

FILE 366

GI - GN

Gibard,

Old Canadian engravings and old and modern etchings for sale.

La.8702.

Recommended by Dr.Lomer.

A Frenchman.

Keeps calling up.

Are you interested at all in seeing them?

Not the same man who was here this morning.

No

Thanks

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

8th December 1936

Dear Mr. Gibbon,

It was extremely kind of you to think of sending me a copy of your delightful song book. I assure you that I am extremely pleased to have it and my pleasure is shared by my family. Apart from its song content it is most attractively got up.

Thank you also for being kind enough to let me have the offprint of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada and the interesting note from Doctor Fox.

Yours sincerely,

John Murray Gibbon, Esq.,
Canadian Pacific Railway Company,
Windsor Station, Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

J. M. GIBBON,
GENERAL PUBLICITY AGENT

MONTREAL, December 5, 1936.



IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO FILE NO. 8005

Principal Morgan,
3470 Simpson Street,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Principal Morgan:

As a little souvenir of your hospitality on the occasion of Carl Sandberg's visit to Montreal, I am sending you a copy of my new publication entitled "Northland Songs."

I noticed in a newspaper account of some talk you gave in Toronto that you suggested some new avenue of approach for Canadians into the field of poetry. My own idea of that approach is that it might be through music, and I explained my theory in a talk to the Royal Society at Quebec in 1934, copy of which I enclose.

The author's note in the book and the two inside pages of cover indicate that this theory is getting some support. I attach copy of a letter received from Dr. W. Sherwood Fox this morning, which shows that he is thoroughly interested.

Yours very sincerely,

JMG'P-
(Book under separate cover)
Encl.

The Canadian Lyric and Music

By JOHN MURRAY GIBBON, F.R.S.C.

(Read May Meeting, 1934)

In the year 1597 Pope Clement VIII issued a Papal Bull that the rondeau form must be abolished from French poetry in favor of the sonnet. If I had any influence with the present Pope, I should be inclined to recommend His Holiness to abolish the sonnet from Canadian poetry as something that has served its purpose and is ripe for a decent burial. And I should replace it with a tradition which has almost passed out of English poetry but persists still in Scotland, namely that of writing lyrics with a tune in the head.

Katharine M. Wilson, in her book "Sound and Meaning in English Poetry" (Jonathan Cape, 1930) says:

"Many poets of Scottish newspapers write with this aid; after the title they tell us their tune (To the tune of 'The Bluebells of Scotland' or 'Charlie is my Darling'). These are not freak or acrobatic poets, but humble shoemakers and housemaids."

Miss Wilson is inclined to ascribe this practice to their insecure metrical technique, though she admits that to sophisticated minds this way of making a new song seems a wonderful, difficult, almost an unnatural thing.

The practise is certainly not confined to the shoemakers and housemaids, for the very accomplished poet, W. H. Hamilton, who edits an admirable collection of modern Scots Poems under the title of "Holyrood" himself contributes one of the best to the tune of "The De'il Among the Tailors."

During the earlier half of the eighteenth century Alexander Pope helped to banish music from association with the English lyric in favor of rhyme. He himself was tone-deaf and therefore naturally indifferent to the inspiration of melody, but it is unfortunate that his dictatorship resulted in an estrangement between poetry and music which has continued for two hundred years, with only a few exceptions. John Gay and the ballad writers of George the Third's reign to some extent carried on the seventeenth century tradition of writing new words to old tunes, and Allan Ramsay preserved this tradition for Scottish poetry and for Robert Burns, Robert Tannahill, James Hogg, Lady Nairne and many others of lesser note. It will be my endeavour in this brief

address to suggest that it might be of benefit to the Canadian lyric if the old tradition of writing verse in association with music were revived and practised here, and that a distinctive note might thus be secured for Canadian poetry which it at present seems to lack.

I well remember the excitement aroused among lovers of English poetry forty years ago when A. H. Bullen, of Laurence and Bullen, published anthologies of Lyrics from the Songbooks of the Elizabethan Age, extracted from rare printed and manuscript collections in the Bodleian Library and the Library of Christ Church, Oxford. In those anthologies Thomas Campian was resurrected and restored to his proper high rank in the realm of the English lyric. A. H. Bullen was interested chiefly in the words, but musicologists such as Dr. E. H. Fellowes have shown that the music is just as admirable, with the result that this period is now claimed as being the Golden Age of English Music as well as the Golden Age of the English Lyric.

Robert Herrick, a generation later, was practically unknown to print till at the age of 57 he collected and published his lyrics in the volume "Hesperides and Noble Numbers." A longer life and wider circulation for some of these lyrics was secured by their inclusion in the song books published by John Playford, such as "Select Musical Ayres and Dialogues," issued in various editions up to the year 1669. Herrick undoubtedly obtained some of his metres from country-dance tunes, and owed much of his contemporary fame to association with the musician Henry Lawes. As a poet he was considered countrified and out of mode—see Rose Macaulay's fascinating reconstruction of the period in "They Were Defeated" (Collins 1932).

"To have great poets, there must be great audiences too," said Walt Whitman. Let us see what bearing this has upon the next poet to be considered, namely, Robert Burns. We find that at Burns' maturity the population of Scotland was approximately 1½ millions, largely illiterate, although most of them delighted in singing, while that of England was 8 millions. Burns was tempted to anglicise his Scots tongue, no doubt to suit the taste of the subscribers to his printed volumes. From his first book he realized twenty pounds, and from his second volume of poems, subscribed to chiefly by members of the Caledonian Hunt, he received four hundred pounds.

What gave Burns his wide-world popularity was the fact that three hundred of his lyrics, including many of his finest, were written to good tunes and could be sung at social gatherings. Through this musical association he increased his audience at least tenfold, and though he

reaped no financial benefit from this in his own lifetime, his fame rests largely on his songs. As John Nicol wrote:

“Let who will make Scotland’s laws, Burns has made the songs which her emigrants recall ‘by the long wash of Australian seas,’ in which maidens are wooed, by which mothers lull their infants, which return ‘through open casements unto dying ears’—they are the links, the watchwords, the masonic symbols of the Scottish race.”

Following in the footsteps of Burns came the Irish poet Thomas Moore, who presents an interesting parallel. In Moore’s time the population of Ireland was between 5 and 6 million, even more illiterate than that of Scotland, while the population of England was between 10 and 12 million. Like so many literary Irishmen, Tom Moore recognized that London had a larger market for his talent, so to London he went. His popular success was due above all to his skill in writing lyrics to melodies which he himself interpreted at social gatherings. The inception of his series of volumes of “Irish Melodies” dates from 1807, when he was 28 years old, and he received from Power an income of five hundred pounds a year for twenty-five years for writing words to existing tunes, his major source of revenue. Were it not that Moore’s lyrics are identified with attractive melodies, they would be as little known to-day as “Lalla Rookh”, and in his own time Moore immensely enlarged his audience by associating his verses with music. He had a singer’s instinct for a good tune, and as Coleridge said of his lyrics: “the music, like the honeysuckle round the stem, twining round the meaning and at last overtipping it.”

That Moore’s contemporary popularity was due largely to his songs is demonstrated by his reception when he revisited Wexford in 1835. Here a great multitude of people on foot, on horseback and in carriages awaited him, and he passed through triumphal arches in a decorated car with girls dressed up as the Nine Muses. A band of amateur musicians played selections from his “Irish Melodies” at each triumphal arch.

Contrast with this the limited and purely literary audiences of the chief lyric poets contemporary with Moore at his prime, namely, Keats and Shelley. As to Keats, so small was the contemporary demand for his poetry that no separate reprint of anything published in his lifetime was called for till nearly twenty years after his death. Shelley had only a small following in his own lifetime, with books published mostly at his own expense, which he was fortunately able to afford. His popularity was also posthumous.

Now I don't propose to argue that if the Canadian poet writes words to music, the people of Canada will erect triumphal arches when they pay visits to their home towns, but I do maintain that the limited circulation for Canadian poetry, due to the small reading population in Canada, can be extended considerably in the case of lyric poets by association with an art which has a much larger following than poetry, namely music. And, moreover, I maintain that this association, if developed with understanding and with sympathy for music, would be for the benefit in quality of the Canadian lyric.

The method of lyric writing practised by Burns is described by the poet himself in a letter to one of his publishers, George Thomson:

"September, 1793.—Until I am complete master of a tune in my own singing (such as it is), I can never compose for it. My way is: I consider the poetic sentiment correspondent to my idea of the musical expression; then choose my theme; begin one stanza; when that is composed, which is generally the most difficult part of the business, I walk out, sit down now and then, look out for objects in nature around me, that are in unison or harmony with the cogitations of my fancy, and workings of my bosom; humming every now and then the air with the verses I have framed. When I feel my muse beginning to jade, I retire to the solitary fireside of my study, swinging at intervals on the hindlegs of my elbow-chair, by way of calling forth my own critical strictures, as my pen goes on. Seriously, this at home is almost invariably my way."

The effect that music had upon the content of his lyrics is indicated by Moore in a letter to Sir John Stevenson, the musician who harmonised his "Irish Melodies."

"The task which you propose to me, of adopting words to these airs, is by no means easy. The Poet, who would follow the various sentiments which they express, must feel and understand that rapid fluctuation of spirits, that unaccountable mixture of gloom and levity, which composes the character of my countrymen, and has deeply tinged their music. If Burns had been an Irishman (and I would willingly give up all our claims upon Ossian for him) his heart would have been proud of such music, and his genius would have made it immortal."

The effect of music on the form of Moore's lyrics is referred to by one of his biographers (Gwynn):

"It is Moore's great distinction that he brought into English verse something of the variety and multiplicity of musical rhythms . . . The need for fitting metre to music forced Moore into employing a wide variety of stanzas."

For his lyrics Burns was limited entirely to traditional melodies which he learned mostly by ear. Moore was more of a musician, and in his "Sacred Songs" drew upon melodies by Handel, Beethoven and Haydn, though without much success. It was left for Robert Louis Stevenson to write an outstanding lyric in English to a melody by Schubert. Stevenson took the song "Muth" from Schubert's "Winterreise," and to the melody he wrote one of his best-known lyrics, "The Vagabond"

"Give to me the life I love
Let the lave go by me."

a lyric which admirably fits and is plainly inspired by the melody to which it was written.

The trail blazed by R. L. Stevenson opens up to the Canadian poet a country of limitless possibilities. There is an immensely rich mine of European song within the public domain, the original words of which are not sufficiently familiar to make new words jar upon the average listener. In a country such as Canada, with a population mostly of European stock, these melodies are just as much our heritage as the heritage of those who remained in Europe. Why should not the Canadian poet apply to them words descriptive of the Canadian scene or conveying atmosphere of Canadian life?

In selecting melodies, the tendency of the Canadian poet might naturally be in favor of his own original stock—Scots, Irish, English, Scandinavian, French, Ukrainian, Hungarian, German or what not? But melody has a universal appeal, and with the knowledge spread by radio and the phonograph record, the musical repertoire of the average Canadian is not confined to one country. The advantage of drawing upon an international stock of melody is that this offers a wider variety of metre.

In order to illustrate the variety of metre available through this source, I propose, with your permission, to give some examples with the aid of phonograph and lantern slide. The examples I have brought here to-day are lyrics with a Canadian theme, written to

(1) An old English country dance, the original words of which have been lost—the melody of which I have adapted to a lyric appropriate to Ontario—a *Canning Song*:

CANNING SONG

(Tune—"Jenny Pluck Pears")—J.M.G.
 Swallows southward bound are flying,
 Windfalls on the ground are lying,
 Fading flowers in vain are crying
 "Ah! to blossom for ever!"
 Round the orchard bees are humming;
 Well they know the winter's coming,
 With their wings the Fall is drumming
 "Now for honey or never!"
 Cellars are filling
 On with the canning,
 Winter is coming,
 Jenny pluck pears!

The resulting metre—half rhymed and half free verse is quite interesting.

(2) Brahms' "*Sapphische Ode*" the German words of which have little relation to the melody which was evidently inspired by resolving a chord. The music suggested to me the words of the lyric "Idle Clouds". Here we have a classical metre.

IDLE CLOUDS

Up and down and over the range of morning
 Wander idle clouds and their fugitive shadows;
 In my heart I know not a shadow, but only
 Change of enchantment.

High and low wherever a moon is gleaming
 Songs of love are sung with a burden of sorrow;
 In my love I know not a sorrow, but only
 Tear-dew'd emotion.

(3) A Gaelic Highland melody "Fear a Bhata"—which I have adapted to a song about a valley in British Columbia—*The Song of the Yoho*. This metre gives us the feminine endings to the line which is typical of Gaelic verse.

SONG OF THE YOHO

The Falls are roaring toward the river
 The spray is drifting in windy sallies
 My palms are upturned to greet the Giver
 Who framed the mountains and hanging valleys.

Takakkaw and the foaming Yoho
 Takakkaw and the foaming Yoho
 Takakkaw and the foaming Yoho
 Where'er I roam, in my heart you linger.

The Indian Paintbrush is now adorning
 The open slide with its ruby sepals;
 I turn my face to the kiss of morning
 That comes so cooling from snowy steeples
 Takakkaw and the foaming Yoho
 etc., etc.

The melting glaciers in countless ages
 Have fed the river and water falling,
 O Takakkaw, when your spirit rages,
 I hear the voice of the Giver calling
 Takakkaw and the foaming Yoho
 etc., etc.

(4) A Mediaeval hymn tune, the original words of which are half Latin and half German—"In Dulci Jubilo":

IN DULCI JUBILO

- (a) In dulci Jubilo
 I sing with heart a-glow
 "Love is my Redeemer
 And gave the joy I know,
 And made of me a dreamer
 Who saw, since long ago
 Heaven is here below."
- (b) O Love-of-Every-Day!
 You warm for me the way,
 Noon and night combining;
 O let your sunlight stay
 Within my spirit shining,
 O keep me ever gay
 As the month of May.
- (c) O Love-of-Everything,
 That in my dream is King,
 Fill me with your rapture
 And scent of flowers bring,
 That I in you may capture
 The happiness of Spring.
 Help my heart to sing!

"Sing with heart aglow"

Words by
John Murray Gibbon

(Tune - "IN DULCI JUBILO" Traditional)

The musical score is written on five staves in a 2/4 time signature. The melody is simple and consists of quarter and eighth notes. The lyrics are printed below the notes, with some words split across lines. The lyrics are as follows:

In dul-ci ju-bi-lo I sing with heart a-
 O Love of every Day! You warm for me the
 O Love of every thing, That in my dream is
 glow "Love is my Re-deem-er. And gave the joy I
 way, Noon and night com-bin-ing; O Ken your sun-light
 king. Till me with your rapt-ure And scent of flowers
 know And made of me a dream-er Who saw since long a-
 stay With-in my spir-it shin-ing. O keep me ev-er
 bring That I, in you may capt-ure The happ-i-ness of
 go Heav'n is here be-low Heav'n is here be-low.
 gay As the month of May. As the month of May.
 spring- Help my heart to sing, Help my heart to sing.

C o p y

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
LONDON, CANADA

December 2, 1936.

Mr. J. Murray Gibbon,
General Publicity Agent,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Gibbon:-

Your book, Songs of the Northland, is admirable in every respect. One of the leading musicians in the University has already borrowed it in order to acquaint himself promptly with its content. I anxiously await his report and his suggestions as to the early use that can be made of it here. Anything of interest that arises I shall report immediately to you.

I wish you every success in what I believe to be a most timely and important undertaking.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) W. Sherwood Fox
President.

WSF:MR

DOCKET STARTS:

GIFFORD, W. A.

November
Sixteenth
1926.

Reverend W. A. Gifford,
United Theological Colleges,
University Street,
Montreal.

My dear Reverend Gifford:

Thank you very much for your
kindness in sending me the book "The Christian and War".
I shall look forward to reading it again, as revised, with
very much interest. I know that at least it possesses one
merit, and that is sincerity.

With all kind wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

File under
Gifford

THE CHRISTIAN AND WAR.

It is very difficult to criticize an essay which one cannot help feeling attempts to deal conscientiously with a most complicated question, yet it is necessary that any solution which is to have the support of Christians as a whole should be able to bear the very closest scrutiny.

There is no doubt that the essay contains several propositions with which if detached from their context we can readily agree.

1. War brings in its train much moral harm and physical suffering.
2. War as a moral drill or a biological purge is unnecessary.
3. The Christian churches have never done anything of importance either to prevent war or to stop it.

(Sylvanus Thompson "A Not Impossible Religion")

Unfortunately however when we come to the essays presentation of facts regarding war, to the economic and political theories which we must accept if we are to follow its argument and to its ethical views regarding war, we find that none of them are such as to encourage general approval of its proposed solution.

(1) The facts regarding war.

There is an effort throughout the essay to show two things:

- (a) That war led to wicked and lying propaganda.

We find a very direct defence of the enemy soldier aimed at leaving the general impression that there was not much in the stories of "atrocities" apart from air-raids in which everyone was equally guilty. The writers do not contend that there were none. They pass over them.

Concerning this let us take not newspaper stories but the official reports supported by affidavit, and only one out of a very few.

<u>Somme Leuze</u>	19/8/14	6 women and 4 children shot 5 persons burned alive locked in farms
<u>Spontin</u>		2 children smothered in a burning cellar where they were left shut in.
<u>Franco Waret</u>		2 girls of 14 and 17 shot while working in the fields
<u>Nemur</u>		A man was killed in the street with a little girl who was carried in his arms.
<u>Dinant</u>		A whole group of men, women and children were shot without trial.
Haccourt & Spa		Murder, pillage and rape.

These are quoted without any rancour, merely to indicate that we must not jump from one extreme to the other.

(b) That teaching men to fight was detrimental to their morals.

The essay picks out certain instructions regarding bayonet fighting as being particularly brutal.

It fails to see that such instructions are only part of a general whole which aims at winning a war as quickly and decisively as possible.

It repeats at great length conversations regarding bloodshed as though they formed the major part of the conversation of officers and men, which was far from being the case.

(c) That as a result of propaganda and teaching together men were brutalized.

The essay repeats isolated reports regarding the killing of prisoners in such a way as to indicate that this was an ordinary practice.

The sources from which much of the information is drawn are either:

(1) Books written to create a sensation (Sir Philip Gibbs, C.E. Montague, Capt. Luby

(II) Books avowedly one sided like those of E.D. Morel, Blatchford ("My Life in the Army").

The essay disregards entirely the fact that many men were not harmed, that sacrifice, courage, virtue, honesty of purpose had their place and their reward. So far as it touches on the barrack life of the soldier it is out of touch with today.

So far as this angle of the essay is concerned, too much of an effort is made to show that there was no difference in mentality between the Germans and ourselves. We know that the soldiers on both sides were very similar, but those who were turned into brutes were the exception apart from the occurrences at the beginning of hostilities.

(II) The economic theory that 'distribution of the raw materials of the earth is the work of honourable nations as of good men' will not bear examination. It is based on communism, not on individualism. The individual entrepreneur wants to gain profit and unless all our political theories are upset, he must have the protection of his own nation.

The proposals are seductive, but the easiest way is not always the best one in the end.

(III) The political theory of "democratic control" is one of which we have heard a great deal since the war. Here also is a favourite text for careless speakers and careless thinkers and while we certainly cannot accuse the writers of the essay of either fault, they have perhaps followed too far along the road where few have really trodden.

Democratic control as opposed to control by representative government means communism or anarchy. The democracy cannot discuss a question, it has had no machinery for discussion. Democracy more than any form of government lends itself to control by a clique. It means newspaper parliament.

It may be that thanks to newspapers and half-education we have advanced already to a point where Parliamentary Government has ceased to be useful, but we can never substitute democratic government in the sense of government by the whole democracy. If a parliamentary body is not good we must find some other kind of body where discussion is possible. The political theory of internationalism is one which if carried to its logical conclusions must be opposed to nationalism and so to that higher side of nationalism which we call patriotism. The ethical value of internationalism must be touched on separately.

(IV) The ethical aspect.

With the greatest deference to the writers of the memorandum it seems by no means certain that their views of the ethical aspect of war and of the responsibility of the church with relation thereto would be generally acceptable. They differentiate in the first place between war and international police action, following upon the jurisdiction of some international court. The theory that internationalism is right is nothing more or less than the theory that the majority is necessarily right or that a judicial tribunal is necessarily right. It is a truism that majorities are often wrong and an international court is no more immune from error than any other court. When it comes to a test by facts we had at the Amritsar Riots an example of national police action and at the Shanghai Riots an example of international police action. Both of course were on a small scale; both were wrong or both were right. In neither case however was there time for any judgment by any competent tribunal, and it is doubtful whether in the case of an appeal to force on a large scale there will be any more time.

The report proceeds to lay stress on the moral judgment of the world. Who is to be responsible for framing that moral judgment? What for example would be the judgment of a Frenchman who held that America, Japan and Japan were likely to go to war over the Philippines. It is almost

impossible to believe that the decision of the group of nations will not be brought about by expedience rather than by righteousness. What again is to happen when a nation considers that it has been unjustly attacked and is completely convinced of the righteousness of its cause. Let us suppose for example that Great Britain is deeply engaged in some police action in Europe -- not quite possible since Locarno -- and let us suppose again America and Japan to come to blows. It has been shown that Japan could and Japan probably would seize the territory of Hawaii and impose her sovereignty there. We may be sure that no such step would be taken were Japan not determined to pursue the contest to the bitter end. Would it then be wrong for America to take action to defend herself and her citizens? The decision then between national and international police action is a very doubtful one.

The essay in the next place treats war as a sin in itself and this is indeed the tendency of many writers. Yet there are other views. Father Vaughan, one of the keenest of modern thinkers, says that war is a product of sin and until you can destroy sin you cannot destroy war. War is not a single action which we can praise or condemn; it is a condition and that condition is the result of civilization.

lastly we have the ethical theory that no good can come out of war. This may very well be the subject of debate; it is doubtful whether any series of human actions is such that when its results are perused to infinity will not appear to have been productive of some good to someone. We say, it is true, today that no good came out of the war, but shall we be as general in our statements in fifty years?

(V) So far it is to be noted that we have not been criticizing either the presentation or the political theories contained in the essay as being necessarily faulty, but as unlikely to meet with such general concurrence as is necessary if ~~the~~ the much desired results are to be obtained. Truth lies at the bottom of a very deep well.

In the first place it does not seem to be necessary to go so far as to adopt that collection of views and methods which goes under the name of internationalism. Our own experience has shown us that it is impossible to build up the national feeling which regards war as something abnormal and terrible, as an entirely wrong way of settling disputes. It is not national opposition to war which we need, but a national attitude which disregards war. One could elaborate a good deal on this theme. We cannot, as even the writers of the essay admit, abolish war; why then devote to efforts for the abolition of war energy which might be better expended in education of our people into such an attitude as will insure a clear national conscience.

The people who have such a point of view will make very sure that they so control their external relations that they will not get committed to a course of action the ultimate end of which must be hostilities. This is what is really important. There is not much use talking of examination of foreign office dossiers by parliamentary committees; the educated men of a nation are perfectly capable of following the course of foreign events if they wish to do so. The days of secret treaties and agreements, whatever advance we may have failed to make, are certainly gone. It is rather in some such campaign as this than in any general opposition to war itself that we must look for a ground upon which all can stand.

What then will be the attitude of the Christian Church? It must of course take into account the fact that a large part of the world is not Christian and that the Christian Church is a purely imaginary organization. One might suggest that the first thing for the Church to do is not to preach against war but to preach the doctrine of brotherly love. It is a peculiar thing that three creeds each regarded as orthodox say nothing of the doctrine that God is Love. It is a peculiar thing that one of the articles of religion of one of our greatest ecclesiastical organizations tells us that it is a most wholesome doctrine that we are justified by faith only.

Christ's own test of his followers was a very simple one: "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?". Have we not here the key to the way in which the church can aid in abolishing war? It must build up first within its own ranks, secondly among those whom it is able to draw to it, brotherly love, tolerance, humanity and kindness; it must forget the anathemas pronounced by its ministers upon those who do not believe as they do, recognising that there is good in Jew and Greek, in bond and free; then shall it be able to do its share in delivering the world from hatred and jealousy and from their offspring war.

Of course the teaching of such ideals alone will ^{not} bring about the end of war, but there is no reason why the Church should not do more. There is for example ^{no} reason why the Church should not uphold the doctrine of the economic futility of war. The more nations come to realize this, the less likely shall we be to have wars brought about for the sake of aggrandizement or some economic advantage. The aspect may not be a religious one, but surely the Church can say there is nothing that pertains to men that is not our business.

There is another thing that the Church can do and that is to support movements which receive the approval both of the nationalist and of the internationalist; movements such as are exemplified by the League of Nations. The essay does it is true recommend this, but a good deal more might be made of it.

With the object with which this work has been done none can but be in full concurrence. We do feel however unable to say honestly that we think that in its present form ~~that~~ either its view point or its theories are sufficiently general to insure for it the success which it deserves.

DOCKET ENDS:

GIFFORD, W.A.

DOCKET STARTS:

Gill, Major h.w.



CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

OFFICE OF
W. J. ROCHE
CHAIRMAN

OTTAWA

October 3rd, 1919.

Dear Sir,-

I beg to acknowledge yours of the 30th, on behalf of Professor Gill, of Queen's University, who is an applicant for the position of Director of Technical Education in the Department of Labour.

I will be pleased to refer your communication to the examining committee that will be appointed for the purpose of giving a rating to the various applicants, and I am sure the very best consideration will be given your representations.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. J. Roche".

Professor Frank J. Adams,
Principal, McGill's University,
Montreal,

P.Q.

L. W. GILL, M.Sc.
E. W. HENDERSON, B.Sc.
D. M. JEMMETT, M.A., B.Sc.



DEPARTMENT OF
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

KINGSTON, ONT.

Sept., 29th, 1919.

F.D. Adams, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Montreal.

Dear Colonel Adams:

I enclose a copy of a letter which I received a few days ago from Dr. Jas. Robertson, C.M.G., with reference to that post in Ottawa, to which I referred in my last letter to you. From this letter you will note that Dr. Robertson has slated me for this post. I think that this is the result of a conference which the "General" had with him.

With regard to this position I may say that there will be a bigger field in which to do some really constructive work than there would be in the Battersea Polytechnic, to say nothing of the fact that this appointment would mean my remaining in my native country. I have therefore put in an application, and would be very grateful if you will be good enough to write a letter to the Civil Service Commission in support of same. I enclose copy of the advertisement for applications, which you may not have close to hand.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Adams and yourself,

I remain, yours sincerely.

L.W. Gill

A Director of Technical Education for the Dept. of Labour, at an initial salary of \$4000.00 per annum, to be responsible under the Deputy Minister for the administration of the Technical Education Act. Candidates must have an education equivalent to university graduation, ~~and~~ thorough experience in an administrative capacity in educational work, preferably in whole or in part in connection with technical education; a thorough knowledge of the aims, systems, and methods of modern education with special reference to vocational, technical, and industrial education; knowledge of the school laws and regulations and the organization and administration of the educational systems of the different provinces; tact and judgement of a high order; ability to address the public; good personality.

COPY+

474 Wilbrod St.

Ottawa, Sept., 23rd, '19

Prof. Gill
Queen's University,
Kingston, Ont.

Dear Professor Gill:

Some weeks ago I mentioned your name to the Minister of Labour as being an eminently suitable man for work in connection with the new Technical Education Act. I intended to write to you, but thought it best to wait until I had official notice of the particular "qualifications" required in the person who may be appointed Director. Since there has been some delay in the publication of the statement of those "qualifications", I send this note with the suggestion that if you want to obtain an appointment, or the appointment, you should, if you have not already done so, get in touch with the Honourable Senator Robertson, Minister of Labour.

With all kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Jas. W. Robertson.

L. W. GILL, M.Sc.
E. W. HENDERSON, B.Sc.
D. M. JEMMETT, M.A., B.Sc.



DEPARTMENT OF
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

KINGSTON, ONT.

Oct. 8th, 1919.

F. D. Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
McGill University, Montreal.

Dear Dr. Adams.

The enclosed is returned to you for filing. Many
thanks. With kindest regards, I remain,

Yours truly,

L. W. Gill

April
Twelfth
1920.

Major Gill,
Infirmary Hospital,
St. John, N.B.

Dear Major Gill:-

I was extremely sorry when in Ottawa a week or so ago to hear that you were ill and in the Hospital at St. John, N.B. I have just learned to-day that you are still confined to the Hospital and am, therefore, dropping you a line there.

I am afraid the cold which you got in Montreal has developed into something more serious than you anticipated, but hope that before long you will be completely restored to health and back again at the important work which you have on hand for the Government.

Mr. Harpell made an appointment with me a few days ago and we had a long talk over his project to have the Industrial Schools for Pulp and Paper and for Textile work established at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. I have had a conversation with Sir Charles Gordon with reference to the latter of these schools, and he is not in favor of its establishment at Ste. Anne, but thinks it should be in Montreal and close to the Cotton Mills, either in the eastern or western side of the City. He wished me, however, to see his General Manager with reference to this matter, and the General Manager being out of town, I have not been able to get his final opinion.

I would like very much, indeed, to have a talk with you concerning this project and more especially in connection with the Pulp and Paper side of the proposal, and I am writing to ask whether you can make an appointment with me when

Major Gill,

- 2 -

you are passing through Montreal on your way back to Ottawa, or at any other convenient time, when we might have a talk with reference to this subject.

With best wishes,

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Acting Principal.



Ottawa, April 10, 1920.

Dear Sir;

Your letter of the 9th instant has been handed to me for reply. I regret to have to advise that Professor Gill is yet ill and will be in hospital until the 15th instant at least. However, a letter addressed to him C/o. Infirmary Hospital, St. John, N.B., will reach him, and the matters of which you speak, I have no doubt, will receive his attention at the earliest possible date.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to read "G. A. H. Brown". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned below the typed name "G. A. H. Brown".

Frank J. Adams, Esq.,

Acting Principal, McGill University,

Montreal.

April
Ninth
1920.

The Secretary,
Department of Labour,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

I am very anxious to see Major Gill, the Director of Technical Education of your Department, with reference to some matters concerning Technical Education in Montreal.

When I was in Ottawa a few days ago I learned that Major Gill was sick and in the Hospital at St. John, N.B. I beg to request that you will be good enough to let me know where Major Gill is now and how a letter should be addressed in order to reach him at the earliest possible moment.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Acting Principal.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
OTTAWA

DOMINION OF



CANADA

OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Ottawa, April 19, 1920.

Lieut.-Colonel Adams,
Acting Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:-

On behalf of Prof. Gill, Director of Technical Education, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 12th instant addressed to him at the Infirmary Hospital, St. John.

In reply I have to say that Prof. Gill is now in Prince Edward Island, having left the hospital before your letter reached him. He will, however, return to Ottawa next Monday and I am wiring him to see you when passing through Montreal on his way back.

Yours truly,

J. C. McKellar
Secretary.

IN REPLY
PLEASE REFER TO

AND ADDRESS TO
"DIRECTOR OF
TECHNICAL EDU-
CATION," DEPT. OF
LABOUR, OTTAWA

DOCKET ENDS:

Gill, Major h. w.

281, O'CONNOR STREET,
OTTAWA.

3rd April, 1925

Dear Sir Arthur:

It was very kind thought of you to write me as you did on 24th ultimo about my son, Evan, in the Red and White Revue. Certainly the Revue seems to have been a success, by all we heard and saw, for we went down to Montreal for one evening.

I trust he may be as successful in passing the final exams for his degree this year. Of course he found joining the University in the third year from R. M. C. meant very strenuous struggle to get even with the work, but he

succeeded in getting through and I hope will have equal success this year. I had a little difficulty in inducing him to go on to McGill from R. M. C. but now his feeling is he would not for a great deal have missed the association with the University. Consequently you can understand how gratified Mrs Gill and myself were to have received your kind note.

Thanks for your remembrance of myself. I am very fit indeed, as far as health is concerned, but I am nearly blind - unable to read, or write by hand, which makes one feel rather useless.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Robt Gill

DOCKET STARTS:

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR.

August
Fifth
1920.

The Advertising Manager,
Gillette Safety Razor Company,
73 St. Alexander Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:-

On my return to Montreal I found your letters of June 26th and July 5th addressed to the Principal of McGill University awaiting me.

In the former you state that,-
Not having received the list from
"the members of the graduating class,
"we presume that you do not wish to
"send it to us until you yourself have
"seen and perused our 96 page book -
"Facts about Canada."

If you will refer to my communication of June 14th and your reply of June 15th last, you will find that I have explained that it was impossible to send you the list of the graduating class as you requested, owing to the fact that your letter arrived after the session had closed, and the students of the graduating class had scattered to their various homes.

If you desire next year to send any publications to the members of the graduating class, I would suggest that you ask for their addresses not later than April 15th.

Yours very truly,



73 ST. ALEXANDER STREET,

Montreal, P. Q. July 5, 1920.

Frank D. Adams, Esq.,
Acting Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Adams:

In further reference to our letter of recent date. We are sending you to-day under separate cover a bound copy of our book entitled, "5,000 Facts About Canada."

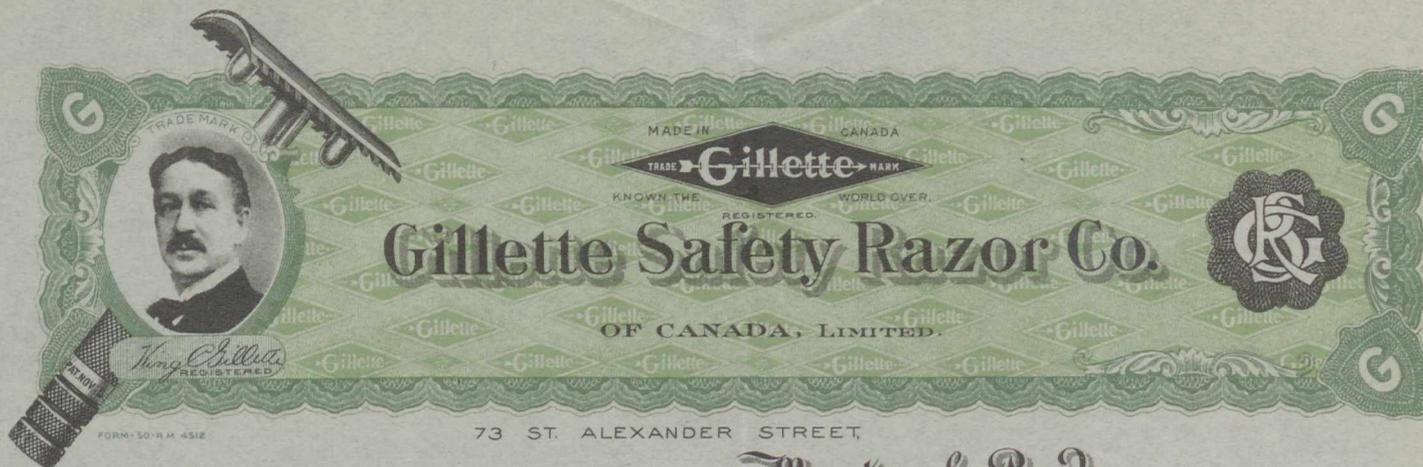
We are sure you will find this little volume most interesting and instructive.

Very truly yours,

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED.

A. J. Myers
Advertising Department.

VGB:ED



The Principal,
McGill University,
323 Sherbrooke St., W
CITY.

Dear Sir:-

Not having received the list from the members of the graduating class, we presume that you do not wish to send it to us until you yourself have seen and perused our 96 page book - "Facts About Canada".

Therefore, we are enclosing copy for your personal review which you will note, contains valuable information about the Dominion with which every student and coming Canadian Citizen should be conversant. There are a few pages regarding the Gillette Safety Razor, which in no way detract from the value of the book itself.

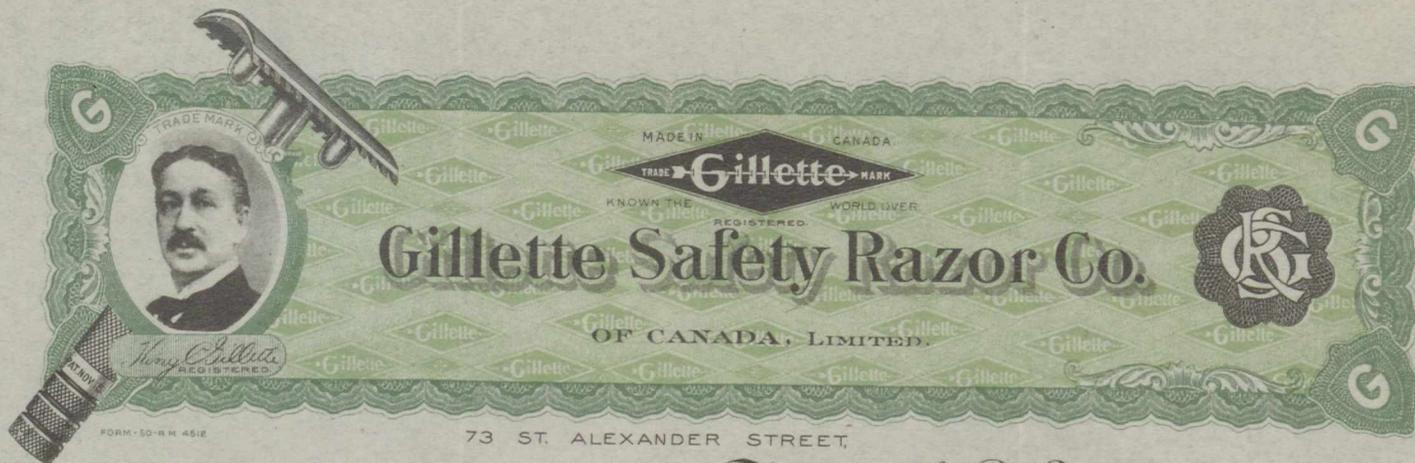
Will you please be kind enough to have the president of the graduating class have the attached forms filled out. In appreciation for your kindness in returning this list of graduating students we will send you a Gillette Safety Razor or several packages of Gillette Razor Blades. May we expect the list of graduating student's names soon?

Yours very truly,

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED.

W. S. Beecher
Advertising Manager.

HSB/EF.



73 ST. ALEXANDER STREET,

Montreal, P. Q. June 15th. 1920.

Frank D. Adams, Esq.,
Acting Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Adams:-

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of the 14th. instant, and regret to hear that our application for a list of the graduating students arrived too late to be acted upon. We have, however taken note of the contents of your letter, and hope to be more fortunate next time.

Thanking you for having replied to our letter.

We remain,

Yours very truly,

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Montreal
Advertising Department.

GPS.LG.

June
Fourteenth
1920.

H. S. Beecher Esq.,
Advertising Manager,
Gillette Safety Razor Company,
73 St. Alexander Street,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Beecher:-

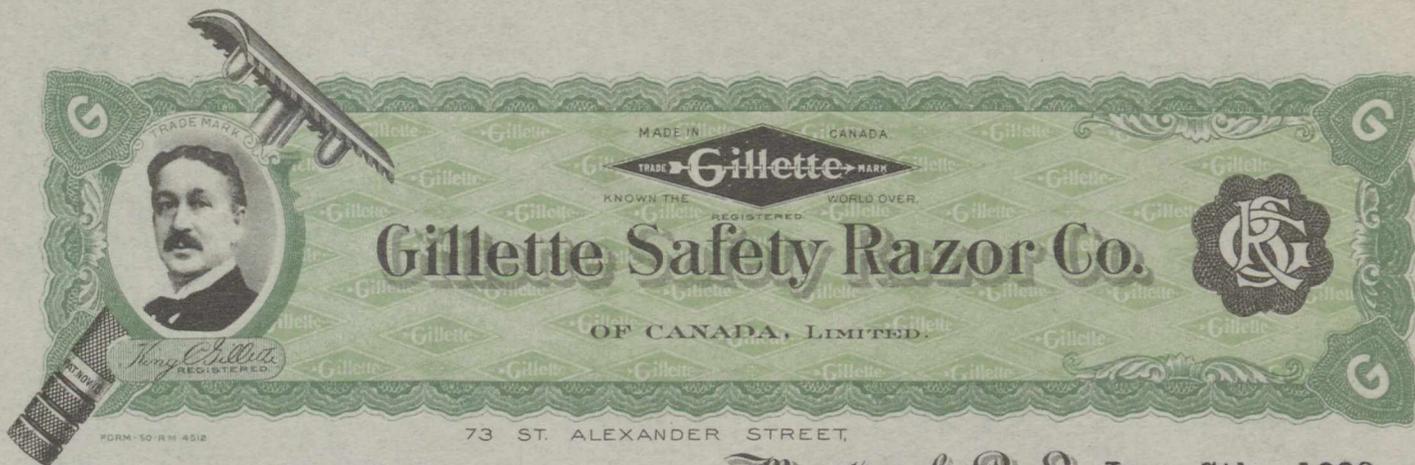
I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 7th, which reached me on Saturday.

I have to thank you for your offer to send to each of the students of the graduating classes a book entitled "Five Thousand Facts About Canada". I regret, however, to state that your offer arrived too late this year, seeing that the University has already closed down, all the students having left some time ago, the last of the Convocations having been held on June 8th.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Acting Principal.



Montreal, P. Q. June 7th, 1920.

The Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

Within the next few weeks another class of young men will graduate and pass from your care. There is very little more that you can do for them before they go out into the world to demonstrate the results of your training.

Last year you were good enough to furnish the graduating members with cards entitling them to a 96 page book of authentic facts about Canada. Many students who received this copy have written in mentioning that they appreciate this book which gives information covering the cities, towns, Government, industries, finances, imports, exports, etc., of the Dominion. A book like this should be in the possession of every coming citizen of Canada, in order that he may converse intelligently regarding the country in which he lives.

With your permission we would like to make this offer again and present to the graduating members a free copy. The introduction of a few advertising pages in no way depreciates the value of a collection of facts concerning Canada which the book contains. They have been assembled with great care; their accuracy is unquestionable and the context is written with a view to presenting the facts in a manner that is at the same time educational and entertaining. We can afford to make this presentation because there may be a return to us some time in the future.

Would you kindly request the president of the graduating class to have the attached forms filled out by the students and which you could return to us in the enclosed envelope. In appreciation of your doing so we would be glad to send you a Gillette Safety Razor, or if you already possess one, several packages of Gillette Razor Blades.

Your assistance in placing this 96 page book in the hands of the students may in some degree assist in the moulding of our best and most useful citizens.

Yours very truly,

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED.

H. S. Beecher
Advertising Manager.

Gillette Safety Razor Company of Canada, Limited.
73 St. Alexander Street,
Montreal.

Gentlemen:-

The attached is a list of graduating students of _____
_____ school which is being sent you as requested. Will you
kindly send to each student, free of charge, a 96 page book entitled
"Five Thousand Facts About Canada" containing complete information re-
garding Canada, its industries and resources, such as every coming
Canadian citizen should know. You may send me as offered in your letter
 a Gillette Safety Razor Gillette Safety Razor Blades.

Yours very truly,

Principal.

P.S. - Tick off in square whether
you desire Gillette Safety
Razor or Gillette Razor Blades.



School

Town

Prov.

WRITE NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY AND IN FULL.

NAME	STREET ADDRESS	AGE	FATHER'S INITIALS	FATHER'S BUSINESS ADDRESS

DOCKET ENDS:

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR.

June 18, 1926.

R.J. Darley, Esq.,
Engineering Institute,
Mansfield Street.

Dear Mr. Darley:-

I enclose herewith copy of a letter
which we have received from Mr. Gillies. Perhaps you might
know of someone to fill this position.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

DAVID GILLIES,
PRESIDENT.

R. J. Wurlley up 2798
J.S. GILLIES,
VICE-PRESIDENT & MANAGING DIRECTOR.

D. A. GILLIES,
SECRETARY & TREASURER.

GILLIES BROS. LIMITED,
LUMBER MANUFACTURERS

ESTABLISHED 1873

Braeside, Ont. June 16th, 1926.
CANADA.

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

Dear Sir:-

As a member of a Committee of White Pine Manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec, we are looking for a man as Secretary-Manager, preferably one with a Science Course training, with a good approach and a flair for publicity, who could present the claims of White Pine both through newspapers and magazines, and personally before Associations, Boards of Trade, Architects, Clubs, and other trade Associations, looking towards the use of White Pine as a native Eastern Canadian wood as against Southern and Western woods, which are competing very strongly in this district, largely owing to the Panama Canal.

We would prefer a man who has been out of School for a few years and has been in touch with actual business conditions ~~and~~ salesmanship, or newspaper or advertising work, or secretarial or executive work.

Thanking you in advance for any assistance you can give in this way, we are

Yours truly,

JSG:MBA.

WHITE PINE BUREAU
J. S. GILLIES.

J. S. Gillies

17th May, 1935.

Dear Mr. Ingram,

It was kind of you to send so friendly a welcome to me on my appointment to the Principalship of McGill University. I am looking forward to making many new friendships in Montreal and I shall hope to see you in the not too distant future.

Yours sincerely,

N. G. S. Ingram, Esq.,
Messrs. Ginn and Company,
1517, Mountain Street,
Montreal.

BOSTON

MONTREAL

LONDON

Canadian Office
1517 MOUNTAIN STREET
MONTREAL



Canadian Manager
N. G. S. INGRAM

GINN AND COMPANY: PUBLISHERS

FOUNDED IN 1867 BY EDWIN GINN

Dictated by NI

1517 Mountain Street, Montreal

May 3, 1935.

Dr. A.E. Morgan,
University College
Hull, England.

Dear Dr. Morgan,

The announcement of your appointment to the principalship of McGill University has been received with general gratification. It is with considerable pleasure that I congratulate you, both on my own behalf and on behalf of my company.

I shall look forward to meeting you after your arrival in this city.

Sincerely yours,

N. G. S. Ingram

G/

DOCKET STARTS:

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY

April 1st, 1924.

Private.

Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., D.C.L.,
Principal, University of Glasgow,
Glasgow, Scotland.

My dear Principal:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt
of your letter of March 19th with regard to Mr.
H. A. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson was, as you
probably know, Macdonald Professor of Physics here
from 1909 to 1912. I gather from some of the
staff who were here at the same time that he was
regarded as a very constructive member of the
Faculty, although his chair involved no very wide
administrative responsibility. He practically
carried out, from inception to completion, the
organization of the B.Sc. course in Arts, a piece
of work so well thought out and arranged that
only very slight changes have since been made.

He was well liked by his
fellow members of the Faculties and has, I am
told, a very charming wife.

You have, of course, information
regarding his work at the Rice Institute, of which
we hear very good reports and, as you say, his
scientific attainments seem beyond question.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

TEL: LANGHAM 2500.
TELEGRAMS:
GENMEDICUM, EUSROAD,
LONDON.

Private

University of Glasgow

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

44, HALLAM STREET,
PORTLAND PLACE,
LONDON, W.1.

19 March 1924

My dear Principal

Dr H.A. Wilson F.R.S., formerly
Professor in McGill, has been
recommended to us for appointment
to our Chair of Natural Philosophy.
The department has some 1000
students, with a second professor
and half a dozen lecturers, so we
are naturally desirous to secure
an energetic head. Can you
give me in confidence any
particulars of what McGill
thought of Wilson from this point
of view. His scientific qualifications
are beyond question.

With all regards

Yours very truly
Domenico Abin ^{Dan} Principal

27th OCTOBER, 1937.

[Next Statutory Meeting,
27th April, 1938.]

University of Glasgow—General Council.

REPORT

BY

THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE

OF THE

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF GLASGOW,

TO BE SUBMITTED AT THE
MEETING ON WEDNESDAY, 27th OCTOBER, 1937.

WITH

DRAFT MINUTE OF MEETING HELD ON 28th APRIL, 1937.

The Statutory Half-Yearly Meeting of the General Council of the University of Glasgow will be held at the COLLEGE (within the BUTE HALL), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th OCTOBER, 1937, at Half-past Four o'clock Afternoon.

BUSINESS:

- I. ELECTION OF ASSESSORS (p. 3).
- II. APPROVAL OF DRAFT MINUTE OF MEETING HELD ON 28th APRIL, 1937 (p. 3).
- III. VACANCIES IN COMMITTEES (p. 3).
- IV. REPORT BY THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE (p. 4).
- V. NOTICE OF MOTION (p. 13).

DAVID M. HUTCHISON,
Clerk.

82 WEST REGENT STREET,
GLASGOW, C. 2, 16th October, 1937.

N.B.—Members of Council are requested to keep the Registrar, Mr. Robert Brough, J.P., The University, informed of their correct addresses.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL.

I.—BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

1. *The Principal of the University* :—

STR HECTOR J. W. HETHERINGTON, M.A., LL.D., The University.

The Four Assessors of the Council in the University Court, viz. :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. R. A. DUFF, M.A., D.Phil.,
Glencairn, Brookfield, Johnstone. | 4. JOHN F. FERGUS, M.A., M.D.,
1 Parkgrove Terrace, Glasgow. |
| 3. JOHN CHARLES SCOTT, LL.D.,
11 Beaumont Gate, Glasgow, W. 2. | 5. D. BAIRD SMITH, C.B.E., LL.D.,
205 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. |

And

- | | |
|---|---|
| 6. PROFESSOR J. J. CRAIK HENDERSON, B.L.,
O.A.,
190 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. | 15. Miss ANNIE JANE ARNOTT, M.A.,
Overton, Milngavie. |
| 7. THE REV. THOMAS HARPER, M.A., B.D.,
Ph.D.,
Manse of Eastwood, Newlands, Glasgow. | 16. GEORGE HENRY EDINGTON, D.Sc., M.D.,
C.M., D.L., F.R.C.S.,
20 Woodside Place, Glasgow, C. 3. |
| 8. ANDREW CECIL PATERSON, J.P., M.A.,
B.A. (Lond.), Ph.D.,
Merchiston, Southbrae Drive, Glasgow,
W. 3. | 17. THE REV. ALEXANDER PENDER CRICHTON, M.A., B.D.,
22 Balshagray Avenue, Glasgow, W. 1. |
| 9. JOHN ARNOLD CRANSTON, D.Sc., F.I.C.,
Royal Technical College, Glasgow. | 18. PROFESSOR DOUGALD BLACK McQUIS-
TAN, M.A., B.Sc.,
Royal Technical College, Glasgow. |
| 10. Miss AGNES WALLACE CAMERON, M.B.,
Ch.B., 1 Belmont Crescent, Glasgow, W. 2. | 19. DONALD NEIL McARTHUR, D.Sc., Ph.D.,
77 Woodend Drive, Glasgow, W. 3. |
| 11. ROBERT BARCLAY NESS, M.A., M.B.,
C.M., F.R.F.P.S.G.,
19 Woodside Place, Glasgow. | 20. THE REV. WILLIAM JAMES SMITH, M.A.,
15 University Gardens, Glasgow, W. 2. |
| 12. JOHN DUNLOP ANDERSON, M.A., B.Sc.,
129 Bath Street, Glasgow. | 21. THE REV. WILLIAM RUNCIMAN, J.P.,
M.A., B.D.,
East Manse, Armour Place, Johnstone,
<i>ex officio.</i> |
| 13. DOUGLAS STANLEY DICKSON, M.A.,
LL.B., 137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. | 22. WILLIAM NITHSDALE, B.Sc.,
5 Varna Road, Glasgow, W. 4, <i>ex officio.</i> |
| 14. Miss JESSIE MALTMAN YOUNGER, M.A.,
Hutchesons' Girls' Grammar School,
Kingarth Street, Glasgow, S. 2. | 23. DAVID M. HUTCHISON, M.A., LL.B.,
Writer, 82 West Regent Street, Glasgow,
C. 2, <i>ex officio.</i> |

PROFESSOR DOUGALD BLACK McQUISTAN, M.A., B.Sc., *Convener.*

II.—COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL POLICY AND METHODS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. DAVID THOMSON, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.,
52 Colchester Drive, Glasgow, W. 2. | 6. RICHARD MURRAY, M.A.,
1 Partickhill Road, Glasgow, W. 1. |
| 2. ALEXANDER HYNDMAN IRVINE, M.A.,
O.A., 6 Turnberry Road, Glasgow, W. 1. | 7. THE REV. WILLIAM RUNCIMAN, J.P., M.A.,
B.D., East Manse, Armour Place, Johnstone. |
| 3. WILLIAM VINCENT FORREST, M.A.,
School House, Chryston. | 8. JAMES HUNTER, M.A., B.Sc.,
Atholl, 59 Cairns Road, Cambuslang. |
| 4. MRS. FLORA TEBB, M.A.,
Dalhenna, Camphill, Bearsden. | 9. JAMES ALISON GORDON, M.A., B.L., C.A.,
142 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. |
| 5. THE REV. JOHN STUART LEISHMAN,
B.D., B.L.,
Bonhill North Manse, Alexandria. | 10. PROFESSOR DOUGALD BLACK McQUISTAN,
M.A., B.Sc.,
Royal Technical College, Glasgow, <i>ex officio.</i> |

THE REV. WILLIAM RUNCIMAN, J.P., M.A., B.D., *Convener.*

III.—COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND STATISTICS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. WILLIAM NITHSDALE, B.Sc.,
5 Varna Road, Glasgow, W. 4. | 6. ROBERT ARCHIBALD MUIR, M.A., LL.B.,
C.A.,
Rowallan, Rosedale Gardens, Glasgow. |
| 2. CHARLES ALLEN OAKLEY,
B.Sc., Ed.B.,
188 Hyndland Road, Glasgow, W. 2. | 7. Miss ISOBEL R. GRACIE, M.A.,
9 Clevedon Crescent, Glasgow, W. 2. |
| 3. Miss ANITA VIVIEN BRYCE, M.A.,
46 Kingsberough Gardens, Glasgow, W. 2. | 8. THE REV. ROBERT HARVIE, M.A.,
Cairns Manse, Milngavie, Dumbartonshire. |
| 4. ROBERT BURNS, M.A., LL.B.,
507 Shields Road, Glasgow, S. 1. | 9. DAVID MOWATT, M.A., B.Sc., High School
of Glasgow, Elmbank Street, Glasgow. |
| 5. ROBERT BROWNING, M.A., LL.B., C.A.,
7 West George Street, Glasgow. | 10. PROFESSOR DOUGALD BLACK McQUISTAN,
M.A., B.Sc.,
Royal Technical College, Glasgow, <i>ex officio.</i> |

WILLIAM NITHSDALE, B.Sc., *Convener.*

Clerk of the Council—DAVID M. HUTCHISON, M.A., LL.B.,
Writer, 82 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C. 2.

University of Glasgow—General Council.

BUSINESS FOR MEETING OF 27th OCTOBER, 1937.

I. ELECTION OF ASSESSORS.

The first business of the Meeting will be the election by the Council of two Assessors on the University Court in room of Robert A. Duff, M.A., D.Phil., and John Charles Scott, LL.D., whose terms of office expire at this time.

Dr. Duff has intimated that he has decided not to offer himself for re-election.

II. APPROVAL OF DRAFT MINUTE OF MEETING HELD ON 28th APRIL, 1937 (p. 14).

III. VACANCIES IN COMMITTEES.

(1) Business Committee.

Professor J. J. Craik Henderson, B.L., O.A., the Reverend Thomas Harper, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., and Andrew Cecil Paterson, J.P., M.A., B.A.(Lond.), Ph.D., retire from the Committee at this time. Dr. Paterson is eligible for re-election.

The Committee recommend the re-election of Dr. Paterson and the election of Alexander Hyndman Irvine, M.A., O.A., 6 Turnberry Road, Glasgow, W. 1, and Professor William Rennie, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D., 6 The University, Glasgow, W. 2.

(2) Committee on Educational Policy and Methods.

David Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., Alexander Hyndman Irvine, M.A., O.A., and William Vincent Forrest, M.A., fall to retire at this time. Dr. Thomson is eligible for re-election, and the Committee recommend that he be re-elected.

The Committee also recommend that Loudon Arneil, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., Fossal, Thorn Drive, Bearsden, and Miss Christina Dalrymple Aitken, M.A., 11 Victoria Terrace, Dullatur, Glasgow, be elected to the Committee.

(3) Committee on Finance and Statistics.

William Nithsdale, B.Sc., Charles Allen Oakley, B.Sc., Ed.B., and Miss Anita Vivien Bryce, M.A., retire from the Committee at this time. Mr. Nithsdale, the Convener, is eligible for re-election, as he does not complete his term of Convenership until October, 1939. He will fall to be re-elected.

Miss Anita Vivien Bryce, M.A., is also eligible for re-election, and the Committee recommend that she be re-elected.

The Committee also recommend that Mrs. Mabel Bowman, M.A., Rosebank, Torrance of Campsie, be elected to the Committee.

IV. REPORT BY THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

A. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Business Committee transmitted to the relatives of James Knight, J.P., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S., F.G.S., John Guthrie Kerr, M.A., LL.D., and Allan Fullarton Baird, LL.D., minutes in accordance with the instructions given by the Council, and have received grateful acknowledgments.

B. DEATHS.

(a) *Sir Frederick Crombie Gardiner, K.B.E., LL.D., D.L.*

(b) *Professor Magnus Maclean, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.E.*

(a) *Sir Frederick Crombie Gardiner, K.B.E., LL.D., D.L.*

The General Council records with deep regret the death on 7th August, 1937, of Sir Frederick Crombie Gardiner, K.B.E., LL.D., D.L., one of Glasgow's most prominent citizens.

Sir Frederick Gardiner was born in 1855. As a young man he went to New Zealand for health reasons and remained there for six years.

On his return, he, along with his two brothers, founded the firm of James Gardiner & Co., shipowners.

The firm became one of the largest of the kind in Glasgow, and was continued until 1917 near the end of the war, when the steamers belonging to the firm were sold. Sir Frederick continued a shipping business connection for a time, and was a director and for some time chairman of the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Co., extraordinary director of the National Bank of Scotland, and a director of several investment companies.

During the war he was a member of the Advisory Committee on Shipping and of the Food Stuffs Requisition Committee, and he also held the office of Vice-President of the Chamber of Shipping. For many years he was a member of Lloyd's, and for some time chairman of the local committee.

During his life, and specially after his retiral from business, he took an active part in public work. He was a prominent director in the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce from 1899, and became President in 1919. In connection with the Chamber he took a keen interest in many important questions, and was well known and highly esteemed in the work of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

He was long connected with the Merchants' House, and was Lord Dean of Guild from 1922 to 1924.

For many years he and his brother, Mr. W. G. Gardiner, were known for their great liberality to the University and in connection with many deserving objects. In 1919 they gave £60,000 to the University for the endowment of three Chairs in Bacteriology, Organic Chemistry and Physiological Chemistry. In 1929 they provided about £34,000 for the purpose of founding a Chair of Music in the University (in combination with the Cramb Trust) and establishing a University Lectureship on the Pathology of Diseases of Infancy and Childhood in the Sick Children's Hospital. This year Sir Frederick, along with the trustees of his brother, gave about £25,000 to the University for building and equipping the new Medical Institute of the Western Infirmary.

They gave many generous gifts for charitable and philanthropic purposes, including about £20,000 in 1926 to various youth organisations and charitable institutions in the West of Scotland, and £10,000 in 1932 to the Merchants' House to establish the "Gardiner Fund".

They were always generous and handsome givers to all good objects.

In 1920 the University conferred on Sir Frederick the honorary degree of LL.D. He was created K.B.E. in 1921, and in 1923 he was made Deputy Lieutenant of the City.

He was interested in art, in economics and in general literature.

He was a man of keen intelligence, of independent and decided views, of great business capacity, with kindness of heart, and his services to the University and to the community will long be remembered.

(b) *Professor Magnus Maclean, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.E.*

The General Council records with deep regret the death on 2nd September, 1937, of Professor Magnus Maclean.

Born in Skye in 1858, Professor Maclean took up teaching as a profession, and trained first as a pupil-teacher in his old school, and then at the Free Church Training College and the University of Glasgow.

He taught for some time in a school in Sutherlandshire, but, urged by a desire to increase his knowledge, soon gave up teaching and returned again as a student to Glasgow University.

There he specialised on the science side, and while holder of the Thomson Experimental Scholarship, came frequently into contact with Lord Kelvin in the physical laboratory. His ability seems to have impressed that distinguished scientist, for, after graduating with honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Maclean was appointed chief assistant to Lord Kelvin. In this position he had opportunity for original research, and for the excellence of his work in this line was later awarded the D.Sc. of Glasgow University.

In 1895 he became Lecturer in Pure and Applied Electricity, and when the Chair of Electrical Engineering in the Technical College fell vacant in 1899 his reputation as a teacher and his work in electrical science gained for him that appointment.

This Chair he held until 1923, when he retired, and during his tenure he did much for Electrical Engineering in the West of Scotland.

But not only on the scientific side was Professor Maclean distinguished; the "Land of the Bens, the Glens and the Heroes" was ever near his heart; he never lost his love of the mother-tongue, and amidst his many other duties found time to lecture and write on the language and literature of the Gael; any matters that affected the wellbeing or the interests of Highlanders were sure of his constant and careful attention.

His distinction in these two rather widely separated spheres was recognised by Glasgow University in 1919, when as "a leader and a first-rank authority in electrical science and distinguished alike in Gaelic language and literature" he was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D.

In education in general he was deeply interested; he was appointed a member of the Mosely Commission on Education in 1903, and for many years assisted in the deliberations of the Provincial Committee for the Training of Teachers.

He was a man of many interests, but was, above all things human; his name will long be remembered and cherished by his friends in all parts of the world.

C. RESIGNATION.

Professor HERBERT J. PATON, M.A., D.Litt., has resigned the Chair of Logic on his appointment to the White's Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Oxford.

D. NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. C. J. MULLO WEIR, M.A., B.D., D.Phil., has been appointed to the Chair of Hebrew and Semitic Languages.

Mr. NOAH MORRIS, D.Sc., M.D., Ph.D., has been appointed to the Regius Chair of Materia Medica.

Professor GEORGE BARGER, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., has been appointed to the Regius Chair of Chemistry.

Mr. CHARLES ARTHUR CAMPBELL, M.A., has been appointed to the Chair of Logic.

E. PROMOTION.

Mr. ROLAND G. AUSTIN, M.A., Lecturer in Humanity, has been appointed to the Chair of Latin in University College, Cardiff.

F. EXTRA-MURAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Abstract of Report for 1936-37.

The University Extra-Mural Education Committee continues to co-operate with the statutory Education Authorities of Glasgow and adjacent counties and with the Workers' Educational Association in the organisation of education for adults in the West of Scotland. It is also responsible for conducting certain classes, which it finances out of a grant made to it by the University Court.

This grant amounted to £1,410, and the Committee arranged for 27 classes in all, namely, 19 full courses (of about 20 meetings), 6 half-courses, and 2 courses each of 16 meetings. But two of the full courses were somewhat curtailed.

The enrolment this year was 924 and the total attendance (in student-hours) 20,400, a decrease from the figures of last year, 1,142 and 24,622. The fall is due to various causes, among which may be mentioned pioneering work undertaken by the Committee in Riddrie and Shettleston. To provide for this the Com-

mittee asked the Corporation of Glasgow to take over classes at the University in Physiology and Psychology formerly conducted by the Committee. The response to this pioneering work was gratifying, but the enrolment in the classes formed fell considerably short of that in the classes transferred.

The Committee is pleased to note that the importance of active co-operation on the part of the students is increasingly realised, and that work begun in a formal class is now in many instances continued in a less formal way in students' clubs meeting at the close of the session. In organising these clubs the W.E.A. has played a special part. Short lectures by students on subjects related to the course have been developed as a feature of some classes; and in a class dealing with Melody and Verse, the tutor reports work of considerable merit in the composition of words to suit some old folk-tune and in appropriate translation of songs of other countries.

The classes continue to cover a wide range of subjects.

G. DRAFT ORDINANCE OF THE UNIVERSITY COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, NO. 46. AMENDMENT OF UNIVERSITY COURT ORDINANCE NO. CLXXVI GLASGOW NO. 44 (PENSIONING AND SUPERANNUATION OF PRINCIPALS AND PROFESSORS).

The University Court transmitted to the General Council for their consideration and opinion the following Draft Ordinance:

ORDINANCE OF THE UNIVERSITY COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, NO. 46. AMENDMENT OF UNIVERSITY COURT ORDINANCE NO. CLXXVI GLASGOW NO. 44 (PENSIONING AND SUPERANNUATION OF PRINCIPALS AND PROFESSORS).

At Glasgow, the day of , Nineteen hundred and thirty-seven years.

WHEREAS, by Section 21 of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, it is enacted that, after the expiration of the powers of the Commissioners under the said Act, the University Court of each University shall have power to make such Ordinances as they think fit, with the approval of His Majesty in Council, *inter alia*, altering or revoking any of the Ordinances affecting such University which had been or might be framed and passed under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1858, or the said recited Act itself, and making new Ordinances:

AND WHEREAS the powers conferred on the said Commission have expired :

AND WHEREAS Ordinances have been made by the University Court of the University of Glasgow, with the approval of the Universities Committee of the Privy Council, for the founding of new Professorships, certain of which contain provisions for the limitation of the tenure thereof in respect of age :

AND WHEREAS by Section I, sub-section (1), of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1922, it is further provided as follows :

“ I. The powers conferred upon the University Courts of the Scottish Universities by Section twenty-one of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889 (which confers power on these Courts to make, alter, or revoke Ordinances) shall include power, subject to the provisions of that Section, to make and to alter or revoke such Ordinances as they think fit: (1) Ordaining that, notwithstanding the terms of any statute, charter, deed or instrument, and notwithstanding any custom, the tenure of office of any Principal or Professor shall be subject to limitations in respect of age prescribed by the Ordinance ; provided that, in the case of any Principalship or Professorship the nomination or appointment whereto is reserved to or exercised by the Crown, the consent of His Majesty to any such limitation of the tenure thereof shall have been signified by the Secretary for Scotland : and provided also that no Ordinance prescribing such limitation shall apply to any Principal or Professor holding office at the date of the approval of the Ordinance by His Majesty in Council, unless such Principal or Professor shall have consented to such application, or is by the terms of his appointment subject to such limitation ” :

AND WHEREAS on the Thirteenth day of November, Nineteen hundred and twenty-three, the University Court of the University of Glasgow issued an Ordinance No. 33 (Pensioning and Superannuation of Principals and Professors) which received the approval of His Majesty in Council on Twenty-fifth July, Nineteen hundred and twenty-four :

AND WHEREAS on the Twelfth day of May, Nineteen hundred and thirty-two, the University Court of the University of Glasgow issued an Ordinance No. 44 (Amendment of University Court Ordinance No. 33 Pensioning and Superannuation of Principals and Professors) which received the approval of His Late Majesty King George V in Council on the First day of October, Nineteen hundred and thirty-two :

AND WHEREAS the University Court of the University of Glasgow have resolved that it is now expedient that Schedule I annexed to the said last-mentioned Ordinance shall be altered by the addition thereto hereinafter mentioned :

THEREFORE the University Court of the said University of Glasgow hereby statute and ordain in respect of the said University of Glasgow as follows :

I. There shall be added to Schedule I of the said last-mentioned Ordinance " the Regius Chair of Materia Medica " :

II. This Ordinance shall come into force on and after the date on which it is approved by His Majesty in Council.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF these presents are sealed with the Common Seal of the University Court of the University of Glasgow, and subscribed on its behalf as required by Ordinance No. 6 (General No. 3) of the said Commissioners under the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889.

The purpose of the Ordinance is to attach to the Regius Chair of Materia Medica the conditions applicable to other Medical Chairs in regard to the retiring age.

The Business Committee considered the Draft Ordinance and resolved that no objection should be offered.

H. BENEFACTIONS AND GIFTS.

Gift of £10,000 by the late Sir Frederick C. Gardiner, K.B.E., LL.D., towards the provision of a medical institute to be erected in connection with the Western Infirmary and to be called " The Gardiner Medical Institute ", such institute to be at the disposal of the Regius Professor of Practice of Medicine for the purpose of teaching and research.

The trustees of the late William Guthrie Gardiner allocated £10,000 out of the residue of the estate for the same purpose as the foregoing.

Sir Frederick Gardiner also bequeathed to the University a further sum of £2,500 for the provision of medical equipment in the Gardiner Medical Institute.

The trustees of the late Mr. W. G. Gardiner made a further payment of £2,500 to the University for the provision of medical equipment in the Gardiner Medical Institute.

The Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. gave a donation of £10,000 towards the cost of the new Chemistry Building.

Grant by the Bellahouston Trustees of £129 to meet the cost of apparatus for the Department of Physiological Chemistry.

Contribution of £100 by Sir William Waters Butler, Bt., Birmingham, towards the cost of the new Chemistry Building.

The late Miss C. E. Douglas bequeathed, subject to the liferent of her sister, the residue of her estate for the purpose of establishing and endowing in conjunction with the funds bequeathed by her brother, the late John Brown Douglas, a whole-time Chair or Professorship of Roman or Civil Law.

The Sir Ernest Cassel Educational Trustees have renewed for a further period of three years their grant of £300 a year for the teaching of Russian.

The sum of £500 was received from an anonymous donor for the Paediatric Equipment Fund.

Emeritus-Professor Bower presented to the Department of Botany a Zeiss Research Microscope and a collection of scientific pamphlets and of lantern slides.

Emeritus-Professor Graham Kerr formally conveyed to the University personal property in the form of scientific memoirs, apparatus, specimens and various zoological preparations and other material.

The Bellahouston Bequest Fund Trustees gave to the Hunterian Museum 19 plaster casts of cameos of Roman Emperors.

A number of letters written by Mazzini, Garibaldi and Kossuth to her late husband's father were presented by Mrs. M. H. McAdam.

An anonymous donor presented to the University a bronze medal in memory of the late Professor Bowman, to be called "The Bowman Medal" and to be awarded in the ordinary class of Moral Philosophy.

The members of the staff, students and employees presented a portrait of the late Professor Cormack to the Engineering Department.

The Chancellor presented to the University Library a copy of Muirhead Bone's *Old Spain*.

Mr. Alexander Whitelaw of Gartshore made to the Hunterian Museum a further gift of objects from the Roman Fort on the Barr Hill.

Dr. Malcolm A. M. Sinclair, New South Wales, presented to the University a marble bust of Novella D'Andrea, one of the earliest known women teachers.

Mrs. H. L. Tidy, London, presented an album containing 43 letters and notes addressed by Dr. Thomas Chalmers to her great-grandfather, Mr. William Buchanan, Glasgow.

The D.D. gown, hood and cap of the late Dr. William F. Bade were presented to the University by his widow.

Professor G. G. Henderson handed over to the Chemistry Department his chemistry books, his collection of reprints of chemical papers and about 20 framed engravings and photographs.

I. DAVID MURRAY LECTURESHIP.

Mr. Alfred E. Stamp, C.B., M.A., F.S.A., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, has been appointed David Murray Lecturer for 1938. The Lecture will be delivered in the summer term on a date to be fixed.

J. DALRYMPLE LECTURESHIP.

Mr. Reginald A. Smith, B.A., of the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities, British Museum, has been appointed to deliver the Dalrymple Lectures during Session 1937-38. The dates on which the Lectures will be delivered are January 24, 25, 26, 31 and February 1. The Lecture on January 24 will be held at 8.30 p.m., and the remaining Lectures will be given in the late afternoon. The general title of the course is "Progress and Problems in Archaeology".

K. HIBBERT LECTURES.

Professor Gilbert Murray will deliver two of his Hibbert Lectures in the Botany Department, the University, at 5.30 p.m., on 1st and 3rd November. The subject is "Liberality and Civilisation".

L. CRAMB LECTURES.

The Cramb Music Lectures will be delivered at 8 p.m. in the Botany Classroom on the undermentioned dates:

1st, 2nd, 8th, 9th, 15th and 16th December, 1937; 6th, 7th, 13th and 14th January, 1938.

The Lecturer will be Canon Edmund H. Fellowes, St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and the title of the series is "Tudor Music".

M. STEVENSON LECTURES IN CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. A. D. K. Owen, B.A., M.Comm., Stevenson Lecturer in Citizenship, will deliver the lectures for Session 1937-38 on successive Wednesday evenings from 12th January to 16th March. The lectures will be given in the Hunter Hall, the University, at 5 p.m., and repeated the same evening at 8.30 p.m. in the MacLellan Galleries, with the exception of the lectures on 2nd and 9th January, which will be repeated in Woodside Halls.

N. ADJOURNMENT OF MEETING.

The CONVENER will, at the close of the meeting on 27th October, 1937, move that, for the consideration of any of the foregoing matters, that cannot finally be disposed of at that meeting, and of any other communications that may come from the Court which the Business Committee may think sufficiently important to necessitate a meeting of the Council, the Council adjourn to a date or dates to be afterwards fixed by the Business Committee. Such adjourned meeting or meetings will be duly advertised in the newspapers and copies of the Reports which may be prepared for same will be supplied by the Clerk (post free) to all members of Council who make application therefor.

On behalf of the Business Committee,

D. B. McQUISTAN, *Convener.*

16th October, 1937.

V. NOTICE OF MOTION.

The following notice of motion has been received from Andrew Cecil Paterson, J.P., M.A., B.A. (Lond.), Ph.D.

That the General Council of this University represent to the University Court that it is desirable that a Chair of Education should be founded in the University.

University of Glasgow—General Council.

DRAFT MINUTE OF MEETING HELD ON 28th APRIL, 1937.

At GLASGOW COLLEGE, and within the FORE HALL, on Wednesday, 28th April, 1937, at Half-Past Four o'clock afternoon.

The Chair was taken by the Chancellor, Sir DANIEL MACAULAY STEVENSON, Bt., D.L., LL.D.

The Rev. ALEXANDER PENDER CRICHTON, M.A., B.D., opened the meeting with prayer.

Apologies for absence were intimated from Robert Barclay Ness, M.A., M.B., C.M., Rev. William James Smith, M.A., George Henry Edington, D.L., D.Sc., M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S., Rev. William Runciman, J.P., M.A., B.D., and David Mowatt, M.A., B.Sc.

I. MINUTE.

The draft minute of the Statutory Half-Yearly Meeting held on 28th October, 1936, which had been printed and issued to the members of Council, was approved.

II. REPORT BY THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

A. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

On behalf of the Committee the CONVENER (Professor DOUGALD BLACK MCQUISTAN, M.A., B.Sc.) submitted the following Report :

[Here will be inserted in the records the statement as printed for the Meeting of 28th April, 1937, p. 3.]

B. DEATHS.

The Members of Council stood while the PRINCIPAL recited the names and titles of :

(a) *James Knight, J.P., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S., F.G.S.*

(b) *John Guthrie Kerr, M.A., LL.D.*

(c) *Allan Fullarton Baird, LL.D.*

who had died since the last meeting.

The CONVENER reported that a Minute in the terms printed on pp. 3-4 of the Report of the Business Committee had been duly forwarded to Madame Martin.

On behalf of the Committee the CONVENER submitted the following statements :

[Here will be inserted in the records the statements as printed for the Meeting of 28th April, 1937, pp. 4-6.]

The Council resolved that excerpts from the minute should be sent to the relatives.

C. RESIGNATIONS.

I. (a) Professor W. B. STEVENSON, D.Litt., D.D.

(b) Professor G. G. HENDERSON, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

II. Professor E. B. BAILEY, M.C., M.A., F.R.S.

[Here will be inserted in the records the statements as printed for the Meeting of 28th April, 1937, pp. 6-8.]

D. NEW PROFESSORS.

E. PROMOTION.

F. ADMISSION TO FIRST YEAR MEDICINE.

G. UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

H. FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, BURSARIES AND PRIZES OPEN TO GRADUATES IN SESSION 1936-37.

On behalf of the Committee the CONVENER submitted the following Reports :

[Here will be inserted in the records the statements as printed for the Meeting of 28th April, 1937, pp. 8-13.]

I. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

[Here will be inserted in the records the statement as printed for the Meeting of 28th April, 1937, pp. 14-16.]

The thanks of the Council were accorded to Dr. Cunningham, the University Librarian, for his interesting report.

J. OBITUARY OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

(Here will be inserted in the records the statement as printed for the Meeting of 28th April, 1937, pp. 7-23.)

The thanks of the Council were expressed to the Registrar, Mr. Robert Brough, J.P., for the information supplied by him for the half-yearly Report.

K. NOTICE OF MOTION.

The CONVENER reported that Andrew Cecil Paterson, J.P., M.A., B.A. (Lond.), Ph.D., had given notice that he would submit the following motion at the half-yearly Meeting of the General Council to be held on 27th October, 1937 :

That the General Council of this University represent to the University Court that it is desirable that a Chair of Education should be founded in the University.

III. REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND STATISTICS.

On behalf of the Committee the CONVENER, WILLIAM NITHSDALE, B.Sc., submitted the following Report :

[Here will be inserted in the records the statements as printed for the Meeting of 28th April, 1937, pp. 24-38.]

In moving the Report, which was unanimously adopted, the CONVENER referred to the annual deficit in the Accounts for the last two years, and pointed out the serious position which would arise through the continuance of such deficits. After remarks by the CHANCELLOR the Meeting instructed that a copy of the Report should be transmitted to the University Court.

On the motion of PROFESSOR McQUISTAN, Mr. NITHSDALE, the CONVENER, was thanked for the Report submitted by him.

IV. SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES ENTRANCE BOARD.

The CONVENER reported that the following letter had been received from the Secretary of the University Court :

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,
22nd April, 1937.

D. M. HUTCHISON, Esq., LL.B.,
CLERK OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL,
82 WEST REGENT STREET,
GLASGOW, C. 2.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose copy letter received from the Secretary, Scottish Universities Entrance Board, transmitting alterations in the Regulations of the Board, and I shall be glad if you will let me have the opinion of the General Council in due course. Section VII of the Ordinance provides that the Regulations shall become operative after the lapse of three months from the date of transmission.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) J. S. MUIRHEAD,
Secretary of University Court.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES ENTRANCE BOARD.

81 NORTH STREET,
ST. ANDREWS, 19th April, 1937.

SECRETARY,
University COURT,
THE UNIVERSITY,
GLASGOW.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Scottish Universities Entrance Board to intimate that they propose to alter the regulations under which holders of Group Leaving Certificates of the Scottish Education Department are granted the Certificate of fitness so as to provide that in paragraph (4) of these regulations the last clause shall read " and that all the four passes are in subjects taken from Groups I, II, and III, but the Board will accept a pass in Higher Natural Science as one of the four passes ".

The Board propose also to alter the regulations for applicants from Scotland or from outside Scotland who have fulfilled tests prescribed by the Board (*i.e.* those who present passes in the Preliminary Examination as their main qualification) so that in Group II of the subjects mentioned in the regulation the subjects shall read " Mathematics, Physical Science, Dynamics ". This means that the subject of Dynamics has been added to Group II.

As these proposals involve alterations upon the regulations of the Board, as formerly submitted to the four University Courts, I am directed under Section VII of Ordinance No. 70 of the four Scottish University Courts to transmit these proposals to your University

Court in order that they may be forthwith communicated by the University Court to the Senate and to the General Council and to remind your Court that these alterations will become operative after the lapse of three months from this date if no University Court shall in the interval have intimated to the Board its dissent from the proposed amendments on the regulations or from any one of them.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) ANDREW BENNETT,
Secretary.

The foregoing communication had been received too late for insertion in the Report by the Business Committee and, after the withdrawal of a motion that the matter be remitted to the Business Committee for consideration, it was agreed that on the ground of urgency the communication should be considered by the Meeting. The CONVENER of the Business Committee, the Rev. ALEXANDER PENDER CRICHTON, M.A., B.D., JOHN CHARLES SCOTT, LL.D., ALEXANDER HYNDMAN IRVINE, M.A., O.A., JAMES ALISON GORDON, M.A., B.L., C.A., RICHARD MURRAY, M.A., R. A. DUFF, M.A., D.Phil., and ANDREW CECIL PATERSON, J.P., M.A., B.A.(Lond.), Ph.D., took part in the discussion, and the Meeting resolved that no objections should be offered to the proposed alterations.

STATEMENT BY THE PRINCIPAL.

The PRINCIPAL said that Mr. NITHSDALE and the CHANCELLOR had both drawn attention to the over-riding consideration in all matters of University policy, which was that last year the University showed a deficit of about £5,500. It was true that at the end of that year the University received an additional grant from the University Grants Committee of £13,000. In spite of that he would make bold to prophesy that the deficit on this year's accounts would be not indeed quite as big as it was last year—because of the operation of that new revenue—but it would not be very much less.

Moreover, as had been noted, maintenance of buildings and services of the University had been cut down to a point at which economy had almost become wasteful. Further expenditure in that head must be anticipated in the near future.

The immediate cause of the deterioration of the financial position was the shrinkage of the fee fund, which, in the course

of the last five years, had fallen by £17,000 per annum. That, of course, was due to the decline in the number of students. That decline had continued this year, and there was every sign that it would continue for some years. In many ways it was not an unwelcome phenomenon. Many of the classes had been so large as to impose a very great strain on the teaching staff, and conditions for the students themselves had not been in every way satisfactory. That very fact made it impossible to meet the shrinkage in the number of students and of income by corresponding reductions in the teaching staff. The staff was still, he thought, on the small side for the vast commitment which the University undertook both in the way of teaching and in the advancement of knowledge.

No doubt economies were possible here and there : and every opportunity would and should be used. But it was useless to imagine that such reductions of expenditure would make much difference to their financial situation. They could not bring expenditure for staff or maintenance very much below the point at which it now stood without doing harm to the fabric and to the life of the University. If, therefore, they were to get out of their financial difficulties, they must look not to reduction of expenditure, but to expansion of income.

The Courts of the four Scottish Universities, acting together, took a first step at the beginning of the year towards the objective of increasing their income. They had approached the Secretary of State for Scotland, and had asked him to use his powers under Section 16 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908, to make a grant from the Scottish Education Fund to the four Universities.

For nearly thirty years the Secretary of State had had the power to make a grant. He had not been asked by the Universities to use it, but in the difficulties in which the Universities were placed it seemed right to all the Courts that he should now be asked to invoke that power.

None of the Scottish Universities had enjoyed—perhaps he should say, had sought to enjoy—assistance from the local education authorities at all corresponding to that which nearly all the Universities south of the border enjoyed. The latter derived a substantial proportion of their income from grants freely given by the local education authorities. That had been a constantly expanding source of revenue in the English Universities, and was one of the reasons why they had been able with relative ease to meet their constantly increasing demands.

The Secretary of State had now appointed a Commission to inquire into the financial necessities of the Scottish Universities.

It was possible, even probable, that from that source they might receive some relief from their difficulties as regarded income, but that relief would only be towards their annual recurring expenditure. There remained before the University the urgent necessity for quite large capital expenditure.

There was, for instance, the project for a new Chemistry building. The building had been expected to cost about £180,000, and towards that they had between £130,000 and £140,000. That still left a margin, and with rising prices that margin would be even greater than they had foreseen.

That was only one project. There were many others. Large sums would be needed for the extension and re-equipment of departments on a scale adequate to the necessities of modern University teaching and research. If Glasgow University was to maintain its pre-eminence not only among the Scottish Universities but among the Universities of the world, it would need the support and help of all its graduates and friends. The Principal hoped that the General Council would be ready to take its share in this endeavour.

ADJOURNMENT OF MEETING.

The CONVENER moved and it was agreed that for the consideration of any communications from the Court which the Business Committee might think sufficiently important to necessitate a meeting of the Council, the Council adjourn to a date or dates to be afterwards fixed by the Business Committee.

The Benediction was pronounced by the Reverend ROBERT HARVIE, M.A.

Only the statement by the principal on page 18
is of interest to us.

The University of Glasgow showed a deficit of \$20,000 last year and he fears it will be about the same this, in spite of fact that maintenance buildings and services cut down to wasteful point.

Immediate cause was lessened income from fees - fewer students.

They are seeking grant from Scottish Education Fund, which for nearly 30 yrs. had been there but universities had not asked for grants.

None of the Scottish universities enjoyed assistance from the local education authorities at all corresponding to that of English universities, which derived now a substantial proportion of their income from grants freely given by these authorities.

Glasgow now needed support and help of all its friends. New chemistry building costing about \$900,000. Many other projects needed developing.

MEMORANDUM

FROM THE PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

TO _____

RECEIVED MAR 18 1937



From The Principal

The University, Glasgow, W. 2

8th March 1937.

My dear Estace,

Friday's post brought the copy of your first Annual Report, which I read last night with very great interest; and especially, of course, your own elegant and admirable speech of inauguration. The French passage was a delicate and appropriate touch. You have a terrific programme on hand. I hope everything goes well.

This is just a word of acknowledgment - not a letter - but it brings love to you all. I do hope Mary is mending in health, & that other matters touched on in my last letter are moving satisfactorily.

Yours ^{very} sincerely,

A. E. Morgan

All well here. Getting near the end of a strenuous term, in which I don't seem ever to have got 'out of the kit'. Too many small things to do to let me give enough attention to the big things. However, maybe we'll reach a more satisfactory administrative system soon.

Principal A. E. Morgan,
McGill University,
M O N T R E A L, Canada.

DOCKET ENDS:

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY

DOCKET STARTS:

GLASSCO, A.P.S.

February
Twenty-fourth
1920.

A. P. S. Glassco Esq.,
Secretary, McGill University.

Dear Mr. Glassco:-

I am enclosing a letter from
Professor MacKay.

He asks that he be authorized to secure the services of C. J. Chaplin, M.Sc. from February 1st to April 15th at a salary of \$100. a month. In the budget for the year submitted by Professor MacKay, which was authorized, the sum of \$250.00 was set aside for the purpose of securing assistance in the Strength of Materials Laboratory during the second term. Professor MacKay had expected to secure the services of one of the Demonstrators in the Mechanical Department, but finds that this is impossible and is, therefore, desirous of getting Mr. Chaplin.

I have given him authorization to engage Mr. Chaplin, seeing that the funds to pay this gentleman have already been approved.

I remain,

Encl.

Yours very sincerely,



Acting Principal.

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Discipline
Com

March
Twenty-sixth
1921.

A.P.S. Glasco, Esq.,
Secretary, McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Glasco:-

I am attaching hereto a letter
from Dr. Adams re report of the Committee
appointed to consider the regulations relating
to discipline.

Will you will get this into shape
for submission to the Board of Governors at their
next meeting.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. CURRIE
per

Principal.

June
Fifteenth
1921.

A. P. S. Glasco, Esq.,
Secretary and Bursar,
McGill University.

Dear Sir:-

One of the terms of my engagement as Principal of McGill University was that I should receive an "Entertaining Allowance" of \$2,500. per annum. I would like to receive a cheque for that amount before I leave for England, which I purpose doing by the Empress of France on Tuesday next, the 21st instant.

I would also appreciate very much if I might receive my cheque for June's salary now.

With reference to my salary cheques for July and August, will you please deposit them to my credit in my Savings Account at the Peel Street branch of the Bank of Montreal, and greatly oblige,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

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MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL.

SECRETARY AND BURSAR'S OFFICE.

21st October, 1920.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
c/o Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDonald,
400 Lougheed Building,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

I received your letter written just before your departure and had hoped to reply before this. The questions you dealt with, however, had not been settled, so I thought it better to wait until I had some definite statements to make in regard thereto.

I had a talk with Dr. Harrison in regard to Mrs. Ilsen and he informed me that he had already sent her an additional month's salary. I informed him that after careful consideration you would feel more satisfied to have Mrs. Ilsen paid three months' salary. He is, therefore, sending her a cheque covering this.

I sent Mr. Beatty immediately a copy of the University Charter of 1852.

I had a long talk with Mr. John Baillie in regard to his wish to donate \$25,000. to the University. I told him that I understood that he wished this as a memorial to his son, Irvine, who, as you know, was killed in the War. He stated that this was his idea, and I, thereupon, suggested that he should endow an instructorship in the faculty in which his son had been a student, namely, the Faculty of Applied Science. This seemed to appeal to him and I said that I would confer with Dr. Adams as to the particular subject. I have since done this, and Dr. Adams has promised to give the matter his consideration.

Mrs. Chesley has handed the Loew's Theatre correspondence to Dr. Adams. The Committee on Morals and Discipline has resigned and another one has not as yet been appointed by Corporation. In the meantime the Deans are performing its duties. After consulting with Dr. Adams and Dr. Lamb in connection with this matter, we think that, inasmuch as we are unable to obtain the names of the men concerned and also since you spoke in strong terms to the students as to how the University viewed such conduct, it would be perhaps as well to let this matter rest.

Mr. Archie Hodgson, father of D. M. Hodgson, came in to see

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me the morning after you left. He was naturally very angry at the disgraceful conduct of the students who had raided his house and seemed quite determined to withdraw his son from the University. After a long talk, however, in which I assured him that I believed that we had this matter in hand, he was inclined to reconsider the matter. He telephoned me last Sunday evening to say that he had done so, and his son, Duncan, is back in College. In the meantime, however, I went very carefully into the situation with Dr. Lamb, and through him with the Students' Council. It appears that this body has been out doing everything it could to stop such disgraceful conduct and have had parties out in the evening trying to locate these raiding parties. This, however, has been very difficult to do. There is very little doubt, I think, that this is part of the programme of hazing of the Freshmen by the Sophomores. Dr. Lamb, therefore, arranged with the presidents of the Sophomore classes to address their men and they gave them some pretty straight talk. Results appear to be very satisfactory as reports I have received are to the effect that these raids have ceased altogether.

Campaign organization appears to be pretty well completed, and everything points to a successful drive. Mr. Drinkwater's reports of your tour indicate that the objects for which it was undertaken are being very well served indeed.

Yours faithfully,

APSG/Jessie
Secretary.

APSG/W.

DOCKET ENDS:

GLASSCO, A. P. S.