



A group of Choral Society members rehearsing.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND SPORTS

More than 60 clubs and societies cater to the students during their leisure hours; some of them are national or religious groups, while the others satisfy such diverse interests as gliding and science fiction.

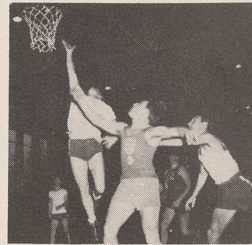
The Students' Union, situated on the south side of Sherbrooke Street, is the community centre of student activities. The building contains meeting rooms, a billiard hall and a large ballroom, as well as a grill room and cafeteria. It is also the headquarters of the McGill Daily, the oldest college daily newspaper in the British Commonwealth.

Moyses Hall, in the Arts Building, is fully-equipped as a theatre and it is here that the popular Red and White Revue is staged each year, as well as other more serious musical and dramatic productions. One of the best known of McGill's annual attractions is the Winter Carnival. Organized by the students with the help of the Athletics Department, the carnival includes a torch-light parade on Mount Royal, a fireworks display, hockey, figure skating and skiing, ending with the carnival ball.

The University's facilities for individual and team sports are not excelled anywhere in Canada. It has a huge gymnasium and swimming pool, an outdoor stadium and an artificial ice rink.



Ice hockey, Canada's national sport, and basketball, are popular among male students at McGill. Excellent facilities are provided for these and other sports at the University.



THE MCGILL COAT OF ARMS

The University's Patent of Arms was granted by The Garter King of Arms in 1922, and by the Lord Lyon King of Arms in 1956. It has three red martlets on a silver ground. An open book at the top of the shield is the heraldic symbol of an institution of learning and it bears the words "In Domino Confido" (I Trust in God) which was the motto of James McGill. Silver crowns on either side of the book refer to the city's royal name and are composed of fleurs-de-lys to suggest Montreal's French origin. The city's three mountains are represented by three peaks above the martlets.

"Grandescunt Aucta Labore", meaning "By work all things increase and grow", is the University motto.

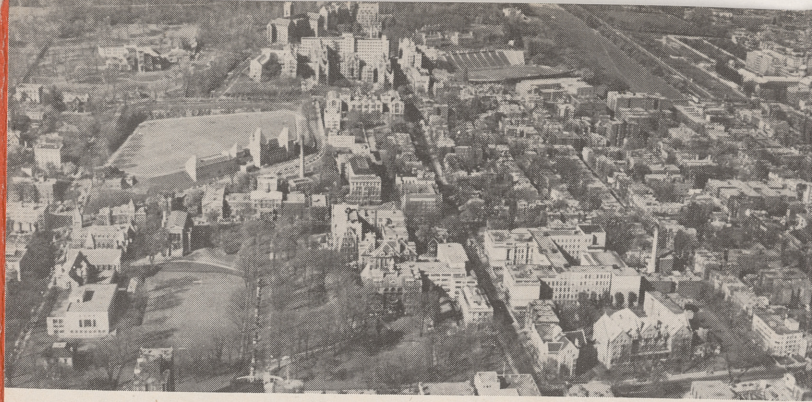


McGill

UNIVERSITY



A GUIDE AND MAP



THE REALIZATION OF A FUR TRADER'S DREAM

McGill University is a familiar landmark in the heart of Canada's largest city, yet its spacious grounds once formed part of a country estate.

The land belonged to James McGill, a prosperous Scottish-born fur trader and businessman who was one of Montreal's leading citizens a century and a half ago. For several years he represented the West Ward of Montreal in the Legislative Assembly of what was then called Lower Canada and which is now the Province of Quebec. He was later appointed a member of the Legislative Council. At the time of his death, in 1813, he was commandant of Montreal's militia.

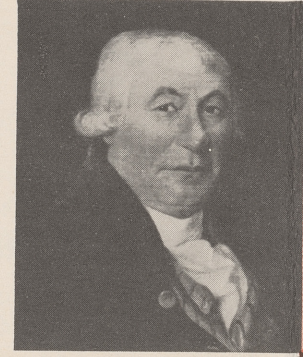
As an elderly man, living in comfort at his country home, he dreamed of establishing a centre of learning in Montreal. When he died he left his land and a £10,000 legacy so that this great dream might be realized.

A Royal Charter was granted in 1821 and the University bearing its founder's name was officially opened eight years later.

Today, James McGill has a place of honour at the University. His tomb in front of the Arts Building is a simple, yet dignified, memorial to a man of vision.

The educational institution which bears his name has become Canada's major privately-endowed and independently-governed university. It is non-sectarian and has, for many years, been co-educational in most of its faculties and schools.

Student enrolment is continually increasing. There were 7,254 students registered in university courses during the 1956-57 session, and preparations are being made to receive a minimum of 9,500 by 1965.



A portrait of James McGill, the University's founder.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS

The University's first great era of growth and progress dates from 1855 when Sir William Dawson was appointed Principal — a position he held for 38 years. Principal Dawson, already a prominent geologist, immediately initiated the teaching of this subject with the aid of his own collection of specimens, and soon afterwards started a series of courses in agriculture, engineering and zoology. Under his guidance, the institution grew, in the face of many discouragements, from very small beginnings to a foremost place among the great seats of learning in America and Europe.

The Redpath Library acquired much needed additional space when this attractive new wing was added to accommodate one and a quarter million volumes.

Several of the buildings which are still in use today were constructed during the period of Dawson and that of Sir William Peterson, his successor. Outstanding among the benefactors of the University, whose generosity aided so greatly in its growth, was Sir William Christopher Macdonald. His gifts included endowments and land, the Physics building, Chemistry and Mining building, new Engineering building, Students' Union, and Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, 25 miles from Montreal, for agriculture, household science and the training of teachers, as well as the endowment of more than a dozen Chairs that bear his name.

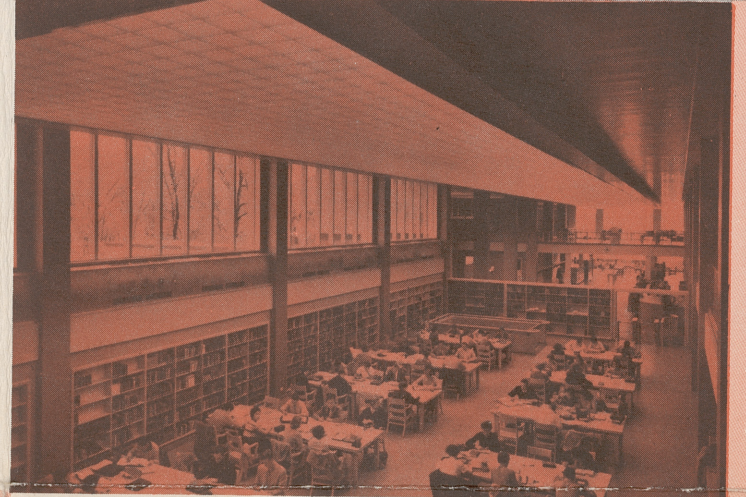
McGill has known many other generous benefactors throughout the years and the University grounds are now the setting for their gifts in a happy blend of classical and contemporary architecture. The main entrance gates, depicted on the cover of this guide, were presented by Lady Roddick in memory of her husband, an eminent surgeon, one-time Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and, later, a governor of the University.

Sir William Osler, the Beloved Physician who introduced bedside teaching to the world, and Professor Ernest Rutherford, later Lord Rutherford, whose experiments in radioactivity disclosed the source of atomic energy, were among the outstanding personalities of the past who became familiar figures at McGill to the students of their era. Others included Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenhills, Dean of the Faculty of Law from 1922-24, and Stephen Leacock, Canada's famed humorist and economist.

Since those days the University has entered a new era, and its activities extend from the arctic to the tropics. The McGill Sub-Arctic Research Laboratory, near the Labrador border in Northern Quebec, houses the only international weather station run by a university to further the safety of aviation; and in Barbados, British West Indies, is to be found the Bellairs Research Institute of McGill University.

Thus McGill is not only an integral part of Montreal — the world's second largest French-speaking city, but its influence has spread far afield. The University is continually growing and must expand even further, for Canada needs ever increasing numbers of well-trained university graduates to ensure the country's future development.

A semi-clad student from India meets two Canadian undergraduates beneath the huge elm trees reputed to have been planted by James McGill.



MCGILL COLLEGE. Undergraduate studies in Arts, Pure Science and Commerce are carried on in McGill College, usually called the Faculty of Arts and Science. The Library School, the Institute of Education, the School of Social Work and the summer schools in French and Geography, form part of the Faculty.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE. This was the first faculty of the University, developed in collaboration with the medical staff of the Montreal General Hospital, a teaching association which has since been extended to other leading hospitals in Montreal. The University is able to accept only a small percentage of the applicants for the Faculty of Medicine. The faculty includes the School of Physical and Occupational Therapy and the School for Graduate Nurses (women only).

FACULTY OF LAW. The course provides a liberal education in legal principles and theory, preparing students for the legal and notarial professions as well as for public service and business. Particular attention is paid to Quebec civil law, which differs from that in the rest of Canada and is based on the French Code Napoleon.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING. In addition to undergraduate teaching in the various branches, an extensive programme of post-graduate training and research is carried on. Worthy of note is the thermodynamics research laboratory where the coal-fired gas turbine has recently been developed. Included in the faculty is the School of Architecture.

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY. The faculty's modern clinical teaching facilities are in the Out-Patient Department of the new Montreal General Hospital and compare favourably with any in North America.

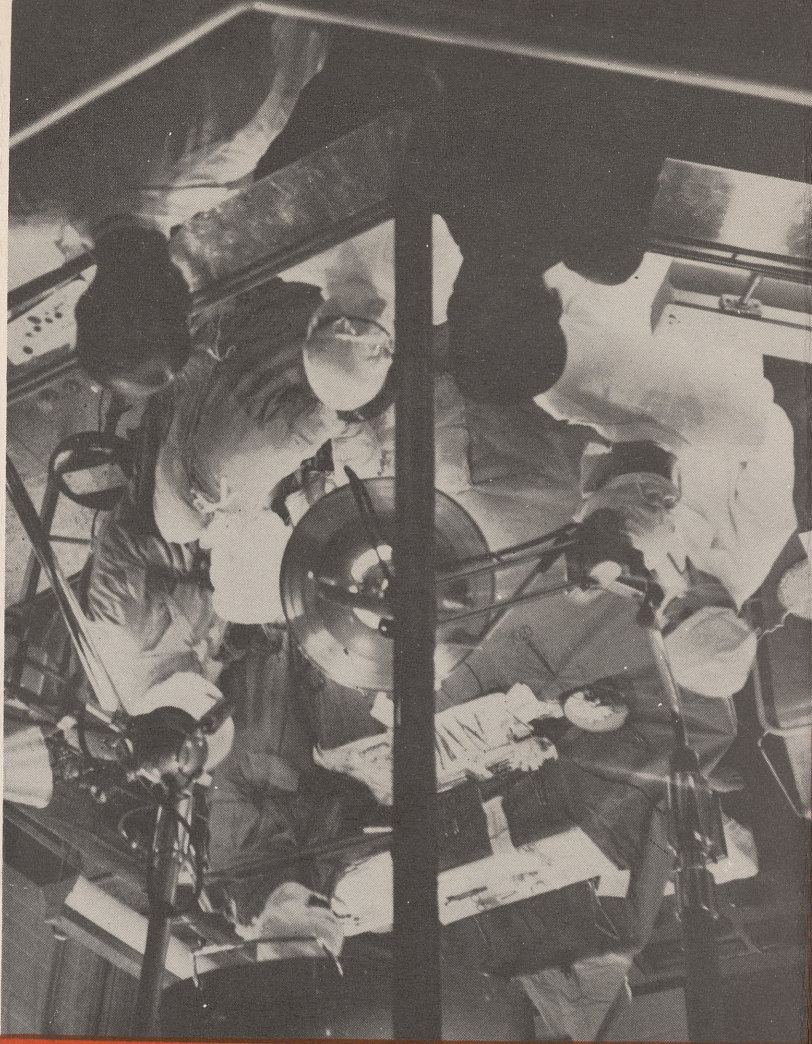
FACULTY OF MUSIC. The Conservatorium and the Faculty of Music provide practical and theoretical instruction at diploma and degree standard in the fields of composition, performance and teaching.

FACULTY OF DIVINITY. Through the Faculty of Divinity, McGill is participating in the spiritual development of Canada. It is the youngest faculty in the University, having been inaugurated in 1948, and trains candidates for ordination in the Anglican and United Churches.

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH. One of the two largest and oldest graduate faculties in Canada, it conducts an extensive programme of graduate teaching. There are outstanding facilities at the University for both post-graduate study and research in many fields of knowledge.

MACDONALD COLLEGE. Situated at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, some 25 miles west of Montreal, Macdonald College contains the Faculty of Agriculture, the School of Household Science and the School of Teachers. The college buildings and residences were donated to the University in 1905 by the late Sir William C. Macdonald.

DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION. The University also conducts some 150 evening courses in a variety of subjects for adult education and professional training. The total enrolment in these courses is more than 7,000.



Discussion time in the common room, a traditional feature of university life at McGill. Many may be put to practical use in some important engineering project of the future.

A delicate brain operation in progress at the University's Montreal Neurological Institute.

the Anglican and United churches; the only one of its kind in a Canadian non-sectarian university.

*The only full-time Institute of International Air Law on the continent and the only English-language school of civil law in the Province of Quebec.

*The University's collaboration with the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, which is located on the grounds. However, each department of the University has, in its own way, helped to create the liberal centre of knowledge which is the McGill of today — an institution which is proud of its international heritage. Hindus, Buddhists, Confucians and Muslims mingle with the Christians and Jews of the Americas and Europe on the campus of McGill University.

Scattered throughout the world are 50 branches of the Graduates' Society, and each branch is a testimony of esteem and affection in which McGill is held by generations of former students whether their homes are in North America, Europe, Africa or the Orient.

McGill's training ground for many of Canada's engineers and scientists; hence, a wide range of complicated equipment is needed to enable the best possible instruction to be given in these fields.

Study of new types of nuclear changes in atoms. The project was an important part in nuclear physics research. The equipment designed and assembled at McGill permits the hundred million volt synchrotron (left) which is the training ground for many of Canada's engineers and scientists; hence, a wide range of complicated equipment is needed to enable the best possible instruction to be given in these fields.

Sectors of nature are probed in the various scientific laboratories. Right: Students are examining fossilized fish.

*The Faculty of Divinity, which trains men for service in and to conduct joint research on its modern developments. Orient and the West to interpret Islam as a living social force undertaking, bringing together both staff and students from the Institute of Islamic Studies, another co-operative and the University for the study of parasitology in man and animals. It is housed at Macdonald College.

a co-operative venture between the National Research Council and the Institute of Parasitology — unique in North America. The proportion of overseas students attending McGill is higher than at any other Canadian university. They come from 60 different countries and represent all the major cultures and religions of contemporary Oriental and Western civilizations. Links with Britain, the United States and the West Indies are particularly strong — the largest single group of non-Canadian students being invariably from the United States.

McGill's international heritage makes it one of the world's most cosmopolitan universities, a fact which is of as much benefit to its Canadian students as to the visitors from abroad. Horizons are broadened and many prejudices overcome through this exchange of ideas and talents.

McGill's facilities for research work, particularly in medicine and neuro-surgery are partly responsible for the University's international reputation. Its achievements in many other fields of research have added to its prestige.

One such achievement was the McGill Fence, the foremost runner of the Mid-Canada Line of radar stations which is designed to warn both Canada and the United States of aerial attack over the Arctic. The radar research which resulted in the McGill Fence was undertaken by the University in conjunction with the Defence Research Board.

McGill University has several distinctive features which contribute to its fame. Here are a few:

*The Faculty of Medicine's close association with excellent teaching hospitals in Montreal.

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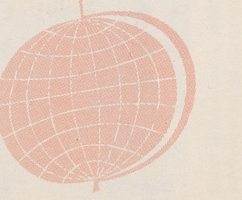
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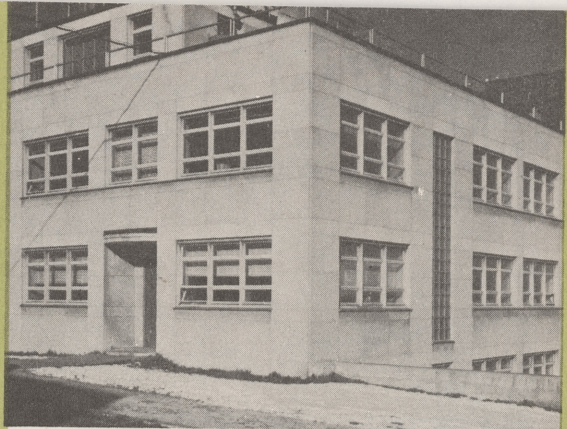
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AN INTERNATIONAL HERITAGE





PURVIS MEMORIAL HALL is the administrative centre of the School of Commerce and a group of the social sciences departments.



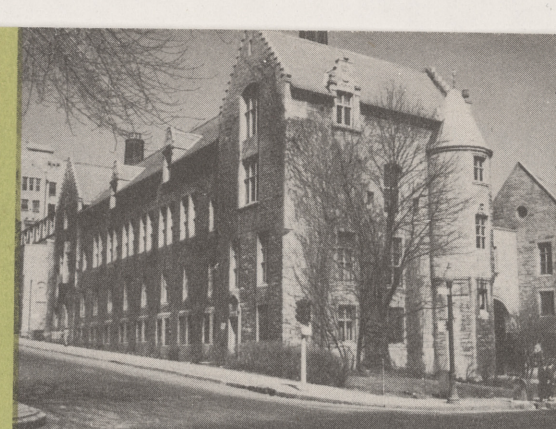
Instruction and research in a field that enriches many branches of science is undertaken at the EATON ELECTRONICS RESEARCH LABORATORY.



The ALLAN MEMORIAL INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY is one of the Medical Faculty's important research centres, operated in conjunction with the Royal Victoria Hospital.



The STRATHCONA MEDICAL BUILDING, one of the world's centres of medical instruction and home of the historic Osler library, is at the north end of the University grounds.



The PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, housing the departments of Bacteriology and Pathology, plays an essential role in the work of the Faculty of Medicine and the Royal Victoria Hospital.



There is a suite for every group of three students in the men's residence, DOUGLAS HALL. Each resident has his own study bedroom, but shares a living room with two others. Unfortunately, accommodation is not sufficient for the number of applicants.



The BIOLOGY BUILDING houses a number of the biological and medical sciences departments. These include: biochemistry, botany, genetics, pharmacology, physiology and zoology.



CHANCELLOR DAY HALL, a converted mansion situated on the hillside two blocks west of the campus, houses the Faculty of Law and its library.



The PETER REDPATH MUSEUM, dating from 1882, is the oldest specially-designed museum building in Canada. It houses the University collections of zoology and geology, with parts of the ethnological and Canadian history collections. The museum is open to the general public.



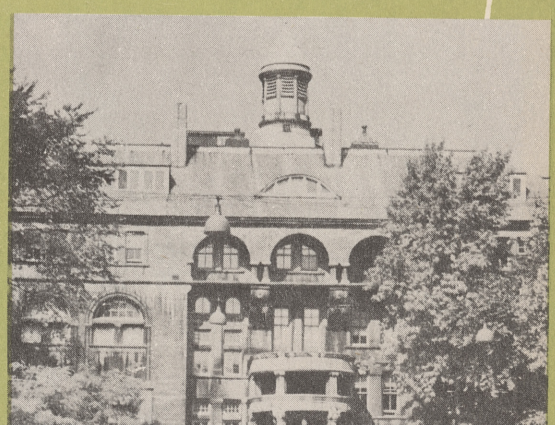
The main University book collection is housed in the REDPATH LIBRARY. Since the original building was erected in 1892-93, there have been various structural additions. The new wing, shown here, can accommodate 700 readers.



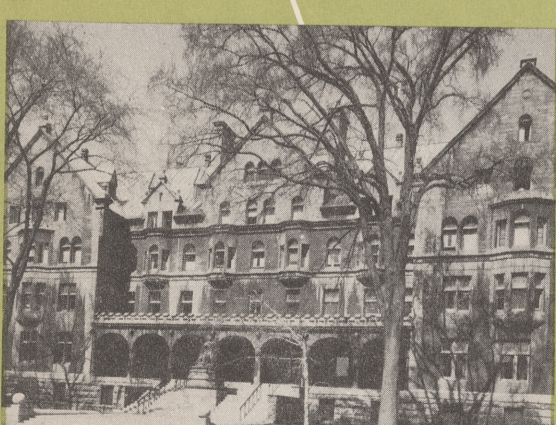
The central section of the ARTS BUILDING and the east wing now known as Dawson Hall, both completed in 1843, were the first buildings to be erected on the University grounds. Molson Hall and Moyle Hall were later additions.



From the MACDONALD CHEMISTRY BUILDING have come graduates who now occupy posts on the faculties of many other universities, and important positions in industry.



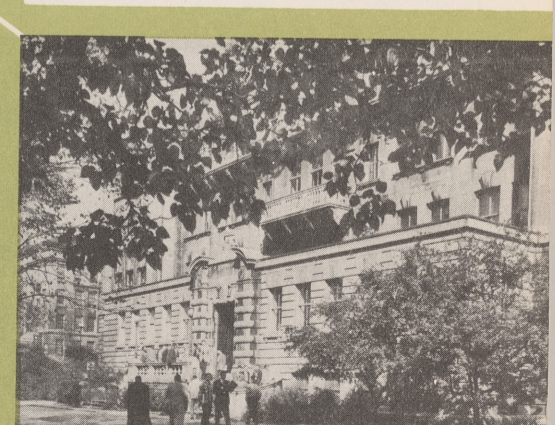
The great physicist Ernest Rutherford, pioneer in the field of nuclear physics, taught in the MACDONALD PHYSICS BUILDING half a century ago.



ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE, on Sherbrooke Street, is the women students' residence. It also serves as the centre of activities for all women students, resident and non-resident.



The new PHYSICAL SCIENCES BUILDING, between the Chemistry and Physics buildings, includes a large, modern lecture theatre for 450 students as well as extensive laboratory accommodation.



The MACDONALD ENGINEERING BUILDING is a vital part of McGill University, particularly since Canada's rapid expansion has created a serious shortage of trained engineers.



The MONTREAL NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE is one of the best known centres in the world for the study and treatment of diseases of the brain and nervous system.



The SIR ARTHUR CURRIE MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM-ARMOURY contains squash and badminton courts, a swimming pool, rifle range and facilities for several other indoor sports.



The RADIATION LABORATORY is the headquarters of McGill's studies in nuclear physics. It also houses the synchro-cyclotron, the only one of its kind in Canada.



DAWSON HALL, now the east wing of the Arts Building, was the first building of the university, construction having started in 1839. Today it houses the University's administrative offices.