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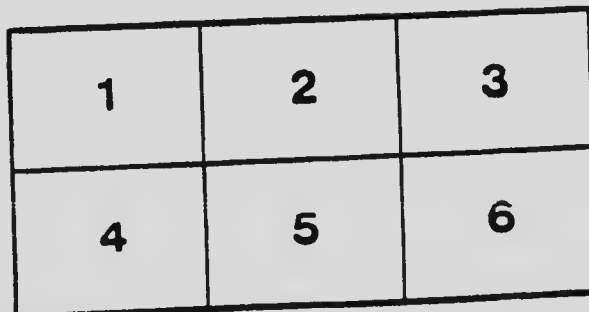
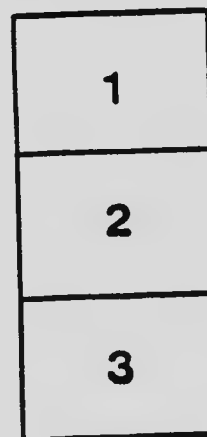
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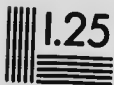
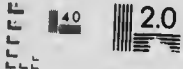
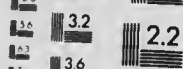
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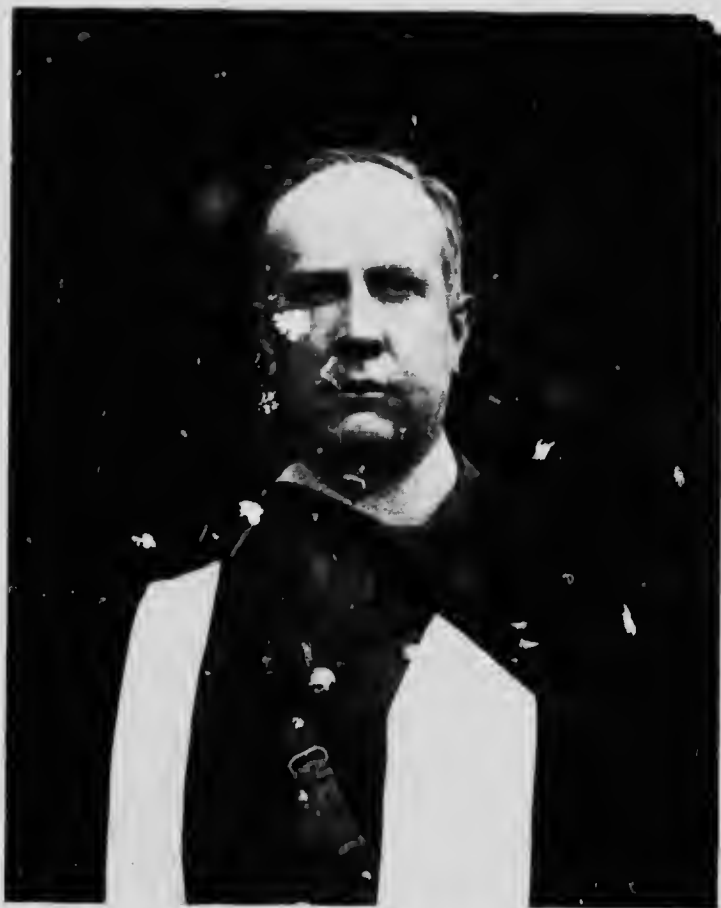
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MCGILL



McGILL
CENTENNIAL
ENDOWMENT

McGill Centennial Endowment



*SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
Principal of McGill University*

A MESSAGE FROM
SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

"WE are all standing to-day in another set of trenches, prepared to give battle against the powers of greed, selfishness and ignorance, and ready and willing to evince the same high courage, the same unflinching devotion, the same steadfast earnestness and the same determination to win as were displayed by our countrymen in the crisis of the Great War. McGill aims to be a great seat of learning, to develop in its students a love of study and research, to help them understand and appreciate the lessons of history, to master the mysteries of nature, and to obtain a proper conception of their duties and responsibilities as citizens while recognizing at the same time the spirit and the needs of the times. She will maintain the highest intellectual traditions of our race and will inculcate the truest moral standards. She seeks the truth and unselfishly desires to serve."

McGill Centennial Endowment



*THE ARTS BUILDING
showing also the Molson
Hall and the Administration
Offices
\$400,000 required for ex-
tensions, remodelling and
endowment*

McGILL UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL ENDOWMENT



A. GREATER MCGILL

By Walter Vaughan and A. P. S. Glasco, B.Sc.

AT the outbreak of the Great War no men responded to the supreme test with greater gallantry than the graduates and undergraduates of the universities of the British Empire.

"You snatched the sword, and answered as you went,
For fear your eager feet should be outrun,
And with the flame of your bright youth unspent
Went shouting up the pathway to the sun."

McGill's effort during the four years of conflict has been characterized by one of the foremost living Americans, the Hon. Elihu Root, as one of "noble and devoted service and sacrifice."

The war deprived McGill of the students who were fit for active service, depleted its teaching staff, greatly diminished its resources, and in other ways involved the administration in constant and perplexing difficulties. The results of the war have brought upon it, in common with other universities not supported by the State, even more momentous financial and administrative problems.

McGill Centennial Endowment



Panorama of McGill

Upon the conclusion of Peace, students flocked to the University in unexpectedly large numbers. With a teaching staff sadly weakened, with laboratories and equipment which had received no additions for many years, McGill was suddenly confronted with the task of teaching and training classes in some cases twice or thrice as large as those of the preceding year, and very much larger than any that had ever attended the University.

The classes included many returned soldiers, and this feature will not recur; but all indications point to the necessity of providing for large classes in the coming session and thereafter.

In Arts the attendance jumped from 389 in 1918 to 632 in 1919; in Medicine and Dentistry, from 526 to 724; in Applied Science, from 242 to 643.

The University had perforce to make shift as best it could with its inadequate class-rooms and



In the Heart of Canada's Commercial Metropolis

laboratories. Such an adjustment was easy compared with the well-nigh impossible task of finding the professors and instructors for the training of so many men.

The economic consequences of the war have profoundly affected the financial organizations of all the endowed universities. Chemicals, glass, apparatus, and all the commodities essential to laboratory teaching have reached prices previously unheard of. The abnormal rise in the cost of fuel, books, paper, and in the wages of mechanics, engineers, and attendants of all kinds is so well known as to need no comment.

But the gravest problem the universities have had to face is to obtain the means to pay their professors and instructors a living wage.

To meet these new burdens, Harvard has

McGill Centennial Endowment

been compelled to raise \$15,000,000 from public subscriptions. Cornell is seeking \$10,000,000, Princeton \$14,000,000, and Yale, Leland Stanford, Amherst, Williams, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, additional endowments on a similar scale. In Canada, Dalhousie University has succeeded in raising over \$1,000,000 from its constituency in the Maritime Provinces and is continuing its campaign with a view to increasing that sum. In the Province of Quebec, our French-Canadian compatriots have raised \$5,000,000 for the establishment and endowment of the "Université de Montréal," and everyone rejoices in their success.

The tuition fees in McGill are already higher than at any other Canadian university and cannot be further increased without restricting the advantages of higher education to the financially well-placed.

\$5,000,000 is the minimum amount that McGill must obtain to meet its most urgent necessities.

Twice that sum is needed for pressing requirements, but with less than \$5,000,000 McGill must inevitably fall so far behind and suffer so greatly in its prestige that it may never recover.

Apart from its necessitous circumstances, an appeal by McGill at the





*Student class seeing a steel wire
mine cable breaking at 186,000
lbs. tension in the testing labor-
atory of the Macdonald Engi-
neering Building*

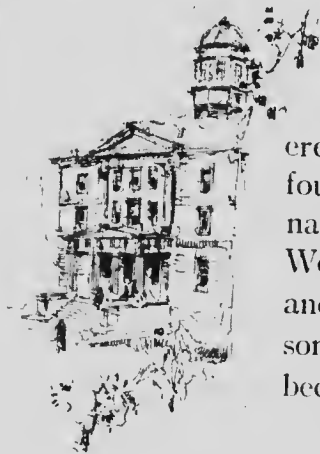
present time has a special significance for Canadians and for Montrealers and the English-speaking citizens of the Province of Quebec in particular, because on the 31st March next the University will have completed 100 years of its chartered existence.

This campaign, then, to raise an additional endowment of at least \$5,000,000 appropriately coincides with the Centenary of McGill, and its governors and friends are very confident that, in view of the great services it has rendered to Montreal and Canada during a hundred years of financial stringency and embarrassment, the people of the city and the country at large will rally to its support.

Despite a constant struggle against impecuniosity during its hundred years of existence, McGill has only made two organized appeals to the public for assistance, namely, in 1881, when \$33,000 was subscribed by a small number of Montreal's citizens, and in 1911, when over \$1,500,000 was obtained.

Fortunately, during that period it had great and generous benefactors, and by the erection of buildings and the foundation of professorships the names of Molson, Redpath, Workman, Macdonald, Douglas, and Strathcona, to mention only some of the benefactors, have been immortalized.

Now the needs of McGill are





James McGill

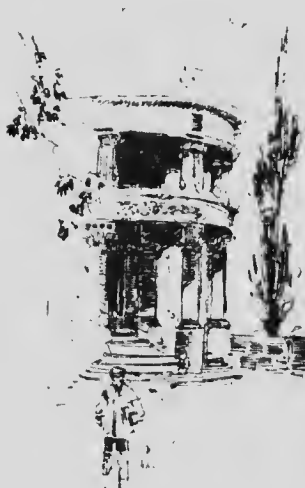
*who founded McGill
University one hundred
years ago*

so great that it cannot be left to individual benefactors to provide for them. The appeal must be made to the public.

The strength of the appeal can perhaps best be realized if one considers what it would mean to the English-speaking people in the Province of Quebec if McGill University ceased to exist. It draws to its portals students not only from all parts of Canada, but also from other British Dominions and from the United States.

McGill's contribution to the commercial prosperity of Canada is two-fold. Its Departments of Science supply experts to the large industrial corporations, and the following figures will show that the University is directly and indirectly a very large factor in the business interests of Montreal.

Records from the Bursar's Office show that last year disbursements of \$1,250,000 were made in the City of Montreal. On the conservative estimate that each student from outside the city attending the University spends \$700 yearly, we find for 1,800 such students an amount expended on this account of \$1,260,000. Estimating \$200 as the average expenditure for students resident in Montreal who, were it not for the fact that McGill is located in the Province, would leave to





*REDPATH MUSEUM
which commemorates the
generosity of Mr. Peter
Redpath
\$40,000 required for
endowment*

attend some other institution, we find for 900 such students an additional expenditure of \$180,000.

This means an annual expenditure of \$2,700,000.

GRADUATES

To the graduates of McGill this appeal should come with special force. Each alumnus must appraise for himself the value of the education he received and of the honor and privilege of holding his degree. He may do so by contemplating what his life would have been without it—without his capacity for intellectual enjoyment, his position professionally, socially, financially, and in the comradeship of cultured men.

When his Alma Mater calls for help he must appraise this debt, and in doing so he appraises himself. He will at least remember that there is a money debt, for if he paid full tuition fees as a student he paid far less than the cost of his instruction, and in most cases only a third, or a fifth, of such cost.

WHAT ARE MCGILL'S MOST PRESSING NEEDS?

PROFESSORS' SALARIES

Before everything else, a sufficient additional endowment to enable it to pay its professors and instructors a living wage.

No university is stronger than its staff, and the Uni-





*McGILL UNION
Corner of lounging room*

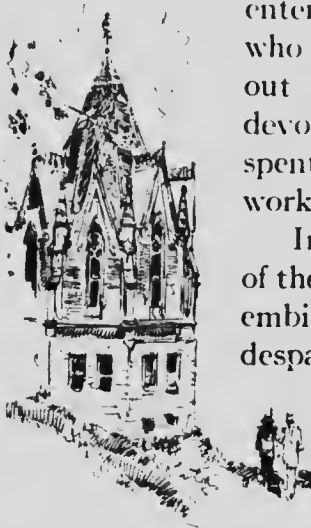
versity is in grave peril of losing many of its best men through the utter inadequacy of professorial salaries.

Prior to the war, professors and instructors received salaries which hardly gave them and their families more than the bare comforts of life. The loyal devotion of the staff in these later years has been beyond all praise. But now in these days of abnormally high cost they find it impossible to maintain themselves and their families in conditions of modest decency and comfort.

The average salary of a professor in McGill at the present time is \$3,000, very much less than the annual earnings of a locomotive engineer, while the instructor can only look with envy upon the wages of the mechanic and the artisan.

Harassed in very many cases by debt, is it any wonder that the able men in their thirties are forsaking the teaching profession, and the ablest men in the twenties no longer entering it? Very many of those who remain are compelled to eke out their exiguous incomes by devoting time, that should be spent in study and leisure, to work outside the University.

In some universities members of the teaching staff, depressed and embittered by their poverty, and despairing of the future, have turned to the heresies of socialism and communism. May this not happen in McGill!





*TESTING CANADA'S
FOREST PRODUCTS
Student Engineers watch-
ing compression test in the
timber testing laboratory*

McGill Centennial Endowment



*The Engineering Building
\$500,000 required for a new building*

Notman Photo

There are no more important men in any country than its teachers, and since we look to the university to provide us with leaders in every branch of activity, it is both a duty and a matter of important self-interest to see that the professors and instructors—the men who train and produce the leaders—are men of the highest possible character and attainments. Their value to society is incomparable, and yet they are condemned to live in poverty while their pupils go out to rewards limited only by ability and effort.

\$195,000 per annum is now required to increase the present salaries of the teaching and administrative staffs.

The total number of the salaried staff and employees is 500.



*Making Electrical Engineers
The oscillograph for recording electric waves*

It will be seen, therefore, that even the sum of \$195,000 spread over so large a number will still leave salaries on a level far lower than the earnings of the professional men who have received their life equipment from the professors of the University.

Forced to anticipate the successful issue of this appeal, the Governors have already increased the salaries of the teaching staff by the aggregate sum of \$150,000, and if the public fails to support the University they will be compelled to revise and reduce the schedule.

ADDITIONAL PROFESSORSHIPS

In addition to the existing staff, the incessant call upon the University for highly-trained men

for the industrial plants of the country makes it imperative that the University should immediately institute two new professorships, one in *Industrial Chemistry*, with special reference to the problems of the wood, pulp, and paper industries of the Province, and linking up with the work of the Government Forest Products Laboratory situated in University Street.

A new chair in *Engineering* with special reference to *Municipal and Highway Engineering* is urgently required.

Endowment is also needed for a new chair of *Bio-Chemistry* which the University has been compelled to institute and for which it has been so fortunate as to secure a most eminent man of science, Dr. A. B. Macallum, as its first incumbent.

ENDOWMENT OF PROFESSORSHIPS

Next to a large gift for general purposes, the most important thing that anyone can do is to endow a professorial chair. There are professorships in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge that have perpetuated the names of their founders for hundreds of years; and many of the Chairs at McGill already perpetuate the names of some of Montreal's most generous citizens.



Stone and mortar may decay, but the names attached to the benefactions to the university of this character are as imperishable as civilization.



*ENTRANCE TO MCGILL
at MacTavish Street, showing
Presbyterian College on the
left and the Library on the
right
\$500,000 required for exten-
sion and endowment of
Library*

\$100,000 will endow a Chair;
\$70,000 an associate professorship; and
\$25,000 to \$45,000 an instructorship.

To provide for increases in salaries and salaries for the new appointments, the capital sum required is \$3,250,000.

MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS
AND LABORATORIES

Since it is the prime function and duty of the University to give efficient teaching, its most important obligation, next to that of securing properly qualified teachers, is to provide them and their students with adequate class-rooms, laboratories, equipment, and apparatus.

The equipment of the laboratories and workshops, which was excellent and quite adequate for all requirements when it was installed many years ago, now requires to be renovated and extended to bring it up-to-date and to provide for the needs of the present time.

New fields in all the sciences are continually being opened up by study and research, and McGill must keep pace with the growth of knowledge.

The increasing complexity of modern industrial life is giving rise to a demand for still more advanced training and experience.

The maintenance of the existing buildings has already





*MACDONALD COLLEGE
Girl students at work in the
School of Household Science*

brought upon the University a great addition to its financial burdens. The cost of light, heat, and power, of building repairs, and renewals, of furniture and other indispensable requirements, has risen by leaps and bounds.

McGill needs for the maintenance and upkeep of its existing buildings an additional endowment amounting to \$500,000.

There remains \$1,250,000 of the minimum of \$5,000,000. This is barely sufficient for an adequate endowment for the maintenance of laboratory equipment and apparatus.

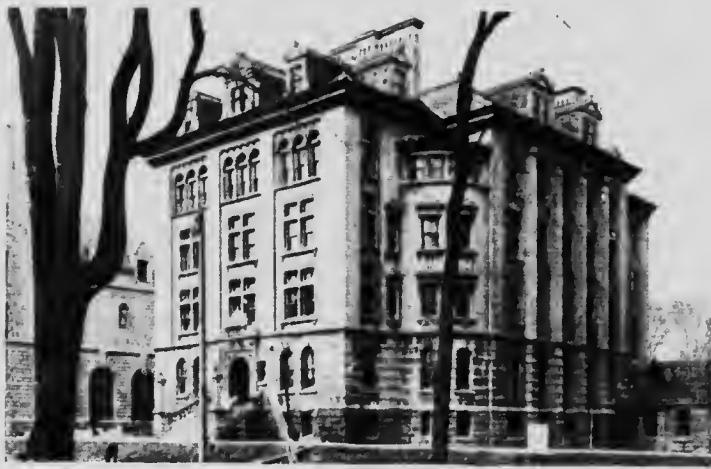
NEW BUILDINGS AND EXTENSIONS

The Governors are faced with the problem of providing new buildings to meet the pressing demands for increased accommodation. Many other new buildings, or extensions of existing buildings, are required. The present buildings are so overcrowded that the teaching and laboratory work are greatly impeded, and the University is put to great difficulty in trying to accommodate in nearly every building classes twice as large as those for which they were designed.



A BIOLOGICAL BUILDING

The facilities for the study of the biological subjects, zoology, botany, and physiology, have long been hopelessly inadequate. These subjects are basic sub-



*THE MACDONALD CHEMISTRY
AND MINING BUILDING
in which are numerous laboratories for
practical instruction and research
New building required to avoid over-
crowding*

jects in the study of medicine, and to meet the requirements of this important profession the Governors have been obliged to pledge themselves to the construction of a proper building.

They have in hand for the purpose \$75,000, and by reconstructing and extending the Old Medical Building, damaged by fire in 1908, they are of opinion that an additional \$250,000 will enable them to provide the stipulated class-rooms and laboratories.

Additional endowment required for maintenance is \$100,000.

PATHOLOGICAL BUILDING

After a careful survey of the building accommodation and equipment of the Faculty of Medicine, it is considered that a Pathological Building to house Pathology, Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene and Psychiatry is essential to the further development of the Medical School.

The erection of this building would involve an expenditure of \$460,000.



The New Medical Building
\$960,000 required for new buildings and endowment

Nolman Photo



Making Doctors—Physiological Class Examining Blood

Additional endowment required for maintenance is \$150,000.

ARTS BUILDING

This fine old building has not been enlarged for years. It should be extended and its interior remodelled at an estimated cost of \$300,000.

The extension will necessitate an increase in the annual expenditure for maintenance and upkeep of \$6,000, representing an endowment of \$100,000.

PHYSICS BUILDING

The Physics Building has not been enlarged since its erection in 1893, and should now be extended at an estimated cost of \$250,000.

Additional endowment required for maintenance, \$100,000.

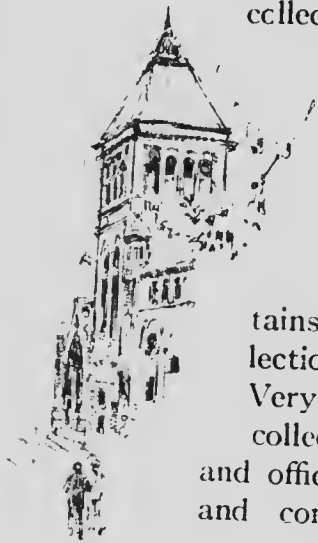
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The stack of the University Library is full to overflowing and has not been enlarged for twenty years. It should now be extended at an estimated cost of \$200,000, and have an additional endowment for maintenance of the building amounting to \$100,000.

THE LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

The Library is perhaps the most important department of the whole University, for books and technical journals are the tools of all students. The Library must, therefore, be well supplied with all books dealing with the subjects taught in the various departments of the University, and should have comprehensive collections of the standard works.

The University Library, forever connected with the name of the late Mr. Peter Redpath, is of special importance to the Province of Quebec and to the City of Montreal, since it contains the only comprehensive collection of books in the Province. Very frequent use is made of the collections by professional men and officers of the big transportation and commercial companies. The





*THE PHYSICS BUILDING
\$350,000 required for enlarge-
ment and endowment*

Library staff is always glad to assist them in their researches.

The annual expenditure by the University during the last five years for books for all departments, except the Medical Library, has averaged only \$8,100, and of this sum a very considerable proportion was necessarily spent in subscriptions to the more important literary and scientific journals. The cost of books and journals has doubled in the past three years, and the cost of binding the journals and transactions has been increased by several thousands a year.

The Library must have an endowment which will permit it to supply more adequately the needs of professors and students.

The libraries of the leading universities in the States spend from \$35,000 to \$55,000 annually on the purchase of books, while the average of 28 university libraries is about \$23,000.

McGill, therefore, should expend at least \$20,000 annually on the purchase of books, and for this the University requires an additional endowment of \$200,000.



BUILDING FOR MINING,
METALLURGY AND
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

To obviate the overcrowding in the Engineering and Chemistry Buildings the University should



*ENGINEERING COURSE
Scene in the Machine Shop,
Macdonald Engineering
Building, showing students at
lathe work under expert in-
struction*

erect a new building to house the departments of Mining, Metallurgy, and Electrical Engineering. This building, which should be of plain and most economical construction, is estimated to cost \$500,000.

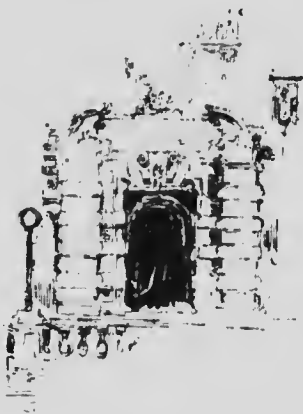
The new building would require an endowment for maintenance amounting to \$150,000.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

There is at present in course of construction an Agricultural Engineering Building. To complete this and to erect also a large frame building to be used as a live-stock arena and also for the packing and canning of fruits and vegetables, will require an expenditure of \$160,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Department of Commerce instituted years ago is now firmly on its feet. Its students this session number 150 proceeding to the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce, while upwards of 700 registrations have been received for the Extension Courses in the Evening Classes. Since the curriculum is one that appeals to a large number of business men, it is anticipated that within two or three years there will be 300 or 400 students in a separate Faculty of Commerce. It is only by making the most inconvenient shifts and arranging the time-table





*ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE
Endowed by Lord Strathcona as a
residence for women students in
the Faculty of Arts
Funds required for development*

in a way that works hardships to the students that it is possible to make any provision for the present number.

The University needs a new building for the Department at an estimated cost of \$250,000, with an endowment for maintenance of \$100,000.

THE REDPATH MUSEUM

Collections in this Museum, which are used for the teaching of elementary sciences, are substantially in the condition in which they were in the time of Sir William Dawson. Apart from the valuable benefaction of the late Mr. H. H. Lyman for entomology, not more than about \$100 has been spent in the last ten years in the purchase of specimens. Under such conditions the collections could but fall behind.

The Museums should have an endowment of at least \$40,000 to provide an annual revenue for the purchase of new specimens which will exemplify discoveries continually being made in the realm of the natural sciences.

MCCORD MUSEUM

David Ross McCord recently donated to the University his very valuable collection of "Canadiana." In order to properly house this collection, the University has renovated the old Joseph residence. To install this valuable collection, how-





*ENGINEERING BUILDING
A Draughting Class*

ever, in a fitting manner requires an additional expenditure. This is, however, an obligation which the University is glad to assume as a mark of its appreciation of Mr. McCord's action in giving to the University a collection that is undoubtedly unique.

UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM

The University has deplored its continued inability to better the conditions in which its students have to live. It is felt that it lies under a moral obligation to promote in every way their physical, moral and social welfare.

From this point of view nothing but the efficiency of the instruction should be considered before the erection of a suitable gymnasium.

On the eve of the Great War, a legacy of \$100,000, from the late Mr. James Ross, and the generous undertaking of Mr. J. K. L. Ross to contribute a further \$150,000, induced the Governors to plan the immediate erection of a Gymnasium in Macdonald Park, at an estimated cost of about \$350,000. The tremendous rise in the cost of all building materials and in the cost of building labor has made it impossible for the Governors to carry out their plan. At the end of last year it was estimated that the building would cost \$600,000. But the students of





*McGILL STADIUM
with proposed Residences, Play-
ing Fields and Gymnasium
\$500,000 still required for
Students' Residences
\$350,000 still required for Gym-
nasium*

the University have been without a gymnasium for several years, and the Governors feel that regard for their physical well-being makes it imperative to erect one at the earliest possible moment.

STUDENTS' RESIDENCES

Of the many hundreds of students who come to Montreal, only about 300 are able to find accommodation in Strathcona Hall, the dormitories of the affiliated theological colleges, and the premises of the Greek-Letter Societies. About 2,000 are scattered among the boarding-houses in all parts of the city, and even beyond its limits. This is a great hardship, but the detriment to their physical welfare is enhanced by the fact that through the scarcity of suitable boarding houses many of them are obliged to reside in unwholesome and undesirable premises.

Further, without residential halls it is impossible for the University to expect the growth of a collegiate spirit such as binds the alumni of Oxford and Cambridge, Harvard and Yale, and the other great universities of the United States, to the service of their alma maters.

A dining-hall is as much needed as residences in order that the students may obtain at a reasonable cost better and more wholesome food than they are able to obtain in the boarding-houses.





*MAKING ENGINEERS
Student class in testing
room being instructed in
tension of steel bar*

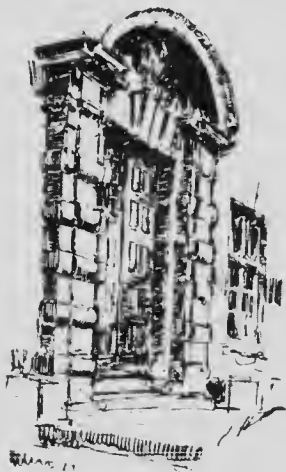
Through the generosity of the late Dr. James Douglas, about \$250,000 is available for the erection of residences on the land provided, with so much foresight, by the late Sir William Macdonald. But Professor Nobbs has recently (December, 1919) estimated the cost of the first two blocks of residences, with dining-hall, kitchens, etc., at not less than \$750,000. These two blocks would accommodate only 250 men.

The plans prepared for residences contemplate their erection in units, each of which will provide for about 125 men.

Benefactors who might wish to dedicate their gifts for memorial purposes, might well decide to undertake the cost of a block or unit of dormitories, or of the dining-hall and kitchens.

The memory of the late Capt. Percival Molson has in this manner been associated forever with the University Stadium.

CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC



The Faculty of Music is at present housed in a Conservatorium that in many respects is not at all suited to its requirements. This building was formerly a private residence, and its rooms are, therefore, not soundproof. This difficulty could, however, be overcome to some extent by adding an annex to the present building. In this annex could be carried



*A corner of the Architectural
Museum in the Engineering
Building*

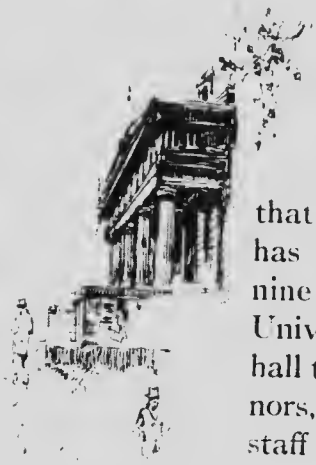
on the preparatory work for the junior students, leaving the present building available for courses leading to degrees and diplomas. Another pressing need is a proper Demonstration Hall for students' recitals and public lectures. There are numerous occasions when this need is strongly felt.

It is estimated that a building to furnish the accommodation indicated above would cost \$100,000, and that another \$50,000 would be required for equipment.

CONVOCATION HALL

The erection of a Convocation Hall is a long felt want of the University, and many of McGill's supporters are of the opinion that it should now be undertaken as a memorial to the heroism of the University's graduates and undergraduates in the Great War.

They had so much to lose; their radiant laughter
Shook my old walls—how short a time ago!
I hold the echoes of their song hereafter
Among the precious things I used to know.



All the great American Universities, as well as Toronto and Queen's, have excellent Convocation Halls. In McGill, the largest hall, that of the Royal Victoria College, has accommodation for less than nine hundred. Students of the University alone would fill this hall three times over. The Governors, the Corporation, and the staff would nearly fill it. It is



*DEPARTMENT OF MINING
AND METALLURGY
Travelling School on one of its
annual tours*

therefore totally inadequate for the many large gatherings which are of interest not only to the staff and students of the University, but to a large portion of the public.

The need of such a hall for the gatherings of the members of the University, and to provide rooms for matriculation and other examinations, is strongly reinforced by the fact that at present there is not, in the city of Montreal, any suitable hall for great public meetings, first-class concerts, and other similar purposes.

If the Governors were enabled to erect a Convocation Hall, they would hope to meet to some extent this long-felt want of the City, and in doing this they feel that the University would have that closer contact with the commercial and social life of Montreal which is so much desired.

A noble design of a Convocation Hall was prepared by Professor Nobbs in 1917, and was then estimated to cost \$700,000.



The needs as outlined above will cost not less than \$10,000,000, while to provide for the imperative necessities \$5,000,000 must be immediately secured. The Governors are confident that the response to the appeal of McGill in her day of need will be such as to insure her future prosperity



Hayward Photo

*MACDONALD COLLEGE
Ste. Anne de Bellevue
\$160,000 required for Agri-
cultural Engineering Building
and Livestock Arena*

and development. They hope that her friends will seize this opportunity of marking their appreciation of the services which she, as a great university, is rendering Canada.

Finance is the keystone and foundation of McGill's arch of prosperity; adequate equipment and properly paid teachers are its pillars. To build this arch on broad and solid lines would mean the realization of

"A GREATER MCGILL."

The Governors may dedicate portions of the Campaign Fund for memorial purposes, giving consideration to the expressed wishes of the donors, such purposes to include a memorial or memorials to McGillians who served in the Great War.



*STRATHCONA HALL
McGILL Y.M.C.A.*

**CAMPAIGN FOR A GREATER
McGILL**

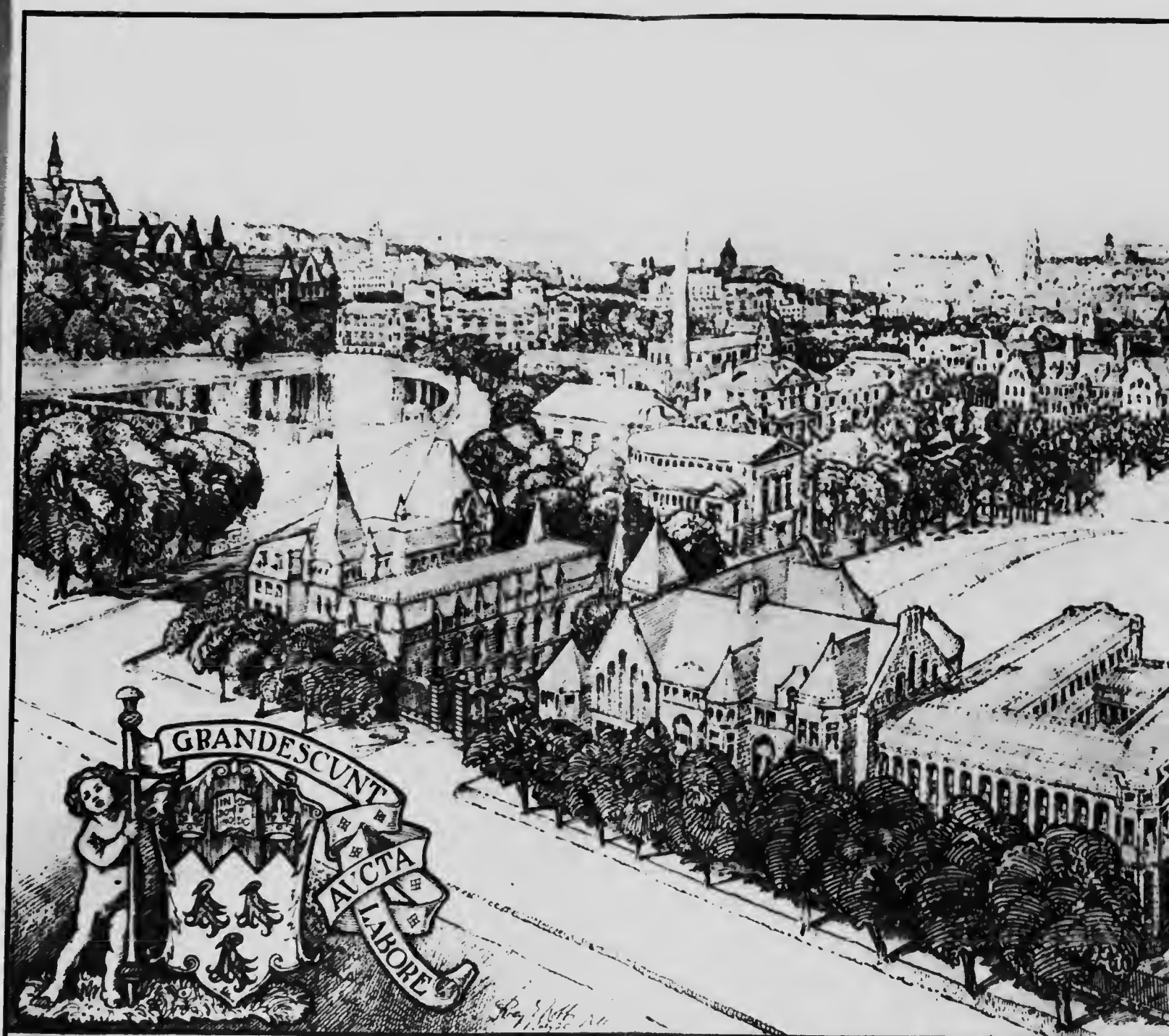
1. Date of Campaign, 15th to 20th November, 1920.
2. Objective, \$5,000,000 00.
3. Organization:—
 - Visitor*—His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.
 - Principal*—Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.
 - (a) Citizens Committee:
 - Honorary Chairman*—R. B. Angus.
 - Honorary Vice-Chairmen*—Sir Montagu Allan, Kt.; J. W. McConnell.
 - (b) Campaign Executive:
 - Honorary Chairman*—Sir Vincent Meredith Bart.
 - Chairman*—E. W. Beatty, K.C.
 - Vice-Chairmen*—Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; W. M. Buks.
 - Honorary Treasurer*—John W. Ross.
 - Secretary*—A. P. S. Glassco, B.Sc.
 - Members of Board of Governors.
 - (c) Special Names Committee:
 - Honorary Chairman*—E. W. Beatty, K.C.
 - Chairman*—P. P. Cowans.
 - (d) Campaign Finance Committee:
 - Honorary Chairman*—Charles J. Fleet, K.C.
 - Chairman*—H. R. Drummond.
 - Secretary*—D. A. Budge.
 - Treasurer*—A. D. Anderson.
 - (e) Publicity Committee:
 - Chairman*—Rt. Hon. Lord Atholstan, LL.D.
 - Vice-Chairmen*—J. M. Gibbon; J. A. Nicholson, M.A., LL.D.
 - (f) Committee on Objects of Campaign:
 - Chairman*—A. J. Brown, K.C.
 - (g) Committee on Team Organization:
 - Chairman*—C. E. Neill.
 - (h) Graduates Committee:
 - Honorary Chairman*—Dean F. D. Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
 - Honorary Vice-Chairman*—Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, M.C.
 - Chairman*—Graham Drinkwater, B.Sc.
 - Vice-Chairmen*—Representative from Arts, Law, Science, Medical, Dentistry, Macdonald College, Royal Victoria College, Graduate Society, Undergraduates.
 - Secretaries*—J. W. Jenkins, B.A.; E. B. Filt, B.Sc.

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS
ST. LAWRENCE HALL.
MONTREAL



*Detroit High School
1891 - 1892 - Physics Class*

Fisher Co.



Royal Victoria Hospital

Future Students' Residences

New Medical Buildings

Future 9th, 10th, 11th & 12th

Power House - Physical Biology
 Workshop - Arts Building - Law Hall
 Royal Library

Wickham College

McDonald Engineering Bldg

Presbyterian College

Royal Library and Future Library (Library)



M'GILL UNIVERSITY

GENERAL SCHEME of FUTURE
DEVELOPMENT; LOOKING N-W

Diocesan College; Montreal High School; Royal Victoria College;
Engineering Bldg - Chemistry & Mining Bldg - Physics Bldg; Future Laboratory Extensions;

*Conservatory of Music
 Junior Arts Building*

*McClellan
 Mathematics Bldg (1922)*

John (Expansion Still (over 20 years))

