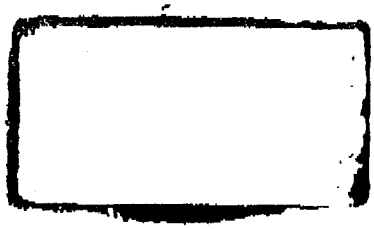
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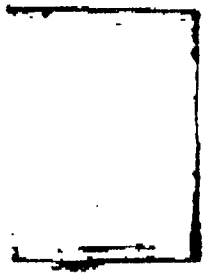
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*From the office of*

MR. BURNETTE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

* But remember that while "The Girl who came for tea" as may come you come premium income!



MET 0772

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA

T-102



PRODUCED S/C/M/Ms

(COPY) original carbon copy can't be found

January 21,1925

Dr. Charles F. Martin
Dean
Mc Gill University
Montreal, Canada

My dear Doctor Martin

Immediately upon receipt of your welcome letter of January 10th, I determined that the one present member of our medical staff who can best answer the questions that you ask is Dr. Wade Wright, formerly of Boston and now physician here as one of the Assistant Medical Directors, having particularly to do with the work and functions of the Group Health Division. Unfortunately Dr. Wright is at his home with an attack of the grip just at present, but he received your letter prpmptly and now says in reply:

Quotation

With kindest personal regards and trusting that you will come to us very freely and just as often as you ever feel like it for any information or any help that we might be able to give, I am,

Very truly yours,

MEDICAL DIRECTOR

PRODUCED S/C/M/MS
MET 0478

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

January
Twenty-sixth,
1 9 2 5.

Dr. A. S. Knight,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,
N E W Y O R K.-

FEB 3 1925

Dear Dr. Knight,

Ever so many thanks for your kind attention to my request. I was delighted to hear of Dr. Wade Wright; he was one of the bright jewels that I wanted to get into the McGill crown, but the monied interests of the Insurance Companies beat me out!

I can use the information you send on admirably, but I was also looking for literature which I thought might have been issued by some of the men in your Company who look after demonstrations, as in Tuberculosis, etc., in communities. However, I think I can get some from other sources. Meanwhile, accept my very best thanks for all your kindness and attention; it is a shame to bother so busy a man as yourself. If you want a rest, come up to Montreal, and I shall be glad to take care of you!

With all kind regards, believe me

Very cordially yours,

C J Martin

PRODUCED S/C/M/MS

MET 0477

It is suggested that we approach the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University with a proposal that upon the establishment of an adequate Department of Industrial Hygiene in the McGill Medical School the Metropolitan enter into an agreement with McGill to secure for the Company certain services and information relating to the health of industrial workers in Canada.

With the establishment of a Canadian Home Office and the extension of the Company's operations in the Dominion it becomes increasingly important that the Company have accurate knowledge of conditions attending industrial activity in Canada. It is, further, most desirable that the Company's program for the betterment of the health of industrial workers and their families be advanced in Canada where industrial hygiene as a phase of public health work is notably backward.

It would be of great value to the Company to have specific information regarding such matters as:

1. The distribution of industrial establishments, mines and lumbering operations with data concerning the number of employees in each establishment and district.
2. Studies of hazardous processes.
3. Studies of morbidity and mortality in relation to the major industrial pursuits.
4. Studies of extent and character of medical service available in the "unorganized territory" wherein are conducted the great mining and lumbering operations.
5. Observations regarding opportunities for educational work by the Company.

To secure such information directly would be difficult and very expensive. If it could be obtained from a department of industrial hygiene in Canada's leading university in return for a moderate annual fee the Company would undoubtedly benefit. If the Company could incidentally through its relation with the University extend its own influence in the field of public health the benefit would be still greater.

It would mean an adherence to the Company's established policy of utilizing when possible Canadian personnel and operating through Canadian agencies. It would bring the Company and its activities in contact with many highly influential individuals and industrial groups.

Though legal obstacles may stand in the way of a contribution by the Company to an educational institution they are not concerned with the plan proposed. Such a plan involves a definite quid pro quo, payments specifically conditioned upon a commensurate return, the adequacy of such return to be determined by the President or those to whom he may delegate the decision.

PRODUCED TO CANADIAN COURTS

MET 0396

Should the proposal be made by the Company to the University our participation would be vastly more valuable and stimulating in its effect upon Canadian industrial organizations than it would be were such participation to be solicited.

It is accordingly recommended that with proper legal safeguards and in the event of the fulfillment of suitable conditions the Company in consideration of certain services rendered pay to McGill University the sum of five thousand dollars annually during a period of [redacted] years.

Wade Wright.

PRODUCED S/C

Nov. 4, 1925.

Dear Doctor Knight:

I do not know whether or not the President is still interested in establsihing some sort of relation with McGill or not. Neither can I recall just when the Ottawa corner-stone laying takes place but if that event is still in the offing it would be a grand time to do the graceful and announce our proposed relations withsthe University.

Within the past two weeks or so there have been two important and urgent calls for help from Canadian firms. One is the most active of the big paper companies, from the standpoint of labor relations and one of the very largest. They are finally starting on an extensive reorganization of their whole medical program with periodic annual physicals, at the recommendation of the union employees. This is the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company. The other outfit is a printing plant near Montreal which is launching a wild scheme to examine everybody in their employ and also the members of the families of employees. Both these groups need close watching and a lot of help. It is work which we can do only with difficulty and great expense and work which a Canadian could do better than we could. On such a job the contemplated department of industrial hygiene at McGill would be able to render most valuable service.

If you think well of mentioning these matters Mr. Bruere could give you all details. As you know I did not pursue the matter of the Nat's relations with McGill with Mr. Bruere, letting the whole questis a rest where it was on Mr. Flake's visit here. If you wish to secure further information from Mr. Bruere please tell him of the plot at the time of Dr. Martin's visit for he knows nothing of it.

Sincerely yours,

Wade Wright.

PROCESSED SIGNING

MET 0398

Welfare

Copy

January 6th, 1926

The President brought to the attention of the Committee the request from Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of the McGill University, that we make an appropriation of $5,000. a year for five years to pay the cost of a survey by the school or chair of Industrial Hygiene of industries in Canada with a view of improving their hygienic conditions. The President said that this plan appealed very strongly to Dr. Wade Wright of the Home Office Staff, who has charge of the Industrial Hygiene, Dr. Knight of the Medical Division and Dr. Frankel, head of the Welfare Division. Under Group Policies in Canada, the Company has some 15,000 or 16,000 working men covered by group policies; in addition, we have well over a million lives insured in Canada, a large proportion of which are working people and their families. A survey such as proposed would be of great benefit to the Company in its care of these policyholders directly and through their employers. Such a survey has never been made in Canada; there is no institution and none of the Governments have taken up work of this character. In the United States the Federal Government and various other welfare agencies cover the field.

After thorough discussion by the Committee a resolution was passed making the appropriation requested.

Mr. Sheehan

Will you please send them $5,000
for 2nd year?

May 17, 1926

(Signed) A. S. K.

MET 0471

PRODUCED S/C/M/MS

K.G

January 7, 1926

Dr. Charles F. Martin
600 Charbrooke Street W.,
Montreal, Canada

My dear Doctor Martin

For quite a long time I was chagrined at my inability to keep the verbal promise that I made to you when you were here in my office, namely, that I would try to tell you during the following week what our Company was likely to do with reference to the appropriation that was hoped for. I neither forgot nor neglected the matter, but the stone walls that I ran against showed there was absolutely nothing to be said or done at that time. I am very glad to tell you now, however, that the Board of Directors passed a resolution at their meeting yesterday that authorized the Officers of this Company to appropriate $5,000 a year for five years for the proposed survey to be made under the terms and conditions approved by the Medical Division of the Metropolitan.

I have no doubt that you may already have heard about this through the letter that our President wrote to Sir Arthur W. Carrie yesterday, but nevertheless I myself feel like having a word with you about it.

With kindest personal regards to you and trusting that you will come to see us whenever you are here in New York, I am,

Yours very truly,

MEDICAL DIRECTOR

Re-typed 6/1/95

W/

K.C

January 7,1926

Dr.Charles F. Martin
660 Sherbrooke Street W.,
Montreal, Canada

My dear Doctor Martin

For quite a long time I was chagrined at my inability to keep the verbal promise that I made to you when you were here in my office, namely, that I would try to tell you during the following week what our Company was likely to do with reference to the appropriation that was hoped for. I neither forgot nor neglected the matter, but the stone walls that I ran against showed there was absolutely nothing to be said or done at that time. I am very glad to tell you now, however, that the Board of Directors passed a resolution at their meeting yesterday that authorized the Officers of this Company to appropriate $5,000 a year for five years for the proposed survey to be made under the terms and conditions approved by the Medical Division of the Metropolitan.

I have no doubt that you may already have heard about this through the letter that our President wrote to Sir Arthur W. Currie yesterday, but nevertheless I myself feel like having a word with you about it.

With kindest personal regards to you and trusting that you will come to see us whenever you are here in New York, I am,

Yours very truly,

MET 0395

MEDICAL DIRECTOR

PRODUCED S/C/M/MS

Co. File
Industrial Hygiene

McGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

JANUARY
Nineteenth
1 9 2 6.

File
J.1.
20 Jan 1926

Augustus S. Knight, Esq., M.D.
Medical Director - Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,
N E W Y O R K C I T Y.-

Dear Dr. Knight,

I have just returned from California, and find your good letter of January 7th awaiting me.

It was extremely good of you to write me such a nice note, and I quite understand your position. We are more than delighted at the generosity of the Board of Directors in appropriating the money for our survey, and will look forward with a great deal of interest to such work as we can carry out. I hope it will be the means of ever more and more pleasant relations between the Canadian medical work and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

With every good wish for the New Year and renewed thanks for your kindness, believe me

Very cordially yours,

C.J. Martin -
DEAN.

PRODUCED BY IMS MET 0394

-: M E M O R A N D U M :-

TO: Dr. Knight

FROM: Dr. Wright

Much interested in Dr. Martin's letter to you. Dr. Martin is a treasured friend. I have had some slight knowledge of his plans for the Department of Preventive Medicine at McGill University.

The Department, unless I am much mistaken, is not a very thriving one as yet - but Martin has high hopes for it. He would know, I take it, what could a well organized, well financed department do?".

The Sun Life might well ask - if it secured a mortgage on McGill- for such service as we might ask:

Technical guidance in regard to matters affecting community or individual health - such as, aid in preparation of publicity, occasional research matters not involving great outlays of money, field investigations as of sanitation, water, or milk supplies, or industrial hazards.

The help of the University might well be enlisted in stimulating and guiding public health activities in communities in which the carrier might be particularly interested. I feel that the usefulness of the University could be made apparent in relation to group insurance much more readily than in any other way. It would serve, perhaps, in some such way as do our own Welfare Division and Policyholders' Service Bureau.

This is vague, but discussion, I feel sure, could crystalize the vagueness into something definite. Observation of our scheme at Harvard leads me to add that Martin should not only be prepared to render certain types of service but certain services, more or less routine perhaps, should be specified. Unless there is a definite, tangible quid pro quo the interest of a financial supporter may well languish after a few years.

January 19, 1926.

MGT 0391



# MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

THE UNITED CHAIN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MONTREAL, CAN. | THE MOUNT ROYAL | ROCHESTER, N.Y. | THE ROCHESTER |
| TORONTO, CAN. | KING EDWARD HOTEL | ROCHESTER, N.Y. | THE SENECA |
| HAMILTON, CAN | ROYAL CONNAUGHT | ERIE, PA. | THE LAWRENCE |
| WINDSOR, CAN | PRINCE EDWARD HOTEL | FLINT, MICH. | THE DURANT |
| AKRON, OHIO | THE PORTAGE | HARRISBURG, PA. | THE PENN HARRIS |
| WORCESTER, MASS. | THE BANCROFT | TRENTON, N.J. | THE STACY TRENT |
| ALBANY, N.Y. | THE TEN EYCK | NEWARK, N.J. | THE ROBERT TREAT |
| UTICA, N.Y. | HOTEL UTICA | SYRACUSE, N.Y. | THE ONONDAGA |
| ST JOHN N.B. CAN. | THE ADMIRAL BEATTY | SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. | THE OLYMPIC |
| NEW YORK CITY | THE ROOSEVELT | PHILADELPHIA, PA. | THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN |
| NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. | THE NIAGARA | PATERSON, N.J. | THE ALEXANDER HAMILTON |

( OPEN MAY TO SEPTEMBER )
THE CLIFTON - NIAGARA FALLS, CAN.

DIRECTION
UNITED HOTELS
OF AMERICA

GEO. H. O'NEIL
GENERAL MANAGER FOR CANADA

VERNON G. CARDY
MANAGING DIRECTOR

**MONTREAL**
CANADA

Albany
Boston
Washington

Feb. 8. 1926

Dear Mr. Fosdick -

your letter duly reached me here where we will be for another month yet.

The McGill authorities told me of the Metropolitan's generous gift, of which the whole University and Community is most appreciative, and are so encouraged by it as to hope, not only for your advice and assistance in making the survey, but think this may be the beginning of a really close cooperation between the University and the Company in all matters connected with Industrial Health in Canada, even to the extent of some sort of affiliation between the two in their Industrial Departments.

It was just to intimate this to you that I wrote -

With very kindest regards

Yours sincerely

R. A. C. [illegible]

PRODUCED BY [illegible]
MET 0388

Dr. Wright

March 26th, 1926.

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

My dear Sir Arthur:

It gives me pleasure to enclose a cheque for five thousand dollars which was voted to you in pursuance with an arrangement described in our correspondence. At the same time I want to apologize to you that you had not received this cheque sooner. I trusted to other people and only found out today that it had never been sent to you. I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

President.

McT 0384

PRODUCED S/C MMS

Industrial Hygiene

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.

FROM
THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
McGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

March 29th, 1926.

file ask

Haley Fiske, Esq.,
President,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., MAR 31 1926
New York City.

My dear Mr. Fiske:-

Let me on behalf of the Board of Governors of McGill University and for myself offer our thanks for receiving this morning the cheque for $5,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in pursuance of the arrangement between the Company and the University.

We shall keep in touch with your medical officers regarding the development which this contribution assists.

With all good wishes to you personally, and to the Company, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

PRODUCED C/O/M/Ms

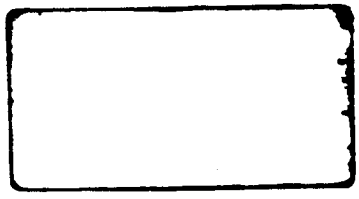
An extract of Doctor C. F. Martin's letter to Doctor Knight dated February 19th.

Pedley has accepted the position as Chief of the Industrial Clinic at the General Hospital and a lectureship in that subject at the University. He will take on his duties in August.

Sincerely yours

(Signed) C. F. Martin

MET 0473



PRODUCED S/C/MM

Co. Files

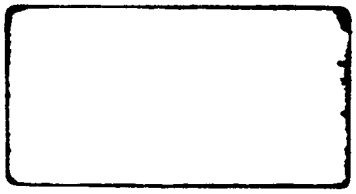
An extract of Doctor Knight's letter to Doctor Charles F. Martin dated February 24th, 1927

Wade Wright has been telling me in repeated talks about your having appointed Dr. Pedley as Chief of the Industrial Clinic at the General Hospital and as Lecturer at the University. Wright feels certain that you are setting up an altogether worth while program and predicts certain success for it. Good for you! You certainly have our cordial best wishes in all that you undertake.

Very truly yours

MEDICAL DIRECTOR

MET 0472



PRODUCED S/C/M/MS

MEMORANDUM

April 30, 1928 MAY 1928

DR. WRIGHT:

While in Montreal last week, I had lunch with Dr. Fleming and Dr. Hadley, and incidentally, learned something of the situation with reference to our industrial hygiene appropriation to McGill. Perhaps you already have this straightened out in your mind.

It seems that the appropriation made in 1926 was not used at all and was considered by them to be applicable to 1927. For that reason, they asked for no '27 appropriation, and that is the reason why none was made and none appears on our records. They are, of course, figuring on a five year period and look upon 1927 as the first year.

Has the 1928 appropriation been made? If not, it may possibly be time for it.

If the above is in accordance with your understanding, I would suggest that the matter be clarified in a memorandum to Mr. Sheehan in order that there may be a clear record of it.

Assistant Secretary

PRODUCED SIGNAMS

MET 0380

-: M E M O R A N D U M :-

TO: Dr. Knight, Medical Director,

FROM: Dr. Wright

MAY 4 1928

DATE: May 3, 1928.

You have known, I believe, that the grant of the Metropolitan to McGill for the development of industrial hygiene in connection with their Department of Public Health has been designated as a welfare contribution and as such, data regarding the grant have passed through the hands of Dr. Armstrong.

He recently asked me if I knew anything regarding any payments other than that made in 1926 which, I believe, you transmitted to Dr. Martin. The attached memorandum is of interest in this connection.

I should be glad to straighten the matter out with Mr. Sheehan if you desire, but I felt that you would wish first to be informed regarding the situation.

Wm. H. Wright

.....
Assistant Medical Director

PRODUCED BY IRON MTN.

MET 0379

May 18, 1926.

K-28

In re $5,000 Check for Survey.

Sir Arthur W. Currie
McGill University
Montreal, Quebec
Canada

My dear Sir Arthur

We enclose with pleasure check to the order of McGill University for $5,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in accordance with the terms of the appropriation for survey that the Company made in 1926.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

(Copy sent to Dr. Martin, Dean, Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, May 18,19

PRODUCED S/C/M/MS

MET 0378

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR:
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

FROM
THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR,
McGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

21st May, 1928

Dr. Augustus Knight,
Medical Director,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,
1, Madison Avenue, New York City.

Dear Dr. Knight,

On behalf of McGill University, let me thank you very much for the cheque for $5,000.00 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for our work in Industrial Medicine.

Sir Arthur Currie is, unfortunately, laid up for a while, and is, therefore, not attending to his own correspondence.

With kind regards and renewed thanks for all the kindness shown to us on so many occasions by the Metropolitan Life, believe me

Very cordially yours,

C. F. Martin

Acting Principal.

PRODUCED SIC/MMS

MET 0376

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

August 6th, 1929.

Dr. Wade Wright,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,
1, Madison Avenue, New York City.

AUG 14 1929

Dear Dr. Wright,

This is just a private letter to let you know that the Central Office of the University is embarrassed to know what to do about the grant of $5,000.00 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

You will remember that they were good enough to give us that grant for five years, and this last year's grant has not been paid in. I hate to ask about it officially, but thought I might write to you privately to see what I could do about the matter.

With all kind regards and hoping to see you in Montreal again soon,

Affectionately yours,

C.F. Martin

MET 0470

PRODUCED S/C/M/Ms

Dr. Lincoln
MEDICAL DIRECTOR
14 Floor

MET 0469

For your information Dr. Wright is away on vacation. Will you reply to Dr Martin?

a/h.

aug 9/29

Last payt made 5/18/28 $500. If you will send the auditor a memo. he will send check for 1929.
T-112
8/12/29

PRODUCED SIC/MMS

4/6/21
Canada

August 14,1929.

K-DG

Doctor Charles F. Martin, Dean
Faculty of Medicine
McGill University
Montreal, Quebec
Canada

My dear Doctor Martin

In the absence of Doctor Wright your letter of August 6th has just been referred to me upon my return to the Home Office. The only reason that the payment from the Company for this year has not been made is because it had not been requisitioned by McGill. We are asking now that the check shall be sent immediately.

Yours very truly,

MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

PRODUCED C/CAMMS
MET
PRODUCED C/CAMMS
0468

In re Appropriation of $5,000 a Year for Five Years - McGill University, Montreal.

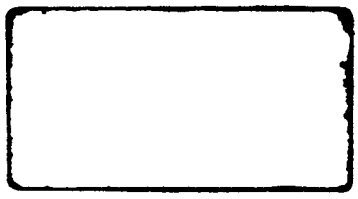
Mr. Sheehan, Auditor:-

In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors made January 6, 1926, will you please draw a check to the order of McGill University for $5,000 for the subscription due for the year 1929, covering the cost of a Survey of Industrial Hygiene of Industries in Canada?

.....
Medical Director.

K-DG
August 14, 1929.

MET 0467



PRODUCED S/C/MMS

K G

August 16,1929

Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean
Faculty of Medicine
McGill University
Montreal, Canada

Dear Doctor

We are very pleased to enclose now the Company's check for $5,000 to the order of McGill University as this year's payment under the terms of the appropriation.

Yours very truly,

MEDICAL DIRECTOR

PRODUCED S/C/MMS

MET 0466

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

19th August, 1929.

Dear Dr. Knight,

I beg to acknowledge with very many thanks your kind note and cheque for $5,000.00 - made out to the order of McGill University. The Bursar will send an official receipt; this is merely to give expression to my personal appreciation of your continued courtesy.

With kind regards, believe me

Very sincerely yours,

O. Martin

MCT 0485

Dr. Augustus Knight,
Medical Director -
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,
1, Madison Avenue, New York.

PRODUCED SIGNATURE

# REPORT OF THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS AND X-RAY EXAMINATIONS OF ASBESTOS WORKERS IN ASBESTOS AND THETFORD MINES, QUEBEC.

54

The report herewith presented deals with the examination of 141 employees of the Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Asbestos, Que. and 54 employees of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada, the Keasby-Mattison Co. and Johnson's Mine, all of Thetford Mines, Que. 40 of the men of the Canadian Johns-Manville Co. were examined by Dr. R. H. Stevenson and Dr. Joseph Wyatt, who performed the physical examinations and X-ray examinations respectively. The other examinations were all performed by me, except the X-ray examinations. Actually, Drs. Stevenson and Wyatt examined 57 men; but since 17 of these men were re-examined by me I am including them in my list. Drs. Stevenson and Wyatt carried on their work in November 1929. My examinations were done in July 1930 in Asbestos, and in September 1930 in Thetford Mines.

The Asbestos and Thetford groups are very dissimilar with respect to age distribution and length of service in the asbestos industry, but racially and economically the two groups are much alike.

Table I gives the age distribution of the men and Table II the distribution according to length of service in the asbestos industry.

MET 1064

PRODUCED SIMULTANEOUSLY

# TABLE I.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF ASBESTOS WORKERS

| | Asbestos | | Thetford Mines | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age group | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| 15 - 19 | 3 | 2.1 | | |
| 20 - 24 | 24 | 17.0 | 2 | 3.7 |
| 25 - 29 | 24 | 17.0 | 5 | 9.3 |
| 30 - 34 | 26 | 18.5 | 6 | 11.1 |
| 35 - 39 | 25 | 17.7 | 4 | 7.4 |
| 40 - 44 | 18 | 12.8 | 13 | 24.1 |
| 45 - 49 | 14 | 10.0 | 7 | 12.8 |
| 50 - 54 | 3 | 2.1 | 6 | 11.1 |
| 55 - 59 | 1 | 0.7 | 4 | 7.4 |
| 60 - 64 | 1 | 0.7 | 6 | 11.8 |
| 65 - 69 | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | 1.9 |
| Not stated | 1 | 0.7 | | |
| TOTAL | 141 | 100.00 | 54 | 100.0 |

MET 1065

PRODUCED S/C/M/Ms

# T A B L E II

LENGTH OF SERVICE IN ASBESTOS INDUSTRY

| | Asbestos | | Thetford Mines | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years of service. | Number | Percentage | Number | Percentage |
| 0 - 4 | 44 | 31.2 | 1 | 1.85 |
| 5 - 9 | 65 | 46.1 | 8 | 14.8 |
| 10 - 14 | 11 | 7.8 | 8 | 14.8 |
| 15 - 19 | 10 | 7.1 | 16 | 29.6 |
| 20 - 24 | 6 | 4.3 | 9 | 16.7 |
| 25 - 29 | 2 | 1.4 | 9 | 16.7 |
| 30 - 34 | 2 | 1.4 | 1 | 1.85 |
| 35 - 39 | 1 | .7 | | |
| 40 - 44 | | | 2 | 3.7 |
| T O T A L | 141 | 100.0 | 54 | 100.0 |

It will be noted that while 68 percent of the men in Thetford Mines were over 40 years of age only 28 percent of the men in Asbestos were over 40. And further with respect to length of service 83.4 percent of the men examined in Thetford Mines had worked in the asbestos industry for 10 years or more, but in Asbestos only 22 percent had worked for more than ten years.

Table III shows the disposition of the men in various parts of the industry. Since the numbers are

1066
PRODUCED S/C/M/Ms

small broad occupational groupings are used. In Asbestos the occupations are divided into 3 groups - mill, pit and factory; in Thetford Mines only the first two occupational groups are used, since no asbestos manufacturing is carried on there. All the men of the Thetford Mines group could be so classified, but 5 men were excluded from the Asbestos group since they did not appear to be exposed to an unusual amount of dust.

T A B L E III

LENGTH OF SERVICE IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS IN ASBESTOS INJURY

| | ASBESTOS | | | THETFORD MINES | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years of service | Mill | Drilling pit | Factory | Mill | Drilling pit |
| 0- 4 | 14 | 7 | 24 | 1 | |
| 5- 9 | 24 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 8 |
| 10-14 | 6 | 6 | | 7 | 1 |
| 15-19 | 7 | 3 | | 12 | 4 |
| 20-24 | 3 | 1 | | 8 | 1 |
| 25-29 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 1 |
| 30-34 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| 35-39 | 1 | | | | |
| 40-44 | | | | | 2 |
| TOTAL | 69 | 27 | 40 | 40 | 14 |

The past occupational history in industries other than the asbestos industry was significant only in 5 cases. Of these one had been a grain inspector

PRODUCED SMOKE 1067

for 6 years and so exposed to very dusty conditions, one had been an underground copper miner for 18 years, one a copper miner for 2 years, a fourth had worked in a cement plant for 9 years, and the fifth had operated a drill in an iron mine. THis last individual showed X-ray evidence of pneumoconiosis, the others did not have pneumoconiosis.

In Table IV are given observations of weight in relation to height by age. The average weights are taken from the figures compiled by the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors and the Actuarial Society of American.

T A B L E IV.

WEIGHTS AND HEIGHTS ACCORDING TO AGE

| | | Pounds under average | | | | Pounds over average | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 20-29 | 10-19 | 5-9 | -4 to +4 | 5-9 | 10-19 | 20-39 | 40+ |
| ASBESTOS | No. | 23 | 25 | 12 | 24 | 16 | 19 | 9 | 4 |
| | % | 18.8 | 20.9 | 13.4 | 17.1 | 11.4 | 13.6 | 6.4 | 2.9 |
| TEXTILE MILLS | No. | 9 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 |
| | % | 13.7 | 18.4 | 14.8 | 16.7 | 8.6 | 11.1 | 13.8 | 1.8 |
| Group of 10,000 male Industrial workers | % | 12 | 20 | 11 | 23 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 3 |

The group of 10,000 male industrial workers referred to in the above table was studied by the United States Public Health Service ( see Public Health Bulletin

PRODUCED 1068 AMMs

No. 162). It will be noted that there is very little distinction between this large group and the group of asbestos workers so far as degrees of overweight or underweight are concerned.

In the consideration of individual defects some interesting facts have been found. In this study only the 101 men at Asbestos and the 54 men at Thetford Mines are considered, since the records of the men examined by Dr. Stevenson are not strictly comparable with mine.

TEETH:-

Dividing the men into two groups according to whether the teeth did or did not need attention, of the Asbestos group 49.5% required attention, and of the Thetford Mines group 51.8 %.

HEARING:-

Acuity of hearing was tested by means of a watch. (My own hearing, which has been tested by an audiometer, was considered normal, and used as a standard) The watch test is admittedly very rough. In noisy occupations impaired hearing is frequently found in the older employees. Of the 101 men at Asbestos 10 showed definite hearing loss. This is not an excess proportion since any

PRODUCED S/C/MMINS
1069

group of adults will show a similar picture. In Thetford Mines 28 of the 54 men suffered from well marked hearing loss. This is a very high percentage, and comparable to what may be found in weaving sheds and boiler shops. All these men, except, two, had been exposed to loud noise in their work for 10 years or more, and it is reasonable to suppose that noise played a part in their hearing disability.

The number of men with infected TONSILS was 27 in Asbestos and 13 in Thetford Mines, and almost identical ratio to the total in both groups.

Defects of the THYROID were rare. 4 men in Asbestos and 1 in Thetford Mines had enlarged thyroids.

BLOOD PRESSURE:-

Readings were recorded in all men over 40 years of age. Except in exceptional circumstances the blood pressure was not taken in the younger men. Consequently although the groups examined in Thetford Mines was smaller than that in Asbestos more blood pressure readings were taken there. 2 men in Asbestos had blood pressures of over 150 and 2 blood pressures under 100 m.m. of mercury. 8 men in Thetford Mines had blood pressures of over 150 and 2 blood pressures under 100.

1070
PRODUCED S/C/M/M

The incidence of HERNIA is of interest from the compensation standpoint. In Asbestos all new employees must pass a physical examination before employment. There were 4 cases of inguinal hernia discovered among the 101 men examined there. In addition to these 5 men had been operated upon for this condition

In Thetford Mines physical examination is not required before employment. There were 5 cases of inguinal hernia among the 54 men examined and 2 cases which had been operated upon.

Some interest has arisen in connection with the occurrence of the so-called ASBESTOS CORNS. These are usually pin head sized elevations of the skin, somewhat like miners warts. Some of these were detected in the Asbestos men probably due to my ignorance of their appearance. 8 of the Thetford Mines men had these growths on their hands and several others reported having had them at one time or another.



PRODUCED S/C/M/Ms

## L U N G S

Of the 101 men examined by me at Abbestos only 4 suffered from definite first stage pneumoconiosis. These will not be considered on account of the doubtful diagnosis.

Of the 40 men examined by Drs. Stevenson and Wyatt 14 were diagnosed as first stage pneumoconiosis (asbestosis 1) (I am including the 17 men examined by Drs. Stevenson and Wyatt and subsequently re-examined by me in my group of 101). The much lesser incidence of pneumoconiosis in my group of men may seem surprising, but it must be remembered that the X-ray negatives were not read by the same men. In my group the X-ray diagnoses were made by Dr. Meriwether of Pitcher, Oklahoma, and in the other group the interpretations were by Drs. Wyatt and Meriwether. Further the men group examined by Drs. Stevenson and Wyatt were, in general, older than those in my group.

Of the 56 men examined at Thetford Mines 24 were diagnosed by X-ray as suffering from pneumoconiosis (asbestosis). of these 4 were diagnosed as probably first stage asbestosis, 8 as early stage, 4 as definite first stage and 3 as second stage.

The pertinent facts regarding the definite cases of asbestosis are given in tables V and VI.

PRODUCED S/C/M/MS
1072

Table V

| Exam. No. | Diagnosis | Age | Occupational history | Symptoms | Signs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Asbestos Group.** | | |
| 66 | A.1 | 39 | Screen & cyclone 10 years | cough, dyspnea loss of strength | deficient expansion ons, crepitations left apex. |
| 71 | A.1 | 47 | general operator Asbestos foreman 34 years | cough, dyspnea frequent colds | poor expansion, percussion diminished left chest, crepitations all over both lungs. |
| 86 | A.1 | 42 | loading cars in mill & foreman 28 years | no symptoms | no abnormal signs. |
| 94 | A.1 | 30 | driller 7 years | no symptoms | no abnormal signs. |
| 2000 | A.1 | 41 | Millwright 31 years | dyppnea, cough | no abnormal signs |
| 2001 | A.1 | ? | motor attendant for 11 years | no symptoms | faint moist rales 3 & 4 rib in front. |
| 2002 | A.1 | 33 | millwright 14 years | no symptoms | no abnormal signs |
| 2009 | A.1 | 30 | labourer & watchman in mill 5 years | no symptoms | slight dullness right base, left chest expands more than right. |
| 2015 | A.1? | 25 | labourer top floor mill, 2 years | no symptoms | breath sounds at apices harsh |
| 2020 | A.1 | 47 | in mill 16 years | no symptoms | no abnormal signs |
| 2021 | A.1 | 52 | millwright 30 years | no symptoms | expansion slightly limited |
| 2025 | A.1 | 66 | mason in mill 26 years | no symptoms | expansion limited |
| 2027 | A.1 | 46 | mine (work not stated) 12 years | no symptoms | no abnormal signs |
| 2032 | A.1 | 43 | driller 4 years | no symptoms | no abnormal signs |
| 2033 | A.1 | 41 | driller 23 years | no symptoms | no abnormal signs |
| 2034 | A.1 | 60 | driller 4 years spareman 8 years foreman 28 years | no symptoms | absent vocal fremitus |
| 2036 | A.1 | 37 | driller 3 years trackman 4 years | no symptoms | bronchial rales left side |
| 2052 | A.1 | 22 | pipe coverer (factory) 4 years | no symptoms | no abnormal signs. |

PRODUCED 1073

Table VI

| Exam. No. | Diagnosis | Age | Occupational history | Symptoms | Signs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Thetford Mines Group** | | |
| 1 | A.1 | 42 | filling bags 6 years oiler 10 years foreman 4 years | no symptoms | coarse clicks above heart & at both bases behind. |
| 5 | A.1 | 43 | driller 25 years | no symptoms | no abnormal signs |
| 6 | A.1 (probably) | 39 | cleaner in mill 3 yrs. filling bags 4 yrs, | dyspnea | no abnormal signs |
| 11 | A.2 | 58 | millwright 27 years | dyspnea | no abnormal signs |
| 12 | A.1 (early) | 43 | sweeper 18 years | cough & expectoration, Oes, blood in sputum, dyspnea loss of weight | coarse crepitations left apex behind |
| 13 | A.1 | 52 | millwright 21 years | cough & expectoration, dyspnea, loss of weight & strength | dry rales over rt, chest behind, expansion deficient |
| 15 | A.1 (probably) | 47 | millwright 21 years | cough | occasional dry rales at left base |
| 18 | A.1 | 26 | driller 11 years | no symptoms | no abnormal signs |
| 19 | A.1 (early) | 43 | driller 17 years | history of pleurisy, sister died of t,b,e, | noabnormal signs |
| 21 | A.1 (early) | 52 | millwright 28 years | dyspnea | no abnormal signs |
| 23 | A.1 (early) | 62 | driller 40 years | No symptoms | many crepitations right base. |
| 26 | A.1 (early) | 29 | driller 6 years general work in pit 4 years | No symptoms | no abnormal signs |
| 28 | A.1 | 44 | filling bags 1 year dust shed 6 years | history of hemoptysis | no abnormal signs |
| 30 | A.1 (early) | 25 | in mill 3 years in tunnel feeding crusher 3 years | cough, dyspnea suspected t,b.e in 1925 | no abnormal signs |
| 32 | A.1 (early) | 39 | crusher11 years sweeper in mill 4 yrs. oiler in mill 3 years | no symptoms | no abnormal signs |
| 33 | A.1 | 56 | loading benze in pit 25 years, feeding the mill 3 years | sister died of t.b.e. 1889 | Showers of fine crepitations both lungs behind from 4 vertebra down, persussion note diminished |
| 39 | A.1 (early) | 59 | millwright 26years foreman 26 years | dyspnea | no abnormal signs |
| 40 | A.1 | 62 | feeding crusher 10 year cleaning in mill 15 yrs. | dyspnea | crepitations in rt.axilla & l. base behind, |
| 41 | A.1 (probably) | 46 | feeding crusher in mill 6 years, driers 1year, foreman in mill 9 years | no symptoms | no abnormal signs |

PRODUCED SINCE MINE

Table VI (continued)

| Exam. No. | Diagnosis | Age | Occupational history | Symptoms | Signs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Thetford Mines Group (cont'd)** | | |
| 49 | A.1 (early) | 34 | loading boxes in pit 2yrs., driller 6 yrs. | no symptoms | no abnormal signs. |
| 51 | A.1 (probably) | 51 | operator in mill 6 yrs., millwright 10 years | no symptoms | percussion less resonant over right lung, showers crepitations right side front & back, & over left upper lobe front & back. |
| 53 | A.1 | 50 | oiler in mill 10 yrs. foreman mill 9 yrs. | son died t.b.C. daughter has tuberculosis. | expansion poor, many crepitations l. apex & in r. axilla, crepitations r.& l. upper lobes behind & at both bases. |
| 54 | A.2 | 41 | mill repairs 14 yrs. mill foreman 10 yrs. | cough, dyspnea | expansion poor, percussion poor at apbees. no rales. |
| 29 | A.1 (late) | 44 | Foreman mill 15 yrs. millwright 7 yrs. | no symptoms | no abnormal signs. |

PRODUCED 1075

It will be noted that of the 141 men examined at Asbestos 17 were diagnosed as first stage asbestosis, while of the 54 examined at Thetford Mines 21 were diagnosed as first stage asbestosis and 3 as second stage asbestosis. This is not to be interpreted as indicating an excess hazard in Thetford Mines. The increased incidence of pneumonoconiosis in Thetford mines is simply a reflection of the different distribution with respect to age and length of service. Reference to tables 1 and 2 will recall the great differences in these two things.

In the great majority of cases the length of service in dusty work was more than 5 years as indicated in thefollowing table:

| length of service | Number of cases | Number of men examined. |
|---|---|---|
| 0 - 4 yrs. | 2 | 44 |
| 5 - 9 | 9 | 73 |
| 10 - 14 | 7 | 19 |
| 15 & over | 23 | 39 |
| Total | 41 | 175 |

From this table one would conclude that asbestosis is not likely to develope with an exposure of less than 5 years, but that with exposure of more than 10 years there is a great possibility of it developing. It is, however, of interest to remember thatmany men with long periods of exposure do not develope any signs of asbestosis.

As to occupations of 41 drillers 13 were cases of asbestosis, of 109 mill workers 27 were cases of asbestosis and of 40 workers in the factory only 1 case showed x-ray evidence of the disease. Evidently there is little difference in the hazard in mill workers and drillers. The mill workers appear to be exposed to far greater dust concentrations than the drillers and it is rather difficult to understand the high incidence of asbestosis among the drillers. However, it may or may not be of interest to note that

PRODUCED SIC/MINE

that the drillers are occasionally exposed to granite dust.

None of the cases of asbestosis appeared to suffer from disabling symptoms. Perhaps the most common symptom was shortness of breath, but less than half the cases complained ofthis symptom (11 of the 41 cases).

As to physical signs I was unable to find any pathognomonic signs which would enable one to make a diagnsis in the absence of the x-ray picture. Inspection of the lungs was of little value since it was difficult to evaluate the degree of diaphragmatic excursion and sometimes expansion appeared to be deficient when actually it was not. If a respiration tank had been available some quantitative idea of vital capacity might have been attained; the measurement of chest expansion by a tape measure was given up after the first 100 examinations.

Since there is not standard pitch of percussion note and no standard intensity of tactile fremitus or vocal resonance one has to compare one side of the chest with the other to detect abnormalities. But asbestosis is essentially a symmetrical lesion and in this disease the comparison of the two sides of the chest is of little help. The same observations apply to the quality of the breath sounds.

The most frequently found abnormality was the presence of rales, particularly crepitant rales. In many of the more severe cases showers of these rales occurred throughout both sides of the chest,particularly on coughing, but in two of the three cases of second stage asbestosis these rales were not heard, so that evidently these are not a constant sign of the disease. On clinical examination two or three of the cases with large numbers of crepitant rales at thapices were thought to be tuberculous but the x-ray examination did not confirm this impression

PRODUCED SOLELY BY MS

Tuberculosis did not play an important part in the study. None of the cases of asbestosis appeared to be complicated with this disease. Indeed the incidence of definite tuberculosis in the two groups of 195 individuals was very low. There were several suspected cases on clinical examination which were not confirmed by x-ray and several suspected cases by x-ray which showed no real evidence in the way ofsigns and symptoms. Only one case in the groups can be considered as actively tuberculous.

It was difficult to obtain sputum from most of the men since very few of them were coughing. About 12 sputa were examined for tubercle basilli and asbestos bodies. No tubercle basilli were found but one case did show several asbestos bodies. This case was diagnosed by X-ray as probably asbestosis (first stage) but is not included in the number of asbestosis cases since the x-ray film was not satisfactory.

Conversation with physicians and mine managers in the asbestos regions indicated that no hazard to health was suspected in connection with work in the asbestos mining and milling industry.

In general it may be said that the hazard of pneumonoconiosis in the asbestos mining and milling industry has been demonstrated, but evidently the disease does not incapacitate to any great degree and apparently it is not particularly associated with tuberculosis.

Frank G. Pedley, 1930.
Inspector

PRODUCED S/C 1078

CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS
NORMAN DAWES

CHAIRMAN, BUDGET COMMITTEE
B. B. STEVENSON

CHAIRMAN, 1931 CAMPAIGN
H. P. THORNHILL

CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
F. D. KNOWLES

HON. TREASURER
J. DINHAM MOLSON

# FINANCIAL FEDERATION

OF THE MONTREAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

1421 ATWATER AVENUE

MONTREAL
WILBANK 1151

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
[redacted]
FRANK G. PEDLEY, M.D.
MEDICAL ADVISOR
A. GRANT FLEMING, M.D.

SECRETARY
LIONEL E. BRITTLE

PUBLICITY SECRETARY
MARJORIE BRADFORD

January 28th, 1931.

J. W. McConnell Esq., M.D.,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,
1 Madison Ave.,
New York City, N.Y.

JAN 29 1931

Dear Dr. McConnell;

When I was in New York a few weeks ago, I spoke to you on the subject of using the money granted by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to McGill University for Industrial Hygiene in some work of pure research. You were going to think the matter over and let me know what your ideas were on the subject. This letter is merely to jog your memory.

Yours very truly,

Frank G. Pedley

Frank G. Pedley, M.D.

FGP.GJ.

PRODUCED S/C/M/Ms

MET 0463

RD

February 11, 1931

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

My dear Doctor Martin

We want to confer with you a bit about the authorization from this Company under which McGill University has been carrying on a certain line of work since January 1926.

You will recall that under the terms of the authorization $5,000 a year for five years was appropriated to pay the cost of a survey by the School or Chair of Industrial Hygiene of Industries in Canada "with a view of improving their hygienic conditions."

As we understand it your people did not do any work under that appropriation during 1926 but the $5,000 drawn in 1926 was used for work done in 1927. We understand, further, that the work was likewise carried on in 1928 and 1929 and the appropriations were drawn to pay for it. We do not recall having seen any reports of the actual work performed, though, and we wonder whether you have copies of any such reports that you can send to us. The particular inquiries for this inquiry at just this time is that we have a letter of January 28, 1931 from Dr. Frank G. Pedley which says: "When I was in New York a few weeks ago, I spoke to you on the subject of using the money granted by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to McGill University for Industrial Hygiene in some work of pure research. You were going to think the matter over and let me know what your ideas were on the subject. This letter is merely to jog your memory."

Will you please tell us now what special work is being carried on by McGill now that could be considered as under that authorization, or what you have in contemplation, and what you advise? Of course you know, and we know, that the terms of the appropriation could not possibly be changed.

With kindest regards and hoping that you will surely get into the way of coming to see us whenever you are down here, we are,

Very truly yours,

PRODUCED S/C/M/Ms
MET 0460

Dr Frankel FEB 26 ans

# M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dr. Knight, Medical Director

FROM: Dr. Lanza

DATE: February 25, 1931.

I have read Dr. Martin's letter and Dr. Pedley's reports. I think both are very informative, and, if McGill University is willing to extend their work by making a survey of tuberculosis in the industries of Quebec, this might well come within the scope of the grant.

A. J. Lanza Jr.

Assistant Medical Director.

PRODUCED ON BEHALF OF

MET 0449

# METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT


HENRY E. NORTH
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
POLICYHOLDERS SERVICE BUREAU
GROUP INSURANCE DIVISION
N.L.BURNETTE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
THE HONOURABLE H.S.BELAND,M.D.
INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SECTION

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
OTTAWA, CANADA


February 27th
1 9 3 1

A.J.Lanza,Esquire,M.D.,
Assistant Medical Director,
New York Home Office.

Dear Doctor Lanza:

Doctor Grant Fleming of McGill has shown me correspondence between Dean Martin and our Doctor Knight relative to our grant to the Industrial Hygiene Department of the University. I presume that owing to Wade Wright's illness, Doctor Knight has been going through some old correspondence. This of course does not give a complete picture. I wish to corroborate the statement made in Doctor Martin's letter that Doctor Wade Wright approved of the change from the original conception of how our money was to be used. I was present at the interview. I have a very distinct recollection of Wade Wright giving his approval after understanding the local situation in Canada and I have no doubt that the Company will wish to implement a gentlemen's agreement concurred in by one of its officers, even though there may be nothing actually on file.

Apart from the question dealt with above, it seems to me that Doctor Martin's report speaks for itself and I would suggest that there have been very definite and worthwhile achievements as a result of our small grant.

Sincerely yours,

N.L.Burnette

Assistant Secretary.


PRODUCED S/C/M/Ms
MET 0446

K-DG

March 5, 1931.

Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean
Faculty of Medicine
McGill University
Montreal, Quebec
Canada.

My dear Dr. Martin

We received your good letter of February 20th, and are glad indeed to have had this correspondence with you, for, while we desire and intend to cooperate with you and with your associates to the best of our ability in the handling of the Metropolitan appropriation to McGill, yet we must all remember the absolute obligation and responsibility in accord with the terms of the appropriation. In other words, neither Dr. Wright nor any of us in the Medical Division, nor even the Executive Officers of the Company would feel free to change the legally binding terms of an authorization that has been stipulated by the Board of Directors of the Company. The only way that such a change could be made would be by the Directors themselves, and it surely would be rather embarrassing for all of us if we had to go to them now and ask for a change. On the other hand, supervisors who question the disbursements have to be answered truthfully, and we must all keep well away from adverse criticisms. It sounds almost silly for us to be making these statements to you who, by long and wide experiences, know all the facts in the situation just the same as we do. However, I am sure that you will not mind it.

Of course, we clearly recall the conferences that you and Sir Arthur Currie had with President Fisher just before the authorization was granted. I was present, and I think that you or Sir Arthur suggested the terms of the grants.

It seems to Dr. Frankel and me now that your proposed survey of tuberculosis in the industries in the Province of Quebec is of the nature that the authorization was intended to serve, particularly if that study were broadened somewhat so as to include other diseases as well as tuberculosis to be found in the industrial plants.

PRODUCED S/C/M/Ms

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

MET 0443

MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

MAR 3 1951

DOCTOR KNIGHT
MEDICAL DIRECTOR

I have read Doctor Martin's letter with interest and care. I have also read the report thereto attached.

It does not seem to me that the funds which have been furnished by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company have been applied for the purpose of the grant, namely, "a survey of industries in Canada with a view of improving their hygienic conditions". I do not doubt that our funds have been used for good purposes, but as far as I see it, these purposes have either been of a routine or a promotional character.

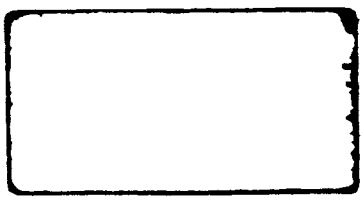
Either the purposes for which the money was granted should be changed by action of the Board of Directors or, if additional amounts are to be sent to McGill University, it should be understood in advance that we can make further payments only upon the condition that the resolution of the Board of Directors be adhered to. It is possible that if the University will make a survey of tuberculosis in Quebec industries, this might cover the purpose of the resolution. Personally I should prefer it if the survey to be made were somewhat broader.

With this in view, I would suggest that you write Doctor Martin, asking him to outline a survey program along the lines of the resolution of the Board of Directors.

MET 0448

February 27, 1951

Second Vice-President



PRODUCED SIC/MMS

K-DG

June 10, 1931.

In re Fourth Payment - Appropriation.

Dr. Charles F. Martin, Dean
Faculty of Medicine
McGill University
Montreal, Quebec
Canada.

My dear Dr. Martin

In response to your letter of June 8th, we are pleased to enclose Company's check for $5,000 to the order of McGill University as payment of this Company's appropriation for 1930 in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors made January 6, 1926. This makes payment of four of the five that were authorized.

With best regards, we are,

Very truly yours,

MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

PRODUCED S/C/MMM

MET 0438

June 10, 1931.

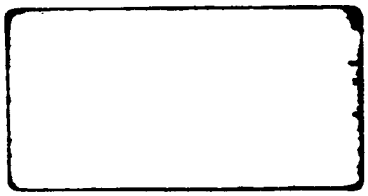
The Auditor:-

Will you, in accord with the resolution of the Board of Directors made January 6, 1926 and in response to Dr. Martin's letter of June 8, 1931, send a check to the order of McGill University for $5,000 for the authorization due for the year 1930 covering the cost of "Survey of Industrial Hygiene of Industries in Canada!"

.....
Medical Director.

K-DG

MET 0437



PRODUCED S/C/AMS

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

June 12th,
1 9 3 1.

Augustus S. Knight, Esq., M.D.,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,
1, Madison Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Knight,

Please accept my very sincere personal thanks for your kind note of the 10th inst., enclosing cheque from the Company on behalf of Industrial Hygiene.

The University will, of course, send you an official acknowledgment, and I merely write this personal note of appreciation now.

Very cordially yours,

C J Martin
DEAN.

PRODUCED S/C/M/MS

MET 0436

May 18th, 1932.

REPORT of the Activities of the Industrial Hygiene Department.
McGill University.

MAY 17 1932

During the past year the following activities have been carried on by the Industrial Hygiene Department under the auspices of McGill and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

1. Clinical Activities: The policy was continued of examining all cases from certain specified trades who presented themselves at the clinic, and by this means we continued to make important connections with hazardous industries. The number of cases of lead poisoning treated fell very sharply, partly owing to decreased production, but still more so, we believe, to the improvements undertaken by the plants under our supervision and advice.

Throughout the year the Health Service for General Hospital employees and administration of the benefit system among them was continued.

The night Industrial Dental Clinic, formed as a co-operative measure by the industries in whom we are interested to furnish dental care at reasonable prices to the employees, operated for ten months of the year as usual. We have lately published an account of its organisation and its financial report for the past three years.

2. Field Work: While we were unsuccessful in establishing health services in any new industries during the period under review, a supervision of those already established was continued. The Toilet Laundry Company, employing five hundred people, have opened up a local hospital with a nurse in charge, and have added a physician to their staff. All this was done under our advice and help.

3. Research and Publications: The survey of Asbestos workers in the district about Thetford Mines, undertaken by Dr. Pedley, was completed in this period.

Two very important problems of research were initiated during the period, and are being continued:

(a) The Quebec Industrial Health Survey. Assisted by the Provincial Department of Health and the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, we have undertaken to examine fully and to make X-rays of the chests of 5,000 industrial workers selected at random from various in-

dustries of the city and province. At the date of writing 1700 have already been completed, and arrangements are concluded for the examination of the remainder.

(b) A second investigation is that being undertaken by Mr. Fraser, in the Department of Pharmacology, on the toxic effects of mercury. The initial part of this work is concerned with animal experimentation and the examination of employees of the Shawinigan Chemical Company, in whose workshops mercury is extensively used as a catalyst.

Both of these investigations will, we believe, throw important light on industrial medicine, and will be a distinct contribution to the subject, as is amply proved by results to date.

Some of the publications issued by the Department during the year are enclosed herewith.

4. Teaching: Lectures, laboratory demonstrations and field instruction have been given to various groups of students, nurses, social workers and candidates for the Faculty of Architecture.

The Director of the Department has continued to act as Secretary of the Industrial Medical Association of the Province of Quebec, which has now been admitted as a section of the Provincial Medical Association, and has maintained contacts between the physicians doing industrial work and the Commission of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

5. General: The most important development in the Province during this period has been the coming into force of the new Workmen's Compensation Act of 1931, granting compensation for industrial disease. We continue to work for a provincial department of Industrial Hygiene to carry on officially the work that we have been trying to do in an unofficial way.

There is every likelihood that in the near future an Institute of Hygiene will be established for the Province, and arrangements are being made in the outline of the project for a participation on equal terms of French and English Industrial Health Departments.

Owing to the general depression, and consequent restriction of funds, a slight reorganization of the department was carried out. While the clinical work is continued at the hospitals, the laboratories and personnel of the expert

staff were moved to McGill University, and the work continued as outlined to you in our letter of August 22nd, 1931.

Two of the activities then recorded will be dropped this year, namely, the Health Service for General Hospital employees and the systematic sampling of all new admissions to the out-door department. This is in part compensated for, however, by weekly attendance at staff rounds and through co-operation of other workers in the out-patient department, by means of which there continues to be a supply of material from industrial diseases for observation and attention. In a similar way the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital is co-operating to increase the contacts between the Department and industrial disease.

Social Science Service: A great deal of activity is going on at McGill at the present time in social science research, in which connection the Industrial Hygiene Department is taking an active participation.

Unemployment is being studied intensively by the Departments of Sociology, Political Economy and the Faculty of Medicine, and a co-operative group is in this way studying unemployment from its various aspects.

Physical examination is to be undertaken as a routine procedure in groups of the unemployed under the direction of the Industrial Hygiene Department, and some interesting results therefrom are anticipated.

0414

May 18th, 1932.

REPORT of the Activities of the Industrial Hygiene Department.
McGill University.

MAY 17 1932

During the past year the following activities have been carried on by the Industrial Hygiene Department under the auspices of McGill and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

1. Clinical Activities: The policy was continued of examining all cases from certain specified trades who presented themselves at the clinic, and by this means we continued to make important connections with hazardous industries. The number of cases of lead poisoning treated fell very sharply, partly owing to decreased production, but still more so, we believe, to the improvements undertaken by the plants under our supervision and advice.

Throughout the year the Health Service for General Hospital employees and administration of the benefit system among them was continued.

The night Industrial Dental Clinic, formed as a co-operative measure by the industries in whom we are interested to furnish dental care at reasonable prices to the employees, operated for ten months of the year as usual. We have lately published an account of its organization and its financial report for the past three years.

2. Field Work: While we were unsuccessful in establishing health services in any new industries during the period under review, a supervision of those already established was continued. The Toilet Laundry Company, employing five hundred people, have opened up a local hospital with a nurse in charge, and have added a physician to their staff. All this was done under our advice and help.

3. Research and Publications: The survey of Asbestos workers in the district about Thetford Mines, undertaken by Dr. Pedley, was completed in this period.

Two very important problems of research were initiated during the period, and are being continued:

(a) The Quebec Industrial Health Survey. Assisted by the Provincial Department of Health and the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, we have undertaken to examine fully and to make X-rays of the chests of 5,000 industrial workers selected at random from various in-

0412

dustries of the city and province. At the date of writing 1700 have already been completed, and arrangements are concluded for the examination of the remainder.

(b) A second investigation is that being undertaken by Mr. Fraser, in the Department of Pharmacology, on the toxic effects of mercury. The initial part of this work is concerned with animal experimentation and the examination of employees of the Shawinigan Chemical Company, in whose workshops mercury is extensively used as a catalyst.

Both of these investigations will, we believe, throw important light on industrial medicine, and will be a distinct contribution to the subject, as is amply proved by results to date.

Some of the publications issued by the Department during the year are enclosed herewith.

4. Teaching: Lectures, laboratory demonstrations and field instruction have been given to various groups of students, nurses, social workers and candidates for the Faculty of Architecture.

The Director of the Department has continued to act as Secretary of the Industrial Medical Association of the Province of Quebec, which has now been admitted as a section of the Provincial Medical Association, and has maintained contacts between the physicians doing industrial work and the Commission of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

5. General: The most important development in the Province during this period has been the coming into force of the new Workmen's Compensation Act of 1931, granting compensation for industrial disease. We continue to work for a provincial department of Industrial Hygiene to carry on officially the work that we have been trying to do in an unofficial way.

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Physical examination is to be undertaken as a routine procedure in groups of the unemployed under the direction of the Industrial Hygiene Department, and some interesting results therefrom are anticipated.

0414

May 23, 1932.

The Auditor:-

Will you, in accord with the resolution of the Board of Directors made January 6, 1926 and in response to Mr. Martin's letter of May 16, 1932, send a check to the order of McGill University for $5,000 on account of the authorization due for the year 1931, covering the cost of "Survey of Industrial Hygiene of Industries in Canada" This, as I understand it, makes the last payment under this authorization.

.....
Medical Director.

L.McK

MET 0409

PRODUCED S/C/M/MS

K-G

May 24, 1948

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

My dear Doctor Martin

Thank you ever so much for your good letter of May 18th and for the interesting and informative report upon the activities of the Industrial Hygiene Department of McGill University during the past year. I have already shown that report to Mr. Rockefeller and shall send it along now to Mr. Dublin.

You are correct in the thought that the sum granted of $5,000 is due you from the Company under the terms of the authorization made January 6, 1948 and we therefore enclose the Company's check for $5,000 payable to McGill University.

With best regards and everlasting good wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

MEDICAL DIRECTOR

MET 0408

PRODUCED S/C/M/MS

Subscription

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

May 26th,
1 9 3 2.

MAY 31 1932
AS K

Augustus S. Knight, Esq., M.D.,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Knight,

So many thanks for your kind letter, and the enclosed cheque for $5,000.00 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for which we are very grateful. I am sending it to the Bursar, who will transmit a formal acknowledgment.

I am going to Europe for the summer vacation, but hope when I come back to see you in New York, and thank you in person for all your kind interest.

Very sincerely yours,

C. J. Martin
DEAN.

PRODUCED SIGNIMS

MET 0406

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

SECRETARY & BURSAR'S OFFICE
APSG:C

May
Twenty-seventh
1932.

JUN 9 1932

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

In sending you herewith the University's receipt for $5,000. constituting the fifth and last instalment of your gift for the support of the work we are doing in Industrial Medicine I wish to once more say, on behalf of the University, how greatly we appreciate your generosity in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

A. P. S. Glassco

Secretary

Enc.

PRODUCED S/C/MMS.

MET 0405

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL,

October 11, 1932.

N.L. Burnette, Esq.,
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,
Ottawa, Ont.

NOV 3 1932

Dear Mr. Burnette:

You have asked me to let you have a statement regarding industrial hygiene at McGill in time for the American Public Health Association meeting this month.

As you know, I came to Montreal in August, 1927 to take charge of the industrial hygiene work at McGill. The first activity was the creation of the Industrial Clinic at the Montreal General Hospital. It was thought at the time that the best point of contact with industry was through a clinic to which cases of occupational disease might be sent for investigation and treatment. A considerable number of such cases were directed to the Clinic, particularly cases of lead poisoning, and contact was made with the industries from which they came. One plant with an exceptionally severe lead hazard actually erected a new building, partly, I believe, on our recommendation, and several plants have improved their working conditions, by installing various ventilating devices to carry away poisonous dusts and fumes. Several papers have been published on the subject of lead poisoning, copies of which are enclosed.

The occupational poisoning work has been considered a less important activity than others, particularly on account of the fact that the number of cases of occupational poisoning is small compared with other diseases which affect industrial workers. All evidence points to the fact that industrial workers suffer in the main from the same diseases which affect the general population, and that preventive medicine for industrial workers should be directed towards those diseases and not especially towards the so-called occupational diseases. For this reason, it was thought that a valuable service could be rendered industry in particular, and the community in general, if industrial health services could be established in the larger industries, so that the health of the workers could be brought under the immediate supervision of a doctor and a nurse.

A good deal of time was devoted to making contact with industries which, it was thought, would be interested in a scheme of this nature. Considerable success was achieved at first and five plants created health departments immediately under our supervision, while four or five other concerns were stimulated to establish medical departments. These medical departments have all given satisfaction and are still operating, but the industrial depression during the last three years has made progress in this work very difficult.

PRODUCED BY MET

Industrial Dental Clinic

In connection with the work of the industrial health services,

MET 0357

an industrial dental clinic was established, the activities of which are recorded in an attached re-print. This clinic has financed itself entirely and is having a certain amount of difficulty now in making both ends meet.

Industrial Medical Association of the Province of Quebec

As an outcome of the industrial hygiene work, the Industrial Medical Association, P.Q., was established in 1928. This is a bilingual Association which carries on independent activities, and is also considered a branch of the Province of Quebec Medical Association. Doctors, Pennoyer, Mercier, St. Jaques, and Tees, have been the successive presidents, and Dr. Ward and I have served as secretary. The organization took an active part at the request of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, in drafting the tariff of the 1928 Workmen's Compensation Law, and has held meetings approximately bi-monthly since its organization.

Montreal Health Survey

The Industrial Hygiene Department co-operated with the Montreal Health Survey Committee and prepared the industrial hygiene section of the report.

Study of Asbestosis

In co-operation with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, a survey of two companies mining and milling asbestos, was made in July and September, 1930. Physical examination of some 150 men was made, together with chest X-rays, and an interesting state of affairs was disclosed, which was reported to Dr. A.J. Lanza of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, but to date permission has not been secured to publish the results of the study.

Lectures at McGill

Courses of lectures on industrial hygiene have been given every year to the third year medical students and graduate nurses, social workers and architects.

General Publicity

A number of public addresses have been given on the subject of industrial hygiene. Various papers have been prepared for publication or presentation at scientific meetings, most of which are enclosed.

I have been submitting reviews and editorials to the Canadial Medical Association Journal, and have also acted as joint editor with Dr. Cunningham of the Industrial Hygiene Section of the Canadian Public Health Association Journal.

A representation favouring the creation of Division of Industrial Hygiene in the Provincial Health Department, has been made to the Social Insurance Commission and the Province of Quebec, and this Commission has recommended such a Division to the Provincial Government.

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Present Activities

The Industrial Clinic has been moved to the University under the immediate direction of Dr. Vance Ward. The supervision of the plant medical departments continues, and in addition, two new activities have been started and are now in operation: (1) a study of mercury poisoning and (2) an industrial health survey;

(1) Our attention was drawn a year or so ago to the mercury hazard in one of the plants outside the City, and also to the fact that a relatively small amount of experimental work had been done on industrial mercury poisoning. The co-operation of the Department of Pharmacology at McGill was obtained and an experimental study with dogs is now in progress to ascertain the minimum permissable concentration of mercury in air. It is anticipated that a publication of this study will shortly be ready. This study is being financed entirely from the Industrial Hygiene funds.

(2) In co-operation with the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, the Provincial Health Department, and the Department of Industrial Hygiene at McGill, a study has been started with particular reference to tuberculosis in industrial workers, but also with reference to general health. Some 2,000 workers in three companies have already received a complete physical examination, with chest X-rays, and it is hoped to continue this survey so as to include 5,000 employees in different occupations. This survey has been under way for a year, and is being financed, partly by the Provincial Health Department, partly by the industries concerned, and partly by ourselves.

The $25,000 promised by the Metropolitan Life Insurance has all been paid, and some $4,000 is left to carry on the work. We are in hopes that the mercury study can be completed within this appropriation, but it will not be possible to finish the industrial health survey unless additional funds are forthcoming.

An activity which we have been endeavouring to establish for some years, is a co-operative health service to plants too small to provide a complete service of their own. An endeavour was made to get this service under way, financed by the companies themselves, but various difficulties presented, chief of which was the scepticism of the employers of its practicability. Since this scheme has been successful in Philadelphia and Hudson County, New Jersey, it seems likely that when better times return, if a demonstration were made perhaps in co-operation with the Royal Edward Institute, employers might be convinced of the desirability of such a scheme. We feel this would be of value to the community in general, and to the industries affected in particular, and might be of actual economic value to your own company.

These are the main facts in connection with the industrial hygiene work at McGill University.

Yours very truly,

Frank G. Pedley

Frank G. Pedley, M.D.
Assistant Professor, Industrial Hygiene.

FGP/IM.

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