

FILE 711

BUILDING COMMITTEE :
ENGINEERING BLDG., MINING,
METALLURGY, GEOLOGY,
1921-1922

DOCKET STARTS:

29

November
Thirteenth
1922.

Kenneth G. Rea, Esq.,
Beaver Hall Hill,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Rea:-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 9th with reference to the new Engineering Building and your recommendation that the caissons could with advantage be sunk during the winter months.

I promise you that this matter shall receive every consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

ASSOCIATED

WILLIAM D. ADAMS

KENNETH GUSCOTTE REA.

Fellow Royal Institute British Architects

BEAVER HALL HILL, MONTREAL.

Ninth
November
1922.

Dear Sir Arthur:

The drawings and specifications for the Engineering Building have now been filed with you by Mr. Robb, and I desire to say that I have collaborated with him to the best of my ability and consider that they are carefully prepared and are such as should insure the proper erection of the building.

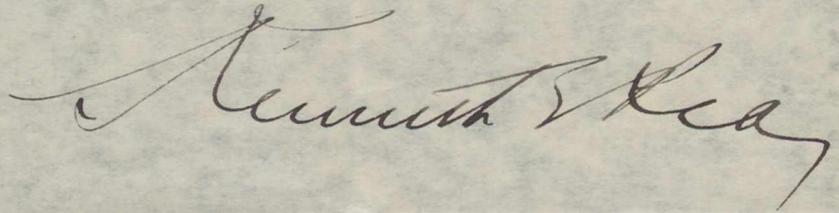
There is one point which I would like to bring to your notice and that is the desirability of commencing this building during the winter time. As you probably are aware, we have decided upon the use of open caissons to take the foundations to rock and as the sub-soil through which we are going is soft clay it requires sheath piling in order to retain it under normal conditions. In the winter time, however, these caissons may be sunk allowing the sides to freeze solidly and continuing the excavation down through the soft bottom. This does away with the necessity of shoring and prevents any flow of clay from under the foundations of neighboring buildings. The concrete piers can

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
November 9th, 1922.

-2-

then be poured, back filled with soil and left ready to receive the basement wall and the interior columns, at such time as the superstructure should be commenced.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kenneth B. Leary". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed closing "Yours faithfully,".

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Montreal,
P. Q.

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

29

Sept. 6th., 1922.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

The plans for the new Engineering Building are now almost completed, and we are ready to start on the specifications, but before doing so I think you should have a rough idea of what we propose to use as materials for construction and the system of building generally. I will, therefore, give a brief summary herein and am enclosing three copies, one for the heads of each Department concerned, in order that they may make any suggestions or criticisms at this time before we have gone too far with the drawings and specifications. I am also sending a copy of this letter to Mr. K.G. Rea.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION:

We propose to sink open caissons to the bed rock, which varies in depth from 15 to 33 feet. These caissons will be filled with reinforced concrete, upon which will rest the steel columns supporting the building. The building will be constructed of steel columns, beams and girders and reinforced floor arches. This steel framework will carry the outside walls of the building from the level of the top of the first floor up to the roof. The building is to be faced with Montreal Limestone to match the existing buildings in the vicinity, but we propose to get an alternative price on a good quality of Terra Cotta. The stone facing or Terra Cotta will be backed up to the required thickness with either brick or hollow tile. The windows in all cases will be double double-hung, similar to those in the recently finished Medical building. This system, while providing for winter sash, does away with the necessity of taking them off in the Spring and putting them on in the autumn. The roof over the main building and tower will be flat construction and covered with tar and gravel roofing.

INTERIOR FINISH:

Generally the floors of all ~~laboratories~~ laboratories, class rooms and offices to be finished with hard wood, maple flooring. The walls of laboratories will be lined to a height of 6 feet with buff coloured pressed brick, and above this with plaster, finished with cold water paint.

SPECIAL FOR MINING LABORATORY:

The mining laboratory is to be treated in a special manner at the request of Dr. Porter and Mr. Bell. The floors of this laboratory are to be of mill construction, and finished on top with hard wood floor laid in tar, and all floors so graded that the water will readily run off into specially prepared gutters. The walls of this laboratory are to be finished in cement, and walls and ceilings painted battleship grey. All steel beams in the floor construction in this department are to be left exposed to facilitate the attaching of shafting and other apparatus.

MUSEUMS:

The Museums are to be finished in a manner similar to that used in the Electrical laboratories, that is, buff brick dado 6' high, with plaster above and hardwood floors.

LECTURE ROOMS:

Lecture Rooms to be finished the same as Museums. The windows to all Lecture Rooms will be supplied with dark blinds running in slots to shut out the light, when required. All Lecture Rooms will be supplied with platforms and Lecturer's desk similar to those in the present Engineering Building.

OFFICES:

The floors of offices will be of hard wood as above mentioned. The walls and ceilings to be plastered and finished in cold water paint to colours required.

We do not propose to use any ornamental plaster work with the exception of plain cove in halls and stairways.

STAIRWAY:

It is intended to build a wrought iron stairway with landings and treads of grey Missisquoi marble and throughout the halls and stairways there will be a dado 5' high of grey Missisquoi marble with a plain 8" base and 4" cap. The walls and ceilings above dado to be finished and plastered and painted.

COMMON ROOM:

The common room will be finished the same as offices.

CLOAK ROOM:

Cloak room will have a 12" quarry tile floor with a 12" grey Missisquoi marble border.

The floors of the stair halls will also be finished in red quarry tile, grey marble border, and marble dado as mentioned for stairway.

GENERAL TOILET:

The floor of the Toilet Room will be finished in 2" square vitreous glazed tile. The walls will have a 5' dado of grey marble with plaster above. The toilet partitions will also be of grey marble.

ELEVATOR:

It is proposed to install an automatic push button control elevator to serve all floors. The elevator to have a carrying capacity of 2 tons and a speed of 100 feet per minute. It will be a combination freight and passenger elevator and will be operated only by a master key in the possession of those authorized to use it.

I am enclosing herewith copies of two letters from Messrs Thomson & Jamieson, the Engineers, one of which explains our reason for carrying the main walls on the steel frame and the other giving the floor loads provided for in the different parts of the building. This latter I would suggest that you refer to your Engineers in order that there may be a clear understanding of the weights provided for.

We will now proceed with the specification and hope to be ready to call for tenders in about two weeks time.

Yours respectfully,

Encls.

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Generally the floors of all laboratories, class rooms and offices to be finished with hard wood, maple flooring. The walls of laboratories will be lined to a height of 8 feet with buff coloured pressed brick, and above this with plaster, finished with cold water paint.

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GENERAL TOILET:

The floor of the Toilet Room will be finished in 3" square vitreous glazed tile. The walls will have a 5" dado of grey marble with plaster above. The toilet partitions will also be of grey marble.

ELEVATOR:

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Yours respectfully,

Encls.

DOCKET ENDS:

29

McGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL.

SECRETARY AND BURSAR'S OFFICE.
APSG:C

June
Nineteenth
1922.

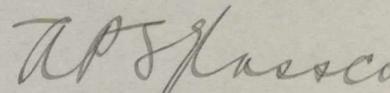
Dear Sir:

The plans of the proposed new Engineering Building were submitted to the General Building Committee at a meeting held on the 16th instant, and it was decided that before authorizing the Architects to proceed with the detail drawings and specifications for this building to give the Governors of the University an opportunity to examine these plans.

These drawings may be seen at Mr. F.G. Robb's office at 127 Stanley Street, (Molson's Bank Chambers, Room 13).

It is the wish of the General Building Committee that as many members of the Board as possible should see these plans. Mr. Robb will be available to explain the details of the design.

Yours faithfully,


Secretary.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal.

29
McGILL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE

Dean's Office:

FRANK D. ADAMS, PH.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.—DEAN.

MONTREAL Jany. 10th. 1922.

Principal's file

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have much pleasure in enclosing herewith a second copy of the inventory of tools and machinery in the Shops at McGill University, to be appended to the second copy of the statement to be submitted to the Building Committee which I handed to you when I recently discussed with you the necessity for increased accommodation for the Faculty of Applied Science.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Frank D. Adams

E.

GENERAL LIST of TOOLS and MACHINERY
IN
SHOPS AT MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

Machine Tools.

6	Lodge & Davis	18"	swing	x 6 ft.	bed	Ordinary	change	gears.
1	"	36"	"	16 ft.	"	"	"	"
4	Gardiner	18"	"	6 ft.	"	"	"	"
1	Schumacher	18"	"	x 9 ft.	"	Quick	"	"
1	Cincinnati	18"	"	x 6 ft.	"	"	"	"
1	Monarch	16"	"	x 9 ft.	"	"	"	"
2	South Bend	16"	"	x 6 ft.	"	Ordinary	"	"
2	South Bend	16"	"	x 5 ft.	"	"	"	"
1	Fox Turret	Lathe						
17	Assorted chucks							
1	Eberhardt	Shaper 16" stroke						
1	Macgregor	Courlay Slotter						
1	Bertram	Planer 24" x 9 ft. bed						
1	Work centering machine							
1	Tool Grinding Emery wheel							
1	B.& S. Milling Machine							
1	Grinding Machine							
1	All parts for Radial Drill not finished.							
1	Grind Stone							
1	Small Emery Wheel							
24	Vices							
	Chisels, Tools, Hammers, etc., necessary for the lathes and vices.							

SMITHY TOOLS.

22 Forges, anvils, stands and tools for each fire.
1 Power hammer.
1 Emery wheel.

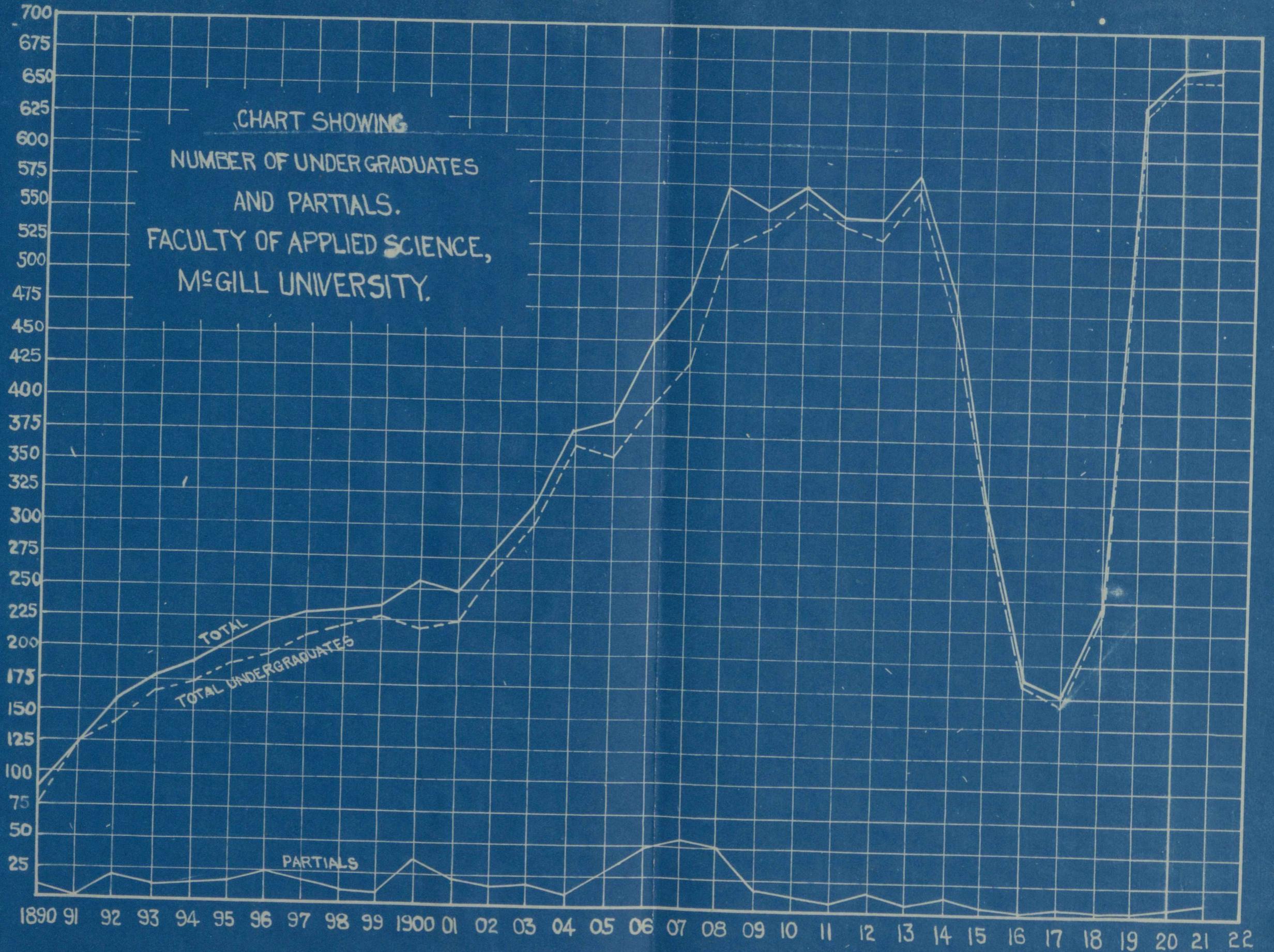
FOUNDRY TOOLS.

22 Sets of tools for each bench with flasks, etc., necessary.
1 Core oven
1 Brass furnace.
1 Cupola.

WOOD SHOP.

32 Wood lathes 12" swing 5 ft. long.
2 Sets of tools for each lathe.
32 Benches
2 Sets of tools for each bench
1 Fay & Scott Pattern Lathe.
24 Sets of Pattern Makers tools.
1 Circular saw
1 Wood Trimmer
1 Thickness Planer
1 Band saw
1 Wood drill
1 Wood borer
1 Saw Repairer

CHART SHOWING
NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES
AND PARTIALS.
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE,
MCGILL UNIVERSITY.



DOCKET STARTS:

*File under
New Science Bldg*

29

McGill University,
Department of Metallurgy,
December 1921.

REPORT ON THE TEACHING OF METALLURGY IN ENGLISH
UNIVERSITIES by the PROFESSOR OF METALLURGY.

Last summer I visited the Departments of Metallurgy in the Royal School of Mines, London, the University of Sheffield, the University of Birmingham, the Sir John Cass Institute in London and the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington.

I met the Head of the Metallurgical Department in each case, inspected the laboratories and teaching equipment, discussed the kind and scope of instruction and obtained the numbers of the students and the teaching staff. I made notes of the size of the laboratories and of lecture rooms and the area devoted to each branch of instruction, and have prepared a table in which these areas are compared with the present and proposed areas at McGill.

Comparing the Metallurgical Department at McGill with that in the School of Mines, Sheffield University and Birmingham University, it will be seen that we have very much less accommodation than any of these; the smallest of these, that at Birmingham University, having nearly three times the space we have in McGill. The teaching staff is also proportionately greater in the English Universities.

In England far more attention is devoted to scientific research in Metallurgy than has been possible at McGill as we have had no laboratories in which research work of advanced scientific type could be carried out. This is shown in the character of the papers presented by professors and lecturers in the English Universities. Before coming to McGill, in 1901, I had spent seven years in Metallurgical research in the laboratory of Sir William Roberts-Austen in London. I found here no facilities for work of that kind and was unable to continue these researches. In view of the rapid advance of Metallurgical Science it is very desirable that facilities should now be provided for such work.

At the Universities of Sheffield and Birmingham, though not at the School of Mines, I found that evening classes are held for the instruction of metal workers in these cities. Metallurgy in these universities refers more to the use of metals rather than to the smelting of ores and there are many metal workers in Sheffield and Birmingham who are very glad to profit by the facilities offered by the Universities. The same conditions are beginning to be found in Montreal, and a Department of Metallurgy in this city has an important field of usefulness in assisting local industries, and in return should be able to count on material aid from local firms. A beginning has been made in the evening course in Metallography conducted by Messrs. Roast and Pascoe, but with better laboratories we should be able to provide additional courses as the need arises. Care must be taken, however, to avoid competition with the Technical School which now meets a portion of such needs in Montreal.

Our lecture and laboratory accommodation is deficient in the following particulars:-

1. Lecture rooms. Most of the lectures in this Department are given in the chemical lecture rooms because the Mining and Metallurgy room is too small or is occupied by the Mining Department. We need for the two Departments at least two lecture rooms and a preparation room with occasional use of a still larger room.
2. Museum. A room is needed for teaching collection of ores, furnace products, metals, alloys, refractory materials, etc. and for diagrams and models. At present we have scarcely any space for this purpose.
3. Library and Reading Room. The Mining and Metallurgical Departments have been crowded out of the Chemical Library and need a room for this purpose.
4. Assaying and Chemical Laboratories. Our space is from 1/4 to 1/3 of that of the English Universities. Our greatest need being a laboratory for advanced chemical work which would form part of their metallurgical instruction in the final year. Such a laboratory is also essential for students doing post-graduate work and for the teaching staff.

5. Electrolytic and Chemical Metallurgy. These are important branches of metallurgy and a separate laboratory should be provided. We have no room for this at present.

6. Metallography. The room now available is insufficient and is needed for other purposes.

7. Large Metallurgical Laboratory. Our space varies from 1/4 to 3/4 of that in the English Universities, and owing to poor location and lighting the space we have is not very effective.

8. Store Rooms. Ample room should be provided for supplies of fuel, ores, metals and other materials and also for housing of furnaces and appliances that are not actually in use. In this way the laboratories can be of moderate dimensions and can be kept more presentable than is possible at present. This store room can be in the basement of a building.

A room in the basement should be provided for dirty operations such as the crushing of ore samples, and the crushing, mixing and briquetting of ores, clay and similar materials.

Differences in the Courses of Instruction.

Metallurgical students in English Universities have far more time for instruction in metallurgical subjects than at McGill; the extra time being mainly in the laboratory. This is possible partly because fewer other subjects are taught and partly because the English students have in many cases received a better grounding before entering College. Thus at the Royal School of Mines the students have in Chemistry 8 lectures and 16 laboratory periods as compared with 10 lectures and 8 laboratory periods at McGill. In fire-assaying they have 2 lectures and 10 laboratory periods as compared with 1 lecture and 2 laboratory periods at McGill. The R.S.M. students have 15 lectures and 21 laboratory periods in Metallurgy as compared with 11 lectures and 5 laboratory periods at McGill. They have on the other hand only 2 instruction periods in Mathematics as compared with 11 lectures and 5 instruction periods at McGill.

In view of these and other differences it is difficult to establish a basis for comparison in regard to our needs for laboratory accommodation and teaching staff. I believe however that as an approximation we may consider that the Metallurgical department

in the School of Mines teach twice as many students as at McGill; that Sheffield University teaches 1-1/2 times the number at McGill, and that Birmingham teaches the same number as at McGill. The following is a comparative statement of the teaching staff at these universities.

Teaching Staff.

Royal School of Mines.

Metallurgical Department,

1 professor
2 assistant professors.
2 lecturers.
3 demonstrators.

Sheffield University.

Faculty of Metallurgy.

1 professor.
2 senior lecturers.
1 lecturer.
1 assistant lecturer.
2 demonstrators.
2 special lecturers (giving part of their time).
5 practical assistants.

Birmingham University.

Department of Metallurgy.

1 professor.
1 lecturer.
3 assistant lecturers and demonstrators.

McGill University.

Metallurgical Department.

1 professor
1 lecturer
2 special lecturers (giving a small amount of time).
1 research student (giving 1/3 of his time).
1 laboratory attendant.

The number of laboratory or practical assistants at the R.S.M. and Birmingham was not noted.

	<u>SCHOOL OF MINES.</u>	<u>SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY.</u>	<u>BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY.</u>	<u>M C G I L L PRESENT.</u>	<u>U N I V E R S I T Y. PROPOSED. (Dec. 1921).</u>
1. Lecture Rooms	1200	4100	1600	500 (use of vari- ous rooms)	1100 (1/2 of M. & M.)
2. Library	800	(700?)	300	none	400 (4/10 of M. & M.)
3. Museum	900	(700?)	4000	none	400 (1/2 of M. & M.)
4. Drafting	500	(500?)	400	7600 (part of M. & M.)	500 (1/3 of M. & M.)
5. Offices	1800	(500?)	500	300	700
6. Large furnaces	4200	8200	2700	2200	2000
7. Met. Classrooms	-----	-----	-----	(in 6)	1200
8. Assay. & Chem. Labs.	5500	5500	4100	1400	2900
9. Metallography	1700	500 (too small)	400	400	900
10. Pyrometry	800	300	300	(in 6)	400
11. Electrolytic Lab.	900	(300?)	500	none	400
12. Research	700	(300?)	600	none	300 (& in 10 & 11).
13. Testing Lab.	500	(in 6))	(in 6)	600
14. Machine Shop	800	(in 6))	(in 6)	
15. Stores & Crushing	900	(in 6)	1300	1000	1300
Total (approx.)	<u>21200</u> =====	<u>21400</u> #=====	<u>17500</u> =====	<u>6400</u> =====	<u>13100</u> =====

Notes. 1. Figures represent net areas in square feet.
2. Figures in brackets have been assumed for making a total.

Alfred Stampfer
Dec 1921

DOCKET ENDS:

DOCKET STARTS:

MEMORANDUM ON IMMEDIATE NEED OF INCREASED
ACCOMMODATION FOR THE FACULTY OF APPLIED
SCIENCE.

January 2nd.1922.

1. The graph shows rapid and continuous rise in enrollment from 90 in 1890 to 575 in 1908 (18 years).

Twice a flat place in the curve for two years, viz.

1900-1901 at 250 students

1904-1905 at 375 "

From 1908 to 1913 - another flat place at 575 (about).

Then the war came and the attendance fell to 175. At the close of the war it rose to a new level at about 670. This looks as if it might be permanent for some years at least. We should probably not allow the number of students to exceed 700.

2. The Buildings which before the war were taxed to their capacity are now over-taxed.

3. The Buildings are too small to allow us to do the work and give the instruction which the Calendar advertizes that we will do. Students come to us and we cannot give them the instruction which we promised to give. To cite a few specific examples:-

(1). Now 3rd. Year Electrical Engineering cannot be given to any students but those in Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

(2). Next year we can give no Electrical Engineering to any students but those in the regular Electrical Engineering course.

(3). The Chemistry given to 4th. Year Miners is so inadequate that it is of little or no value to the men. This is due to lack of laboratory space.

(4). The Second Year students in Chemistry get only half the laboratory work which they should cover.

(5). We have been obliged to reduce the amount of Shopwork and condense it into the First Year.

(6). It is practically impossible in the Departments housed in the Engineering Building to carry out any serious Research Work.

4. Furthermore, there is no room to develop in any Department so as to keep pace with the increased demands of modern rapidly developing industrial and engineering requirements.

We have a lot of machinery stored away which cannot be even displayed (e.g., \$100,000.worth given by the Air Board.)

There is no room for many types of modern engines in our laboratories.

The classes cannot - on account of the restricted laboratory space available - be divided as much as they should be, and large classes have to be handled with a consequent inefficient instruction. The important subject of Hydraulics has no laboratory worth mentioning.

Many other instances might be mentioned.

To sum up - This is the biggest and has been one of the most successful faculties of the University. It has made a world-wide reputation for itself. This reputation will certainly decline if our work is inefficient, as it now is and must continue to be unless more space can be secured.

It is suggested that to meet these pressing needs -

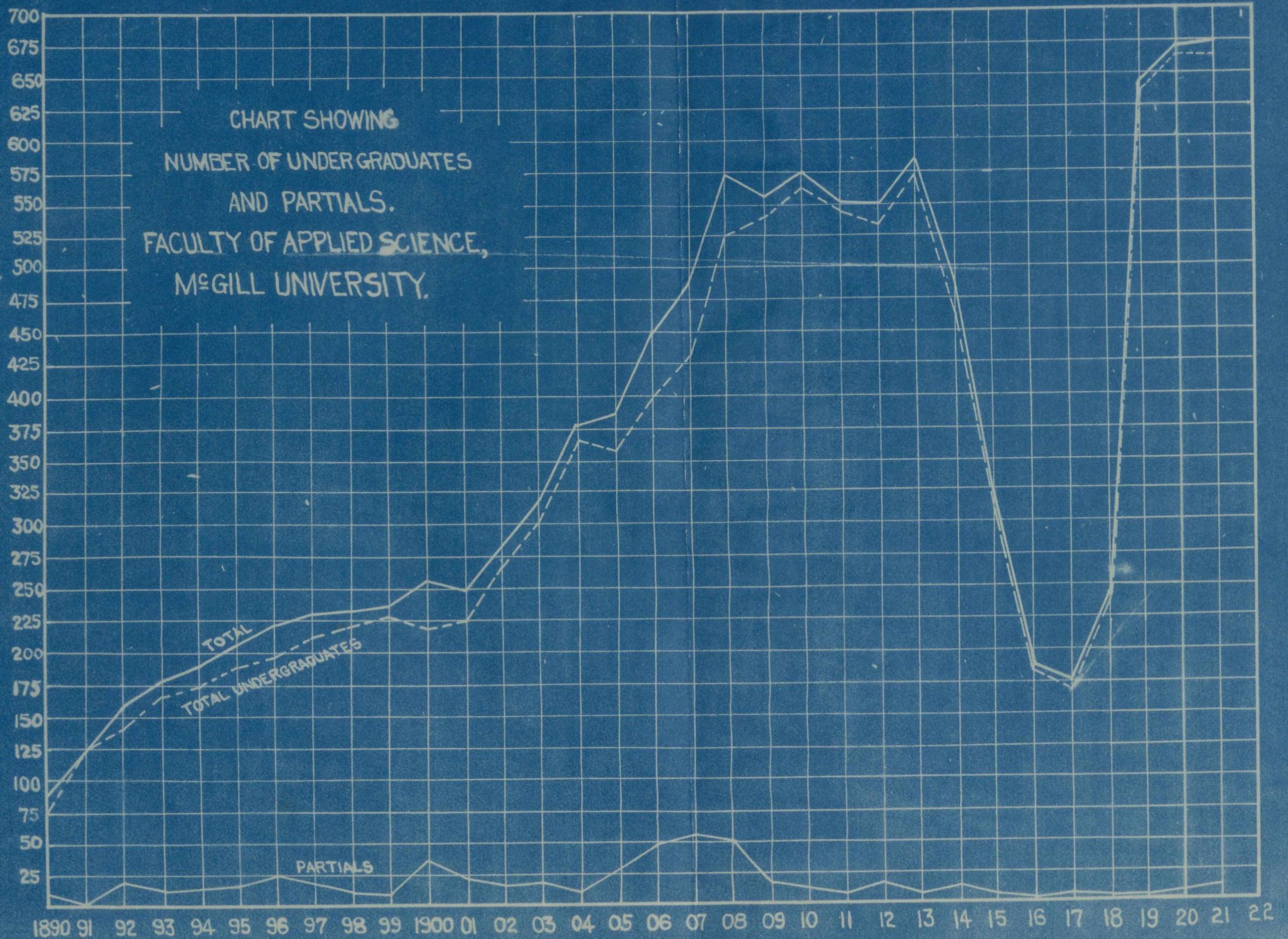
(a) The New Science Building be commenced this spring. This will give the required space for Chemical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Geology and Mineralogy.

(b) That more space be made available in the Engineering Building for the Departments of Civil Engineering,

Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering, by arranging with the Montreal Technical School to give the Shopwork instruction to our men, thus freeing the space occupied by the Workshops, or extending the additions to the Workman Building in the rear.

DOCKET ENDS:

CHART SHOWING
 NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES
 AND PARTIALS.
 FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE,
 MCGILL UNIVERSITY.



24
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Montreal, January 20/21.

Dear Sir:-

Mining, Metallurgy & Geology Committee.

Will you consent to serve on a
Committee constituted as follows:

Mr. C.E. Neill, representing the Governors,
Dr. J.B. Porter,
~~Dr. J.A. Baneroff,~~ *Dr Adams*
Professor Mackay.

This Committee has been constituted
for the purpose of considering plans for a building
which will house the Departments of Mining, Metallurgy
and Geology.

As a result of your considerations
the Architect chosen will be better able to make his
plans. It is, of course, to be understood that any
conclusions reached must be submitted to the Board of
Governors for their approval before any definite action
as regards construction can be taken. I mention this
because I do not want the general body of teachers,
students or public to get any wrong impressions as to
what may or may not be done in the matter of a building
programme.

Mr. Neill will call the Committee
together.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

January
Twentieth
1921.

C. E. Neill Esq.,
503 Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Neill:-

The attached is a copy of a letter
sent to Drs. Porter, Bancroft and Professor Mackay.

As a result of our meeting last
Monday night, I have, after consultation with Dean
Adams, decided to ask Drs. Porter and Bancroft and
Professor Mackay to serve on the Special
Mining, Metallurgy & Biology Building Committee.
I would like you to take the Chairmanship of that
Committee.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET STARTS:

29

May
Sixteenth
1921.

C. E. Neill, Esq.,
Royal Bank of Canada,
147 St. James Street,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Neill:-

Re Mining Building Committee

As you know Mr. Bancroft, a member of the above mentioned Committee, has left us for at least a year.

I wish to notify you that Dr. Adams, the Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, has consented to serve on the Committee in place of Dr. Bancroft.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

29

May
Sixteenth
1921.

Dr. F. D. Adams,
Dean of Faculty of Applied Science,
McGill University.

Dear Dr. Adams:-

Now that Dr. Pancroft has left us
for a year I would appreciate very much if you
would consent to serve on the Mining Building
Committee in his stead.

I am taking it for granted that you
will and I am notifying Mr. C. E. Neill of the
Board of Governors, who is the Chairman of that
Building Committee. *to that effect.*

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

DOCKET ENDS:

The Royal Bank of Canada
Office of the General Manager

Montreal January 22, 1921

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.,
McGill University,
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I have received your letter of January 20th, informing me of the personnel of the committee you have chosen to consider plans for the building to house the departments of Mining, Metallurgy and Geology. I shall be glad to accept the Chairmanship of this committee, as requested by you, and shall call a meeting with as little delay as possible.

Yours faithfully,

B. Green

JOHN BONSALL PORTER, E.M., D.Sc.,
MEM. INST. C.E., ETC., PROFESSOR
JOHN W. BELL, M.Sc.,
ASSOC. PROFESSOR

DEPARTMENT OF MINING ENGINEERING
MCGILL UNIVERSITY
MONTREAL

Jan. 21st. 1921

The Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie;

I have your letter of January 20th. asking me to serve on a Committee appointed for the purpose of considering plans for a building to house the Departments of Mining, Metallurgy, and Geology.

I shall have pleasure in serving on such a Committee and have as a matter of fact been collecting information regarding similar buildings in other Universities in the hope that it would ultimately be of use here.

I have read the final paragraph of your letter with interest, and understanding, and shall be governed accordingly.

Yours very truly,

John Bonsall Porter

H. M. MACKAY, M.E.I.C., M. Am. Soc. C.E.
PROFESSOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
E. BROWN, M. Sc., M. Eng., M.E.I.C.
PROFESSOR OF APPLIED MECHANICS AND HYDRAULICS

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING & APPLIED MECHANICS
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL January 21st, 1921.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

I shall be glad to serve on Mr. Neill's
committee to consider plans for the proposed building for
the Departments of Mining, Metallurgy and Geology.

Yours faithfully,

H. M. Mackay