Varsity Graduate goes to press, the first annual Varsity Homecoming Week-End has just been celebrated. Anniversaries are notably occasions when one may be permitted to reminisce and as our Association completes its first year under a new constitution, a retiring president may perhaps be permitted the privilege of review.

First a word as to the Homecoming Week-End. The essential message and purpose of that function is to stress the unity of all Faculties and Colleges within the University. From opinions expressed by many graduates who were present, the Homecoming Week-End can be counted a notable success in that respect and the committee in charge under Dr. Gordon Romans deserves the highest commendation for the planning and organization which made it possible.

It would perhaps be going too far to give that committee credit for having planned three days of perfect weather together with a victory for Varsity over Western in one of the great games of the season, but certainly these two

happy eventualities added greatly to the enjoyment of the thousands of graduates who flocked back to the campus for a pleasant reunion.

In the near future and while the event is still fresh in their minds, the committee in charge will meet with the Executive Committee of the Association to discuss and record their impressions and their recommendations as to the conduct of future Homecoming Week-Ends for the benefit of their successors in office.

It was a fitting close to our first year's activity as an Association—a year of transition and adjustment and one in which we have, to some extent, been pioneering in our search for the most workable arrangement between the Association and its Constituents and Branches. During the year, a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Warwick Noble, has been discussing with the executives of the various Constituents the agreements which are to be drawn up to express the formal relationship between themselves and the Association.

Their discussions have been of the



Dr. David L. Selby is new President of the U. of T. Alumni Association. Dr. Selby graduated from U.C. in '26, became an M.D. in '29. A general practitioner and assistant medical director for Imperial Life, Dr. Selby has lectured at Varsity, was M.O. for the C.O.T.C. during the war, and is a Reeve prize-winner for medical research. The President has a long record of service in Alumni Association affairs

greatest help and importance for it is undoubtedly true that the most important objective still facing the Association is to further develop mutually satisfactory relationships with Constituents and Branches and to infuse into those relationships a sense of unity of purpose in the service of the University and her Colleges and Faculties.

In this connection, it should be frankly stated that during the earlier months of our operations, we were in some measure hampered by lack of a clear understanding and definition of our respective spheres of activity.

On the part of the Association this manifested itself in a tendency to insist on uniformity in the form of the proposed agreements and in some rigidity in our desire to uphold and establish the sovereignty and authority of the Association.

On the side of the Constituents, there was understandable apprehension as to the function of the new and revitalized Association and whether this might mean encroachment on their responsibilities, rights and privileges. It was perhaps less evident than it might have been that the complementary functions to be fulfilled by the Association and the Constituents would minister to their mutual welfare.

Fortunately, these doubts have now largely disappeared and like a family, we are realizing that the strength of the ties which bind us together spring from our common experience in working as a social unit towards larger objectives.

The Association views with satisfaction and pride the strong spirit of loyalty which binds the Alumni to their re-

spective Colleges and Faculties. It is, however, the business and the responsibility of the Association to be the integrating medium for those loyalties and at the same time to maintain within itself the flexibility of organization which will give to the Constituents and Branches, the measure of autonomy and the scope necessary for their development and growth.

This integration can best be achieved in a partnership in which there is interchange and equality of membership, and a full recognition of the sphere in which each member of the partnership can most effectively work for the mutual benefit of all. In cities in districts outside of Toronto no one Constituent can command the allegiance of all the Alumni and reach them as an organization representing the University as a whole. In that sphere, it is agreed that the University of Toronto Alumni Association has an important function to fulfill and by conferring membership common to Association, Constituents and Branch, is best calculated to meet the needs of the Branch in expressing its united loyalty to the University.

But one may well ask why all this activity and to what purpose this organizational effort which during the past year has increased our membership by approximately 50%? In reply, it can be stated with the greatest emphasis that interest and support of this Association cannot be built up and sustained unless its efforts are directed towards the sponsorship of objectives which are related to the welfare of the University.

As a result of discussions with Alumni in various parts of Canada about their

attitude and their affiliations with the Alumni Association, I cannot become enthusiastic about the permanence and the growth of an Alumni organization which would be dedicated solely to the purpose of occasionally bringing old classmates together for the sake of sociability. These ties and attractions are at best sporadic and changeable and we must recognize that time has its way of mellowing even the most ardent spirit of College or Faculty or Class loyalty and enthusiasm. We must, therefore, hope and plan that when that time comes it will be followed by a wider loyalty, and by full appreciation of the greatness conferred on all of her Faculties and Colleges by their incorporation in the University of Toronto with her acknowledged leadership and her great contribution to the Arts and Sciences.

We, as an Association, should, therefore, be concerned with the growth of University allegiance amongst our Alumni, not at the expense of Faculty or College loyalty, but complementary to them, and if this growth is to be vigorous and sustained it should be in some way identified with a vital concern for the future of the University. All of us look forward, with some degree of uncertainty, to the years ahead realizing the possibilities of significant social changes and developments in which the universities must play an important part.

This Association quite frankly invites its members and all Alumni to consider the possible trends in connection with the growth of higher education in Canada.

Since its founding, the University of Toronto has enjoyed a large measure of

State support from the Province of Ontario, a support essential to the maintenance of her continuing high standards of teaching and achievement. But anyone who considers the problem must realize that, situated as she is in the heart of a great city, her optimum growth must sooner or later be reached, following which the further need for higher education in the Province and the Dominion must be provided at sister universities. This means increasing competition for a share of the tax-payer's support either Provincial or Federal and when that time comes it will be more than ever realized that the strength of the University is her Alumni. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that Alumni attention should now be directed towards this responsibility and their minds conditioned towards an acceptance of it in the form of the annual support of some phase of University activity be it Faculty, College or University wide in its nature and scope.

Some Federated Colleges of the University of Toronto already give this idea practical application by appealing to their graduates for financial assistance annually. Other faculties sponsor refresher courses and scholarships with a marked degree of success. But it is obvious that none of our Colleges and Faculties has developed the full potential of financial help which they might enlist from their Alumni for their benefit, or for the promotion of undertakings which would be for the benefit of the University as a whole. It is also obvious that none of our Constituents has organized annual Alumni givings as successfully as has been done by our sister universities.

The University welcomes the support which the loyal Alumnus gives to his College or Faculty reserving only the necessary and wise prerogative of ensuring that objectives are selected which are in keeping with plans for the longer term development of the University. There is ample room in the University for inter-faculty or inter-college rivalry in their growth and development just as there is in the field of inter-faculty athletics.

The possibilities of graduate support on a wide front have not yet been developed and it is evident that by united and co-ordinated efforts this Association, with the collaboration of its Constituents in all Faculties and Colleges, could do more for each of them and for the University than has been done in the past. The germ of this idea has been growing and developing during the past year and gradually, as the possibilities expand and unfold, it becomes increasingly evident that this Association's future and the University's future are one and indivisible.

I have been greatly privileged to serve as presiding officer during the first year of the Association under its new constitution. It has been exhilarating and encouraging to feel the upsurge of interest and response to our appeal.

We are, however, under no illusions about the magnitude of the job which still lies ahead, and there is little room for complacency in an Association which has enrolled less than 10% of its potential membership. The Executive Committee and the Board of Directors appreciate this fact and invite your co-operation in conveying a similar appreciation to those Alumni of your acquaintance who are not yet members of this Association. There is a new vision abroad of the opportunities implicit in membership, and its substitution of the question, "How can I help?" for "What do I get out of it?" As long as that spirit permeates our organization, we are destined for greater things and we appeal for your interest in spreading it to wider areas and greater numbers of our Alumni.

It is a pleasure to extend greetings and present to you your new President, Dr. David Selby, who has served with distinction on the Executive Committee and Board of Directors for the past three years. I am confident that under his leadership the affairs of the Association will be in competent hands supported by an interested and capable Committee and Board of Directors. I commend them to your fullest support at the same time pledging my own.

New Zealand Diplomat

One of a small group of women to win their spurs in the Canadian diplomatic service, Agnes Ireland, '42 T, has served in the office of the Canadian High Commissioner to New Zealand for several years as diplomatic secretary. Recently she was appointed Acting High Commissioner to New Zealand, to succeed Dr. W. Clayton Hopper. The Alumni Association has a special interest in Agnes Ireland, for in her graduating year she was awarded a John H. Moss Memorial Scholarship, administered by the Alumni. Her diplomatic career has amply proved the wisdom of the award.

THE GRADUATE WHO EMIGRATES

by Arthur Stringer, DTB

The French have a proverb to the effect that when you change your skies you die a little. Notwithstanding that mortuary threat so many of Canada's college-trained sons seem to be crossing the line to seek fame and fortune under another flag that the hegira has been called a hemorrhage, a hemorrhage of talent draining away the life-blood our country most needs. And while it is consoling to think of our Dominion as so obviously a hot-bed of genius, it would be more consoling if more of them stayed home. We are glad enough, of course, to supply the outside world with any excess wheat and beef and pulpwood. But there are those who claim it's about time for an export tariff on our sedulously trained engineers and economists and would-be Oslers, not to mention mere actors and authors.

How to hold those emigres, however, is more than a matter of legislation. The reasons for the migration are not altogether economic ones. The mere fact that the pot boils over is even an assurance of a healthy fire on the home-hearth. And there are occasions where the expatriates are no more lost to us than are those Trade Commissioners we send abroad to uphold our interests. You can take a Canadian out of Canada but you can't

take Canada out of a Canadian. And since nationality is more a matter of the spirit than of geography the penalty of living next to a big and powerful neighbor, a neighbor who speaks the same tongue and has the same outlook on life, can be accepted with fortitude and without the fantastic fear that the crossing of two national strains may produce the sterility of the mule. When William Osler emigrated it was not a loss to medicine, just as it was not a loss to Canada. And when you reach for your phone you shed no tear or regret because Bell once left Brantford. But let's restrict ourselves to the migratory writer. Of that renegade I can perhaps speak with some authority, since for half a century I have vacillated back and forth across the Line and done what I could to keep the American eagle from crowding the Canadian beaver out of my heart. And while a divided loyalty does not make for either peace of soul or endemic enthusiasms (with the stay-at-homes always ready to gang up on you) it is not unnatural that one should come to see and know one's own country a little better after living in another country, just as we can better appraise a canvas by backing away from it.

The transplanted author, before he

akes root in a new soil, may have a
t to learn. He will have two envi-
nments to preoccupy his attention,
at that doubled obligation to a
blished public, like the twin harbor-
ghts a homing skipper must keep
line, may define his course even
hile it narrows his path of advance.
s not always easy, however, to
de Roman, after the fashion of the
rcus equestrienne who romps so
rily about the ring straddling two
ntering percherons.

ut distant fields look green. And it
ill take more than the small finger
derision to stop the leak in the
ke. So much of our college-trained
outh filters through that dike it is
stablished that the inflow of Old
orld immigrants for the last fifty
ears has not equalled the outflow
the Land of the Free. And one
ndamental fact has to be faced,
e fact which Plautus embodied in
ur brief words: "*Ubi mel, ibi apis.*"
the honey-seeker happens to be an
thor he is tempted to head for
ew York very much as the ambi-
ous young Greek once headed for
hens and the designing Scot much
er descended on London. That
pulse to be at the acknowledged
nter of things, to seek success in
me final arena of effort, was re-
ntly brought home to me when,
showing a young Toronto poet
out Manhattan, I dutifully piloted
m up to the tower of the Empire
ate Building.

he teeming city, spread out before
n in the clear morning light, went
his head very much as London
th Von Moltke who, after viewing

that metropolis from the top of St.
Paul's, enthusiastically cried out:
"Mein Gott, vot a city to plunder!"
For my young Toronto maker of
verses, after a hungry survey of the
immensity of Manhattan, clenched
his fists and perhaps more egotistic-
ally than irreverently exclaimed:
"Good God, but I'd like to get my
heel on the neck of this town!"

It was a laudable enough ambition.
But I had to tell him that the accom-
plishment as he pictured it was a
slight case of over-simplification.
Things didn't work out that way.
And every invader was not a con-
queror. That ardent young poet
would probably cross the Border
with a heart full of hope and a trunk
full of sonnets only to find himself an
alien and an anonimity in the midst
of seven or eight million strangers
oddly indifferent to the lion from the
North who was about to place a
triumphant paw on their cumulative
chest. He would find himself trying
to edge into the most competitive
profession in the world, since the
writing game, where no holds are
barred, is open to anyone with ample
supply of ink and paper, and, of
course, the ability to say something
which if left unsaid would leave this
world of ours a poorer place to live
in. He would find it took a bit of
balancing to keep going with one
foot on the Canadian beaver and the
other on the American eagle. And a
tong war would be a tame thing
compared to his fight for some final
recognition. He would be lucky, in
fact, if he got even a toe-hold on
that over-crowded life-raft which



Arthur Stringer, Chatham-born poet and novelist with more than sixty books to his credit and author of the accompanying article, was a member of the Varsity rugby team which won the Ontario junior championship in 1893. The team shown above and a recent photo of Mr. Stringer and four other members appears on the facing page. Back row, from left

rocks so precariously on the sea of letters. And brushed aside and embittered, he would rail at the activities of those already there. He would scoff at the commercialization of literature and probably join the attic modernists of Greenwich Village, where standing like Ruth amid the alien corn, he would wonder why so much rubbish got published in American magazines.

That newcomer would learn, among other things, that there is always the long wait at Aulis, that authors are not exploded into popularity, and that authorship itself isn't as roman-

tic as he once imagined. For machinery and modern conditions have removed the achievement of audience from the episodic and personal adventure it may once have been. The writing man is no longer a segregative animal. Henry James, it is true, has said the word "Loneliness" should be inscribed on the banner of every author. And during his creative hours, it is equally true the artist may have need for solitude. But when the toil-worn dream-weaver emerges from the attic with his would-be masterpiece he faces the obvious task of marketing it. A



P. Moss, W. C. Laidlaw (5), F. N. Perry, L. T. Burwash, R. A. Gray (2) J. R. Perry,
 E. Culbert, W. R. Hobbs. Second row: Arthur Stringer (3), V. J. Hughes, T. McCrae,
 A.A., president, J. L. Counsell, N. B. Gwyn, H. D. Eby (1). Front row: R. F. McWilliams,
 who is now Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, M. D. Baldwin, and A. A. Allen (4).

Nothing is lost by being near your market. City life, of course, is not essential to creative writing. A triumphant book may emerge from the back townships. But its long-distance quest for a publisher may resemble the customary search in a dark room for a cat that isn't there. For modern conditions have taken the simplicity out of committing a masterpiece to print. Today the highly complex machinery for the manufacture and distribution of literary wares tends to make book-publication take on the aspect of big business. The novice feels the need for an agent almost

as much as an incoming liner knows the need for a pilot. He learns, as well, that inner circle contacts are not without their value, that many a book is the result of editorial conference, brought to birth after much pre-natal advice from the battle-scarred publisher who has his own esoteric problems to face and his own fight for survival to keep up. All this may sound sordidly commercial to the idealistic beginner. But even authors have to eat. And half a century ago, when his native market was negligible and the impecunious editor had to fall back on

the gratuitous efforts of amateurs, the Canadian author without a rich uncle or a berth in the Civil Service had to migrate or go hungry. That he lost something by that migration goes without saying, for while patriotism may be the last resort of a rogue, it is in some way the initial inspiration of a writer. And the French were right; you *do* die a little when you go away.

But the scene is changing. It has, in fact, already changed. Our Dominion, which was once so busy with the axe and the plow it had little time to give to the pen, now has a national

consciousness seeking expression in literature. It has its own magazine that can at last reward their contributors with a living wage. It has its own publishing houses that are open and eager for the work of the native writer. And it has its ever widening and industrious army of authors who while converting their Dominion's life into literature are also showing the outside world that Canada is not what George Bernard Shaw once called it, an outlandish country of savages where a man of Shavian mental alertness would promptly die of intellectual starvation.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BRANCHES

- BUFFALO, FORT ERIE—D. R. McKay, M.B., 144 Crosby Blvd., Buffalo, N.Y.
CALGARY—Robert C. Riley, M.B., 323 - 38th Ave. W.
CALIFORNIA—James B. Wigle, B.Com., 510 West Sixth St., Los Angeles, 14.
CHATHAM—L. G. O'Connor, B.A., McNevin, Gee & O'Connor.
CORNWALL—John B. McKay, B.A., 521 Second St. E.
EDMONTON—Harold Orr, M.D., D.P.H., 329 Tegler Bldg.
GUELPH—Hugh D. Branion, M.A., Ph.D., 59 Martin Ave.
HALIFAX—H. D. Smith, M.A., Ph.D., Nova Scotia Research Foundation.
HAMILTON—Harold A Cooch, B.A.Sc., Canadian Westinghouse, Ltd.
KINGSTON—F. J. Parker, B. Com., Public Utilities Commission.
KITCHENER-WATERLOO—J. H. Luxton, B.Com., Mutual Life Assurance Co.
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OWEN SOUND—J. C. Jackson, B.Sc.F., 826 - 2nd Ave. E.
PETERBOROUGH—Ross Dobbin, B.A.Sc., Peterborough Utilities Commission.
PORCUPINE CAMP—James B. McClinton, M.B., B.Sc., 2 Pine St. N., Timmins.
PORT ARTHUR, FORT WILLIAM—Frank Blatchford, D.D.S., Francis Block, Fort William.
REGINA—C. M. R. Willoughby, B.A., Eleventh & Cornwall St.
SASKATOON—Prof. D. S. Rawson, M.A., Ph.D., Dept. of Biology, U. of Saskatchewan.
VANCOUVER—H. N. Macpherson, B.A.Sc., 4017 West 18th Ave.
Mrs. W. J. Dorrance, D.D.S., 3979 Angus Ave.
VICTORIA—Miss Patricia Hamilton-Smith, 2753 Cavendish Ave.
WINNIPEG—A. Ross Little, B.A., Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St.

KEEPING IN TOUCH

1897

REV. DR. JOHN TAYLOR, C, and Mrs. Taylor, for 45 years missionaries in India, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in September at the home of their daughter, Mrs. M. D. Parmenter, in Toronto. Dr. Taylor, who was a former principal of the Theological College at Indore, was twice awarded Coronation Medals.

1900

DR. W. A. McDOWELL, D, of Atwood, has been granted an honorary life membership by the Royal College of Dental Surgeons.

1904

REV. JAMES B. PAULIN, C, retired in September after more than 40 years' service as minister of Rosedale Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

1916

SURG.-CAPT. ARCHIE McCALLUM, M, Medical Director-General of the R.C.N. and chairman of the Inter-Service Medical Committee, has been appointed chairman of the Defence Medical Service Advisory Board.

1917

EVELYN HARRISON, C, Barrister of London, Ont., has been made a King's Counsel. REGINALD JOHNSTON, F, was elected president of the 35,000 members of the Canadian Council of Provincial Employees Associations at the annual meeting in Victoria, B.C. He is also president of the Ontario Civil Service Association.

1922

EILEEN M'GONIGLE, T, '24 GS, '29 E, member of the teaching staff of Humber-side Collegiate, Toronto, has been elected president of the Ontario Teachers' Federation.

DR. H. ALAN SKINNER, M, Professor of Anatomy at the University of Western Ontario, is the author of a new medical book, "The Origin of Medical Terms".

1923

REV. J. STEPHEN MATHERS, V, and REV. BRUCE MILLAR, '26 V, United Church ministers, have exchanged posts. Mr. Mathers is now principal of Alma College in St. Thomas, and the former principal, Mr. Millar, has taken over Mr. Mathers' duties as pastor of St. James Bond United Church in Toronto.

1926

JOHN WATKINS, C, '27 GS, charge d'affairs at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow, was named head of Canada's delegation to the fourth session of the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. A short business session will take place in Paris this fall, which will be followed in the spring by a meeting of greater duration and scope.

1931

MAJOR G. L. CASSIDY, St M, has written "Warpath, the Story of the Algonquin Regiment", an account of the war as experienced by the officers and men of the northern Ontario regiment.

DR. J. S. CULL, M, of Vancouver, has accepted the position of Assistant National Director (Administration) of Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service in Toronto.

1932

DR. J. I. JEFFS, M, Assistant Medical Health Officer at the St. Catharines-Lincoln Health Unit during the past year, will be Acting M.O.H. of the Lennox and Addington Unit for the next few months in the absence of Dr. M. G. Thomson who is on sick leave.

Marriage

DR. JOHN W. ROWSOM, M, to FERN GOODISON, '41 C, in Dixie, September 3.

1933

HELEN BELL, C, is a member of the teaching staff of the new East Middlesex High School at Arva.

HELEN FINNEGAN, V, who recently completed her Master of Science degree course at the University of Minnesota, has been elected to Omicron Nu, honour society of the American National Home Economics Society. She has been on leave of absence from the staff of Northern Vocational School, Toronto, where she was head of the home economics department.

Births

To EARL BLACK, C (Com), and Mrs. Black (MARGARET WILSON), '35 V, at Toronto, August 31, a son.

To KARL DAVIDSON, C, and Mrs. Davidson (MARGARET McKAY), '31 V, 57 Woodside Ave., Toronto, October 4, a son, Murray Gordon Karl.

1934

DR. CLIFFORD ASH, M, of Toronto, has been awarded a fellowship by the Quebec Division of the Canadian Cancer Society. The fellowship is tenable for 12 months and is valued at \$4,000.

R. A. (Dick) BELL, C, has resigned as national director of the Progressive Conservative party to return to the practice of law. At graduation from the University, Mr. Bell won the John H. Moss Memorial Scholarship, which is administered by the Alumni Association.

Abbreviations

C—University College; V—Victoria College; T—Trinity College; St M—St. Michael's College; S—Applied Science and Engineering; M—Medicine; D—Dentistry; SW—Social Work; P—Pharmacy; OT—Occupational Therapy; N—Nursing; HS—Household Science; TC—Teachers' Course; F—Forestry; Ag—Agriculture; Mus—Music; DN—Dental Nursing P.Th.—Physiotherapy; PHE—Physical and Health Education; GS—Graduate Studies; LS—Library Science; Ed—Ontario College of Education; L—Law; Bs—Business IM—Institutional Management.

GROUP CAPT. V. S. J. MILLARD, O.B.E., S, formerly C.O. of No. 1. Supply Depot, R.C.A.F., at Weston, has been transferred to the Canadian joint staff in Washington.

1935

ARNOLD C. SMITH, C, has resigned as associate director of the National Defence College at Kingston, to become senior adviser to the Canadian permanent delegate to the United Nations. An Ontario Rhodes scholar, he graduated in law from Oxford.

Birth

To W. ALLAN CAMPBELL, V, and Mrs. Campbell (DR. GLADYS MUNROE), '36 M, of Oakville, July 29, a son.

1936

STANLEY BIGGS, T, of Toronto, was elected chairman of the Junior Bar of the Canadian Bar Association at this year's annual convention held in Banff.

Birth

To DR. R. D. APPLEFORD, M, and Mrs. Appleford (EDITH DOWLER), '34 C, of Oakville, October 5, a son.

1937

DR. IRVING CALDER, D, of Brockville, has been elected president of the Eastern Ontario Dental Association.

Marriage

REV. ORVILLE HOSSIE, V, to GRETA MAXWELL, '35 V, '37 P.Th., in Toronto, June 29. At home in Kitchener.

1938

WILLIAM WISMER, C, has been appointed executive secretary of the Broker-Dealers' Association of Ontario. He was for three years a solicitor in the legal branch of the Ontario Securities Commission.

Birth

To JOHN C. FINDLAY, GS, and Mrs. Findlay (JEAN AMOS), '40 V, at Toronto, July 12, a daughter.

1939

DR. HERBERT J. SULLIVAN, M, of the surgical division of Hamilton Mountain Sanatorium, has been elected a fellow of the American College of Chest Physicians. He is also a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada.

Marriage

DR. ERNEST AEBERLI, M, '47 PH, to GRETTEL HAEBERLIN, '42 GS, in London, England, June 28. Dr. Aeberli is with the Canadian Immigration Mission in Europe, with headquarters in Salsberg, Austria. Before her marriage, Mrs. Aeberli was on the staff of Havergal College, Toronto.

Birth

To DR. V. R. PERRY, M, and Mrs. Perry (DR. BARBARA WATTS), M, at Toronto, July 17, a son.

1940

E. S. BISHOP, V, '41 SW, has left Toronto for Edmonton, Alta., having been appointed superintendent of the child welfare department.

ALBERT DEEKS, T, has left John Inglis Co. Ltd., where he has been assistant comptroller since graduation, to become comptroller of English Electric Co. of Canada, Ltd., St. Catharines.

DOUG. TURNER, S, of Argo fame, was called to the bar at Osgoode Hall in September. He is practising law and playing football in Calgary.

Birth

To FREDERICK RAINSBERRY, V, '47 GS, and Mrs. Rainsberry (MARGARET TAYLOR) '38 C, at New Haven, Conn., October 11, a son.

1941

Births

To A. GORDON CARDY, T (Com), and Mrs. Cardy (BAY COCHRANE), '46 C, at Toronto, July 12, a daughter.

To DR. W. G. REIVE, M, and Mrs. Reive (MABEL LITTLE), '42 V, at Kitchener, August 23, a son.

1942

DR. FRANK SENFTLE, St M, '48 GS, to ANNE KEOGH, '47 St M, '48 GS, in Toronto, July 9. At home, Boston, Mass., where Dr. Senftle is on the staff of M.I.T.

Birth

To ROBERT PHILLIPS, '42 C, and Mrs. Phillips (MARY ANNE COCHRANE), '45 C, '46 GS, at Toronto, July 9, a daughter, Margaret Waugh.

1943

Marriage

DR. CHARLES S. KILGOUR, M, to MARY ROBINSON, '44 C, in New Liskeard, September 3. At home in Toronto.

Birth

To E. P. HARRISON, S, and Mrs. Harrison (MARION TYRRELL), '45 C, at Toronto, July 28, a daughter.

1944

ALEX HARVEY, S, has been appointed to the sales staff of Smith & Stone, Wiring Devices Division. After graduating in Electrical Engineering, he spent two years with the Electrical Maintenance Division of the Toronto Transportation Commission.

Marriage

REV. ALLAN A. READ, T, to MARY ROBERTS, '41 T, in Toronto, September 28.

Birth

To ST. CLAIR McEVENUE, St M, and Mrs. McEvenue (MARJORIE CHERRY), '40 St M, at Toronto, July 13, a son.

1946

Mrs. David Thomson (THELMA KERR), C, '48 L, received her call to the Ontario bar in September, the only woman in a group of sixty.

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By

WES HICKS

Staff Reporter

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MARCH 1950



THE VARSITY GRADUATE

VOLUME THREE
NUMBER 3

Published four times each academic year by the Alumni Association of the University of Toronto. Printed in Canada by the University of Toronto Press. Along with the *Alumni Bulletin*, published five times a year and edited by Velma Manser Macfarlane the VARSITY GRADUATE goes to members of the Alumni Association. Applications for membership should be made through Constituent Associations (see Inside Back Cover) or through Alumni Association Branches (Page 50). Annual fees are \$3 in most cases.

Advertising and general circulation and membership inquiries should be addressed to Morley W. Sparling, Executive Director of the University of Toronto Alumni Association, 42 St. George St., Toronto.

Manuscripts, Letters to the Editor, and all other correspondence about the magazine should be addressed to The Editor, VARSITY GRADUATE, Room 226, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Toronto 5.

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TRANSITION OF PRINTING from ancient times is Eric Aldwinckle's theme for the Front Cover this issue. The background is a reproduction of a woodcut by William Morris a famous name among 19th Century printers. Against it are various symbols of the craft. Beginning on Page 42 is an article about Varsity's own printing house.

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Editorial

"Governmental grants, the grant from the City of Toronto, gifts and pledges from corporate and individual donors, and accumulated funds ear-marked for specific building projects total an amount in excess of \$16,000,000," Dr. Sidney Smith writes in his President's Report for 1948-49. "This has provided and will provide the funds for the University's building programme, inaugurated in 1947 . . . The programme is unmatched in the history of the University, and indeed it is unparalleled in any other Canadian university. More funds are needed from graduates and friends of the University to provide for (a) the additional charges on the institution's annual budget for the maintenance of the new buildings; (b) research projects not only in the physical and biological sciences but also in the fields of the social sciences and the humanities where man's capacity to live better within himself and to live better with his fellow-men must be studied; (c) special collections in the Library which will enable scholars to teach with more effectiveness and to investigate with more thoroughness; (d) fellowships, scholarships and bursaries by which the University will attract to its halls first-class and resolute youth irrespective of the economic circumstances of their homes; and (e) the granting to a greater extent of leaves of absence with salary to scholars who desire to pursue further study, to carry on research or to publish learned articles or books.

"We are not concerned about the erection of more buildings for their own sake. No new building should be erected unless it can be demonstrated that it is wholly conducive to the furtherance of a sound educational programme.

"It has often been remarked that the best university consists of a student at one end of a log and a professor at the other. There is much truth in that thought but there was more truth in it in 1900 than there is at the midway mark of this century. A mere log will not do and a professor without books, equipment and laboratories will not do. A modern university must provide the facilities needed by first-class scholars. If those facilities are not made available, we shall not be able to retain or to get outstanding men and women as teachers and investigators. It is a sincere tribute to the sense of vocation of the professoriate to report that when I interview men and women for key positions on the staff in eight cases out of ten the first question that is addressed to me is not related to the amount of salary but rather to the facilities and opportunities that the University offers for the carrying on of their work. Bricks and mortar do not make a university; an able staff does. Without bricks, mortar and equipment, an able staff cannot be retained or built up. Therefore, I believe that the building programme is necessary for the educational programme. It is overdue, for it was not possible during the depression and World War II to provide the additional accommodation required by an expanding educational programme."



Dr. Sidney Smith, President of the University

THE UNIVERSITY and the Humanities

An Extract From Dr. Sidney Smith's Annual Report for 1948-49

IN my Report for 1947-8, I commented on the fact that in some of the faculties and schools of the University students have during a week only one, two or three periods between 9 A.M and 5 P.M. which are not assigned for lectures or laboratory work or clinical work. Such a treadmill of formal instruction does not develop in the students the capacity to think by and for themselves, to form the habit of self-reliance, to strengthen a talent for independent judgment and to correlate their various studies. It may be a programme for a trade school or technical institute: it is not worthy of a university. In the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering there are syllabi which require students to spend 33 hours a week in lecture rooms and in laboratories. In the School of Architecture, 35 hours a week are required in four out of the five years for lectures, laboratory work and architectural drawing or architectural design. In the Faculty of Forestry, the average weekly requirement of lectures and laboratory work for the four years amounts to 29.75 hours. In the Faculty

of Medicine, the weekly average in the four medical years for lectures, laboratory and clinical work is 34.75. In the Faculty of Dentistry the average weekly load of lectures and laboratory and clinical periods which a student must carry throughout his five-year course is 31.9. One is bound to inquire whether such emphasis on formal instruction may not weaken the students' power to analyse, to sift opinions, to integrate ideas and thereby to arrive at wise decisions. Whitehead wisely remarked that students must not be taught more than they can think about. A yard filled with lumber is of little benefit to a man who cannot shape it and use wood. Every professional faculty desires that its graduates shall be something more than expert practitioners. In our complex society, a professional man must be able to relate his practice to the political, economic, social and moral milieu in which his clients or patients live. How can a student who has had little, if any, opportunity to cross on his own initiative faculty boundaries be given by the Chancellor on gradu-

ation anything more than an occupational certification? The statement that "the purpose of education is not to prepare youth for their occupations but to prepare them against their occupations" is more than a clever paradox.

Any claim that the University is offering a liberal education to all its students must be based in considerable measure on the emphasis given to the humanities. It is relatively easy to obtain financial support for the physical and biological sciences. Public interest in the social sciences, for example, economics, is high and it is increasing. Canadians pay lip service to the humanities but frequently their tribute ends there. Of necessity, the training of men who were equipped technically to build highways and railroads, lay out farms, discover and exploit natural resources of the forest, mine and sea has been a matter of deep concern to our relatively young universities. The expansion of trade and the framing of economic policies boosted the study of economics and allied subjects. We must confess that Canadians have not fostered and supported those arts that underlie the culture of a country. Nationhood must be founded not only on political and economic factors, industrial progress and trade. It must also be rooted in achievements and aspirations in the pursuit of beauty and goodness. The glory of Athens was not to be found in a study of its trade indices.

The role of the University of Toronto in the field of the humanities has not been insignificant, particularly by reason of the growth of four Arts colleges to which have been committed

most of the instruction in language and literature. In the report of the survey of the humanities in Canada, recently conducted under the auspices of the Humanities Research Council of Canada, the purpose of the humanities is well stated in the following words:

The function of the humanities is to humanize by stimulating the imagination to develop in breadth and depth until the individual becomes enlarged into the full measure of humanity. In literature, by projecting ourselves imaginatively into the environment, the problems and the characters created for us by great masters, we enter vicariously into the whole range of human experience—extending, refining and ennobling our feelings as we identify ourselves with this or that character, living with his life and growing with his growth. In music, by projecting ourselves into the spirit of a Bach, a Beethoven, or it may be a Stravinsky, we stimulate and extend indefinitely the range of our sensitivity to the tonal patternings of motion that, starting from the simplest dance-rhythms, develop their potentialities until they stimulate and strengthen the loftiest aspirations of humanity. History, with its historical point of view, added to such imaginative self-projection into literature, art and music, gives us perspective and a certain power of comparison and judgment of values; while philosophy not only enlarges our imagination but strengthens our powers of reflective and critical judgment in all fields of human experience.

The humanities are not the sole custodians of a liberalizing or humanizing education. It is the spirit in which they are studied, and the fact that they lend themselves to such study, that makes them especially helpful in humanizing the imagination, the whole background and outlook, of the students. Pure mathematics can be studied in such a way as to liberalize and edu-

cate the student's outlook. So can the natural sciences. So can the social sciences. But the humanities, more than any other studies, tend to stimulate our sensitivity to the human values in art, morality and religion.

The report of that survey does not afford pleasant reading. Library facilities and funds for research and publication in this field are woefully lacking in Canada. To my mind, increased support of the humanities in Canadian universities is a task, the importance of which is unparalleled at the present time. With warrant, professors of the humanities in Canadian universities have been critical of the post-war expansion plans which, in the first instance, have often been directed towards new buildings and equipment for the natural sciences. They know that the programme of any university that has not at its core the study of human values may well be sterile. It must be observed, however, that the appeal of the humanities to first-rate students has been blunted by the proneness of some of these professors to imitate the physical sciences which are more exact in character and to spend their time and talent in arid analysis and the mere accumulation of facts and to ignore the less docile yet more explosive sphere of values. Thereby, they have evaded the challenge to confront students with ideals and ideas that will develop a faith whereby men may live. There is a new ferment in the ranks of the humanities that bodes well for the restoration of the vigour of the study of man's ideas and his expression and profession of them. It is only too true to declare that in Canadian universities during the decades between the two wars more

urgent concern for the humanities was to be found in professional faculties than in some Arts faculties. Professional faculties need the interest and assistance of Arts professors in order that their students may apprehend the cultural heritage that is ours and seek to adapt it to the solution of problems within and among nations. For example, it is an unfortunate expedient to have a busy member of the staff of a professional faculty teach English Literature. An experienced teacher of Mechanical Engineering would justifiably object to the teaching of Mechanics by a professor of English. By the same token, surely a man who has devoted his whole life to the study of English is best qualified to reveal to students of any faculty the wealth and beauty of our literature. But frequently the services of professors in the humanities have not been sought by professional faculties.

In their appeals for a wider recognition of their role within universities and by society, professors in the humanities have often been on the defensive. The physical and social scientists are aware of the significance of their studies and quite properly they have been eager and ready to press their claims. The scholar in the humanities must throw off his cloak of modesty and gentility and proclaim the importance of his studies not only for his students but also for the very survival of our civilization. He should be a crusader rather than an apologist. President Conant of Harvard University in his recent book entitled, *Education in a Divided World* wrote: "Hardly a voice is raised today to suggest that they [the humanists] should fight a rear-guard

action, drawing around themselves the fast disappearing remnants of a leisure class. Rather it is widely accepted that they should revolutionize their educational concept and go out to meet the howling mob. How to do it—there is the rub. Before the humanist gets down to details of curricula and pedagogic methods he has to ask the basic question: Why do the future citizens need to be exposed to the arts and literature of the past? To answer this the humanist must ruthlessly re-examine the nature of his premises and seek new allies in this age of the machine and the common man." It is with satisfaction, but not complacency, that we recall the steps that have recently been taken in the University of Toronto to promote the study of the humanities. The establishment of a research fund to assist scholars and the provision of a publication fund by which scholarly books may be printed have yielded benefits to the whole of Canada. But much more must be done.

The work of the professor in the humanities is impeded in many Canadian universities by the unsatisfactory training in this field afforded in secondary schools. To take one instance: the necessity of giving remedial courses in English—yes, *remedial*—is a sad commentary on the teaching of essential courses in the medium of the expression and transmission of our thoughts. The welfare of the schools should be a matter of immediate concern to university professors. We cannot regard ourselves in the university as the *élite*, the elect or the anointed of the educational system. We are co-workers with the teachers in our schools, faced with essentially com-

mon tasks for the accomplishment of common objectives—the making of a finer generation to succeed us. The universities supply the teachers for the secondary schools. If those teachers are not liberally educated, how can we expect a fine product from their schools? Mediocrity in university will breed mediocrity in high schools, and so goes the vicious circle. Members of every division of the University should be deeply interested in and concerned about the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Education. Whatever their nature may be, they will affect the University—its intake and output.

A university can be no better than the human material that comes to it. It may be heterodox to suggest—at least in a meeting of alumni—that the "Old College" should not be given too much credit for the excellence of its graduates. There is a Horatian dictum, *Doctrina vim promovet insitam*. Education advances innate power. Sometimes I am tempted to be an educational Calvinist, particularly after listening to much discussion about the content of this course or the purpose of that course, with special claims for its effectiveness in producing gifted men, strong and unswerving men who are unafraid to stand alone and who are able to pursue unflinchingly great goals. As I listen to boasts by graduates that their colleges and universities produce outstanding men unequalled elsewhere, I am tempted to wonder whether the training was primarily responsible for the fineness of the product. I sometimes speculate whether training is fundamentally responsible for brilliant talent and outstanding

character. A youth has the stuff of manhood and the fibre for leadership or he has not. If he has, fortunate indeed is the college or university which he attends. If he has not, unhappy will be the institution of his choice. What the young man with the innate power needs is the opportunity to develop that power. A good institution provides that: a poor one does not. I do not urge that what I have been saying is universally true, yet I know that there is some truth in it.

The measure of validity in this viewpoint indicates the urgency of attracting to institutions of higher learning young men and young women who have the capacity to engage in further study. There are many roles in our society and many important tasks can be performed by persons who have not had a university education. Yet these tasks are essential and those who perform them should not be looked down on by university people. If that attitude were more generally accepted, then it would not be the ambition of many parents to enrol their children in a university, and to a greater extent only those who are equipped for academic pursuits would seek to register. The beneficial programme of the Department of Veterans Affairs under which thousands of ex-service personnel were enabled to attend colleges and universities is now coming to an end. It is necessary not only for the welfare of universities but also for the benefit of the nation that this scholarship plan—for that is really what it is—should be revised in order that ladders of educational opportunity should be afforded, irrespective of class, station or creed, to

those who are qualified and fit, those who are endowed with *vim insitam* to continue their formal education.

It is not possible to install, as one would install an engine in a car, a keen and balanced mind in a young person. But a university can develop and strengthen a talented and balanced intellect. To do that, there must be first-class teaching and supervision.

. . . It must be recognized that even a gifted teacher cannot inspire students in the mass. There must be the impact of mind upon mind, character upon character and personality upon personality. That cannot take place day after day with a class of two or three hundred. There are few courses in which the Socratic method of question and answer and of discussion is not suitable. Greater consideration must be given to this problem of our educational undertaking. What is the optimum size of a section or group in languages, in history, in a natural science or in a professional course? Intuition is not adequate for the valid answering of such questions. Quantitatively the picture in this regard in the University of Toronto, even during the crowded post-war years, is not discouraging. There were registered in courses leading to degrees, in 1947-8, 16,419 students and there were on the teaching staff, ranging from full professors to demonstrators, 1,514. The ratio of staff to students was 1 to 10.8. In universities of the United Kingdom, other than Oxford and Cambridge, the ratio was 1 to 10 during 1946-7. It must be kept in mind that most of the demonstrators in the University of Toronto give only a few hours a week to instructional

duties. I am not satisfied that qualitatively the proportion is satisfactory. It it were satisfactory there would not be the wastage, particularly in the first and second years of university work, which has been estimated in the University of Toronto at 30 to 40 per cent of the entering classes. The exact figure across the whole University is not known. Some of those who dropped out after a year or two, it must be acknowledged, were not equipped for further study. They should not have been admitted. Herein is a question with respect to the adequacy of our entrance requirements. Is a minimum pass mark a sufficient test? Would it be feasible to solicit and consider confidential reports of high school teachers? Are aptitude and intelligence tests of proven value in excluding applicants for admission or merely as additional evidence relating to the calibre of applicants? Withdrawal after the first year to the extent of 30 per cent is too high when we think of the loss of money, the sense of frustration and defeat in young lives and the time and energy spent by teachers who could otherwise be better employed in assisting further those who demonstrate their capacity to benefit from a university career. While the analogy is imperfect, yet there is merit in asking what a manufacturing company would do if it found that a third of its raw material was unsatisfactory? Are we satisfied that our practices and policies with respect to the admitting and the guiding of adolescents in the new freedom of the University are good enough? This problem in all its aspects deserves investigation. The University should address itself to

finding true answers to these questions.

I must register a protest against a few persons who would discount the value of our undertaking by maintaining that the University of Toronto "is so big, it is cold and impersonal". We take no pride in our mere size. We do think of and work for quality. By means of our several divisions known as colleges, faculties, schools and institutes, there are afforded opportunities for the teacher and the student to sit down together, to study together and to learn together. The federation of colleges with the University of Toronto which is of the very genius of this institution is a source of strength in this regard. Even in the crowded years of the post-war period, classes, with some exceptions, have been broken down into sections. In addition there are found in the University of Toronto the resources in staff and facilities that only a large and strong institution can afford.

In my Report for 1947-48, I drew attention to the general problems that faced the committee appointed by the Faculty Council "to survey our curricula in the Pass and General Arts Courses and their inter-relation with the system of Honour Courses." The scope of their task was wide. Approximately 60 per cent of the students enrolled in the Faculty of Arts are taking the Pass Course. In the spring of 1949, the report of the committee was presented to the Council of the Faculty of Arts and, after a series of vigorous debates in the Committee of the Whole, was passed with a number of minor amendments. In the report, admi-

rable for its succinctness, for its lucidity and for its grasp of broad aspects and local problems, the committee pointed out that a successful general course "should produce graduates who have done enough concentrated study to appreciate the problems of the specialist and the nature of his outlook, yet who by the breadth of their education are fitted to understand the relation between the attitude of the specialist and the needs and views of the community." These are the shaping ideas that lie behind the committee's recommendation. The report marks a most significant step forward not only for this University but also for Canada.

In brief, the committee proposes to replace the present Pass and General Courses by a new General Course of three years' duration, which will combine a measure of specialization with a broad general programme in the more important fields of human culture, and will demand from the student a level of academic achievement considerably higher than that which has hitherto obtained in the Pass Course. In his first year, the student must study a foreign language, one of the natural sciences, one of the social sciences and one of the humanistic disciplines. It is not true that all subjects are born free and equal. Wide election is now frowned on and discouraged even in Harvard where President Elliot initiated it. A compulsory distribution is desirable for general education. In the second and third years, the student will specialize in one subject to the extent of taking two courses each year in that subject, but

the framework of general education established in the first year will be, with some modification, retained.

This new General Course will, I believe, provide those elements that are most conspicuously lacking in the Pass Course: a coherent pattern and a genuine intellectual discipline. In some ways the new course should overcome the extreme specialization that sometimes is the result of the splintering of fields of study. Moreover, and this is not the least virtue attendant upon the introduction of a measure of concentration, the student in the new course will no longer feel that he is a lesser breed denied the personal direction that is so necessary in any scheme of liberal education. Like the member of any honour course, he too will have an "academic home."

We must realize, of course, that between the shaping of this plan and its full implementation lie several practical problems, of whose vexing nature members of the Council of the Faculty of Arts were fully aware. The devising of a timetable for a course that serves such a large percentage of the entire student body will not be easy. The question of the relationship of the General Course to the Honour Courses, the high distinction of which must, on no account, be surrendered, will demand much wise and careful thought. Above all—and here we have the real crux of the problem—the whole challenging programme will depend for its ultimate success on the recruiting of additional staff who, as teachers and scholars, will be worthy of a place in our academic community.

WORDS FROM THE WISE

The nation's newspapers give the Faculty's view on a number of subjects ranging from beavers to adolescents



Fellow Travellers

RICHARD M. SAUNDERS, Associate Professor of History, who did not let an ocean voyage interrupt his hobby of bird watching:

Hundreds of miles from the nearest land there were such unusual guests aboard as robins, a pink siskin, two Baltimore orioles, a cedar waxwing, bobolink, flicker, bank swallow, and most amazing of all, Cape May and Blackburnian warblers. The robins stayed three days, most of the others for only a few hours. (*Fredericton Gleaner*)

Europe's Plight

MARCUS LONG, Assistant Professor in Philosophy:

Europe is dying, says the Europeans. She is caught between two great powers which threaten to destroy her culture and way of life (*Board of Trade Journal*). . . . Over-population in Europe is causing poverty and unemployment, fertile breeding grounds for Communist doctrines. For examples there are some ten million people in Holland although the country can only support five million. (*Sudbury Star*)

Canada's Future

GRIFFITH TAYLOR, Head of the Department of Geography:

I expect Canada's population will be forty million fifty years from now. Alberta will go ahead most rapidly as a result of her coal and crops. (*Financial Post*)

The Eager Beaver Is None Too Bright

LEONARD BUTLER, Assistant Professor in Genetics:

The Beaver is not a good woodsman: he fells trees indiscriminately often for the fun of cutting or of hearing them go "whoosh" when they fall. As an engineer the beaver should stay on the back of a five-cent piece: he doesn't clean up the mess he makes and he often builds his dam so that water floods over his food resources. (*The Telegram*)

Don't Always Have An Answer

WILLIAM LINE, Professor of Psychology, explaining that there are no fixed answers for living if we are going to develop:

When adolescents ask questions, particularly personal questions, it is more helpful if you do not answer them, but by your very silence or by a few careful suggestions help them to reach a more mature understanding of their problems. (*St. Catharines Standard*)

...And You'll Find The Adolescent...

JESSIE MACPHERSON, Dean of Women in Victoria College and Lecturer in Ethics:

I'm a firm believer in progressive education, not exactly in a hands-off policy but in leaving a student alone to develop in natural and positive trends. (*Canadian Press*)

...Is A Reasonable Creature

MARY L. NORTHWAY, Lecturer in Child Study:

The greatest contribution grownups can make to the mental, moral and spiritual growth of adolescents is to view the vicissitudes of the period as challenges rather than conflicts. Adolescents on the whole are reasonable creatures. (*Canadian Statesman*)

Eat To Learn

E. W. MCHENRY, Professor of Public Health Nutrition:

Learning ability as well as health is affected when children have a meagre breakfast. . . . It is likely that not more than 20 per cent of public school children obtain sufficient vitamin D yet 30 cents would buy enough for a month. (*Globe & Mail*)

ELIZABETH CHANT ROBERTSON, Clinical Teacher in Paediatrics:

Vitamin C is lost when you mash the potatoes. (*Toronto Star*)

Weather Note

J. B. BIRD, Lecturer in Geography, discussing Eastern Canada's trend toward milder winters:

The weather is part of cycles going on for centuries. We are definitely not headed into a reverse of the ice age. It has been warmer in the geological past than it is now. (*The Telegram*)

Sea Water Age?

KENNETH F. TUPPER, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering:

By the year 2020 A.D. physicists may hit on a process of developing energy from something as common as sea water. (*Globe & Mail*)

"Some Disquieting Features"

SIDNEY SMITH, President of the University

The hope is expressed that the University or any of its members will never yield to the temptation to build winning teams by subsidizing directly or indirectly students whose primary purpose in attending the institution is to get on a first team. Some disquieting features have been apparent in the intercollegiate league during recent months. (*Canadian Press*)

Advice About Junior

GEORGE TATHAM, Associate Professor of Geography:

Children learn prejudice quickly in the primary and nursery school groups. At this age level they should be introduced to a democratic atmosphere in their schools. (*The Varsity*)

KARL S. BERNHARDT, Professor of Psychology, asked when a child should be eased into the transition between the personalized Santa Claus and the idea of giving anonymously which is behind the myth:

Some children are ready to be told at four or five. Others can wait until they are six or seven. It depends on the development and understanding of the child and the type of children he is playing with. (*The Telegram*)

Memorials That Last

W. R. TAYLOR, Principal of University College, commenting on a \$100,000 bequest by Mrs. Helen Shepard for scholarships in memory of her daughter, Ann:

It seems to me that Mrs. Shepard's act should be an example to others who wish to preserve the memory of loved ones. There are in modern society no more lasting memorials than those which a scholarship foundation can provide for all time. (*Toronto Star*)

Personality On The Highway

W. A. BRYCE, Associate Director of University Extension:

People drive as they live. Too many use their automobiles to express their mood or personality. (*St. Catharines Standard*). . . . Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate is the only Canadian school giving driver education. (*Charlottetown Patriot*)

Urges Federal Camps

CHARLES E. HENDRY, Professor of Social Work and Chairman of the Canadian Welfare Council's recreation division:

We'll have to learn to live with the new recreation time that the machine age has given us. (*Ottawa Journal*). . . . The National Parks Branch will be asked to set up camps which would be amortized over twenty years by rentals to such groups as the Boy Scouts Association, the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. (*Windsor Star*)

Another Sun In The Sky?

M. A. PRESTON, Assistant Professor in Physics, asked whether the explosion of a hydrogen bomb might start a chain reaction which would turn the earth into another sun:

It is conceivable for the bomb to get out of control. (*The Telegram*)

HIS EXCELLENCY OPENS THE WALLBERG



Early this winter Viscount Alexander came to Varsity to open the Wallberg Memorial Building for Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. Seen on the steps before the ceremony began: Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Chancellor of the University; the Governor General and Lady Alexander; O. D. Vaughan, chairman, property committee of the Board of Governors; Dr. Sidney Smith, President of the University



Memorial to Emil Andrew Wallberg—"Engineer, Constructor, Industrialist"—is unveiled by His Excellency in one of the building's five big lecture theatres



Shirley Miller of Defence Board explains a point to the Viscount



Dr. A. R. Gordon, left, conducts party through one of the Wallberg's well-equipped laboratories.



At Hart House the evening of the ceremony: Dr. Sidney Smith, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Massey, Their Excellencies, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Mrs. Smith, Hon. Dana Porter



Viscount Alexander and Dr. Smith inspect Mr. Wallberg's portrait



Their Excellencies were keenly interested in equipment of labs



Vice-regal party stops to examine liquid-liquid extraction column in chemical engineering lab.



The tour ended, Mr. Vaughan and Dr. Smith bid Viscount farewell

RYERSON THE REBEL

by Gerald Anglin, 3T7

LAST fall the Health League of Canada enlisted a new recruit—70 years old. Canada needed an educational campaign which would emphasize the importance of diet as a health factor, the League had decided. The programme called for a committee of nutrition experts and, to run the show, a man who could provide organizing ability, a broad background of experience, and an endless store of enthusiasm.

On the Varsity campus they found a volunteer whose 50-year career might have been deliberately designed to fit him for the job. He was Dr. E. Stanley Ryerson, for many years assistant dean of the Faculty of Medicine and more recently director of the School of Physical and Health Education. Dr. Ryerson had just reached retirement age but it was obvious to all who knew him that he would never desert the cause which had inspired him for most of his professional career—and which had made him something of a rebel within his profession.

The Upper Canada Ryersons have always been rebels. Staunch Anglican Joseph Ryerson, of Norfolk County, kicked son Egerton right out of the house for joining those wild-eyed Methodists. Egerton Ryerson bucked not only his scandalized father, but the

whole Family Compact over the matter of clergy reserves, responsible government, and all that.

Egerton's own son, Charles Egerton, followed along docilely enough in the new family tradition but then came *his* oldest son Egerton, who not only staged a counter-revolution and returned to the Anglican fold but took his Methodist parents with him!

C. E. had a younger boy, Stanley Ryerson, who avoided the sterner religious issues by throwing himself heart and soul into medicine—but he couldn't sidestep the Ryerson propensity for rebellion.

Born in Toronto in 1879, Stan Ryerson covered the necessary educational preliminaries at Toronto Model School and Upper Canada College prior to enrolling in Trinity Medical College. He had graduated and was doing some teaching when Trinity merged with its rival Toronto School of Medicine in 1903 and the two moved into the fine new Faculty of Medicine building on the east side of the Varsity campus. Nearby was the new General Hospital where he eventually rose to head one of three surgical services; while at U. of T. in addition to his teaching he was soon appointed assistant secretary, later assistant dean and secretary of the faculty.

So Dr. Ryerson came to know hundreds of students not merely by name but in terms of their problems and ambitions, and at the same time became closely acquainted with the work of every department. He was elected a fellow of the American College of Surgeons; at one time or another he held the presidency of such bodies as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, the Medical Council of Canada, and the Association of American Medical Colleges.

You'd look a long way for a finer, sounder and more orthodox medical career—providing you overlook the Ryerson variations. Because his administrative duties kept his periscope raised above departmental walls, his

critical eye poked interestedly about the whole field of medical teaching.

By 1923 he had become convinced that medicine was being taught in water-tight compartments and that something should be done about it. Students swatted up on anatomy in first and second years, for instance, but it seemed to Dr. Ryerson that they got no proper chance to apply this store of knowledge until they started studying live patients in fifth year. He urged a co-ordinated curriculum in which Epistaxans would prowl the body from skin to muscle to circulatory system to innards to nerve network, pausing to consider each section from the five-pronged points of view of anatomy, physiology,



pathology, medicine and surgery, before moving on to the next.

And it was not long before the Ryerson mind became possessed of an even more revolutionary idea. The fractured femur, the flushed tonsil, the leaky ventricle, all these should be the doctors' responsibility, of course; but to concentrate on these and sundry other ills, said Dr. Ryerson, was to accent the negative, to get concerned about the patient's health only when he was fresh out of that precious commodity. He studied the results of surveys made in Britain (later born out to a surprising degree in the examination of Canadian recruits for World War II) from which he concluded that only about 10% of the populace are in excellent health, while only about 10% are sick. Doctors, he decided, expend all their concern on the "handful" at the bottom of the ladder, while the 35-40% above these in that part of the health spectrum where disease gets its start are left to detect their own symptoms.

The physician, charged the apostate, could scarcely be blamed for giving scant attention to health because he spent so much of his time studying sick people. Dr. Ryerson felt medical students should study healthy specimens and that the curriculum should be revised to provide an understanding of "positive health" as well as disease. He went on from there to develop a system for assessing the degree of health enjoyed by an individual and the methods of maintaining and promoting it. He finally came

up with Hygeialogy, the art and science of personal health and found a fruitful field in which to put his beliefs and his enthusiasm to work, right next door to medicine.

This was in 1941, when Varsity launched a new School of Physical and Health Education designed to provide a more comprehensive training for would-be teachers in this field. Medicine's assistant dean did more than organize the school. Egerton Ryerson's grandson spent the subsequent nine years—with that old evangelical spirit glinting in his eye—instilling in 340 graduates-to-be an appreciation of the vital importance to the nation of the individual health of its people.

These 340 Bachelors of Physical and Health Education are now spreading the gospel among the young of the land in elementary and secondary schools, in at least nine Canadian universities, in community and industrial recreation posts and one or two of them directly in the field of medicine itself.

So Dr. Ryerson was able to stride off the Varsity campus after a full half century, knowing his presence would still be actively felt for many years to come. While reserving sufficient leisure time for his long-standing relaxation of golf and curling, Dr. Ryerson has another active role as president of the Second Mile Club of Toronto. And once a week he lectures on his beloved Hygeialogy for the Department of University Extension.



ON THE WAY TO GREATNESS

Condensed from a University College Address

by Dr. Margaret McWilliams

WHEN one is starting out on a great journey, it is only wise to make a realistic examination of what equipment one's existing circumstances can afford for the journey. The neglects of which I am going to speak do not require for their remedy great sums of money, nor even powerful brains. Some of them depend upon individual effort, others upon the combined energies of citizens.

The first neglect concerns libraries and, particularly, libraries for young people. Society grows more complex day by day. The actions of any individual affect the actions of many others. Indeed, it might even be said that the action of one affects, or may affect, all the others. If the actions are to be wise, there must be knowledge on which they may be based. How

may this knowledge be provided to the youth just out of school?

My belief is that libraries—free libraries—contain, or could contain, the answer and that they alone provide it in any satisfactory way. The President of the American Library Association, speaking in Winnipeg recently, made an emphatic statement: "No person today can be an intelligent and responsible member of society without access to numerous and important sources of information. Libraries not only concern themselves with children and young people who are carrying on their formal education but *they are the only universally free source of education for those who may have completed their formal education, but are far from having completed their education.*"

Margaret May Stovel McWilliams, whose husband is Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, has had an astounding variety of experience in public affairs since she graduated in political science from University College in 1898. Starting as a newspaperwoman in Detroit, she moved on to become a Winnipeg alderman, a lecturer in current affairs for 25 years, and a frequent delegate to international conferences. She has been president of the Women's Canadian Club and, ardently interested in education, she has been vice-president of the International Federation of University Women and was for 10 years a member of the Council of the University of Manitoba. Her books include "Manitoba Milestones" and "This New Canada". The University of Toronto recognized her participation in public affairs by granting her the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters in 1948.

Dr. McWilliams recently returned to University College to deliver a thought-provoking address about the Canadian situation, "On The Way To Greatness". In her opening remarks she stressed the increasing importance of Canada in international relations, the need for an informed public from which an intelligent and responsible leadership can be chosen, and the growing cultural, economic and financial assets Canadians possess. "But," she said, "though we are on the way to greatness, it does not follow as the day the night that we shall achieve greatness." Then she went on to discuss the "neglects" which she believes must be remedied. This part of her address is presented on these pages in condensed form.

In the tremendous effort to give young people the best that can be given during their school days, we have even established school libraries to show them the value of libraries and how to use them. Out of school every year, these young people team in their hundreds of thousands to find they are in a country in which 90% of the people living outside urban centres have no library service at all. There are in rural areas no bookstores. The result is, in most cases, no books.

There is in this situation a terrific economic loss. Is it sensible to spend so much on children in school and to give them no tools with which to continue what they have begun?

The second neglect is very different. It is the neglect to use reasonable judgment in the spending of family incomes. Last year, according to the Bureau of Statistics, we spent \$2,796,000,000 for food—not a startling sum for 12,000,000 people. But alongside of that put the sum we spent for drinks and smokes, \$941,000,000. That means that for every \$3 we spent for food, we spent \$1 for liquor and tobacco. I am not preaching either total abstinence or moderation in drinking. I am just presenting an economic fact.

We also spent—according to the Bureau—only a little over one half of one percent of our total personal

spending on education. We spent more for clothes than we did for rent, more for cosmetics than we did for soap, more for jewelry than for education.

There is another neglect which affects family life. This is the very large measure of neglect to use the available knowledge of proper diets. In this land of bounty, it is an established fact that at least 25% of all our children do not have adequate food. The tragedy of this situation is that it is in many cases not a matter of more food, but of the right foods.

Dr. L. H. Pett, chief of the nutrition division of the National Department of Health and Welfare, reports: "In Canada, we have food supplies enough to export in large quantities, yet our surveys find children too thin to take their true part in life. We have known for at least 20 years how to prevent rickets, but rickets is one of the chief deficiency diseases killing more children than infantile paralysis. Or take maternal mortality: Canada was the first to discover that a few extra foods during pregnancy make a great difference to the health of the mother and baby, but we still have far too high a maternal mortality rate."

I should like to add that infant mortality is also too high. Last year, it stood at 45.5. We may compare this figure with the U.S.A.'s 32.0, Australia's 28.5 and New Zealand's 25.0.

I pass now to a very different kind of neglect, but one requiring no less thought. This is the neglect of the realistic reading of history. Two reasons for reading history may be distinguished. The first is for the interest, the stimulus and the enjoyment we



*U.C.'s Dr. McWilliams
with Dr. C. T. Currelly
after 1948 convocation*

get from the reading of the achievements of great men and great nations. And the second is that through the study of a nation's history, we learn what courses have led upwards to success or downward to failure. Our history exemplifies both these reasons. It shows problems, seemingly impossible of solution, being solved when Canadians made up their minds that a solution must be found. Only our history will show us how we did it and of that history so many Canadians know but little. Without that knowledge, it will be all but impossible to steer our course in the great world we are entering.

We come next to one neglect which causes me continual amazement. It is the neglect to use the power, the experience, and the capacities of women in two spheres of our national life, the business world and government.

The Financial Post Directory of Directors lists 8,000 directors of companies in Canada. Of these, 97 are women. There seems to be a deeply rooted idea in the masculine mind that men alone are competent to have the direction of great enterprises. Yet it is reliably estimated that at least 50% of the ownership of wealth and the stocks of companies is held by women.

It is well known that women do somewhere between 70 and 85% of all the consumer buying. They, therefore, know better than any man what women want and the form in which they are most willing to buy it. But it takes a long, long time to percolate through the minds of the manufacturers. Only after years of struggle

were kitchen sinks manufactured at a height which would not crack women's backs.

A little while ago, one of the large American magazines made a survey to discover what proportion of the members of legislative bodies in countries, where women had the franchise, were women. The only difference between Canada and the United States was that the United States had one-plus percent and we had one-minus percent. It was humiliating to discover that Finland had 9%, Denmark, Sweden, India, France and Norway had from 7 to 5%. Even Turkey was able to show 2%. I have to admit that for this situation women must share the blame. Forty-seven and a half percent of our population are women. If they really desired to see women in the legislative bodies, women would be elected.

The last neglect is, perhaps, basic to all that I have said. This is the neglect of those moral standards which guided our forefathers. The prevalence of crimes of violence, of juvenile delinquency, of divorce, of immoderate consumption of liquor, of gambling—all indicate a moral decay. We have too many drifting people, masterless men and women with no foundation of belief as a basis for their lives. Perhaps we are forgetting that in the end it is the spirit which conquers all.

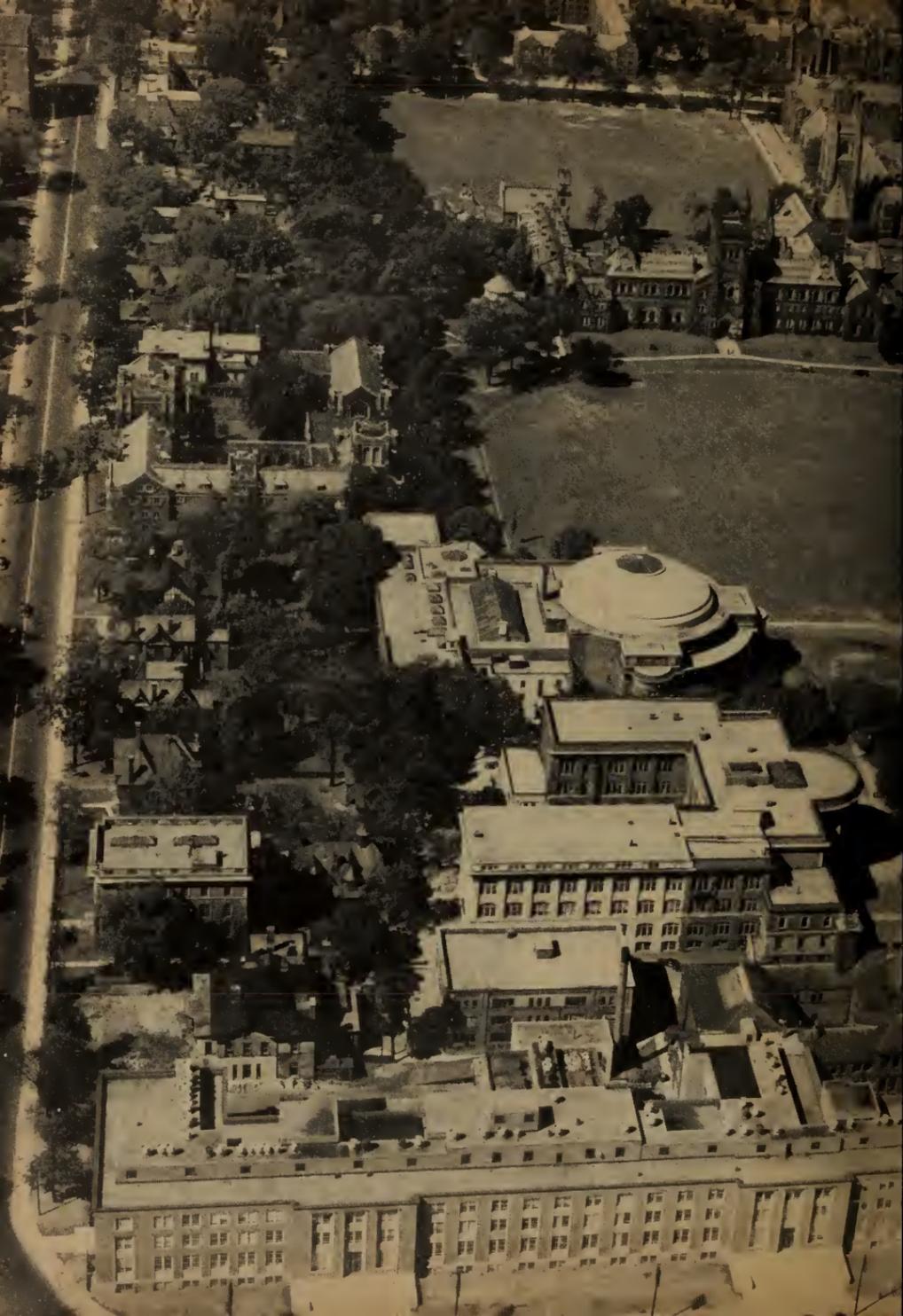
When Canadians of today realize what dangers to our progress lurk in these neglects and that their removal will make that progress more rapid and more secure, they will do as their forefathers did—rise and create new and better conditions.

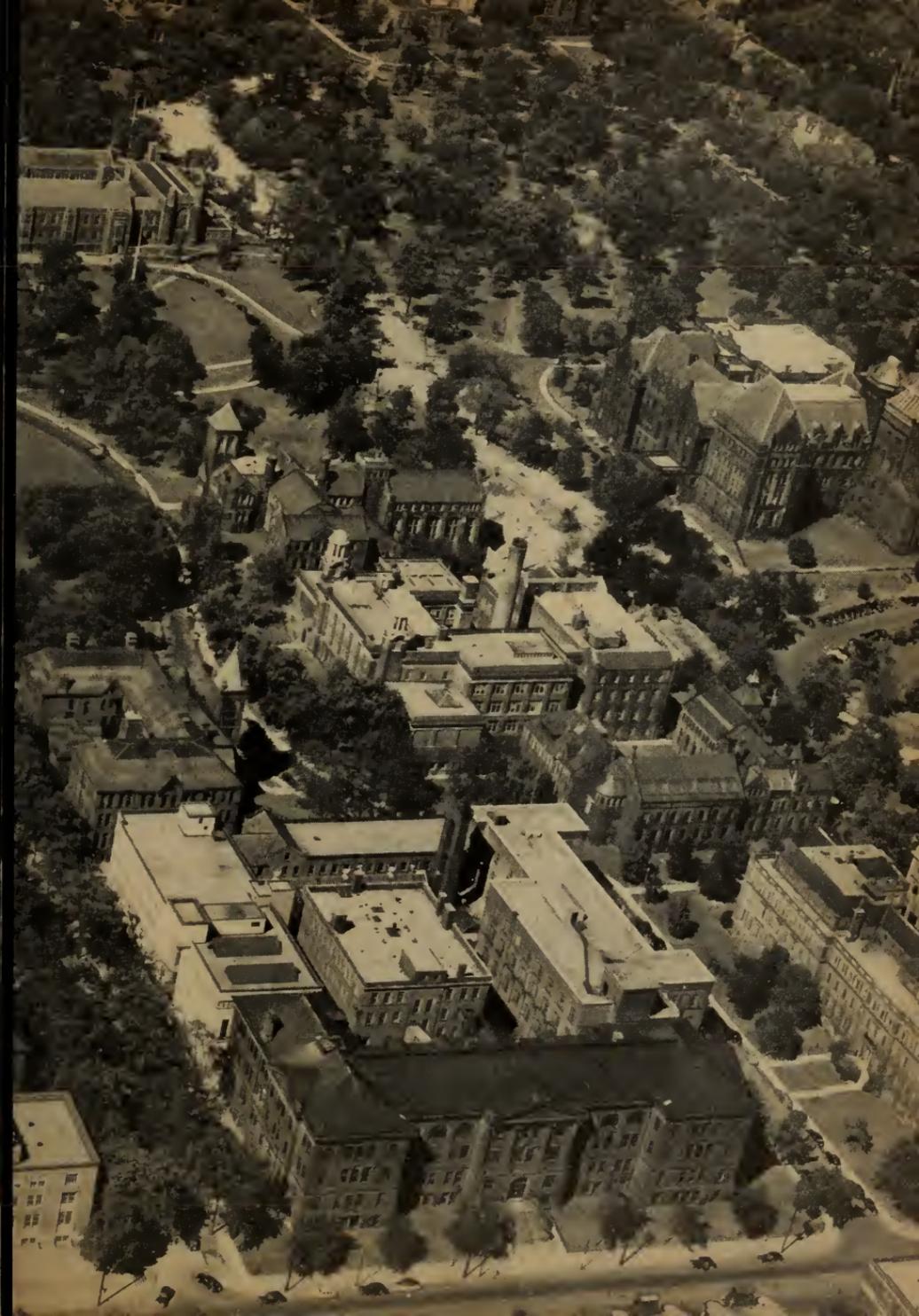


UP

GO THE BUILDINGS

The Wallberg Memorial (Page 13), Mechanical Building, Burton Wing for Physics and the War Memorial are finished. Wing for Ontario College of Education, Archives Building, new stands which increase Stadium capacity to 29,000 are underway. Next come addition for Library, University College residence, the Charles H. Best Institute, building for Nursing, power plant, better accommodation for women students and Arts. For airman's view of the University of Toronto today, please turn the page







At Armistice Day service, new plaques with names of those who fell in World War II were dedicated by Dr. H. J. Cody

Workmen seen completing underpass at Eastern Entrance





Archives Building, connected with Library, will house Ontario archives, Sigmund Samuel Canadiana collection

New wing for O.C.E. goes up at corner of Bloor & Spadina



STAR LADY



*Condensed from a radio interview conducted by
Claire Wallace over the Trans-Canada network of the CBC*

OUR guest today [Miss Wallace began] is a distinguished Canadian woman astronomer, Dr. Helen Hogg of Richmond Hill, Ontario. Dr. Hogg is world-renowned in her field. She is Research Associate of the David Dunlap Observatory. It's considered, with the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C., the best in our country. Dr. Hogg is lecturer on Astronomy at the University of Toronto. Her scientific research has added much to our knowledge of the universe and she has been responsible for the discovery of several hundred Variable Stars.

Besides this, she is the wife of an important Canadian scientist, Dr. Frank S. Hogg, Director of Dunlap Observatory, and she has three children.

Dr. Hogg, all careers must have a beginning. What started your interest in star-gazing?

An aunt showed me the stars when I was little [said Dr. Hogg] and stimulated my imagination. At Holyoke, I had a wonderful teacher who further encouraged me. The natural lure of the stars did the rest.

In your work with stars, what are your particular pets?

Variable Stars. I am after star-clusters

—those found around the edges of the Milky Way.

Star "clusters"—how many stars are there in a cluster?

From 100,000 to half-a-million. About 100 clusters of this type are known. With our telescopes, we can examine and photograph 50 clusters.

Where would you have to be to see the other 50 star clusters?

Where you were last summer, Claire—in Australia. With a big telescope, we could see all the rest from down there.

I thought all the stars were very clear and twinkling in Australia. Do you have to stay up every night to study the stars at the Observatory?

No. Fortunately, the stars I study are above the horizon only in the summer time. I'm always glad they can't be seen in the cold winter nights.

Must you have good weather to study the stars?

Yes. We prefer no moon, working at "the dark of the moon". No clouds and steady atmosphere—"good seeing", as we say. For even on a clear night, the atmosphere may be so jumpy the stars seem to bounce around. This jumpiness in the atmos-



Dr. Helen Hogg is seen here with her husband, Dr. Frank Hogg, on a balcony at the David Dunlap Observatory. This year Dr. Helen was awarded the Annie Jump Cannon prize given only every third year by the American Astronomical Society

phere is caused by hot and cold layers. It's like looking at a landscape over a hot radiator.

When you are studying the stars, do you stay on the job all night?

Yes, from sunset to sunrise. I stand at the top of the big dome for an average of six-and-a-half hours. Someone stands below and swings the big telescope around as I direct him. I might take two or three dozen photographs in the night.

In a cluster, are the stars all small?

No, they range from some the size of our sun, which is less than a million miles in diameter, to a star 10 million miles in diameter.

If there are so many stars in a cluster and some are so large, why is it so

difficult to see them with the naked eye?

Because they are so far away. The cluster in Hercules is about the largest star cluster. It was discovered by the famous English astronomer, Halley, and you can see it with the unaided eye. It is 30,000 light years away. One light year is six trillion miles.

Dr. Hogg, you deal in figures we've never heard of before! Does a cluster of stars stick together forever, or will it eventually break up?

These clusters have held together for 200 to 3000-million years by their internal gravitational pull. Doubtless, some have broken up and may help make up the Milky Way.

You said Variable Stars are the ones you study. What does "variable" mean?

It means that light varies from night to night, or even from hour to hour. A star may double its luminosity in minutes, and that means a rapid and scorching change in temperature. We can be thankful our sun doesn't do that. If it did, there would be no life on this earth. Every one of the stars that we see in such a cluster gives out more radiant energy than our sun.

Are the stars in a cluster made up of solid matter or gas?

They are made up of elements in such a high state of pressure, it is hard to say what they are. The material is gaseous but acts like a solid. The temperature in the centre of a star is 20 million degrees and the pressure is millions of pounds to the square inch.

The stars sometimes look coloured to me. Are they actually?

Yes, they exhibit a great range of colour—blue-white, yellow, orange, and red. The hottest are the blue-white. The coolest are the red stars.

Some stars twinkle and others don't. Why is that?

Stars themselves do not twinkle. It's our atmosphere that makes them appear to do so. The closer to the horizon, the more the star twinkles. The ones overhead are steadier.

Why does a planet never seem to twinkle?

The planets present a disc or surface to us as the moon does. The stars are so far away, they appear as points of light.

Do you suppose there are any planet up there, whirling around the other stars, and even people on the planets?

Well, the stars are too far away for us to tell, as yet. Our Earth would be totally invisible to the nearest star unless someone up there had a much stronger telescope than any we have. Life on a star, of course, is impossible—but if there are any planets, there may be life on those.

Does a star ever have an eclipse?

Oh, yes. There are pairs of stars and one sometimes moves in front of the other and cuts off its light. One star, Algol in Perseus, undergoes an eclipse every two days and 21 hours.

Can you tell us where to look in the skies, Dr. Hogg, and see some of the clusters of stars you study?

It's really impossible to describe where to look for them, unless you have a star-map to follow and some knowledge of the constellations. However, if you want to see something lovely in the sky, look to the west after sun set and see our sister planet, Venus. It's the brightest object in the sky after the sun and moon. Venus is more similar to the Earth than any other body we know of in the universe.

We miss a lot if we don't look up to the heavens and give eye and thought to the stars, don't we?

Yes. It seems foolish to go through life earth-bound—concentrating on our globe which is a most minute portion of the universe. There are 100 thousand-million suns in our universe. There are 100-million such universes. As far as we know, our Earth is still the best place for life.

SPLINTERS

FROM HEAVEN

by **Dr. Frank S. Hogg**

Director of the David Dunlap Observatory

ADD to the queer sights seen by the Northern Lights: a University of Toronto astronomy student trying to catch microscopic motes of dust which might have come from another part of the universe. The research was carried on in the snowfields of the far north because earthy pollution is much rarer there. And day after sub-zero day last winter, far to the windward of the tiny encampment of Baker Lake, sticky plates were spread out to catch dust grains arriving from outer space.

We have all seen falling stars, or meteors. Occasionally (as was the case in northern Ontario last October) a shooting star is so brilliant that it is reported by startled spectators hundreds of miles apart. While most rocks are consumed by the intense friction with our atmosphere, a few get through and are picked up as meteorites. Now the question is: how small can they get?

Scientists have searched for meteoritic dust in rain-water, melted snow, oceanic silts, and atmospheric dust. The results, both as to the amounts of

material, and the properties of the particles have been discordant.

Two years ago the present study of the problem was inaugurated at the David Dunlap Observatory. Much of the work was done by Donald Norris, a student with training in both geology and astronomy, working under the sponsorship of the Ontario Research Council. To collect the dust, plastic plates were rendered sticky, like old-fashioned fly-paper, by coating them with a smear of silicone. This material remains fluid at extremely low temperatures. The plates, two feet by eighteen inches in size, were hinged in the middle, so that they could be folded together, before and after exposure, to keep the sticky surfaces uncontaminated. The plates were then exposed to the sky, for one or more days.

After exposure the dust-laden silicone was dissolved off in the laboratory. Since it appeared likely that magnetic meteoritic dust could be most easily identified, we confined our attention to magnetic particles. The solvent con-



taining the dust was trickled over a microscope slide, beneath which a powerful magnet was placed. By this means all the microscopic particles of magnetic dust were retained.

Early in the experiments it was discovered that the Observatory location was quite unsuitable. Smoke from the nearby railroad polluted the atmosphere with too many iron globules and other magnetic remnants. We tried isolated regions in Haliburton but the atmosphere was not clean enough there either.

Then last February, after suitable collection kits and methods had been developed, Mr. Norris took a winter vacation from his university studies, and headed north. Through the cooperation of the Defense Research Board, the R.C.A.F. flew him from Ottawa to Churchill and then to the Dominion Ionospheric Station at Baker Lake, N.W.T. There he joined a little group of technical workers, and started collecting dust. He also made himself something of a nuisance to his fellow-boarders by bringing huge blocks of snow into the hut to be melted and filtered. After he left, the staff continued the study for a couple of months. At the same time a similar collection kit was operated by the staff of the Dominion Meteorological Service at Fort Smith, N.W.T.

The collections from these northern stations, once the caribou hairs and other readily explained large specks had been removed, showed remarkably little dust of any kind, and very little magnetic dust. Most of the spherules, which we had attributed to railroad smoke, were missing. On the other hand, there were a few micro-

scopic metallic fragments, similar to a few noticed earlier in the southern samples. These particles ranged from a few hundred-thousandths of an inch up to some ten-thousandths of an inch long. They were long, thin, and splintery looking.

Preliminary analysis indicated a little nickel among the abundant iron. Iron meteorites contain several per cent of nickel, a metal which is rather scarce in terrestrial samples. This occurrence of nickel and the presence of iron particles in dust above the snowfields of the northwest, far from man-made pollution, suggests that this dust may be meteoritic in origin. But the total quantity of material so far available is so small that the case is far from proven. This winter a student on the staff of the magnetic survey of the Dominion Observatory took one of the collecting kits even farther north, to Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island, 500 miles within the Arctic Circle.

Study of meteoritic dust has become increasingly important during the past two decades. Astronomers now feel that possibly as much as half of all the matter in the universe may be in the form of diffuse material—gas and dust. Also there is some evidence that the dust particles in space are nonspherical fragments, and computations can be made of their probable sizes. The metallic fragments so far collected from the researches outlined here are several times larger than current computations predict interstellar dust particles to be. A conclusive identification of these dust particles as celestial debris from space, settling and sifting down on our planet, would open a vast realm for research.

POWER-HOUSE FOR IDEAS

An Extract From Dr. Sidney Smith's Annual Report For 1948-49

IT is well that we, the Board of Governors and the Senate should constantly ask ourselves, and seek to improve our response to, the question: "What ought to be the main objectives of the University?" In my Report for 1947-8, I stated that briefly they are: (1) to assist in conserving and in transmitting the science and culture of the past; (2) to extend the frontiers of knowledge; (3) to educate successive generations; and (4) to act, through adult education and in other ways, as a cultural nerve-centre for its wide constituency."

We might express the final significance of these aims by saying that the University should be a power-house of ideas. Last summer, I read an article entitled: "Can Ideas Save Us?" The author surveyed various national situations and also the international scene. With logic and force he came to the conclusion that Marshall Aid, E.R.P., trade agreements, and other monetary measures are not sufficient to ensure the survival of our civilization and are by themselves impotent in developing the full vigour of our democratic way of life. We must, he warned, think hard about and think through and have faith in the ideas and ideals of democracy.

"Can Ideas Save Us?" History repeatedly affords to us the lesson that ideas have been in the long run stronger than the sword. It is a dire fact that

the machines which have been evolved by mankind threaten to destroy us, and it does appear that the increase of material comforts, undreamt of by our forefathers, has been attended by a spiritual deficit in the human family. Have we lost our way? What is the basis for the fear and insecurity to be found in, for example, management-labour relations, federal-provincial relations and international relations? Those problems have, primarily, to do with the study of man. That study is much more difficult than a study of physical matter such as the chromosome or the atom, because man is a thinking being and therefore his actions cannot readily be predicted. He deals in ideas. If he believes in ideas he may become a demon or a saint depending on the evil or righteousness of his attitudes and beliefs.

The strength of democracy is to be found in the measure of the opportunity that it affords for the full and free competition of ideas. It is frequently stated that democracy is the rule of its majority. For many of our wisest thinkers, the essence of democracy is the power and influence that it gives to its minorities. The University must provide a power-house of ideas—ideas handed down to us by the masters of every age and clime who claimed the right to think for themselves. Staff and students must be encouraged not only to tap that

power-house but also to step up its voltage. As in the case of high-power transmission lines, it may also be dangerous to work with ideas. Yet the University must run that risk confident always that if its members seek truth with intelligence and integrity they will confute false prophets. The prayer, *velut arbor aevo*, will still be answered according to our profession and practice of the credo, *veritas liberabit vos*. In evaluating ideas, freely competing, through an unswerving search for truth the University can sponsor individual initiative so essential for progress and social cohesion so necessary for survival.

The exchange of professors between Laval University and the University of Toronto has been carried on for a second year with beneficial results. During the year under review exchanges of staff were arranged in the Department of Geological Sciences with the University of Michigan, and in the Department of English with the University of Michigan and Western Reserve University. The provision in the budget of the School of Graduate Studies of a fund for visits of the length of two or three days to a week from distinguished scholars from other universities has been of inestimable value both to staff and to students.

The University Christian Mission which I anticipated in my Report for 1947-8 was held for one week last January. Its success was indicated not merely by the large numbers in attendance, but also by its deep influence on many students. Bishop Neill, the chief Missioner, drew students in increasing numbers to Convocation Hall on five successive days. On

the last day, a large group were unable to get into the hall. No secular leader could have brought out students in such large numbers. The Mission demonstrated that there is in the student body a curiosity about and indeed a thirst for spiritual values, and that a non-denominational university can be and should be concerned about the spiritual life of its students. It is to be hoped that the effects will not be ephemeral and that the good work so auspiciously begun will be continued.

The following statement taken from the Sir Robert Falconer Lecture of 1949 given by the Marquess of Salisbury is relevant to a discussion of religion in and for the University.

"The nations of the world, both in their external and internal affairs, should base their conduct on some code of morals, not of their own creation and based on their own human interests but extraneous to them, immutable and enduring; and by this I mean, in plain words, on the great basic principles of inspired religion. I, like most of you, am a Christian. I was brought up in the Christian faith, and it is to the principles of Christianity that I subscribe. There are other individuals and other nations who profess different faiths. But what is essential is that all should have some unchanging standard of conduct to which, through their religion, they aspire. Today, I am afraid, we are losing those standards. That is largely why we are in our present troubles. Some have no code of morals at all. That is bad enough. But what is even worse and far more dangerous for humanity, is that men, especially the leaders of nations, should try to create their own code of morals. For, humanity being essentially imperfect, a man-made standard of morality will always tend steadily to deteriorate, to suit the selfish interests of its creator."



THE GOAL: 100,000 MEMBERS

by David Selby

President of the Alumni Association

IN taking over the reins of office from Mr. Osbourne, I want to pay warm tribute to his effective leadership during the first year of our new programme. Much of the result of his influence and effort will continue to become apparent in the months ahead.

There is always a sense of adventure in starting a New Year, and this year, at the mid-point in the century, there is an added challenge. The age-old custom of making new resolutions and re-examining our position has much value. This holds true for the organization as well as for the individual.

In our programme, progress has been made in the past year. The effort required in any reorganization does not always show immediate results. Some developments move quickly; others lag somewhat. It is now possible to assess more carefully some of the factors involved and to make our plans accordingly for the future.

Your Executive has the responsibility of charting a course of action that will carry the Association to its established goal. Success in this endeavour then

depends upon active support freely and generously given by committee chairmen and the entire alumni body. Individual alumni can also help by making constructive suggestions; such suggestions will always be welcomed.

Our objectives are:

- (a) An alumni body fully informed as to the University's position, problems and future needs;
- (b) The total group of 100,000 alumni organized into effective working units of Constituent Associations and Branches so situated as to reach every alumnus of the University;
- (c) A constructive programme that will not only assist the University in the accomplishment of her purpose but also carry a substantial benefit to the community.

I strongly urge you to increase your knowledge of the problems facing higher education in general and your University in particular. This is the first step that you as an individual can take in this great project of bring-

ing the tremendous resources of 100,000 alumni to the service of our Alma Mater.

Organization of this group into Constituent Associations and Branches is proceeding at a satisfactory rate. Our greatest need is the active participation of more alumni in the different aspects of this great and worthwhile task. It is obvious that as our work moves along and broadens, the need for more assistance will keep pace. Particularly at the present time do we invite alumni who have a talent for public speaking and public relations to lend a hand. But other needs will emerge as we progress. Read carefully all published material that is sent to you and discuss the questions covered therein with your fellow alumni. Then if you are asked to do a job, do it with all the enthusiasm you can muster.

It has been said that "the greatness of any nation depends on the number of people who will accept self-imposed obligations." University trained men and women occupy a position of special privilege and to a great extent the events of the next fifty years will depend on whether this privileged group will accept the personal responsibility that goes with special privilege.

Figures indicate that about three percent of the students going through our secondary schools proceed to the university. If it is true that the func-

tion of a university is to provide trained leaders, then it is to this comparatively small group that we must look for leadership in our important fields of endeavour. How vital it is then, that this University that occupies a position of national leadership in its field be given the full assistance to which she is entitled from her alumnus body. As Dr. Sidney Smith illustrates in his story of the University of Caen the university consists in a very real sense of its alumni rather than of bricks and mortar.

The task that faces your Executive is primarily one of education and organization—education to bring home to each alumnus the nature of the problem and its dependence on the individual's participation for its success, organization to provide the means through which the co-operation of each alumnus can be geared into the total effort.

This all leads to one vital point—that the key to success is the contribution that *should* be made by each individual alumnus. This must be forthcoming in large measure if our obligation to the University and to Canada is to be fulfilled.

As Dr. Liston Pope has stated, our future as a nation and as a member of the democratic nations may well be decided in the next fifteen years. Your contribution therefore cannot be put off until a convenient day. It is needed *now*.

RE-EDUCATION

FOR BUSINESS

by Professor E. M. Barnet

Reprinted from Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering for August, 1949

The University of Toronto's second Management Conference will be held this Spring. Dates: May 29 to June 24. Place: Hart House. Director: Professor S. G. Hennessey. Author of the following article, Professor Barnet of the University of Buffalo, was assistant director of the course last year. Presenting his report to their readers, the Editors of "Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering" remarked: "The introduction of men trained to the tempo of industry into the more contemplative academic atmosphere had stimulating and constructive results."

TWENTY men in key executive jobs from Halifax to Vancouver have taken a new look at Business. They have just completed the first Management Conference at the University of Toronto, and have found it good. These "students" include a sales manager of Imperial Oil Limited, a general manager of the United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative, a comptroller of the Steel Company of Canada, the president and general manager of a department store in Halifax, a statistician from one of the provincial governments, a group manager from Henry Morgan's, a merchandise manager from the Hudson's Bay Company, a refinery superintendent of one oil company and the wholesale sales-manager of another, the top officials from two leading breweries.

Boards of directors give keen attention to the balance sheets of their corporations. They watch with concern all assets and the ratios of each to the other. The asset which is not reflected on the balance sheet, the human investment in managerial abilities, is one which should concern top-management profoundly. The same problems of maintenance, depreciation and obsolescence which afflict plant, buildings and equipment may with even greater danger corrode and undermine the capacity of any firm to maintain its position in an industry or the industry's position in the economy.

Why, therefore, were only certain organizations represented at the first Management Conference at the University of Toronto? Why should enlightened top-management have selec-

ted these particular men to go back to school? What did they have to learn? What did they learn? How? What are they going to do about it in the future?

The men who composed this Management Conference group represented organizations who have long been outstanding for leadership in Canada. It is the role of the leader to be first in any new experiment, and they did not lose this opportunity. In a sense, it is unfortunate that many firms which need most to face the problem of preventing obsolescence in management, have yet failed to recognize that security for the future rests on the new frontier of re-education for business.

Obviously, such men as composed the first Management Conference did not come to the University to learn the mere facts of business life from a collection of college professors. What they sought was something the University is, or should be, well qualified to offer: a new slant, a different perspective, a broader scheme of concepts, a larger scaffolding of ideas in terms of which the bricks of facts can be laid with a new purpose, with new meaning, and on a deeper foundation.

It has been charged that the most serious menace to the position of the businessman is his obsession with his own immediate short-run interests, and that only large organizations develop a long-run point of view. It is held, on the other hand, that universities, in their ponderous approach to the quest for Truth, are so remote from Life that their findings

are outdated by the time they are published.

The businessman cannot sit around and wait for the Truth: he must take action. He is under such pressures today that he must make decisions without time to assemble all the information and all the statistics. His decisions cannot be 100 per cent correct; he must hope, at best, for a high batting average. A. C. Nielsen found that the "average executive is correct, or substantially so, on 58 per cent of the important marketing questions." He goes on to explain: "These figures may be hard to believe, because 58 per cent appears to be only slightly better than you could get by tossing a coin. Why bother to have executives? But remember that on many of these questions there are three or more possible answers, and if you toss coins, you would be right about 25 to 40 per cent of the time. So while the executives are undoubtedly earning their salaries by raising their batting average to 58 per cent, the waste of 42 per cent (and there is waste whenever we make a wrong decision) places a terrific burden on the costs of corporations."

The fact that there are three or more possible answers to a business problem makes it infinitely more vital that the executive should be aware of the inter-fact influences on his decisions. Facts, themselves, represent someone's interpretation of perceived evidence, and are therefore conditioned or colored by the concepts of the beholder. With a broader conceptual scheme, old facts take on new meaningfulness. The market



conditions the plans for production, successful human relations directly affect income and net profit, and a good society can make possible the environment in which businessmen continue to be held in repute and are left free to function without excessive intervention.

Under the multiplying burdens of a buyers' market, the increasing insistence of labor to participate directly (and sometimes wisely) in management decisions and indirectly in social legislation, the worries of stockholders about enough or too much taxable dividends, the dangers of losing the initiative and control of his destiny offer growing challenges to every would-be leader of business. So close to his mental heels are the incessant emergencies, the interrupting telephone, the overwhelming mail, the time-corroding committee session, that he is bound to stagger home with a portfolio of work merely to keep abreast of the immediate. Consequently, a four week Conference within ivy-clad walls of an institution devoted to contemplation and analysis is an opportunity of incalculable worth to the business executive.

Insulated from the harrying calls of the immediate and the compulsions of crucial decision, there is the opportunity for reflection, for re-assessment of known situations, for an emerging sense of order amid the welter of detail; the practical consideration of things which have primary importance can be sorted out, and a "New Look," a new outlook can make decision-making a

speedier and more accurate operation.

What, specifically, did these men consider? The broad subject title were: Human Problems of Industrial Organization, Industrial Management, Marketing, Finance, Administrative Planning, the Relation of Government and Business.

Participating professors were drawn from the faculties of the University of Toronto itself, the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, and the School of Business Administration of the University of Buffalo. Under the aegis of President Sidney Smith Dean H. A. Innis, and the Director of the Department of University Extension, Dr. W. J. Dunlop, the Management Conference itself was initiated and operated by its director Professor Stuart G. Hennessey, whose careful arrangements included even the fine detail of providing the correct crackers and cheese for the 10 p.m. coffee hour, setting the appropriate mood for that indispensable educational device—the bull session. Such apparently casual carefulness on the part of the director led to some of the most effective meetings of the Conference. This "hour" often lasted until early morn, and served as an ideal moment for informally mixing tales of Canada with attacks on and re-examination of some of the thinking exhibited by the various speakers of the day. In this area of learning, Hennessey received some assistance from the author of this article, whose peculiar role was that

of agent provocateur or catalytic agent between student and faculty.

Those members of the staff who carried the torch of learning were Professor E. A. Allcut, head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering and chairman of the committee administering the course "Engineering and Business" at the University of Toronto; Professor V. W. Bladen, director of the Institute of Industrial Relations; Professor Edmund D. McGarry, chairman of the Department of Marketing at the University of Buffalo; Professor V. S. Karabasz, associate professor of Industry at the Wharton School; Professors Pearson Hunt and Frank F. Gilmore of the Harvard Business School; and Lorne Morgan, visiting professor at the University of Buffalo from the University of Toronto. Behind the scenes, in charge of the extremely delicate protocol affecting university and business relationships, was J. R. Gilley, long on the staff of Hart House, where the sessions were held and now of the Department of University Extension.

In addition to these members of the Staff, there were distinguished guest speakers.

The success of such a Management Conference, however, comes not primarily from the professors and lecturers; it comes from the great contribution which each participating member of the group gives to all the others. The success or failure of the Conference hinges on the degree to which the environmental stimulus brings such a mutual exchange of ideas into being. By living together

in the elegant primitiveness of the dormitory, by sharing the experience of eating three meals a day at a common table, by taking turns saying grace before sitting down to partake of dinner, by alternating chairmanships of meetings and responsibility for acknowledging appreciation for a visiting speaker's efforts, these men reached the ultimate in educational achievement on the last day of the Conference: they took over the entire conduct of the programme, and the professors listened.

"The justification for a university is that it preserves the connection between knowledge and the zest of life. The university imparts information, but it imparts it imaginatively. . . . This atmosphere of excitement, arising from imaginative consideration, transforms knowledge." These words of that great philosopher, Alfred North Whitehead, written over twenty years ago in the *Atlantic Monthly* with reference to the Graduate School of Business at Harvard University, apply with even greater force today to this challenge: "What might have been, was not;—what yet can be!"

The University of Toronto has a uniquely strategic position in the grouping of provincial constellations that constitute the Canadian "solar" system. With reference to population density, it is not far from the centre. While maintaining its inherited tradition from the older European culture, there are visible outcroppings of the new spirit of a land that is just beginning to reveal its treasures of oil and iron, and whose future is still ahead of it.



UNIVERSITY'S PRINTING HOUSE

by Allan Anderson

The University of Toronto Press is making a major contribution to the cultural life of the country

PROFESSOR BROWN was charmed with the poems. So charmed, in fact, he spent an evening reading them to his wife and daughter. He was convinced the manuscript should be published. But poems? Especially poems that were translations from the Greek? It was risky, but he decided he would still urge that they be published.

So began the history of a book. A year later the University of Toronto Press published Dorothy Burr Thompson's *Swans and Amber*. *The Times* (London) and other publications praised it highly. On the surface, it seems straightforward enough: manuscript approved, published, praised. Actually it wasn't as simple as that.

As editor of the University of Toronto

Press, Professor G. W. Brown felt he should check his judgment of the poems with that of a recognized Greek scholar. So he sent the manuscript to Professor F. D. Woodhead of McGill University, who found the translations admirable. The University's Advisory Committee on Publications gave its approval to publication of the manuscript.

At this point the hard work of finding the right format for the book began. Professor Brown knew the witty little poems shouldn't just be slapped in print willynilly. He suggested, for instance, to Mrs. Thompson (onetime Acting Director of the Royal Ontario Museum) that she write an introduction and explanatory material to accompany the poems. She agreed



Last careful adjustments are made to the form before new Miller automatic press is started

Then Eleanor Harman, associate editor and production manager of the University of Toronto Press, began struggling with the design of the book. Miss Harman is a perfectionist in her approach to typography. With the author's co-operation three artists were tried out before just the right sketches were obtained to dress up the book. The sketches, copied from Greek vases, were done with a touch of urbanity and humour. The selection of type faces, the design of the dust jacket—there were a hundred problems. Then came the various stages of printing. "So," says Professor Brown, summing it up, "the book was made." *Swans and Amber* was one of 27 books published that year (1948) by the

University of Toronto Press. Most of the other books were of a research nature rather than literary productions. The range of titles was impressive. For instance, there was Cavalcanti's *Theory of Love*, a study of the work of a thirteenth century Italian poet and philosopher. Far removed from the world of art and letters was the *Practical Anatomy of the Rabbit*. There were books on *Houses for Canadians*; *Shakespeare's Problem Plays*; and the *Land Snails of Ontario* (A Zoogeographical Study).

The Press has a long publishing history going back to the turn of the century when examination papers were printed in a small roughcast cottage on the site of the present Physics Building.



This is the Miehle cylinder press

David J. Ross, who came to the Press in its early years, remembers sitting on a pile of lumber on New Year's Day, 1911, chatting with R. J. Hamilton, who was manager of the Press until the early 1930's. Ross and Hamilton that day discussed the setting up of equipment in the basement of the University of Toronto Library to which the Press had just moved. The first book published was a private edition of the biography of an ancestor of a professor on the Varsity staff. The first textbook was a Handbook of Latin.

R. J. Hamilton is a key figure in the growth of the University of Toronto Press. He was allowed to run the book department of the Press as his private

business. Hamilton, a maths and physics graduate, was a hard-headed businessman and made the Student Book Department pay. He was not particularly interested in the publication of scholarly treatises, but when the University took over from his death, Varsity authorities found a thriving business on their hands. This fact is crucial in the success of the University of Toronto Press. As Professor Brown comments, "The Press has grown up gradually. It has never been supported out of the general funds of the University. You can't have a business of this kind created overnight."

This is why the University of Toronto Press is unique, is the only press in any Canadian university. Scholarly studies, vital to the intellectual growth of mankind, are not best-sellers. They generally do not pay for themselves. The commercial activities of the Press make it possible to cover within certain limits losses that might be incurred in the publication of books of research value. No Canadian university except Varsity has the good fortune to have a well-established printing business and book department. Consequently, Varsity alone can afford to maintain a programme of publishing books that indicate the intellectual vitality of Canadian universities. Most of these books would not be undertaken by commercial publishers.

Universities throughout the continent recognize, wherever possible, the responsibility they have to get out books that otherwise would not be published.

Daniel Colt Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, in 1880 said: "It is one of the noblest duties of a university to advance knowledge, and to diffuse it not merely among those who attend the daily lectures but far and wide." As a corollary to that, Norman V. Donaldson of Yale University Press added recently, "By the very nature of the work a university press is supposed to do, it cannot be expected to make money or even to meet its expenses without help." All this points up the importance of the University of Toronto Press as part of the group of 15 university presses in North America.

As it works out, the University of Toronto Press serves not only as a national but also as an international publishing medium. On the national side in the last few years it has published books by staff members of other universities such as Forrest E. La Violette of McGill (*The Canadian-Japanese in World War II*) and the late G. G. Sedgewick of British Columbia (*Of Irony Especially in Drama*) and other books by professors at Bishop's University, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and elsewhere, and internationally, several volumes by American and British authors.

Work by writers outside Canada turns up constantly in the various reviews and journals published by the Press. The newly established *Canadian Journal of Mathematics* had an article by Albert Einstein in its third issue. Einstein was so pleased with the CJM that he sent in, unsolicited, another article. Along with Einstein's article were contributions by Canadians,



Heidelberg automatic in operation

Americans, Russians, Indians—and so on.

The *Canadian Journal of Mathematics* wasn't just published out of a blue sky. Over a period of ten years, six different authors contributed mathematical studies to a series sponsored by the Press. These books (a seventh will be issued shortly) attracted worldwide attention among mathematicians and laid the foundation for the establishment of the *Journal* in 1948. The Press publishes and supports four other quarterlies: The *Canadian Historical Review*, the *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, the *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, and the *University of Toronto Quarter-*

ly. The *University of Toronto Law Journal* appears once a year. The Press also assists *The Phoenix*, the journal of the Classical Association of Canada.

The *Canadian Historical Review* is, by a long shot, the oldest of the journals printed, at Varsity. In one form or another it has appeared for over 50 years. It started as the *Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada* by Professor George M. Wrong, who in 1897 paid for the first issue out of his own pocket. It had some exciting moments. Professor Wrong had a considerable skirmish with William Kingsford over an anonymous review of the latter's eighth volume of *The History of Canada* . . . Toronto editor John Ross Robertson took umbrage at a review of the *History of Freemasonry in Canada* and changed his mind about a gift of antique chairs he had intended giving the University. But the *Review* stuck to its guns and established a standard and independence that Professor Wrong referred to as critical reviewing in the best sense.

One of the most exciting pieces published by the *Review* was an article by H. P. Biggar which proved conclusively that the standard portrait of Champlain, familiar to every school-boy, was not Champlain at all but Michel Particelli, Controller-General of Finances in France in the middle of the 17th century.

It was in 1930 that the University of Toronto Press assumed editorial and financial responsibility for the *Canadian Historical Review*. That step marked the beginning of the modern publishing tradition of the Press. Up to that time the printing reputation of

the Press had been mediocre. Since Robert Borden's lectures, for instance, were so poorly printed the job had to be done over again. But in 1930, Miss Alison Ewart joined the Press as editor and a conscious effort was begun to add serious original work to the list of publications and to improve the quality of printing. For a number of years before that time, the University had published the *University of Toronto Studies* in which a very large number of publications appeared under the direction of a committee. In this committee, which did a great deal to establish scholarly publication at Toronto, Dr. Stewart Wallace, the Librarian of the University, played a leading part. A policy of good printing was supported by A. Gordon Burn, who became manager of the Press in 1935 and during his term of office both the publications and the plant greatly expanded. In Mr. Burn's absence as a member of the army during the war, Dr. W. J. Dunlop, the Director of University Extension, added the supervision of the Press to his other duties and became acting manager. At the end of the war it was decided that the policy of the Press should be stepped up still more. Four years ago, the Publications Committee of the University sent Professor Brown, Bladen and Woodhouse to visit half a dozen American university presses. Their report set the pattern for present operations. Professor Brown puts it this way: "We have two obligations: to maintain and expand our plant, and to support a policy of scholarly publications."

The management of the University of Toronto Press is in the hands of a

ager triumvirate, all young, all interested in good printing and the publication of good books, and all appointed since the end of World War II. They are Alex Rankin, George Brown, and Eleanor Harman. Alex Rankin blazed a trail through Varsity in the late 30's as an outstanding athlete, campus executive and student. He became a chartered accountant and at 33 years of age, in 1949, was named general manager of the Press. George Brown, editor of the Press, is also a popular history professor, an author and member of various Canadian learned societies. Since 1946, as editor, he has been in charge of publication policy. Eleanor Harman came to the Press in 1946, from a large publishing company, with a reputation for par-

ticular ability in typographical design. She is also a co-author of two books on Canadian history for school children.

By and large, university presses in North America turn out fine printing and Varsity must keep on its toes and meet the competition. Typographical techniques, accordingly, are important. Miss Harman must resolve all sorts of difficulties, such as the problem of laying out a long title so the reader can grasp it quickly. Just recently, for example, she spent three hours planning a type-layout that would take care of "a perfectly atrocious title." If the author agrees, the title may be changed. "A Manual of Quantity Cooking" was given more dash by

Varsity Graduate is stapled in bindery of the University of Toronto Press



becoming *100 to Dinner*. "Browning Studies" emerged as *The Infinite Moment* (a phrase from a Browning poem). But it isn't just titles Miss Harman worries over. Before a line of type is set, she has a complete plan for the book all made up—width of margin, chapter-openings, contents, binding stamp and all. More modern types were acquired by the Press not long ago and these are used liberally. (The VARSITY GRADUATE is set in one of these: 9 point Caledonia.)

The improvement in the appearance of books has been noted by critics outside the University. The *Toronto Telegram* said recently: "A garland of congratulations to the University of Toronto Press for the great improvement in bookmaking they have been showing lately."

Compositors working for the Press sometimes have to handle complicated jobs. Here, for instance, is the kind of equation that pops up in mathematical studies:

$$z = \int_{x_1}^x e^{\int_{x_0}^x \Delta k dv} dx$$

Veterans of the composing room say the biggest headaches were the two volumes (1,000 pages each) reporting the 1924 Mathematical Congress, which the plant worked on for five years. Not only were they packed with complex equations but they were printed in English, French, German, and Spanish.

Over the years, the Press has accumulated a vast amount of type that is still standing, some of it stored in garages. John Weir, foreman of the

composing room, says there are 75 tons of type here and there. University presses have to keep a good deal of type standing because the kind of books they publish sell slowly but steadily. The Kerr Report on university presses in North America says that 71 percent of the titles published since 1878 are still in print.

This means, too, that unbound pages of books have also to be kept over long periods of time and the preservation and storage problems are tricky. But even more tricky now is the business of selling the books in the upset world of 1949. Professor Brown outlines the problem: "Libraries as a group are the best customers of the Press. Next are university people who are working in the field a book deals with. But even if a book is priced below the amount at which it actually should sell, it's still too expensive for most professors these days. On top of that, England, Australia, and New Zealand can't buy our books because they can't get the exchange. So you can see some of the problems we're up against." Highest price set for Press publications has been \$15 for a two-volume set.

Nevertheless, the Press is branching out and establishing new series of books. It now has a Mathematical Series, already mentioned, and individual series on Canadian Government, the Near and Middle East, Romance Literature, and English Studies and Texts. It has for many years printed the Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. It has printed since 1930 the yearly volumes published by the Champlain Society (13 since 1930).

Chamber of Commerce President

In seeking a man to guide its affairs during 1950, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce turned to the mining profession and chose one of Canada's best known mining men, Robert A. Bryce, '03 S, consulting engineer of Toronto, and president of two mining companies, Macassa Mines, Ltd. and Renabie Mines, Ltd. Past president of the Ontario Mining Association and of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Mr. Bryce is a member of the University of Toronto Board of Governors and a director of several industrial and financial enterprises, among them the Dominion Bank, Confederation Life Association, National Trust Company and Canadian General Electric.

New York Wedding

Of more than passing interest to Varsity alumni living in New York City is the marriage of two prominent graduates, Sophie Goode, '30 T, and Max T. Stewart, '28 C (Com). Sophie Goode, vice-president of the New York Alumni Branch, has had a brilliant career in advertising and sales promotion, now has her own public relations office in New York. Max Stewart has had long experience as trade commissioner for the Canadian Government in England, China and Panama. At the beginning of this year he became Canadian Consul and Senior Trade Commissioner in New York.

Oldest Graduate

Varsity's oldest living graduate, Sir Allen Aylesworth, B.A. '74 (U.C.), M.A. '75, at 95 years of age is active and enjoying life. He still goes to his office, perhaps not every day but fairly often. For his work as a member of the Hague Tribunal which was successful in settling a dispute on maritime and fishing rights, Sir Allen was knighted. He gained political fame as M.P. for North York, Postmaster-General and Minister of Labour under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and a member of the 1903 Alaska Boundary Commission. He has been a Senator for 26 years.

Engineer In India

A. W. (Bert) Swan, '17 S, has been making quite a name for himself in England within recent years in the field of quality control in manufacturing. At the invitation of Tata Iron and Steel Company he spent several weeks this fall in India giving advice on the great plant in Jamshedpur. Writing from India, he describes the town which is the creation and property of the steel company and has a population of 250,000. It has many trees, no dirt, up-to-date quarters for unskilled workmen and a fine climate.

She Paints The Chinese

While visiting friends in China, Jean Ross Skoggard, '39 V, now of New York, became interested in Chinese painting. With a background of study acquired in Kingston, Banff and Toronto, she was accepted as a pupil by a distinguished teacher of Chinese modern art, Wang Ch'ing Fang. Those who saw Mrs. Skoggard's recent exhibition in Alumni Hall, Victoria College, praised her delicacy and sound workmanship. To the traditional figures and objects of nature found in Chinese painting she has added warmth and human understanding.

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Freshman Days: Winning The Mile The Hard Way

Alex Rankin, University of Toronto Press manager, had dreams of becoming a stamper when he came to Varsity as a freshman in 1934. The coach told him that if he finished fifth or sixth in the tryouts for the Canadian Intercollegiate Track Meet he would make the junior team. Alex could hardly sleep the night before the trial worrying about his chances. When the mile run finally started he sizzled around the first two laps in two minutes flat (the half-mile had just been won in 2 minutes, 5 seconds!). This winded him so much that the whole field passed him in the third lap. He felt he just had to come fifth or sixth and in the fourth lap he ran as he had never run before. To the astonishment of the crowd, he overtook the pack and—yes!—won the race. Following this triumph Alex went to McGill with the senior team for the Canadian Intercollegiate Meet and was only beaten out by McGill's famed Phil Edwards in a close race. Both of them broke the Canadian Intercollegiate record.

A Light at 28 Elm Street

The sun had gone down and the purple of dusk was turning to the dark of night. A middle-aged man, smoking his pipe contentedly, walked down tree-canopied Elm Street.

As the man passed number 28, he saw a light come on in the living-room. It was a cheerful light that, somehow, seemed warmer than any of the lights in neighboring windows.

The man often walked down Elm Street and every time he saw that light in the window he felt the same glow of satisfaction. It meant that all was well within. Mrs. Allen had put her two children to bed and had settled herself for an evening of sewing or reading. Later some friends would probably drop in.

Yet how different it might have been. The woman was alone with two children, but hardship had not moved in with them.

The man in the street was a modest man, but he could not help feeling that he had played an important part in this story. He remembered the night he had persuaded Mr. Allen to take the step that had meant so much to his family just three years later. He could not help but feel that, if Mr. Allen could somehow be walking with him tonight, he would put a hand on his shoulder and say a simple, "I'm glad you came over that night."

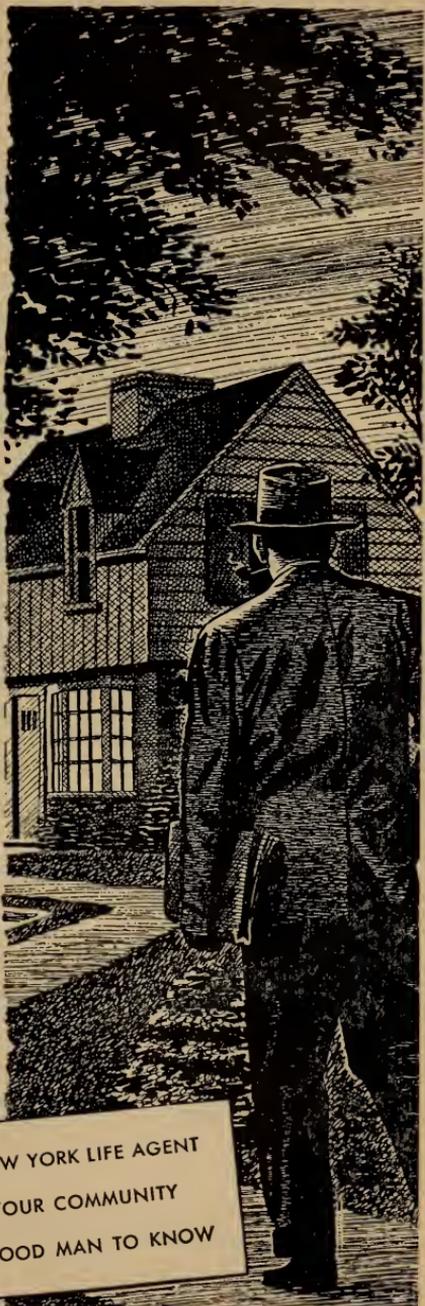
The man walked on, thinking back upon his own life. He had been a New York Life agent for fifteen years and often — like tonight, for instance — he felt that he had chosen the best possible career for himself. He whistled softly as he turned off Elm Street and headed toward home.

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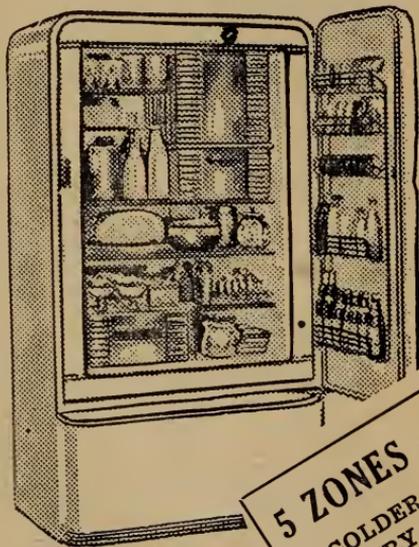
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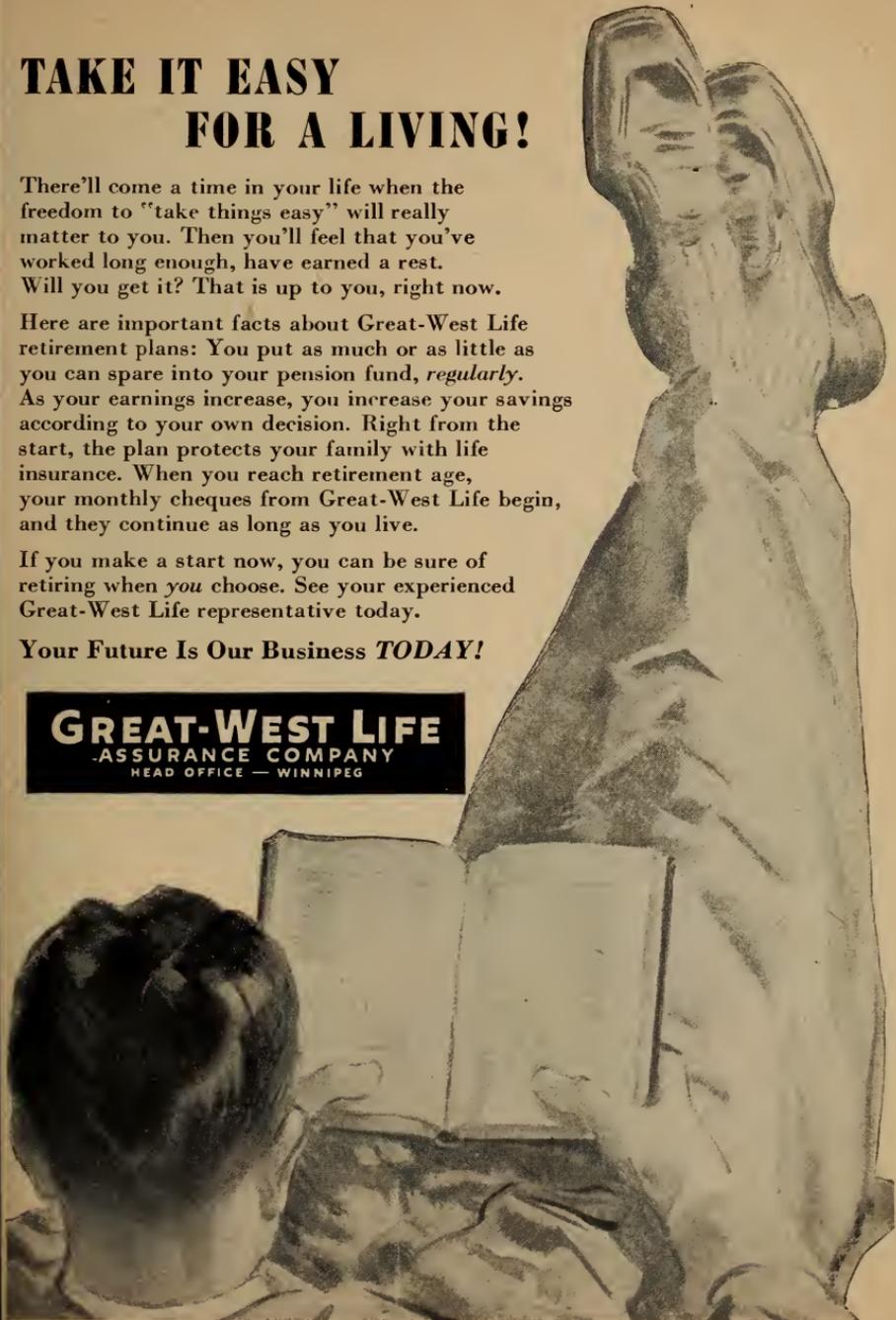
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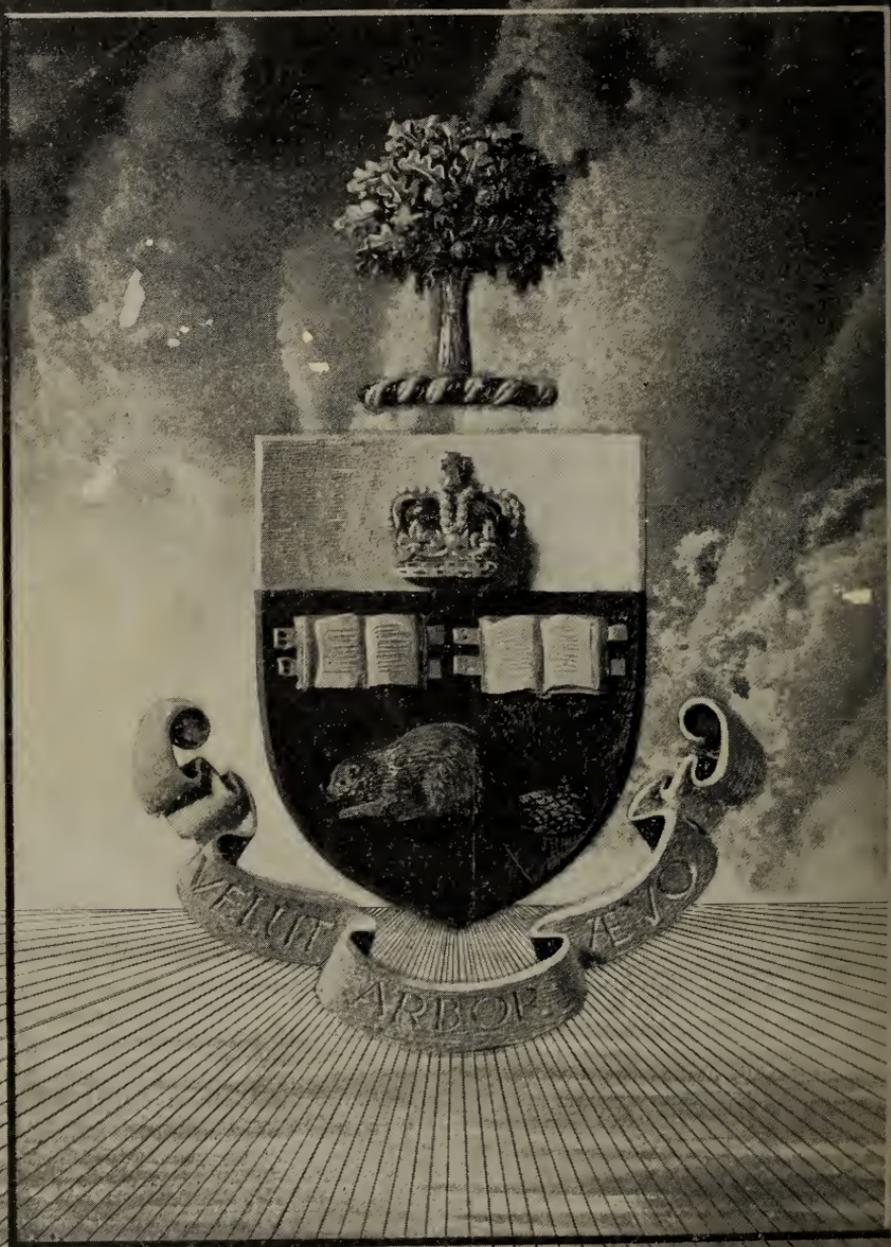
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VARSITY GRADUATE



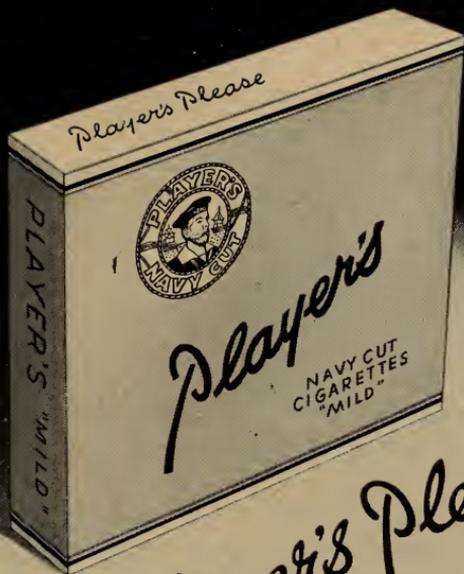
MAY 1950

Admission



*One of the new
memorial panels
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VARSITY GRADUATE, Vol. 3, No. 4. Published by Alumni Association of the University of Toronto. Printed in Canada by University of Toronto Press. Editorial Office Room 226, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto. Business Office: 42 St. George Street. ART DIRECTOR: Eric Aldwinckle, O.S.A. EDITORIAL CONSULTANT: Kenneth S. Edey
May, 1950.



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MILD OR MEDIUM-CORK TIP OR PLAIN

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE REUNION DINNER AND GRADUATION BALL

Hart House, Friday, June 9th, at 6.30 p.m.



The committee in charge is fortunate in being able to announce that His Excellency The Right Honourable Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador to the United States of America, will be the guest speaker at this function. Sir Oliver comes to us from a distinguished background in academic and diplomatic service. He was Professor of Philosophy in Glasgow University and Provost of Queens' College, Oxford. While Washington is his first diplomatic post, he is equally as well known for his wartime service in the Ministry of Supply in Great Britain where he was appointed Permanent Secretary in 1945. He is a young man with a fresh outlook. The dinner promises to be an outstanding event for the graduates of University College. Those wishing to attend are advised to buy tickets now as space is limited to the capacity of the Great Hall of Hart House. Tickets are \$3.00 each. Those attending the dinner are invited to remain for the Graduation Ball which follows.

Tickets may be obtained from Carman Guild, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, Hart House; E. A. Macdonald, Chairman of the Dinner Committee, Hart House; and Mrs. Campbell, The Alumni Office, 42 St. George Street.

Alumni wishing to attend only the Graduation Ball may obtain tickets as directed above at \$3.00 per couple.

Stanley St. John and his 17 piece orchestra will provide the music for dancing in the main ball room. Four other orchestras will be in attendance including Illona Milan and her all-girl band. Entertainment rivalling that of last year will be provided in the Quadrangle of Hart House. Special lighting and refreshments will make this evening one of great enjoyment for all who attend.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

EVOCATIVE EVENTS

We have had a memorable year in the University College Alumnae Association. The first event, pictured here, shows two of the students from distant countries gathered at the Christmas Tea.

Another event was the successful Fashion Show at Eaton Auditorium, undertaken in aid of scholarships and adult education, at which twelve hundred U.C. alumnae and alumni and their friends came together to have a pleasant time. It netted the Association over six hundred dollars.



Our latest venture was the Invitation Dinner at Hart House on April 20th, to which the Alumnae invited guests whom they felt would be particularly interested in the subject of our brilliant speaker, Mr. H. Paul Abbott, "Where and How the University Graduate Fits into the Business World."

The Programme Committee which started the year with one very able convener, Miss Mary Macaulay, now comprises fifteen representative people who are planning an interesting programme for next year.

Each phase of Alumnae activity interests different groups of people, who in turn bring their friends, thus swelling our membership in the last three years from a few hundred to seven hundred. If you paid your \$3.00 fee last year, did you remember to send it in again when you were billed this year? Or are you one who is just now deciding to rejoin U.C. for the first time since graduation? Either way, you'll be happy to be a part of this active organization devoted to furthering the interests of University College and its graduates.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

Message to the Alumni

FOOTBALL SEASON TICKETS

October 14—McGill

October 21—Western

November 11—Queen's

IS YOUR NAME ON OUR SUBSCRIBERS' LIST?

The new Varsity Stadium is being rushed to completion, and the Athletic Association is preparing to circularize all persons who purchased season tickets last year. Full information and application cards will be mailed early in June to all those on our lists.

We want each member of the Alumni to have the opportunity of subscribing for season tickets, because even with our additional seating capacity this is the only way to be sure of seats. We do not expect that many tickets will be available for individual games.

To avoid disappointment in September, fill out the form below and mail to this office immediately. Your name will be placed on our subscriber's list and you will receive full information in June giving you the opportunity to subscribe for the three big games of the season. There is no obligation, so act now.

University of Toronto Athletic Association,
Hart House, Toronto.

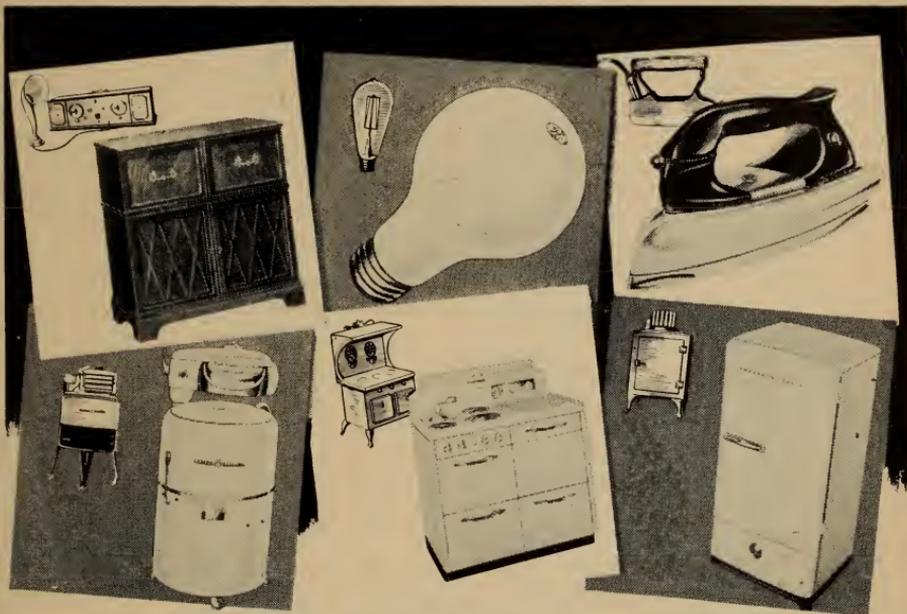
I am interested in attending the three Varsity home games on October 14th, 21st and November 11th. Please enter my name on your subscribers' list and send me full information in June. It is understood that I am under no obligation to take tickets.

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The Million-Dollar Cottage on Oak Street

Jim Andrews stopped his car and sat waiting for the traffic light to change. It was late afternoon, and children were playing in the shade of the trees that bordered the quiet street.

He watched them for a moment, and smiled broadly when a tow-headed youngster among them waved to him. It was young Tom Drake, who lived in the little Cape Cod cottage on the corner.

Jim glanced toward the house. He remembered it well . . . remembered how, about eight years ago, he had sat in the small, comfortable living-room and talked with Tom's father about his plans for the future, his plans for his family . . .

The Drakes had just bought the house, Jim remembered, and he had advised Mr. Drake to take a New York Life policy sufficient to pay off the balance of the mortgage, just in case . . .

And then Jim recalled the day, six months ago, when a letter came from Mrs. Drake thanking him for his help at the time of her husband's death.

"And," she said at the end of the letter, "I'm just beginning to realize how much the children and I owe to you for helping him protect our home with life insurance. Otherwise, I don't know what we would do or where we would go with housing as it is now. This little cottage of ours is worth a million dollars to us today . . ."

The light had changed to green. Jim Andrews waved to young Tom Drake, put his car in gear and moved ahead. He had another call to make farther down Oak Street, where a family from out of town had just bought a house.

"Good afternoon," he would say, "I'm Jim Andrews, the New York Life agent in this town, and . . ."

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

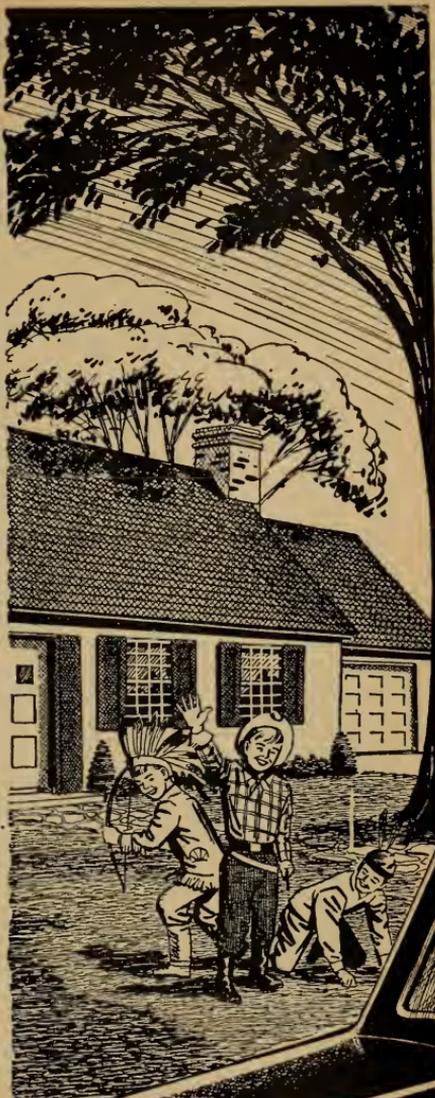
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CANADA

Happy Funeral

William Saroyan says that George Bernard Shaw's funeral should be a happy occasion—"not because he has gone at last but because he was here at all!" We feel that way about the VARSITY GRADUATE which suspends publication with this issue.

The VARSITY GRADUATE was financed through three academic years by the University of Toronto Board of Governors for a particular purpose. Its job was to help the reorganized and revitalized Alumni Association capture the interest of graduates who had had no contact with their Alma Mater for 10, 20, or 30 years. How well the Association succeeded is shown by membership figures which jumped 50 percent in one year alone. As a junior—and decidedly little!—partner in this endeavour the magazine shared the rich satisfaction of the men and women who were actually doing the work at headquarters, in the constituent associations and in the branches.

There seemed to be a general conspiracy to make the VARSITY GRADUATE's short life gratifying as well as merry. From the graduate body at large came a 10 to 1 vote of confidence in a write-in poll. The mail brought messages such as this one from Fred Richardson of the Ottawa Branch: "It (the VARSITY GRADUATE) is helping more and more graduates to join the Alumni Association down here." The Art Directors Club of Toronto gave the magazine its Award for Distinctive Merit for Editorial Design.

The magazine had more than the usual number of godfathers—and godmothers. Carroll McLeod, a Pharmacy graduate who became an advertising agency account executive, and Roy Gilley, associate director of University Extension, provided invaluable advice in connection with scope and format. (It was Mr. McLeod who showed up one day with Eric Aldwinckle who was promptly appointed Art Director for the new publication.) Godfathers, too, were Alumni presidents John Bothwell, William Osbourne, and David Selby who not only gave freely of ideas and encouragement but contributed articles of real significance to the University family. Miss Eleanor Harman of the University of Toronto Press advised on typography and Victor Collett, superintendent of the Press, piloted each issue of the magazine through the maze of examination papers, textbooks and scholarly works which were in production at the same time. A special godfather was Morley Sparling, who supervised the advertising and circulation departments. And a special godmother was Mrs. Velma Macfarlane, editor of Alumni publications, whose contributions of Alumni news have been so important.

We predict that those who have liked the VARSITY GRADUATE will become even more attached to the Alumni Bulletin with its warm "letter from home" quality and its thorough coverage of Alumni happenings.—KSE.





PLACEMENT SERVICE

PUTS THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT JOB

ONE by one, more than four thousand young men and women will kneel before the Chancellor of the University of Toronto next month, will feel his hands clasp theirs, will hear him say, "*Admitto te ad gradum*".

Some of these new Varsity graduates—the 1950 harvest—will face a challenging period of trial and error. But thanks to Kenneth Bradford and the University of Toronto Placement Service, many will step directly into jobs for which they have the precise qualifications.

In its two years of existence, Placement Service has opened clear channels to the human engineering experts of business, industry and government. Its files bulge with dossiers on undergraduates and graduates. It is equally efficient at finding the man for the job or the job for the man.

Personal interviews with undergraduates have mounted into the thousands and interviews with employers into the hundreds. In one year 44

firms sent their personnel directors to talk to groups of students—and 3300 turned out to hear them.

Close contact is maintained with the National Employment Service, Technical Service Council, and the Engineering Institute of Canada. Yet the individual is never lost among the statistics. Matching the right man or woman with the right job is a religion with Director Bradford.

Background, experience, academic standing, personal tastes and other factors enter into each recommendation whether the request comes from a merchant in Napanee, the head of a scientific mission in British Columbia, or a mining broker on Toronto's Bay Street.*

*One day last month Kenneth Bradford wondered whether one might not be too meticulous. He received a telephone call from a young woman who wanted a tutor in physics and maths. "Yes," the director told her, "we have someone who could coach you." "Oh, fine," the girl said, "will he be good-looking?"

People of all ages register at Placement Service. On the rolls is a graduate of the class of '99: at 70 he finds farming too strenuous and is looking for a city job. While this in an extreme case, Mr. Bradford is concerned about the need for part-time jobs for older graduates. He is studying U.S. Department of Labor efforts to establish a system of employer-employee registration for such work.

Between the older group and the 1950 graduating class is the main graduate body—men and women who have been graduated over the last 20 years. Some of them are unemployed, others are looking for more suitable jobs, and more and more are asking Placement Service to solve their problems. As he told Alumni at gatherings in Winnipeg, Ottawa and Toronto last year, Mr. Bradford has in mind candidates of all ages when he urges employers to list their openings with him.

Sometimes—when he's obviously "the right man for the right job"—a candidate is sent directly to a prospective employer. In other cases, where the specifications are more general, a number of candidates may be advised to apply.

Placement Service has developed in many ways since the VARSITY GRADUATE last reported progress. Newspaper "Help Wanted" advertisements are answered now. Books and pamphlets about various industries are available to job-seekers in the St. George Street office. A postcard check is made on men and women who are sent to apply for jobs but who do not report success or failure. Ways are being

found to protect the identity of candidates who don't want their current employers to know they are looking for something better.

With his accumulated knowledge of job openings, Kenneth Bradford feels that Arts graduates as a group do not appreciate the advantages their course has given them. He would like to give every Arts graduate a 10-minute lecture on what he feels the degree really means. "There's a dignity to being an Arts graduate that most of them don't realize," he says. "Most Arts graduates have a mature and properly developed habit of thought. They have learned something about the basic philosophies of life. Their lives are richer for having been to college. They make better employees, and they get satisfaction out of their work. Nine out of ten times it's the university man who goes ahead the fastest."

Placement Service is becoming favorably known. Witness this from a satisfied employer: "May I compliment the University Placement Service both on its prompt action and on what seems to me a quite extraordinary understanding of both the individual employer and the employee."

And Placement Service is becoming widely known—although by various names. An intriguing office pastime is watching the addresses on envelopes in the morning mail for examples such as these: Teacher Placement Bureau, Special Placement Section, Unemployment Bureau, Director of Location, Director of Non-Academic-Personnel, Vocational Guidance Officer, Basement Service, Policeman Service, and Placement Official, Esq.

CYCLOPROPANE

A VARSITY GIFT TO MANKIND

*What began as a routine
poison hunt ended in a
thrilling discovery. . . .*

by Allan Anderson

IT all started because people used to have ether parties. A century ago, gay blades would get together and take ether because it made them feel good. In the wake of one of these parties in the United States, some young men seized an unsuspecting Negro and forced him to take ether, too. When he got too much and passed out, the curiosity of a doctor was aroused and an anaesthetic was born. In 1842, in the little village of Jefferson, Georgia, Dr. Crawford W. Long made the first clinical test of ether during surgery.

The British weren't far behind the Americans. They produced chloroform in 1847. Shortly after, nitrous oxide was made in the United States. And that is just about where anaesthesia remained for three-quarters of a century.

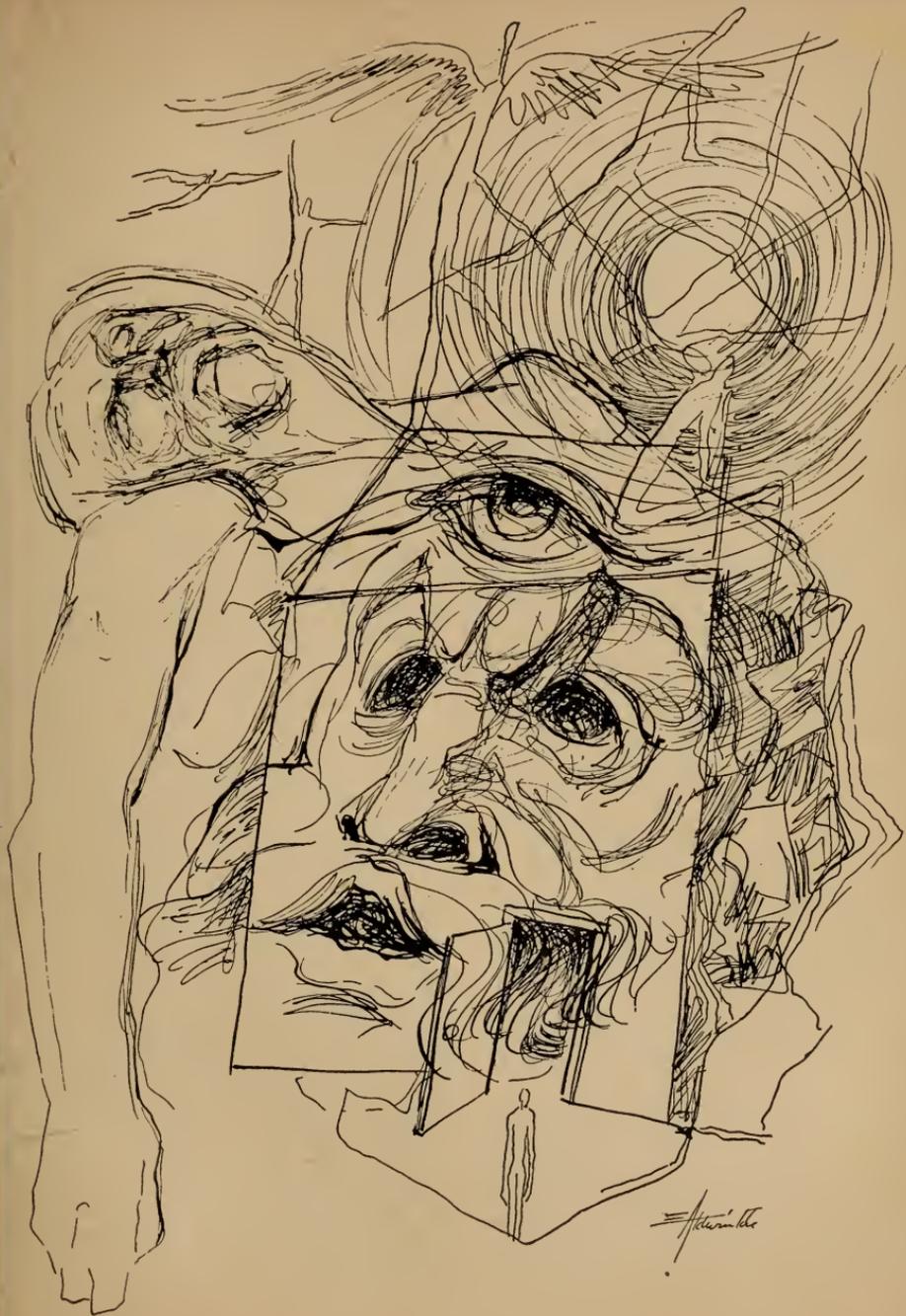
During this period, deaths from anaesthetics mounted and by the 1920's they had the medical profession worried. In Toronto, for instance, one out of every 5000 patients died from the effects of chloroform and one out of 20,000 from the effects of ether.

About 1923 Dr. W. Easson Brown of the University of Toronto started thinking about the effects of alcohol. He went to Professor V. E. Hender-

son, head of the Department of Pharmacology, and said, "Since a man can pass out from drinking too much liquor, why not use alcohol in its gaseous form, ethylene, as an anaesthetic?" Professor Henderson said, "Why that?" and Dr. Brown pointed out that more oxygen could probably be given and that this would stop patients from turning blue as they often did under nitrous oxide. "Well, why don't you look into it?" Professor Henderson suggested. That night, in the Medical Building, Dr. Brown began a series of experiments which were to monopolize his free time for many nights to come.

Finally, after much trial and error, Dr. Brown proved his point and published a paper. There's an unwritten law among anaesthetists that anyone who introduces a new anaesthetic has to try it first on himself and Dr. Brown did just that. He described what ethylene felt like: "It was lovely gas to take. The alcohol idea seemed to be in there. I felt as if I had had a couple of good drinks. I had a sense of relaxed well-being."

Ethylene, despite its garlic-like odor, was a good anaesthetic. Unfortunately, it was thrown on the open market and in some cases it wasn't used pro-



perly and exploded in the tank. "And that meant," says Dr. Brown, "that something usually burst in the patient, too." So ethylene fell into disrepute.

Dr. Brown tried next a chemically related gas, propylene. It showed good results. Then he tried butylene which was a dud—too toxic. At this stage of the game, a curious thing happened. When compressed into a tank, some gases, including propylene become liquified, and something strange happened to liquid propylene after it had been left standing. It became lethal and quickly killed off the animals on which it was tried.

At this point, a chemist, Dr. G. H. W. Lucas, entered the picture. He had been working with Sir Frederick Banting, who had left to direct activities at the Banting Institute. Dr. Lucas elected to stay in pharmacology with Professor Henderson. He was handed the propylene puzzle. "What's going on in that tank of propylene?" Professor Henderson asked. Dr. Lucas thought about it for some time and then came up with a guess, "Cyclopropane". Cyclopropane has the same formula as propylene but is of a different chemical structure. Under certain conditions, one will change into the other. Dr. Lucas now set about finding out if his guess was right.

Dr. Lucas started work on the problem in the fall of 1927. The first step was to produce pure cyclopropane, a difficult job. When this was accomplished, he tried it on a rat and two cats. They passed out quickly and easily, as Dr. Lucas expected

they would. But, to Dr. Lucas' amazement, they didn't die. They just had a little nap and woke up unharmed. The world had a new anaesthetic.*

The question was: how good an anaesthetic? Dr. Lucas made about 250 quarts. He put it through a condenser in liquid air and then had liquid cyclopropane. He poured it into a little iron tank also in liquid air. Would it go toxic when it was left standing? From time to time he and Dr. Henderson drew off small quantities to try on cats. It didn't hurt them. They woke up, as usual, after a nap. The two men then began finding out the effects of cyclopropane on the body. They wanted to know its toxic effect on the heart, liver, respiratory system, kidneys and blood sugar. This was the hardest job of all and the work was tedious.

In 1929 Dr. Lucas tried cyclopropane on himself with Dr. Brown of ethylene fame as the anaesthetist. He noted that the gas had a mild odor something like that of rubber cement and then he went to sleep. He awoke a little later with no ill effects whatever.

About this time there was a rumor that researchers elsewhere had started work on cyclopropane. So to establish priority, Dr. Henderson gave a preliminary report to the Canadian Medical Association in June and, in the fall of 1929, Dr. Lucas

*To this day no one knows what happened in the tank of propylene or the poison which led to the cyclopropane research project.

read a long paper to the Congress of Anaesthetists in Chicago.

Cyclopropane had a number of advantages as an anaesthetic. It was very powerful. It took only 20 parts of cyclopropane to do the job that 70 parts of ethylene did. That meant more oxygen could be given. Also it relaxed the patient and made the surgeon's job easier.

But, at first, it didn't catch on. Dr. Lucas explains it this way. "The world didn't move as fast in those days. We were just at the beginning of a period of extensive research. Vitamins were just coming in, as were all the new drugs which in the next 20 years revolutionized medicine. Today we're used to the idea of new drugs, new discoveries, and ready to try them if they are properly recommended. It wasn't quite the same in 1930."

Even in Toronto, where Dr. Lucas had done all his work, there was opposition. There had been a number of deaths from ethyl chloride and most anaesthetists decided to stick to old reliables like ether.

The first break in the use of cyclopropane came from Wisconsin. Then it was used in Montreal. By 1936 cyclopropane was a recognized anaesthetic throughout the world. It was officially recognized when it was listed in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Dr. Lucas and Dr. Henderson brought much honour to the University of Toronto for their discovery. As Dr. Brown says, "Cyclopropane

is one of the outstanding advances since ether. There's just nothing to compare with it."

There were difficulties, though, when cyclopropane was first used. Because of its potency, some early patients were given overdoses and just went to sleep and died. Also, it was found that static electricity would explode it. "On one occasion," says Dr. Lucas, "a nurse threw a blanket over a woman and the resulting explosion burst blood vessels in the patient's lungs." Since then cyclopropane has been handled with respect.

Cyclopropane may be used in about 80 percent of all operations. It's not used in brain operations or in certain kinds of abdominal surgery. Dentists don't use it because, after the patient has been put to sleep, cyclopropane is fed to the lungs by a "closed system", a tube through the mouth which is packed to keep the air out.

Cyclopropane may be enriched with small amounts of ether to get better muscle relaxation and sometimes it's used with curare. Curare is popularly known as "jungle juice" because jungle tribes used it to poison their arrows. Too much of it causes paralysis but just the right amount relaxes the muscles.

"The ideal anaesthetic hasn't yet been found," says Dr. Lucas. "It should be a liquid so that it can be handled easily, it should be non-explosive and it should be powerful but not toxic. We've got a long way to go."

THE CASE FOR FEDERAL AID

In terms of national defence, national health, and national development, the universities are doing a big job for Canada

by Ken]W.]MacTaggart, 2T1

Condensed from a series of articles in the Globe and Mail

DURING the past year the National Conference of Canadian Universities has made representations to the Federal Government and to the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences that reveal a serious condition in university finances. Proposals that Ottawa should assume some share in supporting higher education in this highly technological age arouse questions of jurisdictional authority. But these questions of law do not alter the matters of fact, and, rather, point the question: Can, and should, the Federal Government provide financial aid for Canada's universities?

Canada, like the United States, originally decided not to centralize authority in education. In Canada, there was perhaps even more cause for this decision than in the States: here two great cultures sought protection and preservation of educational methods. To change that still existent principle in law would entail constitutional amendment. But the universities need help now.

Conditions have altered immeasurably since Confederation. When the British North America Act was written, Canada's colleges were small, essentially theological, and devoted

to the education of a relatively few citizens in an agricultural community. In due course, schools for the teaching of medicine, dentistry, engineering and similar subjects were founded. When the colleges and the schools federated, our university system came into existence.

In the young and pioneering country, the financing of colleges was not the problem it is today. The practice of endowing colleges was common. Higher education, generally, was sought by students from families that could well afford the cost. The idea that brilliant children from lower income groups should be able to acquire education was finding its rudimentary expression in scholarships. But there was no development of the presently accepted belief that education should be available to all who are qualified to work for it.

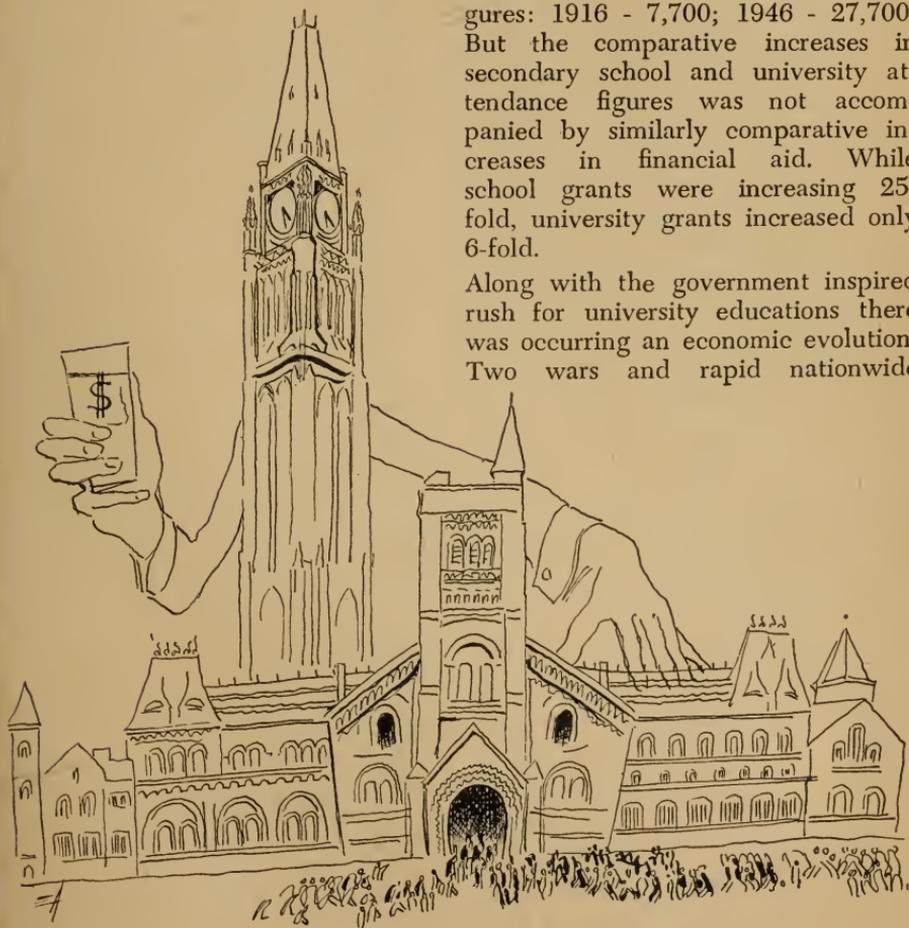
By the end of World War I, far-reaching developments had begun to effect important changes in university influences and affairs. New taxes were seriously affecting the custom of endowments, and interest returns from endowments had begun their steady decline. Yet greater demands were being made on universities. Technological progress was creating a demand for university-educated

personnel, with a resultant multiplication of courses, and a realization of the importance of education was sending more students through university gates in quest of higher learning.

Ontario's experience was indicative of what was happening all over Canada. In 1919, this province enacted legislation making school attendance compulsory to the age of 16. This

was followed by a supporting policy of greater financial aid to public and secondary schools. A sharp increase in primary, secondary and vocational school attendance followed the compulsory age-level advance, but the sharpest jump occurred in secondary school figures. From a pre-legislation level of 42,000, the figure had risen to 120,000 in 1946. Direct evidence of the impetus this gave university attendance is seen in the Ontario figures: 1916 - 7,700; 1946 - 27,700. But the comparative increases in secondary school and university attendance figures was not accompanied by similarly comparative increases in financial aid. While school grants were increasing 25-fold, university grants increased only 6-fold.

Along with the government inspired rush for university educations there was occurring an economic evolution. Two wars and rapid nationwide



development and exploitation of natural resources had created a fresh demand on the universities for people trained in engineering, research and other fields. Evidence of the degree of this change is seen in the employment of one-third of the nation's wage-earners today in vocations and jobs which did not even exist in 1900. With the turn of the century, the comparatively new country of Canada had changed its economic and industrial patterns, and with that changed its concomitant social pattern. Discovery of gold was typical, to be followed by woods operations, scientific agriculture and so on. These changes called for trained personnel and scientific studies. In other words, Canadians were now engaged in developing Canada, not merely pioneering for personal existence.

Universities met the demands. But every province did not have universities that provided a complete education for specialists in every field. Even today there are only four provinces with schools offering forestry courses. This often means that a student from one province must go to another province for his education, and the host province must provide training which will prepare the graduate for a national task. All down the line this condition is seen; certain colleges offer specialized educational facilities which are used by students from all over the country.

Courses in the humanities have suffered from the pressure put on universities to turn out specialists in various branches of applied science. The universities, long the home of

liberal thought and liberal arts, find themselves carrying such important causes almost unaided, even though such courses are the foundation of cultural progress.

In an effort to make ends meet, universities have gradually increased fees. Today the share of educational cost borne by the student is about 30 per cent. This has resulted in almost prohibitive costs for some. In medicine, for instance, the cost of educating a student is about \$1,200 a year which soars with the added essentially integral research to about \$1,600. Engineering, agriculture, forestry and dentistry are comparable each is a high cost course.

In its briefs, the Conference reports that this has resulted in a "drying up" of the flow of students from rural and small town homes. Students living close to universities have a chance to make ends meet by living at home; the student who must live away from home just cannot afford higher education. The situation invites a future in which children with urban backgrounds will be dominant in our universities; it previews a time when higher education will not be available for the boy or girl coming from farm or small town with inherent genius, with an aptitude for original thought.

What can resolve this crisis? The universities say that assistance by the Federal Government is vital. They add that the Federal Government has helped to create the problem. Universities, dependent on non-federal aid, produce skilled personnel for federal services: Forestry, engi-

neering, meteorology and so on. Glance at Canada's Department of External Affairs. Starting with the Minister, Hon. L. B. Pearson, right down the line the roster looks like an Old Boys' list from the University of Toronto. And apart from the actual employment of university-trained persons, federal policies dominate industrial trends which have thrown terrific loads on the universities. Social progress, also reflected in political evolution, adds to the burden. Example: Public health and social welfare programmes demand physicians, nurses, sociologists, sanitary engineers, pathologists and so on, plus research facilities of staggering proportions.

Further, the universities have provided the research facilities generally for Canada. Although happy to have research problems entrusted to them because of the value to faculty and students alike, the universities lose money on them. For each \$1,000 research grant, the universities spend at least an additional \$300.

The Federal Government, with research grants from the National Research Council, the Department of Agriculture and other agencies, has moved into the educational picture. The province has complained about this "invasion." Also financed by the Federal Government, the greatest mass scholarship programme in Canada's history is now in its final stage. Almost 50,000 veterans elected university training on discharge from the services. They received regular government cheques to help maintain themselves and the universities

received per capita grants to help handle the almost overwhelming flood of students. Those grants permitted the universities to keep their heads above financial water while the scheme was in operation. The flood is now receding; so are the grants to the universities.

The veterans' educational programme has left the universities with still another problem. The increased output of fresh, young graduates means (as has been seen in Britain and the United States) that the minimum requirement of a university degree will be demanded henceforth in many vocations and roles. New standards were created which will require the universities to produce people to meet those standards. The Federal Government's plan has aggravated a condition which it can help the universities face if the Government will recognize that it has established the precedent of aiding in education.

National progress in industry, national advancement in social welfare, national elevation of health standards, and national preservation of cultural bulwarks can no longer be regarded as parochial or provincial tasks. If topflight research personnel are to be retained in Canada, if post-graduate studies are to be available here and not to be sought outside Canada by questing minds, and if Canada is to avoid sinking to a second-class level in education—to be forced to look abroad for skilled authorities when any demand for specialization arises—then the nation as a whole must accept the responsibility of aiding the nation's universities.

THE GRASSHOPPERS ARE COMING

SOME odd things go on in the insect world and man is just discovering that he doesn't know why they happen.

For instance, not long ago entomologists comfortably believed that the gaudy colours and weird appendages of many insects were simply part of a protective colouring and disguise. It was a nice theory but it turned out to be nonsense. When insects with intricate protective colourings were placed on trees side by side with insects with no camouflaging hues, birds gobbled up just as many gaudy as drab ones.

Indeed, Varsity entomologist Dr. Fred Urquhart comes right out and says, "I believe nature puts things on insects for no reason whatsoever. Nature plays around."

It was thought for some time that the recurrence of insect plagues was somehow an idiosyncrasy of the species. It hasn't been proven yet, but it looks now as though the blame be-

longs to that old scapegoat, the weather.

Here's the way it may work: In the spring a female grasshopper hatches out. She lays 100 eggs. Ordinarily those eggs would lie dormant until the next spring. But it's a long dry summer and the eggs hatch quickly. Of the new brood of 100 grasshoppers, 50 are females and that very same summer *they* lay 100 eggs each for a total of 5000. So the next spring there are 5000 grasshoppers where ordinarily there would only be 100. In the sandy countryside the grasshoppers prefer, this means one thing: a grasshopper plague. That, according to Dr. Urquhart, is just what is going to happen this summer in Ontario and other parts of North America that suffered from prolonged drought last year.

There's an interesting point here. When there's a plague of grasshoppers one summer why isn't it even worse the next summer? The answer: nature balances the scales. Parasites at



weather conditions catch up with the hordes of grasshoppers. In wet weather, fungus eats the grasshoppers and the grasshopper population is reduced speedily to normal.

Insects seem to be proving that our climate is getting gradually warmer all the time. Year after year, insects are moving further north. In the last 30 years entomologists have witnessed a steady march of insects northward covering a wide stretch of country in that time. The insects originally were pushed far southward by the glacial tongues of the ice age.

In the northward drive of the insects the entomologists have noticed an important phenomenon. A mass movement of grasshoppers reaching the Great Lakes system split over decades into two armies, one swinging west around the lakes and the other east. For some reason, these two groups that had the same forebears are now producing subspecies that are quite distinct. So far the entomologists can only guess why—perhaps it's the re-

sult of climatic changes, perhaps it's even the result of the clearing of land.

Plotting the northward drift of grasshoppers, scientists have found recently they have reached James Bay.

New species of insects are hard to come by these days, though Dr. Urquhart and his staff have been keeping a careful watch throughout Eastern Canada. Dr. Urquhart's most exciting moment last year was the summer evening he strolled out of his Toronto home and found a new species of grasshopper sitting right on his lawn!

Since 1935, Dr. Urquhart has been working on a comprehensive study of grasshoppers and crickets in Eastern Canada. He first estimated that it would take him 20 years to complete the job but he now thinks he can finish it in 17—by 1952. The summer of 1948 he collected in the Maritimes where the last previous collection was in 1896. The earlier specimens can't be found but Dr. Urquhart

is sure they are still in existence somewhere.

As part of his work, Dr. Urquhart has been trying to prove the role the weather plays in grasshopper and cricket plagues. For five years he bred crickets and watched their rate of increase. He fed his crickets lettuce. When Canada restricted dollar imports from the United States some time ago it was no longer possible to bring in American head lettuce for the crickets so Canadian lettuce was substituted. But the Canadian lettuce had been sprayed and, to his dismay, Dr. Urquhart's carefully tended crickets turned up their toes and died.

Dr. Urquhart began taking an interest in insects just after he was out of a high chair. In fact, he says, "I had quite a nice collection of insects when I was seven." He used to stick pins in them and put them in cigar boxes. So great was his enthusiasm that his father became curious about insects and soon was a collector too. They used to go out about 11 o'clock in the evening, "a nice humid August night when it was threatening rain." They'd put out decaying apples and molasses and the insects would come hurrying around in swarms. "Later on," says Dr. Urquhart, "we improved our technique—we discovered that molasses dipped in beer was just wonderful. The insects loved it." By the time he was 15, young Urquhart had collected over 7000 insects representing numerous species.

Of course, on field trips, it wasn't just a question of attracting insects. They had to be captured in such a state that they would be perfect speci-

mens. They were trapped with cyanide covered with plaster of paris. That killed and relaxed them. Just last summer a neater method was tried out successfully. An eight inch test tube with an outlet for cyanide set in a cork knocked off insects beautifully in 30 seconds flat and did away with the mess unavoidably created by plaster of paris.

Dr. Urquhart feels that he isn't working any longer in a science belonging solely to the professional entomologist. "In the last 15 years," he says, "amateurs have taken over. More people all the time are studying insects and learning to identify them." To help along the amateurs, Dr. Urquhart has recently published a book called *Introducing the Insect* (Clarke, Irwin; \$5) in which a reader can get acquainted with run-of-the-mill insects. One interesting fact from the book: the largest insect by weight is the Hercules beetle, a native of South America (it tips the scales at half a pound), and by size, the Atlas moth (its wingspread can reach 10½ inches).

It would take a good many volumes to catalogue in detail all the various species. Entomologists are busy people who keep adding to the accumulated knowledge of their science all the time. As a result, 10 years ago there were 650,000 described species. Now there are about 800,000 and experts like Dr. Urquhart look forward happily to the day when all species will be described. They should total more than 1,000,000.

REPORT

by Jack Gray
News Editor of *The Varsity*

TO THE WESTERN SHAREHOLDERS

DR. SIDNEY SMITH made a quick swing through the West in February to deliver what he called a "Report to Varsity's Western Shareholders." The President had a good trip, he said, and was able to meet and talk with Varsity Alumni in Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. He also made several public appearances, spoke to students at Royal Roads and at the Universities of British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

Western Canada's rigorous winter put one crimp into the President's tight schedule. On the way to Vancouver a snow slide in the Fraser Canyon held up his train for 30 hours. Vancouver Alumni tried to rescue him with a helicopter but the machine didn't get off the ground. Dr. Smith was still in the canyon when the chairman called to order the meeting at which he was to have been guest of honour.

When the meeting started, UBC President Norman Mackenzie stood up and introduced "Dr. Sidney Smith, President of the University of Toronto," sat down, and then solemnly stood up again and delivered President Smith's talk—in a slightly revised form.

"They tell me Dr. Mackenzie did very well," Dr. Smith said. "As the introducer, he told the Alumni that the

University of Toronto needed funds—and then, as speaker, he directed them to give their funds to the University of British Columbia. It was a very fine meeting."

The newspapers had strange adjectives waiting for the President when his train bucked free of the drifts and finally reached the Coast. One Vancouver reporter described him as "venerable"—a word that hardly suits the man we know. Another called him "white-haired"—not quite right for a man with an iron-gray mane. But Dr. Smith had become conditioned to Western journalism before he reached the Rockies. The *Saskatchewan Sheaf* had called him a "perambulating president!"

Dr. Smith told the Western Canada graduates about developments at the University since 1945. He described Varsity's growth into an international, and a truly national, as well as a provincial, institution and stressed the need for active Alumni support. But he did not suggest that this support should come at the expense of universities in other provinces. "The University of Toronto can be strong only if other Canadian universities are strong," Dr. Smith believes. "There is no basis for conflicting loyalties. They can and should be complementary."

The President was agreeably surprised to find that most Western Canada graduates put their first loyalty to the University as a whole, rather than to an individual school or faculty. Many of the Alumni he met were interested in having their children come to Toronto to study.

"Western universities, perhaps because they're younger than Varsity and because of the role they have played and are playing in the building of the nation, have stressed training of a technological type," Dr. Smith said. "At Toronto there is an opportunity for a more liberal education, as well as technical training, and it is this which attracts many new members."

The President said Varsity was simplifying its application machinery (there'll be no easing of entrance requirements!) and will make a greater effort to publicize its opportunities. "We dislike the idea of blowing our

own horn," said Dr. Smith, "but we are proud of the accomplishments of the University and its members."

A new booklet giving concise information about entrance requirements, courses, fees and expenses has been printed for distribution in England. Another effective piece of literature summarizes essential information about University of Toronto courses on one large sheet of paper.

What Dr. Smith saw and heard west of the Great Lakes strengthened his deep faith in Canada and his conviction that it is time we play down our proneness to discount our achievements in peace and our attainments in war. Well pleased with the showing made by veterans who attended the University under DVA, he believes the same opportunity now should be provided in civilian life for all young Canadians who would otherwise be unable to continue their studies.



Class of 1896

A. R. Clute, K.C., C, '01 L, now retired from active practice of law, has donated his large law library consisting of some 1,500 volumes to the University of Toronto School of Law. Mr. Clute, an authority on constitutional law, was a lecturer at Osgoode Hall Law School 1923-45. He is also a former president of the Royal Canadian Institute and a member of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada.

1905

A. E. K. BUNNELL, S, Past President of the Alumni Federation, and experienced town planner, has been appointed chairman of the metropolitan committee of mayors and reeves in Toronto. Since 1944 he has been consultant to the Community Planning Branch of the Department of Planning and Development for Ontario.

1907

DR. T. H. HOGG, S, member of the Manitoba Water Power Commission and former chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, has been asked to join the Dollar Sterling Trade Board, which in co-operation with the Dollar Export Board in the United Kingdom, has been established to increase Britain's sales in Canada.

PROFESSOR W. J. LOUDON

by Gregory Clark, IT4

AND THE ONION CLUB

PROFESSOR W. J. Loudon, who will be 91 next month, wrote the first of his "Studies of Student Life" in 1926, when he was well through his sixties. That little book, *The Onion Club*, was printed to the extent of 2000 copies. I called Britnell's Book Shop a moment ago. Mr. Britnell says the book is unavailable; and that it will be quite a job to get hold of a copy.

Between 1926 and last summer, seven more volumes in the series, "Studies of Student Life," have come from the pen of Professor Loudon in his seventies and eighties. Volume VIII, the last, *Pioneers*, being a short history of the founding of the Madawaska Club and its early settlement on Georgian Bay from 1898 to 1903, was printed to the extent of only 180 copies. It is already not only unavailable. It is beyond price to the little group of Go Homers who are the heirs of the Madawaska Club.

Of the second one of the series, published in 1928, *An Examination in Logic*, only 1000 were printed. Of the succeeding volumes, *Silas Smith of Coboconk*, *A Civil Servant*, *The Golden Age*, *The Yellow Tortoise and Other Tales*, only 600 were issued. Professor Loudon used to entertain himself as well as his colleagues and friends, by going about

selling his small books for cash on the barrel head. He had them privately printed at his own cost, at first by Hunter Rose, then by Macmillan's and last by the University of Toronto Press.

Apart from their literary value, which savours in style rather of Anthony Trollope than of either Hemingway or even Somerset Maugham, these eight small books of Professor Loudon's have an extraordinary value to the University of Toronto in that they underline the failures of so many others who have served, or have been served by, the University and who have left behind them not one line of print either in record or in reminiscence.

The Onion Club, the first of the series, is an account of a student group that met, in the 'Seventies, in rooms of one of their number over a store on Yonge Street which stood where Carlton Street now cuts, as if from the beginning of time, eastward. Beer was \$2 for a 5-gallon keg. Onions, cheese, hard tack and smoked herrings came to another dollar, net. And the subjects of discussion by these youths of the University of more than 70 years ago are set down in detail. From every line radiates a sense and a savour of the young University, what it meant to these young men, and what it was doing

to and for them. The little book is a masterpiece of reminiscence and record both. It is Toronto, and nowhere else. But somehow, as you scan its pages, the book makes you feel Toronto was bigger, in the 'Seventies, than it is now. Bigger, that is—not larger.

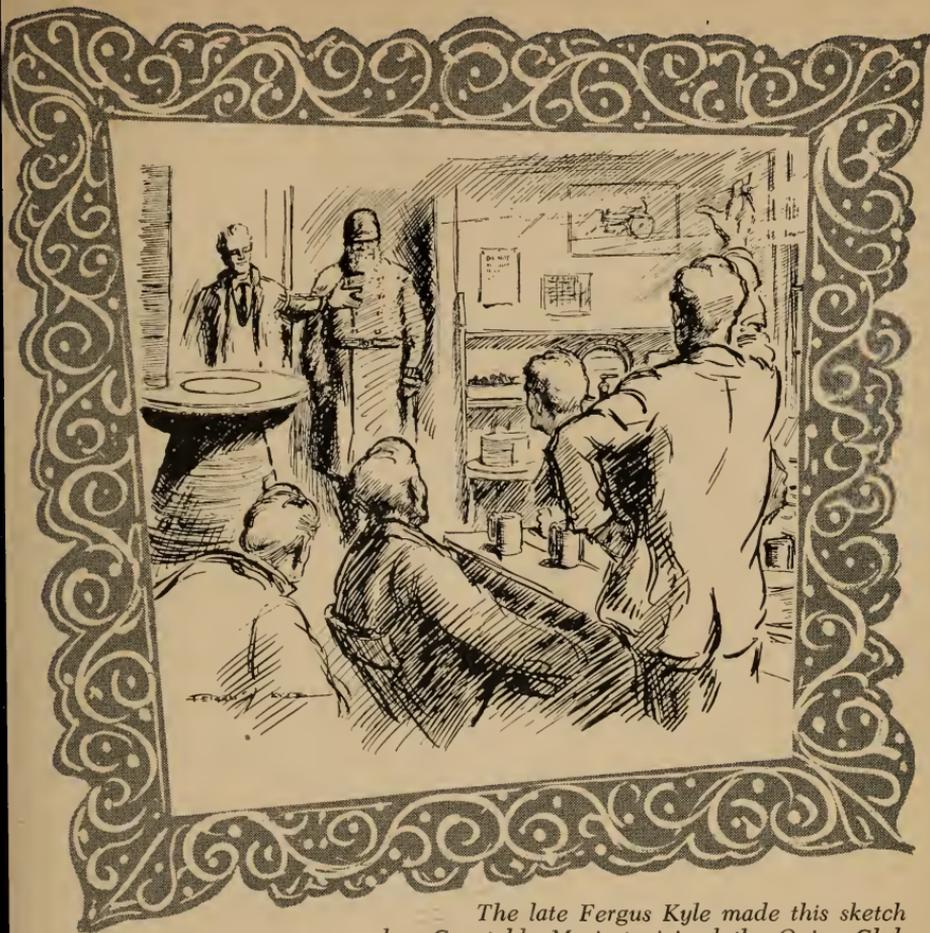
In the fifth volume, *The Golden Age*, there is a description of what was called the *Conversazione* of 1877, at which the president and members of the Literary and Scientific Society, all students, received their friends at a grand annual affair. The Queen's Own band was in attendance. The sundry lecture halls of University College were arranged for the comfort and entertainment of the guests. Mr. F. H. Torrington had an orchestra in a room other than that occupied by the Queen's Own Band. Young Professor Ramsay Wright had set up microscopes through which the visitors could glimpse the occult mysteries of biology. Dr. Croft's rooms were crowded all night by throngs listening, despite the off-stage music, to his lecture, complete with demonstrations, on chemistry; and young Loudon, who soon was to be a demonstrator in physics there, though now a student, was in charge of a machine which gave electric shocks to the guests. A crowded, eventful night in the social life of the city, the *Conversazione* at University College—everybody of importance there; and everybody who managed to be there felt importance fall upon him. That night the city seemed built around the University.

Each volume of the "Studies of Stu-

dent Life" contains a narrative tale from which emerges some aspect of the University and its relation to the people of Toronto and Ontario. Professor Loudon was born in Toronto in 1860, attended Upper Canada College, and graduated from University College in 1880; and immediately became a demonstrator in physics; and ultimately retired as professor of mechanics in 1930. He was a nephew of James Loudon, who was president of the University from 1892 until 1906, during a period of the greatest expansion of the physical university. Loudon is a name at Varsity. Professor W. J.'s son is Professor Thomas R., of Engineering. The old president's son, Dr. Julian, was on the Faculty of Medicine staff for many years and his daughter, Isabel, served the Faculty as an artist and technician until last June.

Besides his "Studies of Student Life," Professor Loudon published *A Treatise on Rigid Dynamics*, *Laboratory Manual of Physics*, *The Small Mouth Bass*,—a little book for which I have paid one guinea at Joseph's in Charing Cross Road, and 250 francs in a book stall by the Seine.

Professor Loudon's charm as a writer lies in his love of life both sacred and profane. Profane: during the unpleasantness of 1905, having to do with the Jamieson letters and subsequent commission of enquiry into many aspects of the University, one of the counsel asked Professor Loudon if it were true that he was in the habit of swearing in the corridors at Professor McLennan. "It certainly is not!" expostulated Professor Lou-



*The late Fergus Kyle made this sketch
when Constable Moriarty joined the Onion Club*

lon. "I haven't sworn at him in the corridor for three months past. . . !"

In his late sixties, therefore, after having lived through what might be called essential years of Toronto's history and the history of the University, Professor Loudon took upon himself the task of preserving, at his own expense and trouble, eight volumes of reminiscence and record

of the sort that, in relation to the University of Toronto, may almost be said not otherwise to exist.

I asked Dr. W. S. Wallace, the Librarian, if there were as much written material about Varsity as there was, for example, about other universities of comparable age. He thought there was. There was, for example, what he called the "snow storm" of pam-

phlets during the early years between the Royal Charter in 1827 and the establishment of the provincial university in 1867. And also a good many diaries and other documents between 1867 and the federation of colleges in 1889. There is also a large body of unpublished material, Sir Daniel Wilson's diary, for example, as well as many other biographies of faculty members, both living and dead, that await publication. The great bulk of this material, however, is either documentary or contentious, and little of it comes within the meaning of reminiscence such as would give us a picture of life at the University as it has been lived by students and faculty for more than a century.

Dr. Wallace cites Ralph Connor's autobiography, sundry articles in the University Monthly of bygone years, which well might be collected into a book; and the recollections of Judge Boys regarding King's College, as examples of the human interest side of University history.

What Varsity lacks is belles lettres. Its texts, documents, academic works

leave nothing to be desired. But few of its graduates and few of its faculty have ever "taken pen in hand" to create records comparable with those of Harvard, Yale, or Dartmouth. Yale publishes a necrology every year, setting out the full career of every graduate who dies. Harvard class books are brought out periodically, in which the progress and history of all graduates are recorded. In Britain, such colleges as Balliol publish periodically a record of their graduates, which is consolidated from time to time.

How much the antique fame of Oxford and Cambridge is owed to what has been written about them in every literary form by their graduates across the centuries would be hard to assess. Certainly it is immense.

Privately endowed universities, in the main, get from their graduates a steady stream of belles lettres in verse and prose, in speech and reminiscence, in letters, even, to the editor.

But nothing more homely and valuable than "Studies of Student Life" by Professor W. J. Loudon.

• • •
Class of 1909

FRED HAGERMAN, S, married Nora Uren, R.N., at Yuma, Arizona, December 25
At home: 637 S. Bixel St., Los Angeles 14, Cal.

1915

ANDREW THOMSON, O.B.E., C, Controller of the Meteorological Service of Canada, has been elected president of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada.

1919

L. B. PEARSON, V, Canada's Minister of External Affairs who attended the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers conference in Colombo, Ceylon, in January, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at a convocation of the University of Ceylon

1921

RICHARD DAVIS, C, is executive director of the Canadian Welfare Council. The division of the Council which he heads is responsible for serving the Community Chest organizations in cities and towns throughout Canada.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT

by Joan Eddis, 5T1

Women's Editor of *The Varsity*

TODAY'S Students' Council is a far cry from the Students' Parliament founded in 1905. Now the SAC sponsors an All-Varsity Revue, presents a weekly radio programme, supports a symphony orchestra and chorus, publishes the daily *Varsity*, supplies Blue and White colour for football games, investigates the cost of textbooks and generally delves into everything that concerns students. In fact SAC, which stands for Students' Administrative Council, would seem to denote Students' *Active Council*

The Council's pet project is to build a Student Union as a memorial to the Varsity graduates killed during World War II. The big bugbear has been finance, for the cost has been estimated at half a million dollars.

The Council is also active in projects of a lighter vein. Transporting lions in taxicabs or blowing up the back campus are routine matters handled by the SAC's Blue and White Society, the local rah-rah boys. The fall football extravaganza complete with cheerleaders, bands, balloons, fireworks, jiving "horses" and half-time skits are part of the Society's job. Campus colour for the graduates' Homecoming Week-End is supplied by Blue and White razzle-dazzle. Last fall the Society sponsored a float parade complete with flowing "beer", flying greenbacks and angels, and

gathered together a representative campus show with skits from various colleges and faculties to entertain the Homecomers.

When the Blues play hockey at home a small silver skate is presented to each of the three all-stars by the Society and a square dance is usually held after the game. The one big sport barely touched by the Blue and White Society is basketball. Judging by the record this year (we won one game) they should do something about it too.

This year's committee head, Bill Turner, III Engineering Business, has suggested that the Blue and White also should take an interest in cultural activities. He feels Hart House concerts and debates would benefit from more promotion.

One cultural scheme promoted by the SAC is the Carabin Week-End. Every year about 40 men and women students visit the University of Montreal where they are feted with parties, dinner, singsongs, and tours of the buildings and city. As a general rule, conversation is in English for the Torontonians' French is a lot shakier than the Carabins' working knowledge of our language. Later in the academic year the Varsity welcome mat is brushed off for a return visit by the Montrealers.



Razzle-dazzle for the big game is a Blue and White Society responsibility

In the past the Students' Council has helped pay the cost of the trip to Montreal and, if a proposal to raise the Council fee is okayed by the administration, chances are the whole trip will be covered by the new budget. The Council feels the goodwill and understanding generated cannot be measured in dollars.

The *Varsity* has had an eventful year, highlighted by the mass resignation of 15 editors over a Council ruling restricting the editor's control over the number of ads in the paper. With the *Varsity* more than \$3000 over its budget, Council members frowned on the editor for removing several ads from the paper in order to leave more room for articles in a special H-bomb issue. They passed a motion stipulating that permission of the non-student business manager must be obtained before ads could be held out. The editors' answer was to announce a strike.

With the support of the understanding business manager, Editor Stan Fillmore swung the Council round to his point of view and the offending motion was changed to reaffirm the "close co-operation" between the editor and advertising manager. So the staff resignations were withdrawn and SAC president Bob Hetherington termed the whole affair a misunderstanding.

This session, undergraduates gained a voice in their own discipline through the newly-formed Student-Caput committee which will discuss regulations governing such things as parking on the campus.

Concerned by the increasing cost of attending university, the students' government has been studying the cost of textbooks. Largely due to an SAC brief submitted to the Board of Governors, the University Press announced a 10 per cent discount on textbooks to students in September. Some publishers didn't like it—said the discount would harm local retailers—and imposed a boycott on the University bookstore. Through the National Federation of Canadian University Students (pronounced Nifcus), the Students' Council is enlisting the aid of students across the country and neither side has shown signs of giving in.

The Council is tackling the problem of the high cost of texts in other ways. Last year an SAC second-hand book exchange was set up on the campus. More than a thousand students brought in 6,400 books to make the Exchange's first year a busy and successful one.

The next SAC crusade is anybody's guess.

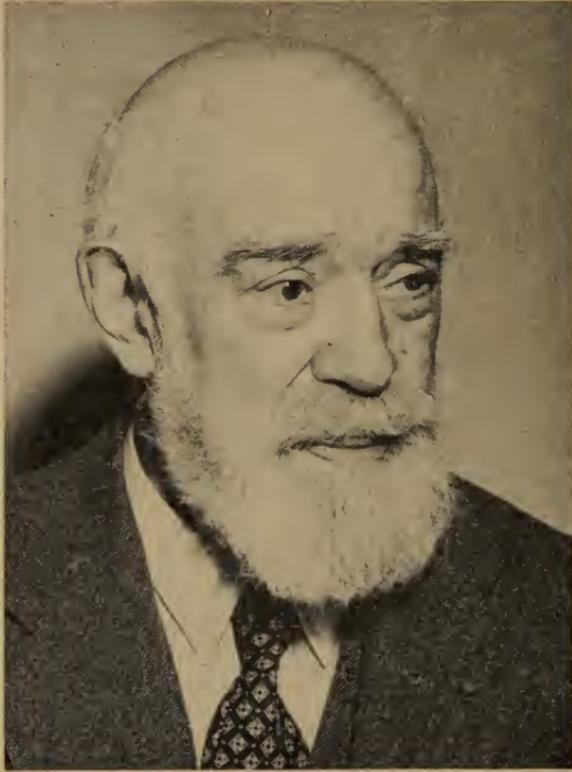
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Class of 1922

HONORA COCHRANE, C, is working as editor on a history of the Toronto Board of Education which celebrates its centennial this year.

R. I. FERGUSON, K.C., C, '25 L, took his oath of office recently in Toronto as a justice of the Ontario Supreme Court.

PAPA DE CHAMPS RETURNS TO THE GENTLE SUNSHINE



After half a century at the University of Toronto Professor St. Elme de Champs—"Papa de Champs" to colleagues and students alike—has returned "to live out my time in the country south of Paris, in the beautiful country between Lyons and Dijon." At the farewell dinner, a fond good-bye was said by Poet Robert Finch with the verses that follow:

Monsieur de Champ, your very name evokes
A world of pleasure in a world of folks,
Whether they say de Champ or say de Shomp,
De Shom, de Shamp, de Tchaimpp, or simply slump
To the preposterous plural of des Champs
(Pour vous on ne peut plus déconcertant!)
Yet whatsoever their pronunciation
They see yourself behind the appellation
Just as we see yourself behind your beard
Which we revere because of what's revered
And loved behind it. Back of beard and name,
Back of your noble stance and well-groomed frame,
Back of the mobile face which helped us find
Our own elastic though undisciplined,
We see the spirit setting all in motion
And clasp the hand that helped to span an ocean.

Some knew you only through the courteous way
You always bowed when wishing them Good-day,
But their experience though rich was poor
Compared with that of those you wished Bonjour!
C'est dire vos élèves, leurs enfants,
Et leurs petits enfants, Monsieur de Champ:
One thinks of all the ba bé bi bo bu
That you coaxed forth from that reluctant crew,
Of all the ears your sound analysis
Improved for analysing what sound is,
One thinks how, thanks to you, communication
Has been enhanced in our bilingual nation,
For children's children's children of your students
Come back to us the better for the prudence
With which you taught their parents. Not that you
Confined your work to labial and dental
For back of these you showed this fundamental:
That sound however perfect must make sense
And that however well one know a tense

Intention must inform its application.
 So paradigms were given recitation:
 Allant, allé, je vais, j'allais, j'irai,
 Que j'aïlle, and these were beautiful to say,
 And beautifully, monsieur, you made us say them,
 But better still you taught us to employ them
 And best of all you taught us to enjoy them
 Till even the most timid, full of fears,
 Knew there could really be French Without Tears.
 For in your office lined with books and pictures
 One seemed so far from anything like lectures
 In that informal circle round your table
 Where, like the good magician in the fable,
 You waved a wand, que dis-je, votre pipel
 Qui faisait embarquer toute l'équipe
 Pour un voyage au pays des merveilles,
 Paris, Lyon, Carcassonne ou Marseille.
 C'était charmant—et c'était instructif,
 A combination almost past belief.
 Yet while you marshalled sound and sense together
 You never left us wondering as to whether
 You had your own opinion on a matter,
 And, having patiently endured our chatter,
 We still can hear you: *Vous avez raison.*
Peut-être. C'est possible. or Mais non!
 Just as we see your eyebrows rising yet
 To *Sapristi!* or *Saperlipopettel*
 Ainsi était l'aimable professeur
 Pour un chacun, jeunes filles en fleur
 Et jeunes gens, donneur avec largesse
 De français, de sagesse, et d'allégresse.

Your colleagues, they knew better than to think
 Your essays just corrected with red ink
 In your impeccable calligraphy,
 They knew the uncounted hours so generously

Devoted to an almost thankless task,
Though it, not thanks, was all you used to ask,
Pursuing it for half a century
With a punctilious punctuality
Our clocks might envy and our students try.

With deep regret, monsieur, we see you go,
Yet you have left us more than you can know
And far far more than we could ever tell,
Donc nous vous souhaitons tous en ribambelle,
Connaissances, amis, collègues et enfants,
Bon voyage, monsieur—papa—de Champ!

• • •

Class of 1923

DR. A. C. SINGLETON, M.B.E., M, who has retired from the RCAF with the rank of wing commander after 20 years' service, was in January awarded the Efficiency Decoration by Air Marshal W. A. Curtis.

L. M. SPRATT, M, received a fellowship from the American College of Chest Physicians at the convocation held in Atlantic City.

1924

DR. HERBERT N. COUCH, V, has been named the David Benedict Professor of Classics at Brown University.

1925

EDWARD E. GELBER, C, of Toronto, is this year's president of the Zionist Organization of Canada. A graduate of Osgoode Hall, he practised law in Israel for four years. He is also an ordained but non-practising rabbi.

WISHART F. SPENCE, O.B.E., K.C., C, has been named a justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario. He was sworn into office by another U. of T. alumnus, Chief Justice J. D. McRuer, '11 C.

EVELYN VAN DEN HOEK-STAGG, C, is now living in Pematang Siantar, on Sumatra's East Coast. In a recent letter to a member of her class, she says: "I plan to be back in Canada for the 25th reunion. In this town we are reasonably safe but there is a curfew at 7.30 each night and it is not safe to travel in the early morning."

1926

LT. COL. P. A. O'CONNOR, O.B.E., F, has relinquished the position of District Engineer Officer, Prairie Command, and is now on the staff of the Chief Engineer, Department of National Defence, Ottawa.

MAJOR GARNET ORD, SW, has retired from his position as supervisor of the West Toronto office of the National Employment Service.

WHAT IS



ISS ?

by **Nicholas Ignatieff** Warden of Hart House

CVILIZATION has had to await the beginning of the twentieth century, to see the astounding spectacle of how brutal, how stupid, and yet how aggressive is the man learned in one thing and fundamentally ignorant of all else," declares José Ortega y Gasset in his startling book *Mission of the University*. He believes that Europe is sick because the mind of the European man is sick, and for this, education, and particularly university education bears an important part of the blame. "Indeed," he says, "the crumbling away of Europe which we are witnessing is the result of the invisible fragmentation that the European man has progressively undergone." He has suffered this fragmentation because the university has failed in its fundamental mission of transmitting "to the newer generation the system of ideas concerning the world and man which

has reached its maturity with the passing generation," which according to Ortega is the true definition of "culture."

"The crisis in the university" is becoming a common term and its discussion is not limited to Europe. Sir Walter Moberley's provocative book on this subject has precipitated furious discussion on both sides of the Atlantic. The various reports on the university which have been compiled in the United States since the war bear witness to the fact that the Americans, no less than the Europeans, are struggling to discover how the university can be geared to turn out a generation which can master the crisis in civilization instead of being a helpless witness of its disintegration.

How does all this affect the Canadian university community—the teacher,

the student and the graduate? First of all, is there any organization which is symbolic of the university community in Canada—an organization which combines students, teachers and graduates into one body? Yes, that organization happens to be I.S.S.—the International Student Service of Canada, and that in itself is proof that there is in the Canadian university some awareness of the essential community of interest between all universities and that the university community should in fact, be international in character.

There is no use pretending that I.S.S. incorporates a large proportion of the Canadian university communities, but it is a fact that I.S.S. has never stopped growing and expanding in influence among the universities of Canada since its inception here in the early "Thirties. It is the most powerful influence at the moment for drawing together the English-speaking and the French-speaking universities, which in itself is a notable achievement.

It is the only organization in Canada which, through its Canadian Seminar in Europe, is attempting a serious job of international education at the university level, and by enabling professors and students of many lands to meet and consider the vital issues of the day, it is laying the only sound foundation for any international understanding and common action in the future—in the words of Professor Marcus Long, "understanding on an intellectual rather than a sentimental basis."

Not that we should underestimate the sentimental and emotional appeal, however fickle it has often proved in history. As far as I.S.S. is concerned, what little is known of it to the Canadian public, is based on its sentimental appeal—relief for foreign students. The reason is not only that the sentimental is usually the more spectacular, but because I.S.S. originated as a relief organization.

It was the terrible plight of students and professors starving in the Vienna of 1920 which so aroused Miss Ruth Rouse, secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, that she decided to do something about it. As a result European Student Relief was born and grew apace throughout Europe. From the beginning, the keynote of the success of the movement was the community of spirit which binds all universities in a common, intellectual fellowship. Relief was largely mutual help—one university community helping another, and this in turn inspired the development of "self-help," until by 1925 the need for material relief was largely eliminated.

But this experience had an immense spiritual and intellectual significance: Nationalists and socialists; ex-soldiers and pacifists; Jews and anti-semites—people of every conceivable race, religion, creed and nationality, not infrequently hereditary enemies, were induced to work shoulder to shoulder and, in so doing, to learn that there might be something to be said for each other's point of view.

As a result, there was a general de-

mand that this association of university communities should continue and move into the wider field of cultural and intellectual co-operation. In the summer of 1925, E.S.R. was renamed I.S.S. with headquarters in Geneva. Its aims and objects are positive and most relevant to the present crisis both in civilization and the university:

To make the university the true centre of creative and cultural life and to foster an appreciation of its vital role in contemporary affairs.

To promote and defend the sincere and unfettered search of truth and a better balance between true scholarship and professional training.

To achieve closer ties between teachers and students, and a closer community between the university and society.

To promote true understanding and collaboration between university communities of all nations.

To give material and moral aid to students anywhere and insure that access to university is based on merit.

I.S.S. works without distinction of race, nationality, political or religious consideration.

On the basis of these principles I.S.S. made remarkable progress, not only throughout Europe, but by 1929 had also established itself in India, and soon after in China. It is natural that it should have fallen foul of the Dictators, and the first martyr of the movement was Dr. Fritz Beck, secretary of the German I.S.S., murdered by the Nazis in 1934.

Since 1939, the relief programme of I.S.S. claimed the greater part of the attention of this organization. But traditionally I.S.S. recognizes the insufficiency of material relief only. It is far more concerned with aid of a more significant and lasting kind. That is why it organized the seminars in Europe, in answer to the acute thirst of Europeans to re-establish intellectual contacts and lines of communication. That is why a priority of I.S.S. relief funds has been voted in Canada to rescuing students from the slow death of D.P. camps to give them a fresh start in life through Canadian universities.

This year 25 such students have been brought over by I.S.S. and enrolled in Canadian universities. Five of them are at the University of Toronto—all, refugees from the European collapse of civilized values, all desperately in search of intellectual integrity and social morality which alone makes life for an intelligent being worth while.

There can be no doubt that I.S.S. fulfils a great need and has come to stay. But how effective it is in the present crisis, how many it can assist materially and spiritually depends on the measure of support it gets first of all from the university community itself. In actively taking part in the work of I.S.S. each member of the university community can help to give to the university the high international significance it should have if it is to give the world the lead it is desperately seeking.

RECIPE FOR PORK

by Robert Blackburn, 4T2

Assistant Librarian of the University

*Reprinted from
the Atlantic Monthly*

YOU'RE new in this part of the country, so maybe you never heard about Nick McGuffin and his wonderful hog-machine. Even some of the young folks that have grown up and married and got farms of their own right around here have never heard much about Nick's machine, and some of us old-timers who know the whole story aren't very fussy about telling it.

Nick McGuffin was a little runt of a man with a big voice. And he had a bushy red beard. You could tell him a mile away by his beard, and people used to crack jokes about it, but Nick generally enjoyed the jokes more than anybody. When he got to town Saturday nights the boys in the poolroom used to tell him he better get his beard shaved off so that he wouldn't get his cue snarled up in it, but he'd laugh and say, "Why, this here beard is what gives me my strength and keeps me from catching cold! I just been reading about a man name of Samson that went all to pieces after he went and got his beard cut off!" Nick was a great reader, and folks used to say he did more reading than farming.

Nick farmed that Hudson Bay quarter, just down the hill from Jacob Akerman's place, where the old windmill is. He never had much of a house

on his place, just an old log shack with poles and sods piled on top for a roof. Not even a proper window in it, just a hole in the wall filled with brown and green beer bottles laid one on top of the other. Folks said he cooked all his meals in a white enamel pot with a handle on one side, that he picked up at an auction sale; but I couldn't be sure about that. He had a little shingled barn, and some hogpens, and one or two granaries, and that was all—until he got the windmill.

One night after he got the windmill, somebody in the poolroom says, "Well, this red-bearded Nick friend of ours must of struck gold on his farm, buying a windmill, and all. Next thing you know, he'll be gettin' himself a wife!"

"Not for me," Nick says. "None of the women I ever saw is the kind to appreciate real stain-glass windows like I got in my kitchen. And anyway, the way I figure, that windmill I got can pump more water and give less trouble than any woman on earth."

Of course stories like that didn't do Nick any good with the women in the neighborhood, and even Jessie Akerman—that's Jacob Akerman's sister—said that the sight of red beards made her sick to her stomach.

As I was telling you, Nick was a great reader, and folks used to say he wouldn't milk a cow without reading about it in a book first. He always carried a copy of the *Prairie Farmer* in his overalls pocket, and was always sending samples of soil and things up to the University, or asking the district agriculturist for one of his pamphlets. It's no wonder that folks thought he was queer, and didn't pay any attention at first when they heard he had invented a hog-machine. They thought it was just another one of his jokes.

It all started one morning when Nick was driving to town with a load of pigs. He stopped to rest his horses at Akerman's gate, and Jacob walked out to say hello. Jacob stepped up on the wagon wheel and looked inside the box. "Nice lot of pigs you got there, Nick," he said. You know the way Jacob talks, quick and excited like.

Nick rubbed the back of one glove along his beard. "Yup. Best pigs in the country." The pigs had been squealing and chuntering and nipping ears, but they stopped dead quiet at the boom of Nick's voice.

Jacob thought for a while. "Jessie says you been haulin' past here three-four times this last week. You must be raisin' a lotta hogs these days——"

Nick stroked his beard thoughtfully with the back of his glove, until Jacob spoke again: "Been thinkin' I might start raisin' a few hogs myself, if I can find some good sows. You got any sows for sale?"

Nick spat, and wiped his mouth with his glove. "Nope, I don't keep brood

sows any more. Takes too much feed."

"You goin' out of the pig business, then?"

"Nope, I'm just getting started in the pig business. I got a machine that turns out pigs ready for market. I haven't got a pig on my place right now, but to-morrow I'll get my machine going again, and day after to-morrow you'll see me hauling out another load just like this one."

Jacob grinned, the way folks do when they don't know what to say, and Nick laughed and drove off to town with his pigs.

Well, at dinnertime Jacob told this story to his sister Jessie, and by mid-afternoon every telephone wire within six miles had buzzed two or three times with it. By Saturday everybody had heard the story, and Saturday night the boys in the poolroom pestered Nick about it until he lost his temper and went home without playing even one game.

Of course everybody still thought that the hog-machine was just another one of Nick's jokes; but every second day Nick would drive to town with a load of pigs, and after two weeks people began to wonder. By the end of the month Nick was hauling pigs to town every day, and folks were thinking that something mighty queer was going on. It got whispered around that Jacob Akerman had gone over to Nick's place one day to borrow a log chain, and had seen a strange machine out beside the windmill, and had seen that Nick's pigpen was empty. But still Nick hauled pigs to town.

Everybody agreed that Nick's claim that he made pigs in a machine was contrary to nature and could not be true, but many people agreed with Jessie Akerman too, when she said that somebody should report the matter to the police. Reverend Walker preached a long sermon about casting out devils into swine, but folks couldn't quite see what he was driving at; and of course Nick didn't hear the sermon anyway. Then Mr. Nielson, the district agricultural agent, announced that there would be a free public demonstration of McGuffin's new method of hog-raising, and folks came from fifteen miles around to be on hand.

On the day of the demonstration the crowd started to gather before noon, and by two o'clock Nick McGuffin's yard was swarming with farmers and townfolks, men and women and kids and their dogs. At two o'clock Mr. Nielson got up on the first cross-brace of the windmill, right beside Nick's hog-machine, and made a speech about the wonders of scientific agriculture. He said that while he had no claims to make for McGuffin's machine, he knew that everybody present would want to pay careful attention and learn what there was to be learned.

Then it was Nick's turn to speak, and Nick was in his glory. He had prepared a speech too. "Here she is, folks," he started. "Most of you have looked this machine over inside out, and there ain't no more to it than what you see. Just this big hopper, like a funnel, with buckets of barley and oats and slack-coal and water and salt and other things hung around the

top. And under this hopper is the mixing box, big enough to mix up a pig in. See, I got a storage battery hooked up to the box. And under the box, of course, I need this chute down into the wagon. Now I'll make you a pig."

"Wait a minute, Nick!" Mr. Nielson hollered. "The best procedure is to have someone inspect the machine first, just so we can all be certain you haven't got a pig concealed in it before you commence."

Jacob Akerman was the first volunteer, because he was standing right up front. And then Mr. Nielson himself inspected the machine, inside and out; and after him came six or seven other men to look it over.

"All right," Nick shouted. "Anybody else want to look at her before I start?—All right, here goes!—Now I want you folks to understand that there's nothing very wonderful about this hog-machine. It just turns out full-grown, ready-made, live hogs. You all know that flesh is nothing but a pinch of salt and a bucket of water and bits of this and that; well, all you got to do is mix the right amounts and you get a pig. All you need is the right recipe. No use starting with a little pig and feeding it for six months when you can mix the recipe and get a full-grown hog in half an hour."

Folks looked at their watches and whispered back and forth uneasily while Nick stood on the ladder and mixed his recipe. His arms were hidden inside the hopper, so that nobody could see what he was doing. After a while he straightened up and stood gazing into the hopper, thoughtful like.

"Is that all? I guess we can go home now, folks," called Jessie Akerman from the edge of the crowd, and there was a snickering of amusement. Nick fumbled for the loop of a rope that hung on the side of the ladder; he found it and gave it a jerk. The mixing box turned upside down; the crowd's laughter was cut short by a loud squeal. A full-grown white hog slid out of the box and skidded down the chute, squealing in terror, squirming and struggling for a foothold. But there was no foothold on the slippery boards, and the pig thumped out of sight into the wagon.

Everybody scrambled forward, pushing and pulling so as to get a better look. Mr. Nielson jumped up on the wagon tongue and started to make another speech, but somebody shoved him off backwards and he lost his hat. It looked as though the wagon itself was going to be upset or torn to pieces, but Nick's voice carried above the confusion: "Stand back you honyocks, stand back there! Think you never saw a hog before in your lives! Stand back and have a little respect for a man's property. I got something to say to you."

The hubbub simmered down, and then Jacob Akerman shouted, "Nick, what's your recipe?"

Suddenly there was complete silence. "My recipe," Nick said, "calls for water and slack-coal and barley and some of these other things you saw up here in these buckets. At first I didn't use any slack-coal, and I got three or four runts before I figured out what was lacking. I just measure out these things into the box and——"

Mr. Nielson, the agricultural agent, spoke up again. "Ladies and gentlemen, you have just witnessed one of the greatest scientific revelations of this age. Indeed, this may be the beginning of a new age. We can hardly realize what this will mean to the world, being able to produce its food without——"

Jacob Akerman cut in, "Hey, Nick, how much water do you use?"

Again there was silence. Nick spat, and rubbed his beard. "I always have to use just the right amount. I reckon I could make a pig out of that wagon tongue or anything else, if I just knew the right amounts of things to mix with it. And now that I did find out how much of these things to mix, I reckon I better not tell everybody else. Inside of a month the whole world would be overrun with pigs and a man couldn't get to sleep at night for the noise."

You see, Nick was trying to turn the question aside with a joke, but the joke didn't take and Jacob came right back. "Look, Nick, if you can make pigs as quick as you like and as often as you like, there won't be any use of the rest of us farmers trying to raise them. And then pretty soon you'll be turning out steers and chickens and—— and everything, and nobody else will be able to make a living. You gotta let us know too, or else——"

Nick didn't wait for the threat to be spoken. "Listen, everybody," he called out, "listen. I'm the one that found out how to make pigs, and you came here to see whether I could do it. Now, do you want to see me do it again? Stand back, then; and you



HAPMAN

A full-grown white hog slid out of the box and skidded down the chute . . .

boys up on the windmill, you get down on the ground. And you, I don't want you spying on me from the granary roof, either."

This time there was no talking or laughing, for everyone was intent on each move that Nick made, everyone counting silently and trying to guess what was being done. The tension increased, and folks were hardly breathing by the time Nick finished the mixing and looked over the crowd. "This time I'll make you a black one. Jake, hand me up that bag of lampblack."

He added five cupfuls of lampblack to the mix and paused dramatically, peering in triumph from side to side, pointing his red beard at his audience. Then he reached for the loop of rope and yelled, "Here she comes!"

Out slithered a black pig, down the chute and into the wagon box.

Only a few of the people went up to look at the black pig, and nobody said much for a minute or so. Then from the fringe of the crowd, Jessie shouted again: "Now throw in your beard and make us a red one!"

Nick's face looked even redder than usual. "Nope, that's all for today, folks. So far I haven't figured out how to make red pigs. Anyway, red is too good a color for pigs. Black is more fitting." That was in the days when Jessie's hair was still black.

After that, Mr. Nielson got out a tape measure and started measuring the machine and writing in his book, and Jacob Akerman and the stock-buyer from town and three or four other men got talking to Nick very seriously, but they couldn't get him to

tell them his recipe for pigs. The rest of the people wandered around and looked at the machine, and studied the two pigs, and finally went home. It was nearly suppertime before Mr. Nielson drove away and Nick was left alone with his pigs and his hog-machine and his recipe.

After dark, Nick lit a lantern and went back out to the machine. He didn't think to look up the windmill, or he might have seen Jacob Akerman perched up there; and if he had looked up to the granary roof he might have seen where Mr. Nielson was hiding. There may have been some others that sneaked back to watch, too, but Jake and Mr. Nielson were the only ones that told about it afterwards.

Nick just climbed the ladder up the side of his hog-machine, set his lantern on the edge of the hopper, and went to work. He reached for the salt bucket first, and carefully measured out eight cupfuls of salt into the mixing box. Then came four cupfuls of some gray powder out of the second bucket. Then, just as he reached for the slack-coal, he must have heard a noise that startled him. He drew back quickly, and in drawing back he tipped the lantern into the hopper. Frantically he reached for the lantern—reached so far that he lost his balance and fell into the hopper himself. He let out a shriek, and then the mixing box turned upside down and the lantern went out.

Mr. Nielson and Jacob climbed down from their hiding places as quick as they could in the dark, and ran to help Nick. They climbed up the hop-

per and struck matches, and looked all around, and called, but they couldn't find him. Even his lantern had disappeared.

Jake ran to the barn for another lantern, and by its light he helped Mr. Nielson search again. They knew before they started that there was no place for Nick to be, no hidden corner or false floor. But they crawled and climbed over, calling and looking and flashing their lantern.

There was not a sign of Nick. There was nothing but the empty hopper, the buckets, the upturned mixing box, and the slippery chute. There was nothing at all in the wagon except the pigs: one white and one black, and one little red runt.

And so nobody ever knew what became of Nick McGuffin, and even folks that saw him working his hog-machine that day don't say much about it.



Class of 1927

DR. H. B. COLLIER, V, '30 GS, has been appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Biochemistry at the University of Alberta.

K. W. FRASER, S, has been appointed manager of sales in the Canadian Westinghouse Company.

GEORGE MCGILLIVRAY, C, is this year's president of the County of York Law Association.

GORDON C. MEDCALF, C, '30 L, City Solicitor for Ottawa and President of the Ottawa Branch, moved recently to 233 Fourth Ave., Ottawa.

A. R. TURNBULL, C, is resident secretary of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada in London, England. He reports the birth of a daughter, Valerie Jean, on June 14, 1949.

1928

J. MAURICE KING, ST M, former Mayor of Stratford, has been appointed to the High Court of Ontario. Mr. Justice King was president of the Stratford Liberal Association in 1948 and was Liberal candidate for Perth in the provincial elections of the same year.

MRS. J. E. DORRIAN (JESSIE MOONEY) C, is executive director of the Y.W.C.A. in Sherbrooke, Que.

MURIEL REDMOND, V, is working with the American Red Cross, Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

FRED RICHARDSON, C, Secretary of the Ottawa Branch, is Corresponding Secretary of the Ottawa Secondary Schools Men Teachers' Association.

1930

DR. J. MURRAY SCOTT, M, has resigned as Medical Director of Ayerst, McKenna and Harrison to become Medical Director of Sharp and Dohme, Inc., Medical Research Division, Glenolden, Pa.

PROF. WILLIAM G. YOUNG, M, President of the permanent executive of his class, is Assistant Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Vermont and is also in private psychiatric practice.

BIRDMAN

by Gerald Anglin, 3T7

A boy can't be too careful what Sunday School he goes to. Take Jim Baillie, for instance.

He fell an early victim to an odd disease which has since reached epidemic proportions, and which has been professionally diagnosed as "a healthy form of insanity."

He began to receive letters like, "Yesterday I saw a Large bird flying toward a hill—could it have been an owl?"

He became known far and wide as a professional nature lover who had never lost his amateur enthusiasm, and then perpetrated one of the dirtiest tricks man ever ever played on bird or beast.

And all this because at 16 Jim Baillie joined a Sunday School class taught by a kindly stockbroker who took his boys on a Saturday hike to look for birds. On subsequent Saturdays the other youths escaped to the safety of a baseball diamond but young Baillie was a goner.

He spent \$3 of the \$15 paid him weekly as office boy in a wholesale grocery for a pair of pawnshop opera glasses, and with another 75 cents bought a pocket guidebook. From that moment on Baillie was a birdwatcher, one of the pioneers of a cult which excites the same fervent de-

votion as nudism without quite the same risk of exposure.

Birdwatching gets you up and out by seven every decent Sunday to see whether you can spot more and different feathered friends than you did the week before.

It makes you cut classes or cheat the timeclock to drive from Toronto to Hamilton, or even London, in order to glimpse a mocking bird whose presence has been relayed across the countryside by the birdwatchers' mysterious signal system.

It teaches you to identify a red-eyed vireo by a single chirp at 200 yards, and to recognize a chimney sweep by the characteristic beat of its wings—just as you'd spot a friend two blocks off by his walk.

It can help you throw off a heavy sorrow, regain your health or enrage your wife (she'll end up a divorcee, a birdwatcher, or just resigned to her lot, like Mrs. Baillie.) It can remain a weekend hobby or, as in Jim Baillie's case, open the way to an engrossing life's work.

While still in his teens, Baillie's new interest won him membership in a new naturalists' club at the Royal Ontario Museum, and this in turn led to a job as registrar of the Museum's Ornithological Division. In the



W. V. Critch catches Bonaventure Island gannet braking for a landing

subsequent 27 years he has seen the Museum's collection of birds grow from 7,500 to 75,000, while the number of gimlet-eyed birdwatchers beating the underbrush in the Toronto area has increased in even more alarming fashion.

James L. Baillie, now a friendly, rangy redhead of 45, has had an active hand in promoting both processes. On summer field trips with Museum colleagues he has himself probably bagged 3000 of the many domestic birds which are filed away in mothballs, backstage at the Museum. He has ever been ready to lead any six or 60 interested carpenters, school teachers and greying bank presidents into the nearest ravine in an attempt to score 57 varieties before breakfast. Thanks to a phenomenal memory and an even more commodious filing system built up over the years at the Museum, he has made the registrar's office in the Ornithological Division almost a national information centre on bird lore. Through a Saturday column in the Toronto *Telegram* he has helped spread the birdwatching bug far beyond the limits of his not inconsiderable range as a church and service club speaker and a Sunday morning hiker.

It was his Tely column, "In Birdland," which prompted the letter inquiring whether the big bird flying toward the hill could have been an owl. As he has been opening about 200 letters a month ever since he started writing the column in 1931, Baillie replied patiently to this one that yes, it could have been an owl.

He hasn't forgotten another reader whose early letters were only a little less naive and who later collected and shipped to the big Museum at Varsity a thousand native birds from South America, where he had gone to work for an oil company.

The insatiable Baillie interest, not to be bound within any four walls or any one continent, found still a new dimension to explore when it began poking backwards into the history of nature study in Ontario. Across luncheon table and campfire, naturalists had long speculated about a shadowy character named Charles Fothergill who was said to have pioneered their hobby in Upper Canada more than 100 years ago. When a genuine Fothergill manuscript turned up at the National Museum in Ottawa about 1931, Jim Baillie was immediately hot on the trail. From various Fothergill descendents he has subsequently rounded up huge, bound scrapbooks, published volumes and numerous handwritten journals produced by this early amateur zoologist who also found time to depict Upper Canadian wild life in delicate and accurate watercolors, run for the legislature, publish a newspaper, act as King's Printer and magistrate. When, one day, Baillie walked in triumphantly carrying Charles Fothergill's briefcase, bearing his name in gilt letters, the Museum's then curator of zoology, Prof. J. R. Dymond, exclaimed in some awe, "He'll bring in the man's skeleton next!" Baillie hoped fellow field-and-fen men would be interested when he contributed a paper on Fothergill

o the Canadian Historical Review in 1944; he was surprised and delighted to receive a note from the University Librarian, W. S. Wallace, congratulating him on an important contribution to the cultural history of Upper Canada. The Baillie collection of Fothergilliana has continued to increase until a book-length report is under consideration.

Birdwatcher, professional ornithologist, newspaper columnist and historian, Jim Baillie has managed to find time for almost everything except to obtain the formal parchment-style seal of approval upon the vast knowledge of ornithology he has acquired. However, this means little in the friendly atmosphere of a museum where interest and ability have always been recognized as prime requirements, with or without the additional recommendation of a university degree. In fact, the ROM's ungowned registrar of birdland undoubtedly constitutes a better than average go-between in his department's constant dealing with the public.

"We nature lovers," solemnly opined one learned zoologist recently, "range in a spectrum from the rosy warmth of the spring poetess who would gambol with the lambs, to the chill ultraviolet of the remote scientist lost in an undergrowth of graphs and charts."

Jim Baillie stands somewhere just comfortably to the warm side of the spectrum, his technical knowledge well recognized, his patience with the eager novice who is just beginning to distinguish the English from

the song sparrow, unlimited. "I've seen him retrace the route of a morning's hike a mile to relocate a certain bird for someone in the party who missed it the first time," declares one companion on many such outings.

It is true that the more passionate among the nature-loving clan sometimes fail to appreciate the hard facts of life involved in serious zoological studies. Some even recoil to discover that museums kill songbirds in cold blood so that scientists may study specimens at their leisure and city folk see splendid examples of the taxidermist's art in steamheated comfort.

It is from such as these that Jim Baillie feels he has been receiving poison glances on recent outings, as word has spread of his treacherous summer project at the Lake of the Woods. Commercial fishermen there had been complaining to the provincial authorities that large flocks of cormorants were robbing them of their rightful prey, and finally Birdman Baillie was dispatched with orders to take appropriate action.

He wasn't entirely sold on the project himself, earlier studies having indicated that the cormorant's taste leans toward the coarser fish such as suckers and catfish. Suckers, retorted the fishermen, could be sold at a fair profit across the border. Conducted to the scene, Baillie was shown a vast colony of 1600 nests clustered in groups on a tiny archipelago of rocky islands; he saw also evidence that the fishermen had managed to aggravate the situation in previous seasons by beating and smashing their way among

the nests, which simply drove the birds to other islands for a fresh start.

Finally getting down to it, the ex-Sunday School boy devised a technique of attack through frustration which as cunning as it was simple, would have chilled the *id* of a Freudian psychologist. Moving carefully from nest to nest, disturbing nothing but the sitting hens and then only for a few minutes, Baillie and his assistant merely lifted out the four eggs laid by each mother cormorant

long enough to dip them in a pailful of a clear, liquid plastic.

The cormorants, unwarned of man's synthetic devilry by nature's overrated instincts, returned protesting but unwittingly to their nests, not noticing that their eggs now had a hard porcelain-like finish within which sealed surface no life could exist. And so they sat, and sat, and sat, faithful to the end—or at least to the end of the breeding season, when it was too late to mate and lay and hatch again.

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ALUMNI ASSOCIATION BRANCHES

- BUFFALO, FORT ERIE—D. R. McKay, M.B., 144 Crosby Blvd., Buffalo, N.Y.
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CHATHAM—L. G. O'Connor, B.A., McNevin, Gee & O'Connor.
CORNWALL—R. W. Lundy, M.A.Sc., 517 Fifth St. E.
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GUELPH—Hugh D. Branion, M.A., Ph.D., 59 Martin Ave.
HALIFAX—H. D. Smith, M.A., Ph.D., Nova Scotia Research Foundation.
HAMILTON—Harold A. Cooch, B.A.Sc., Canadian Westinghouse, Ltd.
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KITCHENER-WATERLOO—J. H. Luxton, B.Com., Mutual Life Assurance Co., Waterloo.
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ALUMNI MAGAZINES TO BE MERGED

by **David Selby**

President of the Alumni Association

PUBLICATIONS issued by the Alumni Association have a twofold purpose. The first is to carry news of the University, and the second, to publish the activities of the constituent associations and branches. An important part of Alumni coverage is the news and the personal columns. To many alumni this section is of paramount interest. From every quarter comes a pressing demand for more and more news of classmates. Where are they? What profession are they following? Of what industrial enterprise are they a part? What honours have they won? What are their contributions to the community? Alumni interest in the answers is insatiable.

In making our plans for next year and studying the budget required, careful attention has been given to the relative cost of our publications and the purposes served by them. The conclusion has been reached that the two magazines, *THE VARSITY GRADUATE* and *The Alumni Bulletin*, can be combined in one publication at a substantial saving. This will re-

lease funds for other equally important aims. It has been decided therefore that this will be the final issue of the *THE VARSITY GRADUATE*. Beginning in September the *Alumni Bulletin* will be published monthly eight times during the academic year.

In order to make the best use of the facilities of the *Alumni Bulletin* two steps should be taken by each organization: (a) an executive officer should be responsible for all publicity in each association and branch; (b) all groups should plan their year's programme in advance so that events may be publicized early and often in the *Bulletin*. The value of the magazine as a news medium depends on prompt reporting and effective co-operation by all contributors.

There is the greatest need for each constituent association and branch to plan the most attractive and worthwhile programmes possible. The Alumni of this University have every right to expect programmes which will be worthy of their Alma Mater. In preparing these programmes executives should remember

that the University has tremendous resources on which they may draw providing their plans are constructive and permit adequate preparation.

The best compliment that can be paid an individual is to ask him to perform some task of which he is capable. In every alumni group there are many competent people not now active who should be willing to undertake some responsibility. Such work brings an understanding of the aims and interest of the group. Thus interests are broadened to the advantage of all. If committees are numerous and of adequate size the burden of work will not weight heavily on anybody.

Turning to local branch activities, social events alone are not enough to hold together such diversified groups. To these social activities should be added a broad programme of service to the University and to the community generally. Some of these spheres of interest could be explored: (a) local scholarships which will enable students of unusual capacity and brilliance to secure the benefit of a university education; (b) vocational advice by alumni in industry and the professions to local high school students when such advice is sought; (c) the entertainment of University undergraduates so that they will quite naturally become a part of alumni groups after their college years; (d) assistance in the maintenance of correct addresses in the records of the University; (e) spreading a knowledge and understanding of research work being carried on and the courses being offered at the University; in short, bringing the University and the

community together to the advantage of both and in the sum total to the advantage of the whole of Canada.

Branch executives should accept the responsibility of stimulating active membership. It is a good thing to attract a large group of alumni and their friends to a social function. It is much more commendable to hold their interest as active members. There will be no great difficulty in accomplishing this if the programme is sufficiently broad to attract alumni of different age groups, different professions, different tastes.

In any community as large as the metropolitan area of Toronto there exists the problem of making the people at large vitally aware of the University. There is a tendency on the part of both public and alumni to take the University for granted. This is a challenge for concerted effort that should receive the serious consideration of all constituent associations.

Gathering funds for the work of an organization can be a distasteful task unless the purpose of the project is such as to win deep respect and unflagging interest. In the belief that the purpose of our Association does command this respect and interest we should like to make an earnest appeal for the prompt payment of fees on due dates. It would simplify the work of the central office immeasurably if members would respond to the first appeal.

Alumni Night 1950 has now passed into history. It was a most enjoyable affair. Many mistakes of last year

were corrected. There was no overcrowding. Lines entering and leaving the theatre were handled with dispatch and to the satisfaction of everyone. There were no long queues waiting in the east gallery for supper. But there are still some improvements to be made and it is hoped that future Alumni Nights will be even more enjoyable.

Homecoming 1950 lies ahead. The date has been set for the week-end of October 20, 21 and 22. We shall profit from our experience of last year. It is proposed that (a) seats in Convocation Hall be reserved so that all alumni may be accommodated; (b) that there be dancing space reserved for graduates alone; (c) that class reunions be arranged. These are all being discussed by the committee and the best homecoming we are capable of planning will be ready for your enjoyment. The week-

end will start off on Friday night, October 20, with a gala dinner at which Sir Richard Livingstone will be guest speaker and will give an address on the subject "England in the Autumn of 1950—a Political Survey." Sir Richard is President of Corpus Christi College, University of Oxford, and is the author of "Education for a World Adrift" and "Some Tasks for Education." His forthcoming visit will recall pleasant memories of his earlier visit to the University in 1945 when he delivered the Burwash Lectures and the Sir Robert Falconer Memorial Lectures.

In conclusion may I invite your constructive criticism on these highlights of the alumni year. It is our very real and sincere desire to improve them from year to year and to widen their appeal so that every alumnus may find both interest and pleasure in attending them.



Class of 1931

ROBERT MOONEY, S, has been appointed general sales manager for Square D Company, Canada, Limited, after having been on the company's staff since 1934.

DR. J. R. E. MORGAN, M, headed the poll in the 1950-52 election to the Board of Education in Peterborough.

J. A. SIRDEVAN, S, has been living in Edmonton for the past year, having been sent there on loan from the Montreal East Refinery of Imperial Oil Limited. He is production controller at Imperial's new Edmonton refinery.

1932

GROUP CAPT. M. M. HENDRICK, S, of Toronto, has been promoted to Air Commodore and named air member of the Canadian Joint Staff and Air Attaché at Washington. He has been senior air staff officer at Northwest Air Command headquarters, Edmonton, and previously was commanding officer of the RCAF station at Edmonton.

KATHLEEN RUSSELL, V, is now head of the Modern Languages Department in Sudbury High School.

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 This Time Trumpets Apr. '48 (11)
 Varsity Story Dec. '48 (19)
- Clifford, Ernest J.:**
 Doctor Returns To
 School Mar. '48 (32)
- Coleman, Jim:**
 Sports Page May '48 (5)
- Davidson, Peter:**
 Canada's Music Teacher . . June '48 (26)
- Dentistry:**
 Elbow Room For Dentists . June '48 (5)
- DePoe, Norm:**
 End And Beginning June '48 (1)
 It's Still Varsity Mar. '48 (29)
 Politics On Campus Apr. '48 (20)
- Eddis, Joan:**
 Student Government May '50 (21)
- Employment:**
 Jobs For Graduates Dec. '48 (10)
 Placement Service May '50 (2)
- Faculty:**
 Let's Find Out Apr. '49 (23)
 New Faces June '48 (23)
 Words From The Wise. { Dec. '49 (14)
 { Mar. '50 (10)
- Fensom, K. G.:**
 Guardians Of The Forest . Oct. '49 (3)
- Fiction:**
 Recipe For Pork May '50 (31)
- Financing:**
 Business Says Dec. '48 (15)
 Case For Federal Aid May '50 (8)
 It Takes More Than
 Tradition May '48 (17)
 Public Says Dec. '48 (14)
- Finch, Robert:**
 De Champs Returns To
 France May '50 (24)
- Flaherty, Frank:**
 Business Says Dec. '48 (15)
- Ford, Arthur:**
 Tribute To Four Famous
 Sons Dec. '48 (29)
- Graduates:**
 Alma Mater Of Presidents . Feb. '49 (30)
 Graduate Who Emigrates . Dec. '49 (46)
 Tribute To Four Famous
 Sons Dec. '48 (29)
 Varsity's Roll Of Honour . . Apr. '49 (41)
 You Can Make Decisions . . Mar. '48 (26)
- Gray, Jack:**
 Report To The West May '50 (15)
- Hogg, Frank S.:**
 Here Come The Planets . . . May '48 (20)
 Splinters From Heaven . . . Mar. '50 (31)
 Weighing The Stars Mar. '48 (43)
- Honorary Degrees:**
 Convocation Mar. '48 (1)
 "What A Record" Dec. '49 (24)
- Howarth, Dorothy:**
 Your Magazine Wins
 Medal Oct. '49 (42)
- Ignatieff, Nicholas:**
 What Is ISS? May '50 (28)
- Kingston, F. Temple:**
 Christianity On The
 Campus Apr. '49 (38)
- Long, Marcus:**
 Canadian Seminar In
 Europe Dec. '49 (34)
 Varsity's Roll Of Honour . Apr. '49 (41)
- MacLean, John S.:**
 UC's Exhilarating 80's . . . Apr. '48 (3)

MacLure, Millar:
Stimulate The Phagocytes Dec. '49 (22)

MacTaggart, Ken W.:
Case For Federal Aid. . . . May '50 (8)

Medicine:
Borderline Of Life, Death Dec. '49 (6)
Cyclopropane. May '50 (4)
Do You Want To Run
A Hospital? May '48 (28)
Doctor Returns To School Mar. '48 (32)
Medicine On The March June '48 (28)
Pharmacy. Dec. '49 (10)
Shaggy Dog Story. Oct. '49 (12)

McWilliams, Margaret:
On Way To Greatness. . . . Mar. '50 (19)

National Unity:
Vers La Bonne Entente. . . Feb. '49 (17)

Osbourne, William A.:
"It Could Be" Oct. '49 (20)
It Must Be A Partnership Apr. '49 (21)
Message From Alumni
President. Feb. '49 (14)

Varsity's Future. Dec. '49 (41)

Personalities:
Architect With
Conscience (Carver) May '48 (9)
Birdman (Baillie) May '50 (38)
Cooper The Creator. Dec. '49 (18)
DeChamps Returns To
France May '50 (24)
Grasshoppers Are
Coming! (Urquhart) May '50 (12)
Prisoner Is A Person
(Jaffary) June '48 (16)
Ryerson The Rebel Mar. '50 (16)

Phillips, W. E.:
It Takes More Than
Tradition. May '48 (17)

Photography:
Photographic Service. . . . Apr. '49 (30)

Psychology:
Give Junior A Break. . . . Apr. '48 (14)

Publishing:
Varsity's Printing House . Mar. '50 (42)
Your Magazine Wins
Medal. Oct. '49 (42)

Reeve, Ted:
Sports Page. June '48 (9)

Reminiscence:
Farewell To Ajax. Apr. '49 (1)
Prof. W. J. Loudon. May '50 (17)
Sports Page. June '48 (9)
UC's Exhilarating 80's. . . . Apr. '48 (3)

Research:
Better Engines. Dec. '49 (27)
Cold Inferno. June '48 (14)
Dentist Used A Chisel. . . . Mar. '48 (21)
Guinea Fish. Feb. '49 (6)
Industry and Behaviour. . . . Feb. '49 (37)
Man After Mosquito. Dec. '48 (6)
Operation Igloo. Dec. '48 (23)
World Of Infinitely Tiny . Mar. '48 (7)

Reviews:
Bella Coola Man. Oct. '49 (23)
Books Tell The Story. . . . June '48 (19)
On Being Canadian. Dec. '48 (32)
Varsity Story. Dec. '48 (19)

Sanders, Wilfrid:
Architect With
Conscience. May '48 (9)
Prisoner Is A Person. June '48 (16)
Universities Benefit All. . . . Dec. '48 (14)
You Can Make Decisions. Mar. '48 (26)

Saunders, Richard:
Vers La Bonne Entente. . . Feb. '49 (17)

Selby, David:
Alumni Magazines to
be Merged. May '50 (43)
The Goal: 100,000
Members. Mar. '50 (35)

Scholarship:
Don't Neglect English. . . . Mar. '48 (45)
Seven Men Of Tomorrow. Oct. '49 (28)
Stimulate The Phago-
cytes. Dec. '49 (22)
What Happens To
Winners. Apr. '48 (17)
Who Stays Out. Apr. '48 (9)
\$112,000 For Creative
Ones. Feb. '49 (9)

Sparling, Morley W.:
The Varsity Plan. Mar. '48 (34)

Special Courses:

Backwoods Varsity	May '48 (22)
Canada Inside Out	Apr. '49 (18)
Canada's Music Teacher	June '48 (26)
How To Spread The Welcome Mat	Oct. '49 (16)
Re-Education For Business	Mar. '50 (37)
13,199 Find It's Not Too Late	May '48 (30)

Play Season At Hart

House	Dec. '49 (2)
Politics On Campus	Apr. '48 (20)
Sports Page	Apr. '48 (35)
Student Government	May '50 (21)
Surveyors Far From Home	Feb. '49 (21)
Veterinary Surgeons	Apr. '49 (11)
What Is ISS?	May '50 (28)
38 Nations At Varsity	Apr. '48 (22)

Stringer, Arthur:

Graduate Who Emigrates	Dec. '49 (46)
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Thomas, J. K.:

What Happens To Winners	Apr. '48 (17)
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Student Activities:

Blues Win For Home- comers	Dec. '49 (30)
Canadian Seminar in Europe	Dec. '49 (34)
Christianity On Campus	Apr. '49 (38)
End and Beginning	June '48 (1)
Guardians Of The Forest	Oct. '49 (3)
It's Still Varsity	Mar. '48 (29)
Men In A Hurry	May '48 (12)
Next Rehearsal Tuesday	June '48 (11)

Wallace, Claire:

Star Lady	Mar. '50 (28)
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Wecker, William A.:

Don't Neglect English	Mar. '48 (45)
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Woodhouse, A. S. P.:

On Being Canadian (a review)	Dec. '48 (32)
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The Astronomers Were Overlooked

EDITOR, VARSITY GRADUATE:

In the March VARSITY GRADUATE, the article on Varsity's Printing House states, "The Canadian Historical Review is, by a long shot, the oldest of the Journals printed at Varsity. In one form or another it has appeared for over 50 years."

As one of the editors of the Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, circulation 2300 in 40 countries, I should like to point out that in one form or another it has appeared continuously for 60 years. The name has been altered, but the continuity has remained. The Transactions appeared 1890-1905, the Journal, in its present form, and either monthly or bi-monthly, 1907-1950. The sponsoring Society name has been altered from the original Astronomical and Physical Society of Toronto, in 1890, to the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, in 1902, when it received royal charter and began its expansion into a national society. It now has 14 centres, from Quebec City to Victoria.

Dr. C. A. Chant, who still actively helps with the editing of the Journal, has been editor continuously since 1902. He tells me that for a number of years this was the only scientific periodical in Canada.

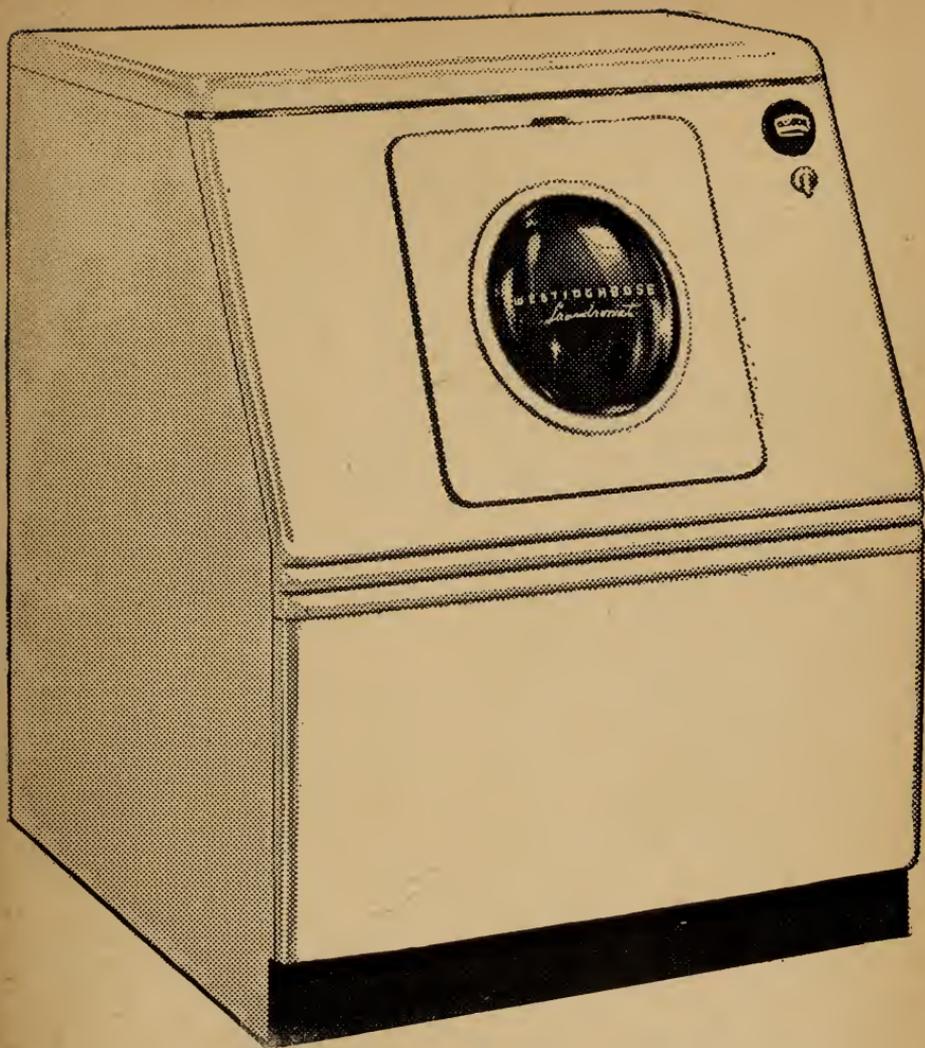
Frank S. Hogg, Director,
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Membership Report

Association	Annual	Life	Total
Business	54		54
Dental	574	1	575
Engineering	1822	71	1893
Forestry	105	5	110
Graduate Studies	30		30
Institutional Management	55		55
Medical Alumnae	65	4	69
Medical Alumni	930	93	1023
Music	8		8
Occupational Therapy	2		2
Ont. Agric. College	18		18
Ont. Vet. College	176		176
Ont. College of Art	56		56
Pharmacy Alumni	42	1	43
Pharmacy Alumnae	44		44
Phys. & Health E.	4		4
School of Nursing	242	62	304
St. Michael's Alumni	17		17
St. Michael's Alumnae	58		58
School of Law	3		3
School of Soc. Work	81		81
Trinity College (Men)	307	1	308
Trinity College (Wom.)	299		299
University College			
Alumni	1003	81	1084
U.C. Alumnae	625	73	698
Victoria Alumni	439	21	460
Victoria Alumnae	369	27	396
Miscellaneous	7		7
Education	5		5
	<hr/> 7440	<hr/> 440	<hr/> 7880

of March 31, 1950

Branch	Total	Branch	Total
Brantford	73	Brought Forward	1874
Buffalo	14	Niagara Falls, Ont.	57
Calgary	71	Niagara Falls, N.Y.	13
California	121	North Bay	34
Chatham	67	Oshawa	89
Cornwall	42	Ottawa	376
Edmonton	43	Owen Sound	75
Fort Erie	10	Porcupine Camp	79
Galt	40	Peterborough	96
Guelph	92	Port Arthur, Fort William	90
Hamilton	302	Quebec City	10
Halifax	15	Regina	48
Kingston	141	Saskatoon	33
Kitchener	152	Sarnia	64
Lindsay-Haliburton	24	St. Catharines	124
London	156	St. Thomas	24
Montreal	299	Sudbury	74
Moose Jaw	9	Vancouver	125
New York	203	Victoria	34
		Windsor	143
		Winnipeg	129
Carried Forward	1874	Total	3591

That never-ending tug-of-war between intention and action is to be found operating even in the field of alumni membership. In the figures given here are included a few members who have not proceeded beyond the point of intention. To those of you who fall into this group we say that your support is urgently needed so that real progress can be recorded this year. Will you translate that good intention into instant action and send in your membership fee today?

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W. ROSS CARRUTHERS (Alumni)

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