RTIE

DATE	DESCRIPTION	
	Mamo - Classes for Women	

SOR

DATE	DESCRIPTION	
B 400		

(1)

Feby 25th/1888

Resolution in reply to Revd. Dr Murray's letter of December 1887.

"Resolved"

"That the letter of Dr Murray's of December 1887, having been laid before the Board by the Chancellor, it is the unanimous decision of the Board that the Subject having been fully considered on a previous occasion and decided upon by the Governors, cannot be now reopened, & the Board expresses the hope that Dr. Murray will withdraw his letter."

Recd to
Murray re
Applicants
for allegd
arrears
Feb 1888

McGill College.

Saturday

Dear Dr Murray,

I read your letter (of 25th) to the Gazette to-day, and shall hope to see you on the matter next week. I notice a stupid paragraph in the Witness this evening, and have asked the editor to say that

I disclaim all
responsibility for any
of its statements, having
never authorized
the Reporter to
say that I had
nothing to say
with reference to
the letters in
the newspapers.

Truly yours
J. W. Dawson

Saturday Evg.

My dear Sir William,

I am obliged to you for reading my letter to the Governor, and shall be glad to have a talk with you at any convenient time on the subject.

I have just noticed the paragraph in the Witness, but had no time to think

of its purport, and, after your kind explanation, shall not think about it at all.

In haste,

Very truly yours,

J. Clark Murray

Murray
Feb 1/86

Montreal 20th May
1868

Dear Sir W. Logan

The letter in the Witness from Dr Murray referred to in your note of to day I had noticed and thought in your bulletin to be merely the forerunner of Murray's own letter and in the interest of McGill College, that he should permit himself to take such a course. Certainly

appears time to demand
serious consideration from
the Board of Governors
that any one of the Professors
should place himself so matterially
before the public in opposition
to the policy adopted by the
governing body of the University
and I am glad it is to be brought
up at an early meeting. I
have not yet received notice
of the meeting for Saturday

the
and
my
pre
we

the 25th to which you alluded
and fear that in any event
my other engagements would
prevent me being present
with you then.

Believe me
Sincerely yours
Thomas Jefferson

J A Smith
July 1888

Dear

from
we
and
he
our
My
Shou
Sent

May 2 / 88

Dear Sir

Reports have reached me from Greville Smyrnes that a Mr Nesbitt called & offers of the Delta Sigma Society & an address given, defying & pledgeing the influence of the students against the regulations of the University in their separate organization or association, with the obligations entered into with the Trustees of the Dunsville College for Women; and as their action in this point cannot be clearly reconciled with a proper observance and respect for the laws and rules in the University & the Statute and regulations of the University it becomes my duty as Principal to ask that you will give me full information as to enable me to inform the Board of Chancellors & Regents of your said action, & of your hope that you will endeavour to induce the Chancellor Sigma Sigma during to

and held yesterday & and at about many stems of the Steps for number now present

Cancel to-day

Send

Regret to have to make such a report and hope that you may be able to assure me that I have been misinformed.

You will kindly observe that I make no reference to the apparent infringement of the rules of the Faculty, & a discussion held in a private house and of the report of which no person has yet as regard to the report. This is for the Faculty to deal with as it may deem proper.

Nor does the communication cite any instance account of the application of rules connected with the school or arrangements respecting separate education but simply as to any tendency in the article which appears to be intended to appear to the students as judges in a matter already determined by the University or to cause them to be dissatisfied with the arrangement for their education under Chap IV, Section 1, Subsec. 8 of the Regulations. — In case of any such tendency I would feel sorry what

Regret to have to make such a report and hope that you may be able to assure me that I have been misinformed,

You will kindly oblige

against ~~[illegible]~~ resolutions and covenants ~~or by any member of the Brotherhood~~ shall be repealed by it,

Assure you prepared to take in the matter and will reference to you formal obligations under chapter X Sect 1 of the Statutes,

Always
ask

Write this simply, in hope that any public discussion of the ~~circumstances~~ referred to may be avoided in the interests of the service, which in view of the new enactments and legislation referred may be very seriously damaged thereby.

Yours truly,

[illegible]

Correspondence Dr Murray
May 1888

(1) Copy

May 2, 1888

Rev Dr Clark Murray
My Dear Sir,

Reports having reached me from credible ~~witnesses~~ sources that at a meeting called by officers of the Delta Sigma Society, held yesterday, and at which many students of the classes for women were present, an address was delivered by you tending to influence the minds of students against the regulations of the University for their separate education in accordance with the obligations entered into with the founder of the Donalda College for women; and as such action on your part would be directly subversive of good discipline and morals in the University and contrary to the statutes and regulations, it becomes my duty as Principal to ask that you will give me such statement as may enable me to inform the Board of Governors respecting your said action; or if you prefer this that you will communicate such information directly to the Chancellor.

I regret to have to make such a request, and trust that you will be able to assure me that I have been misinformed

You will kindly observe that I make no reference to the apparent infringement of the Rules of the Faculty by a discussion held in a private house, and of ~~which~~ ~~the~~ subject of which no previous notification had been given, as required by the rules. This is for the Faculty to deal with as it may deem proper.

Nor does this communication call for any historical account of the agitation of subjects connected with the education of women, or arguments respecting separate education; but simply asks for facts ~~respecting~~ as to any tendency in the addresses above mentioned to appeal to the students as judges in a matter already determined by the University, or to cause them to be dissatisfied with the arrangements for their education under Chap. IV. Section 1, Sub sec. 3 of the regulations. In case of any such tendency I would further ask what course you propose to take in the matter, and with reference to your personal obligations under Chapter X Section 1 of the Statutes.

I write thus promptly, in hope that any public discussion of the circumstances referred to may be averted in the interests of the University, which which in view of the new endowments and legislation proposed may be very seriously damaged thereby.

Yours &c

Signed J. W. Dawson

(1)

City of St Murray
May 2, 1888

[illegible] promptly, [illegible]
hope that any public discussion of
the circumstances referred to may be
averted in the interests of the University,
which in view of the new endowments
and legislation proposed, may be very
seriously damaged thereby.

I beg to remain
yours truly,

(Signed) J. McDougall
Principal

(1)

[illegible]

[illegible]

May 2 / 88

Rev Dr Murray May 2. 1888

My Dear Sir,

Reports having reached me from credible sources that at a meeting called by officers of the Delta Gamma society and held yesterday and at which many students of the classes for women were present an address was delivered by you tending to influence their friends and students against the regulations of the University for their separate education in accordance with the obligations entered into with the founder of the Donalda College for women; and as such action on your part would be directly subversive of good discipline and morals in the University and contrary to the statutes and regulations, it becomes my duty as principal ~~that~~ to ask if that you will give me such statement

as may enable me to inform the Board of Governors respecting your said action, or if you prefer this that you will communicate such information directly to the Chancellor

I regret to have to make such a request and trust that you may be able to assure me that I have been mis-informed.

You will kindly observe that I make no reference to the apparent infringement of the rules of the Faculty by a discussion held in a private house and of the subject of which previous notification was given as required by the rules. This is for the Faculty to deal with as it may deem proper

Nor does this communication call for any historical account of the agitation of subjects connected with the education of women or arguments respecting separate education but simply asks for facts as to any tendency in the address ~~in question~~ above mentioned to appeal to the students as judges in a matter already determined by the trustees, or to cause them to be dissatisfied with the arrangements for their education under Chap IV Section 1 Sub Sec 8 of the Regulations

In case of any such tendency I turned further ~~proposed~~ ask what course you propose to take in the matter and with reference to your obligations under Chapter X Section 1 of the Statutes

I write this merely in

hope that any public discussion of the circumstances referred to may be avoided in the interest of the University which in view of the new endowments and legislation proposed, may be seriously disadvantageously.

Yours truly
Jas Ross

Yours J. W. Dawson

Memo by Sir W. Dawson,

The above was written immediately after I heard of the address referred to. Though the address may have been light and even jocular in tone, I believed that coming from a man of Dr Murray's standing it might do harm both to him and to our work for the education of women; and I feared more especially that it might lead to renewal of attacks in the public prints.

1

Letter to Thomas
May 2 1888

unless Dr Murray were warned of the importance attached to it. I therefore wrote at once, and as strongly as possible with the view of averting these consequences, and more especially of any further mixing up in a public way of Dr Murray's name with opposition to the regulations of the Museum. From the effect of my letter, and Dr Murray's reply, I feel that in one respect I was mistaken, and perhaps should have adopted a different course ~~I believe the true independent of the auditory were deterred from further criticism~~, we have however had no further public attacks on our system except in one of the Toronto newspapers, the animus of which with reference to the Gill is apparent.

(11)
1st Copy
Original Letter
to Murray
May 2, 1888

Sir J. Wm Dawson's
Papers

Not formally communicated & Seniors as many prefered! I write to them about it GMD

Montreal, 5th May, 1888.

My dear Sir William,

In your letter of the 2nd inst. there are two charges brought against me; one connects me with the action of the Delta Sigma Society; the other refers to my own action alone.

The former, indeed, you say that you do not refer to; but your very mention of it in an official letter addressed to me implies that you do connect me with the action of the society. For this a moment's reflection must convince you that you have absolutely no justification. It is your duty to see that the regulations with regard to college-societies are observed; and I know of no reason why I should be held, in the remotest way, responsible for any meeting or for any debate that has ever taken place in connection with any of our college-societies. Whether the subject of debate, at the meeting of which you complain, was announced to you beforehand or not, I had no means of knowing; but I may say that it was one of a very harmless description, — the advantages and

disadvantages of Cooperative housekeeping. As to the meeting having been held in a private house, I never imagined that any objections could be urged against such a harmless arrangement, nor can I even now imagine what the objections are; but at all events it was not even a technical offence till it was made one by the new regulation of the Faculty two days ago.

With regard to my own action in the matter, it is well enough known that, in common with other professors, I have, on request, several times given an address to College societies, though I presume none of us were aware that there might be an informer at your service listening to us, ready to snatch up any word spoken under the freedom of a generous confidence, and to carry it to you with the knowledge that it would be received as a welcome discovery on which to found a formidable complaint. A complaint, based on such information, I prefer not to characterise. You ought to know that your colleagues are as loyal to the Statutes and Regulations of the college, and to their ~~duties as~~ professorial duties, as you yourself are; and I know nothing

to justify You in receiving the secret report of an ~~talebearer~~ officious talebearer against any of Your colleagues, and, without hesitating a single day or apparently even an hour to make further inquiries, proceeding officially to charge him with the most shocking offence of which any teacher can be found guilty, — that of subverting the morals of his students.

I should have supposed that, in bringing such a charge, there would be no uncertainty or indefiniteness as to the fact or facts upon which the charge was founded. But not only is there not a single word of my address cited as forming a ground of complaint; even the general tendency of the address is described in no language which can represent it as a violation of any law, human or divine. So utterly indefinite is the information which You have received, that You ask me to give You "such statement as may enable You to inform the Board of Governors respecting my said action", You ask me "for facts as to any tendency in the address above-mentioned to appeal to the students as judges in a matter already determined by the university, or to cause them to be dissatisfied with the arrangements for their education under Chap. IV., Section I., Subsection 8, of the Regulations."

I am surely justified by such a request in inferring that you yourself feel that, though determined to prosecute me before the Board of Governors, you have no ground to go upon, and are therefore obliged to apply to me for facts upon which to base your prosecution. It is not usual, I believe, ~~under~~ even under very rudimentary forms of justice, to ask the accused to incriminate themselves; but I should have been perfectly willing to help you out of your difficulty, if I had the vaguest idea of what it is that you really want. My address was certainly one of the most unpretentious that I have ever delivered to any audience; and even though you are attempting to make a mountain out of the little molehill, I adhere to the belief that it was little likely to exercise any influence worth speaking of upon my hearers. I fear I must also acknowledge that it was a very rambling affair; and among the various topics that I skimmed over, it is impossible to say what it was that your informer considered so suitable for your purposes. I regret therefore that I must refer you to your informer for the facts which you ask me to supply.

At the same time I must observe that, amid the singular vagueness of the information upon which you proceed, there is an implicit insinuation which must be met by as indignant a denial as can possibly be expressed. You charge me with influencing, or rather with merely "tending to influence the minds of students against the regulations of the university for their separate education," the charge being varied into "causing them to be dissatisfied with the arrangements for their education." Now, this charge can have no meaning as a charge, unless you intend to assert that I endeavoured to induce the students to disregard these regulations, and to act in a spirit of insubordination. But no man ought to know better than you, that there is not a professor who has more loyally carried out these very regulations than I have done, or, so far as his influence extends, has insisted more punctiliously on the students observing them to the letter, and even in their most exacting spirit.

If your charge merely means, what its second statement asserts, that my address had a tendency to excite a feeling of dissatis-

faction in the minds of students, I shall leave your informer to judge what his or her own feelings were on the occasion; but you might, without any neglect of duty, have very properly waited to learn what the feelings of the rest of my audience were before preferring such a sweeping charge. I am not aware that I endeavoured to create a feeling of dissatisfaction with anything in this broad world, except perhaps ignorance and sin. But even if I had endeavoured to create, in the minds not only of students, but of graduates and professors and governors, a feeling of dissatisfaction with regard to any of the present arrangements or equipments of the university, if I had joined or even led an agitation for the improvement of the university in any department, if I had induced students, graduates and professors to petition the governors, and to use every legitimate means for the purpose of carrying out the improvements desired, you know again that, so far from such action implying any disloyalty to the university, I should simply have been acting up to the obligations devolving on me as a professor.

In the indefiniteness of your charge it does not appear whether the gist of it may not be found in the assertion that I "appealed to the students as judges" on an academical question. I am not sure what is the precise offence implied in this charge. There are two senses in which the audience of a speaker may be treated as judges. They may be considered the legal judges of a question, by whom its practical solution is to be constitutionally determined, or they may be considered merely competent to form a judgment on the question as intelligent beings. You do not suppose that I could perpetrate the absurdity of imagining the students to be the constitutional judges by whom the policy of the university is decided. I know too well that the university is governed by an independent board who are responsible neither to the academical body nor to any other constituency, and that, but for this, the scheme of doubling professorial work could never have been forced upon the university in opposition to the overwhelming majority of graduates and professors, as well as of students.

But if you are not to be understood as charging me with treating the students as the constitutional judges of academical questions, am I to understand that you consider it an offence to speak to students as if they might be able to form an intelligent judgment on these questions? If that is your meaning, then at other times I might have to plead guilty to the charge. On the occasion complained of, indeed, so far as I can remember, I did not enter into an argument of any kind on any question whatever. But every day I am accustomed to speak to students, as I presume you speak to them too, as if they were competent to judge intelligently on problems of far wider reach and profounder significance than any questions of academical policy; and I confess that I am humble enough to listen with pleasure to the representations of students on academical questions with the conviction that I may learn from them what is often very helpful to the removal of our educational difficulties. There are many aspects in which that may be considered a wise saying of an eminent philosophical teacher, that "he had learnt much from his masters, more from his equals, but most of

all from his disciples"

And now, what am I to make of your charge? It starts from ~~the~~ what you ought to have dismissed as on the face of it a suspicious report from a secret informer; it proceeds upon an obvious absence of facts with regard to any particular statements made in my address, while even the general tendency attributed to the address is described in language to which no definite meaning can be attached. Yet in these circumstances you do not hesitate to charge upon me what seems to be the most heinous offence contemplated by our statutes, — you charge me not merely with personal immorality, but with subverting the morals of my students. To give a solemn formality to your charge, you take care to refer to the precise chapter and section of the statutes under which you propose to arraign my conduct; and to make it evident that it is not merely a breach of discipline of which you accuse me, you take care explicitly to pronounce my conduct "subversive of discipline and morals." In all my intercourse with my fellows I have never been subjected to an insult at once so gratuitous and so

cruel. You ask me what course I intend to follow in reference to the obligations of the statute quoted. There can surely be no hesitation on that score; it would be an obvious subversion of discipline and morals if I were to follow any other course than that, to which the selfrespect of every honourable man will point. Respectfully, but firmly, I must request that Your letter be fully and frankly withdrawn. In the event of a refusal, I will then take what further proceedings law or justice may dictate.

I have only to add that I reserve the right to publish this correspondence, or to make any other use of it, that justice may demand.

I beg to remain

Yours truly,

J. Clark Murray

Sir William Dawson.

7th May, 1888.

P. S. Before sending this letter, Your communication of today was handed to me.

I regret, for your sake, that you should have taken such a serious step as that of formally laying your accusation before the Board of Governors. There can now be no doubt as to the legal aspect of your action; by your own admission you have made a deliberate attempt to damage my social and professional standing. In the event, therefore, of your refusing my request, there can of course be no alternative left for me, but that of placing the matter in the hands of my lawyer.

Yours truly,

J. Clark Murray

2) Letter
J. Murray
May 17/88

Montreal 5th May 1888

My dear Sir William

In your letter of the 2nd inst there are two charges brought against me; one connects me with the action of the Delta Sigma Society; the other refers to my own action alone.

The former, indeed, you say that you do not refer to; but your very mention of it in an official letter addressed to me implies that you do connect me with the action of the society. For this a moments reflection must convince you that you have absolutely no justification. It is your duty to see that the regulations with regard to college-societies are observed; and I know of no reason why I should be held, in the remotest way, responsible for any meeting or for any debate that has ever taken place in connection with any of our College-societies.

Whether the subject of debate, at the meeting of which you complain, was announced to you beforehand or not, I had no means of knowing but I must say that it was one of a very harmless description — the advantages and disadvantages of co-operative housekeeping. As to the meeting having been held in a private house I never imagined that any objections could be urged against such a harmless arrangement; nor can I even now imagine what the objections are; but at all events it was not even a technical offence till it was made one by the new regulation of the Faculty two days ago.

With regard to my own action in the matter, it is well enough known that, in common with other professors, I have, on request, several times given an address to College-societies, though I presume

none of us were aware that there might be an informer at your service listening to us, ready to snatch up any word spoken under the freedom of a generous confidence, and to carry it to you with the knowledge that it would be received as a welcome discovery, on which to found a formidable complaint. A complaint, based on such information, I prefer not to characterise. You ought to know that your colleagues are as loyal to the statutes and regulations of the college, and to their professional duties, as you yourself are; and I know nothing to justify you in receiving the secret report of an officious talebearer against any of your colleagues, and, without hesitating a single day or apparently even an hour to make further inquiries, proceeding officially to charge him with the most shocking offence of which any teacher can be found guilty, — that of subverting the morals of his students.

I should have supposed that, in bringing such a charge, there would be no uncertainty or indefiniteness as to the fact or facts upon which the charge was founded. But not only is there not a single word of my address cited as forming a ground of complaint; even the general tendency of the address is described in no language which can represent it as a violation of any law, human or divine. So utterly indefinite is the information which you have received, that you ask me to give you "such statement as may enable you to inform the Board of Governors respecting my said action", you ask me "for facts as to any tendency in the address above-mentioned to appeal to the students as judges in a matter already determined by the university, or to cause them to be dissatisfied with the arrangements

for their education under Chap IV, Section 8, of the Regulations". I am surely justified by such a request in inferring that you yourself feel that, though determined to prosecute me before the Board of Governors, you have no ground to go upon, and are therefore obliged to apply to me for facts upon which to base your prosecution. It is not usual, I believe, even under very rudimentary forms of justice, to ask the accused to incriminate themselves; but I should have been perfectly willing to help you out of you difficulty, if I had the vaguest idea of what it is that you really want. My address was certainly one of the most unpretentious that I have ever delivered to any audience; and even though you are attempting to make a mountain out of the little molehill I adhere to the belief that it was little likely to exercise any influence worth speaking of upon my hearers. I fear I must also acknowledge that it was a very rambling affair; and among the various topics that I skimmed over, it is impossible to say what it was that your informer considered so suitable for your purposes. I regret therefore that I must refer you to your informer for the facts which you ask me to supply.

At the same time I must observe that, amid the singular vagueness of the information upon which you proceed, there is an implicit insinuation which must be met by as indignant a denial as can possibly be expressed. You charge me with influencing, or rather with merely "tending to influence the minds of students against the Regulations of the university for their separate education", the charge being varied into "causing them to be dissatisfied with the arrangements for their education". Now, this charge can

have no meaning as a charge, unless you intend to assert that I endeavored to induce the students to disregard these regulations and to act in a spirit of insubordination. But no man ought to know better than you, that there is not a professor who has more loyally carried out these very regulations than I have done, or, so far as his influence extends, has insisted more punctiliously on the students observing them to the letter, and even in their most exacting spirit.

If your charge merely means, what its second statement asserts, that my address had a tendency to excite a feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of the students. I shall leave your informer to judge what his or her own feelings were on the occasion; but you might, without any neglect of duty, have very properly waited to learn what the feelings of the rest of my audience were before preferring such a sweeping charge. I am not aware that I endeavored to create a feeling of dissatisfaction with anything in this broad world, except perhaps ignorance & sin. But even if I had endeavored to create, in the minds not only of students, but of graduates and professors and governors, a feeling of dissatisfaction with regard to any of the present arrangements or equipments of the university, if I had joined or even led an agitation for the improvement of the university in any department, if I had induced students, graduates and professors to petition the governors, and to use every legitimate means for the purpose of carrying the improvements desired, you know again that, so far from such action implying any disloyalty to the university, I should simply have been acting up to the obligations devolving on me as a professor.

In the indefiniteness of your charge it does not appear whether the gist of it may not be found in the assertion that I "appealed to the students as judges" on an academical question. I am not sure what is the precise offence implied in this charge. There are two senses in which the audience of a speaker may be treated as judges. They may be considered the legal judges of a question, by whom its practical solution is to be constitutionally determined, or they may be considered merely competent to form a judgement on the question as intelligent beings. You do not suppose that I could perpetrate the absurdity of imagining the students to be the constitutional judges by whom the policy of the university is decided. I know too well that the university is governed by an independant board who are responsible neither to the academical body nor to any other constituency, and that, but for this, the scheme of doubling professorial work could never have been forced upon the university in opposition to the overwhelming majority of graduates and professors, as well as of students.

But if you are not to be understood as charging me with treating the students as the constitutional judges of academical questions, am I to understand that you consider it an offence to speak to students as if they might be able to form an intelligent judgement on these questions? If that is your meaning, then at other times I might have to plead guilty to the charge. On the occasion complained of, indeed, so far as I can remember, I did not enter into an argument of any kind on any question whatever. But every day

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And now, what am I to make of your charge? It starts from what you ought to have dismissed as on the face of it a suspicious report from a secret informer; it proceeds upon an obvious absence of facts with regard to any particular statements made in my address, while even the general tendency attributed to the address is described in language to which no definite meaning can be attached. Yet in these circumstances you do not hesitate to charge upon me what seems to be the most heinous offence contemplated by our statutes. — you charge me not merely with personal immorality, but with subverting the morals of my students. To give a solemn formality to your charge, you take care to refer to the precise chapter and section of the statutes under which you propose to arraign my conduct; and to make it evident that it is not merely a breach of discipline of which you accuse me, you take care

explicitly to pronounce my conduct "subversive of discipline and morals". In all my intercourse with my fellows I have never been subjected to an insult at once so gratuitous and so cruel. You ask me what course I intend to follow in reference to the obligations of the statute quoted. There can surely be no hesitation on that score; it would be an obvious subversion of discipline and morals if I were to follow any other course than that, to which the selfrespect of every honorable man will point. Respectfully, but firmly, I must request that your letter be fully and frankly withdrawn. In the event of a refusal, I will then take what further proceedings law or justice may dictate.

I have only to add that I reserve the right to publish this correspondence, or to make any other use of it, that justice may demand.

I beg to remain
Yours truly
(Signed) J Clark Murray

Sir William Dawson

7th May 1888

P.S. Before sending this letter, your communication of to-day was handed to me. I regret, for your sake, that you should have taken such a serious step as that of formally laying your accusation before the Board of Governors there can now be no doubt as to the legal aspect of your action.

by your own admission you have made a deliberate attempt to damage my social and professional standing: In the event therefore, of your refusing my request there can of course be no alternative left for me, but that of placing the matter in the hands of my lawyer

Yours truly
(Signed) J Clark Murray

(3)

Copy Murray

May 5 & 7, 1888

May 7. 1888

Rev D. J. Clark Murray

Dear Sir,

Not having received a reply to my letter of May 2d; in accordance with my duty in such cases, I communicated a copy of the letter to the Chancellor and Board of Governors at their meeting on Saturday last. I was instructed to ask that you will kindly reply before the next meeting, which will be held on May 12 th.

I was also desired to say that as it is necessary that there shall be cordial co-operation in carrying on the work of the University under the regulations for the education of women, it is expected that the answer may be final on your part and of such a nature as shall be satisfactory to the Board.

I beg to remain
Yours truly

2/

Letter
B Murray
May 7/88

(2) Copy

May 7, 1888.

Rev D. J. Clark Murray,

Dear Sir,

Not having received a reply to my letter of May 2d, in accordance with my duty in such cases, I communicated a copy of the letter to the Chancellor and Board of Governors at their meeting on Saturday last. I was instructed to ask that you will kindly reply before the next meeting which will be held on May 12th.

I was also desired to say that, as it is necessary that there shall be cordial co-operation in carrying on the work of the University under the regulations for the education of women, it is expected that the answer may be final on your part, and of such a nature as to be satisfactory to the Board.

I beg &c

(Signed) Wm Dawson

12/

Copy of Mr Murray
Albany N.Y. 1888

(4) Copy

May 8, 1888.

Rev. D. J. Clark Murray

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of May 5th, and postscript of May 7th, both of which reached me last evening; and which unless otherwise advised by you, it will be my duty to submit to the Board of Governors at their next meeting as your reply to the inquiries addressed to you in my letter of May second.

I need scarcely add that it will give me great pleasure if in the mean time you should be led to take a different view of the questions which I felt it my duty to ask, and me more in accordance with their intention of these questions and with that cordial co-operation which is so earnestly desired both by the Members of the Board and by myself

Truly Yours

(Signed) Wm Dawson

(4)

Copy to Dr Murray

~~May 2d~~ May 8th 1888

McGill College
May 8, 1888

Rev Dr Clark Murray

My Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of May 5th and postscript of May 7th, both of which reached me last evening; and which, unless otherwise advised by you, it will be my duty to submit to the Board of Governors at its next meeting as your ~~reply~~ reply to the inquiries addressed to you in my letter of May second.

I need scarcely add that it will be a great pleasure to me if in the meantime you should be led to take a different view of ~~these~~ the questions which I felt it to be my duty to ask, and one more in accordance with the intention of those questions and with that cordial coöperation which is so earnestly desired both by the Members of the Board and by myself.

Truly Yours

4) Coffee & Muncy
May 5/88

Montreal 10th May 1888

To the Board of Governors of
McGill College

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge a communication from your Board bearing the Principal dated May 7th in which he refers to a charge which he has brought against me of subversive discipline and insubordination by an address delivered to some students in a private house on the 1st of May.

In reply to this charge it is perhaps sufficient to say that I challenge the production of a single word spoken in sentiment made in the occasion which could under the most improper interpretation justify such a description of my address. But it is important to draw your attention to the fact that the letter in which the accusation is conveyed does not adduce a

single exception of any kind from the address, and I am therefore wholly unable to conceive what it is that forms the ground of the accusation. Let me in more particular to believe that I so far from my being informed of the facts which have led to the accusation I am asked myself to supply the facts upon which the accusation is to be founded.

The Principal informs me further that he was desired to say that it is necessary that there shall be cordial co-operation in carrying on the work of the University under the regulations for the education of Women". Of this necessity I believe there has never been any question; and I think no reason why it should be urged upon me in particular. I am not even ~~aware~~ acquainted of disturbing the harmony & co-operation by appearing unnecessarily with the work of

my colleagues nor am I ashamed of any spirit of aiming in the performance of my own work in the classes for women, I am fearless challenge the most searching scrutiny of that work — the most exacting comparison of it with the work of my colleagues; and though ~~I am~~ I regret to have to say it myself I am obliged in self-defence to assert that no member of the university has put himself to greater pains than I have done to carry out all these regulations of the university for the education of women and to insist on their observance in their spirit as well as in their letter.

As far as concerns the very impalpable allegations which have led to this charge, I am perfectly willing that you should examine every person who heard it, and I challenge the production of the slightest evidence to show

either that I indicated any unwillingness to cooperate cordially in carrying on the present arrangements or that a single student was invited to insubordination or refractoriness to these arrangements.

After spending 16 of the best years of my life in the service of the University, and twenty six in the work of higher education in Canada, with a record of which I have others to speak, I find it impossible to express but you will be able in some measure to realize, the feelings of pain which have been excited in my mind by finding that without wishing to make a day's inquiry into the facts, the Principal should have straightly brought against me and your Board should have deliberately entertained an accusation charging me with the most shocking offence of which a teacher can be unconscious guilty — that of embruting the morals of his students

The Principal informing me state further that he is desired to say that my opinion is disregarded & the proof on my part and of such a nature as to the safety factory of the Fire Board. I am not quite sure that I comprehend the meaning of this demand; but I trust that it is fully met by this answer, and that you will find it satisfactory to know that the charge laid against me is without any foundation in fact.

I have the honour to be
Gentlemen
Your obedient Servant
(Signed) J Clark Murray

(5)

Copy Mary
To Sunderland
May 10

88

Montreal,
11th May, 1888.

My dear Sir William,

As your letter of the 7th inst. is properly a communication from the Board of Governors, I send my reply to that communication through you. I beg you therefore to lay the accompanying letter before the Board at their meeting tomorrow.

Yours very truly,

J. Clark Murray

Impression ~~Not~~ offence & apology

Remove all trash

Keep

Vers of

~~That the Board have a~~

The Board has cause of ~~the~~ law and without making any of to the part —

When —

H. A. Bellamy
Oct 1/88

May 12/88

Dear Mr James

I enclose herewith a letter addressed to me by D S Munro on May 2d & I sent it to him after the meeting of the Board on Saturday & he sent back to me yesterday the letter and my acknowledgment of the same.

With reference to this correspondence I would mention:- First that throughout the progress of the existence of the Dundas Special there has been a persistent attempt to provide influence brought on students and their friends as well as by occasional newspaper attacks to create a feeling against the scheme adopted by the Governors; and that by some had reason to believe

that this has large emanated from Dr Murray or from persons under his influence. I can welcome criticism of this of course

2 That I have held it blameworthy to watch close their attempts and to continue their influence but without making any formal complaint and that some forbearance may have emulated therefrom

3. That I have acted on the principle that a good and simple procedure of our cause might the from Jesus might dissipate quickly or render it harmless and to this end I have disregarded all replies to attacks made on the movement and have endeavoured to avoid all references to our truth that might offend those who had advocated mixed classes. This course has

been pursued even to the extent of not repeating formulas and auspicious results which might have given increased popularity to our work.

4. The close of our public term is approaching, along with the serious question of the school funds to extend his benefactor appeared likely to end the opposition which had been so strong and which in spite of my efforts had evidently created some spirit of insubordination and dissipation among the students.

5. The opposite result seems to have been produced. Advantage was taken of the unusual demand to remove both the dunce and repeaters in the grips, the agitation of national education, and this in a very offensive way; and another

ments were made for a special meeting of the Delta Sigma Society, ~~[illegible]~~ with the ostensible object of dis-cussing co-operative house-keeping, but and behavior I was ready to give Dr Thomas an opportunity for a final and deliberate appeal on the system of education for women pursued here and of which he avowed himself to the utmost, notwithstanding the subtle and I must say somewhat disingenuous evasions in his letter, I believe the majority of the members of the Society were not in the secret of this plan and some were much annoyed but I can have no doubt that certain persons connected with the Society had the intention above stated.

This unusually a meeting of a College Society this week had been called at a

female sex so as to have greater freedom than in a college sense and entering to the Rules prescribed to the young ladies outside the college were invited.

6. Shortly before this meeting, a debate on Separate education not sanctioned by me, had been held by the Society, and had found its way into the newspapers in an exaggerated form; and I had summoned the officers of the Society and remonstrated with them on this unpleasing. Dr Murray's address seems to have been largely intended to remove the influence of this action on my part.

7. I might have as on former occasions dealt with this privately, and endeavoured to avoid any collision; but the circumstances of the offence in this case seemed to

aggravated and dangerous
~~to~~ admit of fuel or
cure.

The early and adding
commencement after con-
solation, were an almost
public protest against
our system of education
They tended to impress
the community with the
idea of antagonism
between the students
and the authorities of
the University. They tended
farther to discourage
students from attending
our classes, and they
farther tended to discredit
as well and queer
hypothesis the farther
liberality contemplated
by the founder of the
College for Women.

In these circumstances
I felt that there was
no course open to me
in defence of the Univ-
ersity other than that

of primary question Dr
Dill as to the nature
of his conduct and
directing his attention to
the evil influence and
enhancement of an regulating
I further felt that it
was time the meeting
and attitude must be
followed up & renewed
newspaper reports & agitation and
thought that immediate
action was keeping.

I invited Thompson down
the Grounds to understand
that this action on my
part was connected with
a big series of aggressive
calumnies we intend as
very one of the most
serious offenses that can
be committed & a
Reform running exciting
agitation among students
against the regulations
and methods of the
university

Further, the manner and terms of my appeal to Dr Murray were dictated by no wish to injure him but rather to induce him if possible to change a system of opinion which I had reason would terminate with the present session, but which if continued I felt would not fail to be attended with serious consequences to him and the University.

With these explanations I leave the matter in the hands of the Board and shall be content with any decision it may come at; but I think it right to say that if these agitations among students are continued I cannot be responsible for the results. Already I have

Appeal must cease and been subjected to more unnecessary trouble and loss of time, and this might at any time culminate in serious difficulties owing to the nature of the business, ~~and for which I cannot hold myself responsible.~~

I have attached to this certain ~~[illegible]~~ documents relating to some affairs on our claim for women, and which show the spirit and tendency of those of more recent date.

Truly Jones

Copy to ~~Thomas~~
Greenway
Re Mining
July 1/88

Letter of Explanation addressed to the Chancellor

(b) Copy

May 12, 1888

Dear Mr Fenier,

I submit herewith a letter addressed ~~by~~ me ~~to~~ Rev. Dr Murray on May 2d, a second sent to him after the meeting of the Board on Saturday 5th inst, and his reply to these letters and my acknowledgement of the same [A letter of Dr Murray received May 11th after the second part of the present letter was written is also submitted herewith.]

With reference to this correspondence I would remark:—

First, that throughout the four years of the existence of the Donaldson Special Course there have been ~~a persistent~~ attempts by private influence exercised on students and their friends, as well as by occasional newspaper attacks to excite a feeling adverse to the objects of the scheme adopted by the University, and that I have had reason to believe

Against our System was made by

On one occasion at least a further pretext that ~~this has largely emanated from~~ Dr Murray ~~or from persons under his influence. I can adduce evidence of this if necessary~~.

2. That I have found it necessary to watch closely these attempts and to counteract their influence as far as possible* and that they have required some forbearance and caused much anxiety.

* without making any formal complaint,

3. That I have acted on the principle that a quiet and successful prosecution of our course through the four years might disarm hostility or render it hopeless, and to this end I have ~~to~~ refrained from and discouraged on the part of others replies to attacks on our system, and have even ~~deprecated~~ endeavoured to avoid any public references to the success of our work which might offend those who had advocated Mixed Classes.

4. The close of our fourth session so successfully, along with the known intention of the liberal founder to extend his benefaction, appeared likely to terminate the opposition which had been so trying, and which

In spite of my efforts and those of others concerned in the work had evidently excited some spirit of insubordination and disaffection among the students

5. Unhappily the opposite result seems to have been produced. Advantage was taken of the annual University dinner to renew both at the dinner and subsequently in the press the agitation of mixed education and this in a very offensive way. Arrangements had been made for a special meeting of the Delta Sigma Society, on May 1st, with the object of discussing co-operative housekeeping and attending to other matters of business, including an address by Dr Murray on his visit to Vassar College, an institution entirely of separate education. The opportunity thus afforded was employed by Dr Murray in ~~making a deliberate~~ attacking the system of education pursued here, and this in a manner fitted to weaken & destroy the confidence of students therein as well as in those who are called upon to administer it. Notwithstanding

As I believe of course unfounded or ridiculous

the subtle and I must say
incorrect disingenuous evasions
in Dr Murray's reply to me
[and the denial at least
implied in his letter to the
Governors], the testimony of
General auditors leaves no
reasonable doubt on my
mind as to the ~~character~~
~~and~~ tendency of this address.
I may add that though nominally
a meeting of a society of College
Students, the meeting in
question was attended, ~~contrary~~
~~to the regulations of the Faculty~~,
by persons not members of the
University, thus giving it a
character of publicity.

6. Shortly before the
meeting referred to, a debate
on Separate and Mixed education,
not sanctioned by me as re-
quired by the rules, had been
held by this society, and had
found its way into one
of the newspapers in an ex-
aggerated form. I had in con-
sequence been obliged to summon
the officers of the society and
to remonstrate with them on
this irregularity. Dr Murray's
address seems to have been
largely intended to ~~counteract~~
counteract the influence of this action on
my part.

7. I might have, as on some former occasions, taken no notice of the tendency of Dr Murray's address; but the circumstances seemed in this case to be fraught with danger to the University, and to require immediate attention, more especially to prevent the injury which might arise from the public discussion of the subject, either in favour of or against the views advanced by Dr Murray.

The address coming immediately after Convocation was an almost public protest against the system of education whose success had been evidenced by the large graduating class of the previous day. It had the aspect of an appeal to students against the regulations which they had pledged to observe. It tended to impress on the community the idea of antagonism between the students and the authorities of the University. It tended to discourage students from attending our classes, and above all it tended to discredit, as merely a vain hazard, the additional liberality contemplated by the founder of our classes for women.

In these circumstances I felt that no alternative remained except to direct the attention of Dr Murray to the subject, and to ask explanations from him. This was done in no spirit of hostility to Dr Murray but rather with a wish to terminate a course of action which if continued could not fail to be attended with serious consequences both to him and to the University.

I would farther desire the governors to understand that this action on my part was connected with a long series of aggressions culminating in what seemed to be one of the most serious offences that can be committed by a professor, namely exciting agitations among students against the regulations and methods of the University. It was certainly necessary in such a case at least to inquire as to the facts, ~~of the case~~, and I felt it to be more suitable to ask explanations directly of Dr Murray than to take any other course."

I confess that I am surprised not only by the tone of Dr Murrays letters; but by his almost complete denial

of that tendency of his address which seems to have been so evident to his hearers; but it is possible that the strong feeling which he has avowed in the prep and elsewhere against our present arrangements may have carried him farther than he was aware of or than he at present remembers.

If Dr Murray can be induced to adhere closely in the future to the course of conduct indicated in the third paragraph of his letter of the tenth instant, I am quite willing to forego any complaint as to the past, and I leave any personal feeling he expresses against me out of the question. I think however that his present state of mind, as indicated by his letters, is such that he should be very distinctly given to understand that so long as the existing regulations and obligations of the University in the matter of the education of women remain in force, no agitation either public or private on the part of any officer of the University tending to impede the operation of these regulations or to excite dissatis-

faction with them either on the part of students or others can be tolerated by the Board.

He should also be informed that the Board has not knowingly created any vacancies on the part of persons in connection with the separate classes for women, having either increased their emoluments or provided assistance for the work of these classes as suggested by themselves; but that if any professor is dissatisfied with the arrangements made, it is in his power to resign. His function in connection with the separate classes for women, relinquishing at the same time the remuneration and assistance attached thereto and leaving of course to the Board the consideration of the question to what extent such resignation may require in the interests of the University any changes in its staff of instructors or their duties and salaries.

With these explanations I leave the matter in the hands of the Board and shall be

content with any decision it may arrive at; but I think it right to say that if these agitations among students & others are continued I cannot be responsible for the results. Already I have suffered much anxiety and have been subjected to much unnecessary trouble and loss of time, & lead to serious difficulties of discipline injurious to the work of the University.

* and they may at any time

Yours sincerely

James Sandars

(Signed) J Wm Dawson

P.S. I append hereto certain printed papers illustrative of the statements which have been made in opposition to the system of education of women pursued by the University

JWD

(6)
Copy to
Mr Mr Farrier.

No 5 Queen
St Bombay
Jan/93

remain in force, no agitation either public or private on the part of any Officer of the University tending to impede the working of these regulations or to excite dissatisfaction with them either on the part of Students or others can be tolerated by the Board.

He should also be informed that the Board has not knowingly created any Vacancies on the part of professors in connection with the separate Classes for women, having either increased their remuneration or provided assistance for the work of these classes*; but that if any professor is dissatisfied with the arrangements made, it is in his power to resign his function in connection with the separate education of women, relinquishing at the same time the emoluments and assistance attached thereto,

* as suggested by themselves

6) Letter to
Mr Lewis
May 12/88

May 18/88

Messrs Mehn & Hague

Gentlemen

In reference to the matter submitted to you of the Board of Trustees I beg to say as stated in my letter to Mr Benjamin Lewis that I plead ignorance of any wrongdoing in the handling of the Bonds

My letter to Dr Munroe was written without any wish to offend or injure him but entirely in the interest of discipline and good educational methods. It was not an accusation but an inquiry in relation to matters which had come to my knowledge and which it was my duty to investigate.

I can afford to ~~neglect~~ consider the tone of Dr Munroe's reply to me and have

No desire to deal with what is past, except in so far as it affects the future; but I must note that so long as the present engagements and regulations of the Women's Institute respecting the education of women are in force it shall be held to be the duty of every officer of the Institute to circumvent by every means in his power those systems adverse to those engagements and regulations which as is well known to you have been rife in the public press at Farmers' Meetings and in female circumstances.

Even the belief in impropriety, however erroneous, that any member of the Institute, by encouraging and thus countenancing the attempts of the enemies of the Institute and to

[illegible] sympathizing with or [illegible] such systems is sufficient to cause embarrassment to the [illegible] on the part of students and affection and injury to the success of the Institute

and unknown Jews difficulty
in the way of these changes
~~with carrying out these regulations~~
~~and who are responsible for the~~
maintenance of discipline
and harmony.

Charges with intimation of affairs of Mary

If after the experience of
four years Dr Murray is as alleged
by writers in the public press prepared
to have his name as stated used
in a letter recently published dis-
satisfied with the policy of the
Mission respecting the education of
women it is in his power to come
in the matter in any understanding
with the Statutes & bring his
connection with that part of
my work; but not to allow
his name to be used as
my opponent to the methods which
have been adopted and which
he has undertaken to carry out,

as appears from recent letters made

Letter to
John E Hayne
May 18/88

Confidential
Board of Governors

Letter of Explanation addressed to the Chancellor

(6) Copy

May 14th 1888

Dear Mr Ferrier

909 b 3 #18

I submit herewith a letter addressed by me to Rev. Dr Murray on May 2nd, a second sent to him after the meeting of the Board on Saturday 5th inst, and his reply to these letters and my acknowledgement of the same.

[A letter of Dr Murray received May 11th after the greater part of the present letter was written is also submitted herewith]

With reference to this correspondence I would remark:—

First, that throughout the four years of the existence of the Donalda Special Course there has been a persistent attempt by private influence exercised on students and their friends, as well as by occasional newspaper attacks to excite a feeling adverse to the success of the Scheme adopted by the University, and that I have had some reason to believe that this has ~~largely~~ emanated from Dr Murray or from persons under his influence. ~~I can adduce evidence of this if necessary~~.

To some extent

2. That I have found it necessary to watch closely these at-tempts and to counteract their in-fluence as far as possible without making any formal complaint, and that they have required some for-bearance and caused much anxiety.

3. That I have acted on the principle that a quiet and successful prosecution of our course through the four years might disarm hostility or render it hopeless, and to this end I have refrained from and discouraged on the part of others replies to attacks on our system, and have even en-deavoured to avoid any public references to the success of our work which might offend those who had advocated mixed classes.

4. The close of our fourth session so successfully, along with the known intention of the liberal founder to extend his benefaction, appeared likely to terminate the opposition which had been so trying, and which in spite of my efforts and those of others con-cerned in the work had evidently excited some spirit of insubordination and disaffection among the students.

5. Unhappily the opposite result seems to have been produced. Advan-tage was taken of the annual University dinner to renew both at the dinner and subsequently in the press the agitation of mixed education and this

in a very offensive way. Arrangements had been made for a special meeting of the Delta Sigma Society, on May 1st, with the object of discussing co-operative housekeeping and attending to other matters of business, including an address by Dr. Murray on his visit to Vassar College, an institution entirely of separate education. The opportunity thus afforded was as carelessly improved by Dr. Murray in making an ~~deliberate~~ attack on the ~~subject~~ system of education pursued here, and this in a manner fitted to weaken or destroy the confidence of students therein as well as in those who are called upon to administer it. Notwithstanding the subtle and I must say somewhat disingenuous evasions in Dr. Murray's reply to me [and the denial at least implied in his letter to the Governors], the testimony of several auditors leaves no reasonable doubt on my mind as to the character and tendency of this address. I may add that though nominally a meeting of a society of College Students, the meeting in question was attended, ~~contrary to the regulations of the Faculty~~ by persons not members of the University, thus giving to it a character of publicity.

6. Shortly before the meeting referred to, a debate on separate and mixed education, not sanctioned by me as required by the rules, had been held by this society, and had

found its way into one of the newspapers in an exaggerated form. I had in consequence been obliged to summon the officers of the Society and to remonstrate with them on this irregularity. Dr Murray's address seems to have been largely intended to counteract the influence of this action on my part.

7. I might have, as on some former occasions, taken no notice of the tendency of Dr Murray's address; but the circumstances seemed in this case to be fraught with danger to the University, and to require immediate attention, more especially to prevent the injury which might arise from more public discussion of the subject, either in favour of or against the views advanced by Dr Murray.

The address coming immediately after Convocation was an almost public protest against the system of education whose success had been evidenced by the large graduating class of the previous day. It had the aspect of an appeal to students against the regulations which they had promised to observe. It tended to impress on the community the idea of antagonism between the students and the authorities of the University. It tended to discourage students from attending our classes, and above all it tended to discredit, as useless or even

harmful, the additional liberality contemplated by the founder of our Classes for women.

In these circumstances I felt that no alternative remained except to direct the attention of Dr. Murray to the subject, and to ask explanations from him. This was done in no spirit of hostility to Dr. Murray but rather with a wish to terminate a course of action which if continued could not fail to be attended with serious consequences both to him and to the University.

I would farther desire the Governors to understand that this action on my part was connected with a long series of aggressions culminating in what seemed to be one of the most serious offences that can be committed by a professor, namely exciting agitations among students against the regulations and methods of the University. It was certainly necessary in such a case at least to inquire as to the facts, and I felt it to be more suitable to ask explanations directly of Dr. Murray than to take any other course.

I confess that I am surprised not only by the tone of Dr. Murray's letters; but by his almost explicit denial of that tendency in his address which seems to have been so evident to his hearers; but it is possible that

the strong feeling which he has avowed in the Press and elsewhere against our present arrangements may have carried him farther than he was aware of or than he at present remembers.

If Dr. Murray can be induced to adhere closely in the future to the course of conduct indicated in the third paragraph of his letter of the tenth instant, I am quite willing to forego any complaint as to the past, and I leave any personal feeling he expresses against me out of the question. I think, however, that his present state of mind, as indicated by his letters, is such that he should be very distinctly given to understand that so long as the existing regulations and obligations of the University in the matter of the education of women remain in force, no agitation either public or private on the part of any officer of the University tending to impede the operation of these regulations or to excite dissatisfaction with them either on the part of students or others can be tolerated by the Board.

He should also be informed that the Board has not knowingly exacted any sacrifices on the part of professors in connection with the separate classes for women, having either increased their emoluments

or provided assistance for the work of these classes as suggested by them=selves; but that if any person is dissatisfied with the arrangements made, it is in his power to resign his function in connection with the separate classes for women, relin=quishing at the same time the re=muneration and assistance attached thereto and leaving of course to the Board the consideration of the question to what extent such resignation may require in the interests of the University any changes in its staff of instructors or their duties and salaries.

With these explanations I leave the matter in the hands of the Board and shall be content with any decision it may arrive at; but I think it right to say that if these agitations among students and others are continued I cannot be responsible for the results. Already I have suffered much anxiety and have been subjected to much unnecessary trouble and loss of time, and they may at any time lead to serious difficulties of discipline injurious to the work of the University.

I beg to remain
yours sincerely

(signed) J Wm Dawson

P.S. I append hereto certain printed papers illustrative of the statements which have been made in opposition to the system of education of women pursued by the University

(6)

Letter of Principal
to Committee
May 12/88

McGill University,

SIR W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S.
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR.

(Copy)

Montreal, May 18, 1888

Messrs Molson & Hague,

Gentlemen,

With reference to the matter committed to you by the Board of Governors, I beg to say that, as stated in my letter to the chancellor, I place myself entirely in the hands of the Board.

My letter to Rev Dr Murray was written without any intention to offend or injure him, and entirely in the interest of the University in the matter of discipline and good academical morals. It was not an

accusation, but an inquiry in relation to matters which had come to my knowledge, and which it was my duty to investigate.

I can afford to overlook the tone of Dr Murray's reply, and have no desire to deal with what is past, except in so far as it affects the future; but I must insist that, so long as the present obligations and regulations of the University with reference to the education of women remain in force, it shall be held to be the duty of every officer of the

~~Office of the~~ University to discountenance by every means in his power these agitations adverse to these arrangements and regulations which as is well known to you have been use in the press, in certain meetings and in private discussions

Even the belief or impression, however incorrect, that any member of the University or any one under his influence sympathizes with or lends countenance to these agitations, is itself an encouragement to the attacks of our enemies, and leads to disaffection on the part of students

and others. It therefore imperils the success of our work, and interposes difficulties in the way of those charged with the administration of the affairs of the University and responsible for discipline and harmony.

If, after the experience of four years, Dr Murray is, as would appear from recent utterances of his, and from a letter in the public press, as well as from statements of writers in the newspapers who profess to share his views, disposed with the present policy of the University in this matter he has, in ways indicated by

the statutes and regulations, the means of formulating his objections. It is also in his power to keep the work voluntary undertaken by him in connection with the classes for women, leaving ~~the~~ the Board of Governors the responsibility of providing for it otherwise. But it is not competent to him to allow his name to be used in opposition to the methods sanctioned by regulation and by the acceptance of endowments of large amount in the benefits of which he shares.

They to remain
Yours truly
[illegible]

Copy of Memo
Molson & Bayne
May 1880

April 14 & 15 at Players' Theatre

FAÇADE

(AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS)

Music by Sir William Walton Poems by Dame Edith Sitwell

Wanda Kaluzny, Conductor

A McGill Players/Kaluzny-Kopp Production

8:30 p.m. Players Theatre 3480 McTavish Students and Senior Citizens $1.50

Reservations: 392-8926 or 392-8989 General Admission $3.00

Item 909 A/2

15

missing.

1)

Report of Interview with Professor Murray

Messrs Cholson & Pope beg to report that as directed they had an interview with Dr. Murray on the 8th inst. in the University.-

They first pointed out ~~that~~ the terms of his engagement viz to hold office at the pleasure of the Governors and no longer; he thus being responsible to them.

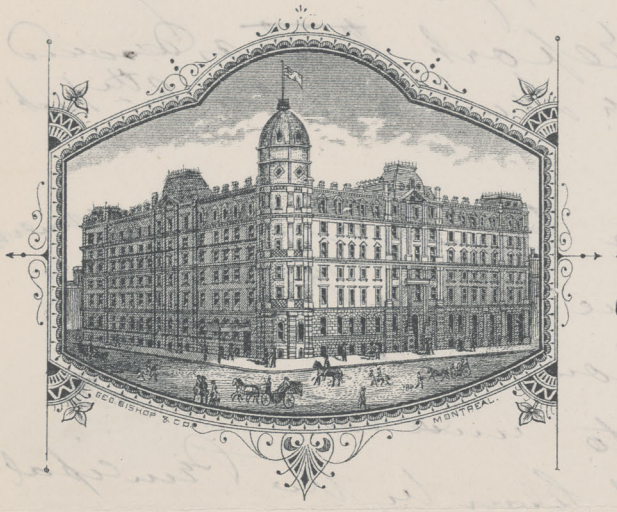
Dr. Murray asked what he was to understand with regard to a charge made against him by the Principal of subverting the morals of the students.

They stated in reply that no such charge had been made: recalling to his attention that the Principal had simply pointed out, that for a Professor to denounce the ~~course~~ method of study adopted for ladies in addressing a number of lady students, was subversive of good morals & discipline:- ~~and~~ that the word morals was obviously used in an ~~[illegible]~~ academic sense - that there was no intention of imputing to him anything subversive of morals in the ordinary sense of the word.—

Dr. Murray expressed himself as much relieved by this statement.-

We then stated that the views of the Governors were in accord with those of the Principal as to the effect of such an address - or mode of speaking to students - that it ~~was~~ could not but impair the good ~~order~~ discipline of the ladies Department of the University. It ought not to be continued:-

- that the mode of study for ladies had



WINDSOR HOTEL.

DOMINION SQUARE.

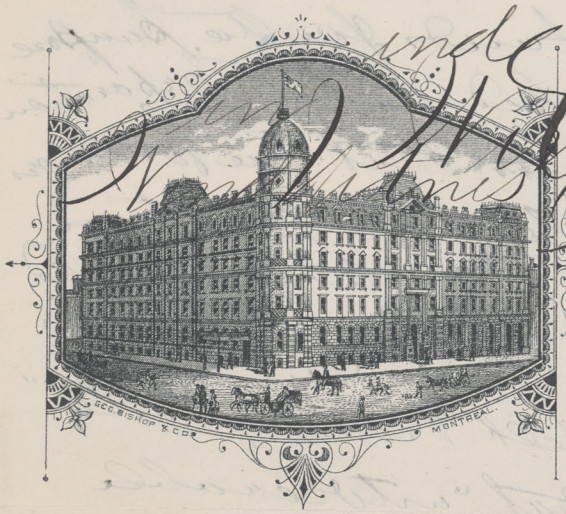
Montreal, ... 188 .....

2) been established in accordance with the ~~specific~~ directions of the donor of ~~land~~ funds for the purpose - that it had been fully discussed in the Corporation of which he was a member - and that the Governors must look for cordial & hearty co operation from the Professors: & not that they should hold up the course to ridicule: --

Further that if any Professor felt that "cruel injustice" was done him in the matter - that "intolerable burdens" were imposed upon him - that the mode of study was "a farce:" it was open to him to bring the matter before the Governors - or before the Corporation - who were fully competent to deal with the matter. But to bring his complaints before the public in the newspapers as he had done in the letter of Feby 18th last was a violation of all reasonable & constitutional methods. ~~and must not be repeated and calculated to do the University~~ and the Governors must therefore repeat as their pleasure that such an attack in the public press should not be repeated. -

~~Lastly, apart from personal complaints~~ The undersigned stated further, that if any Professor concerned that the methods of the University could be improved, he had abundant opportunity of ventilating the matter in the University itself - where there was perfect ~~liberty of speech~~ freedom of debate in Corporation and moreover, Corporation could ~~take~~ initiate action in the matter, if it saw fit.

But to denounce the ~~course~~ method of studies & the regulations of the University, in fragments



WINDSOR HOTEL.

DOMINION SQUARE.

Dominion Square

Montreal, 188

3) meeting, or at graduates dinners, was obviously unreasonable in itself, & contrary to all sound ideas of University discipline — on the discipline of any well governed Corporation. —

Dr. Murray observed during the conversation that in Scotland & Germany it was common to discuss University matters in the newspapers. — To this we replied that we were living in a mixed community: & that whatever might be done in Scotland or Germany it was clearly inexpedient for Professors to make such speeches, & write such letters as had been written here. —

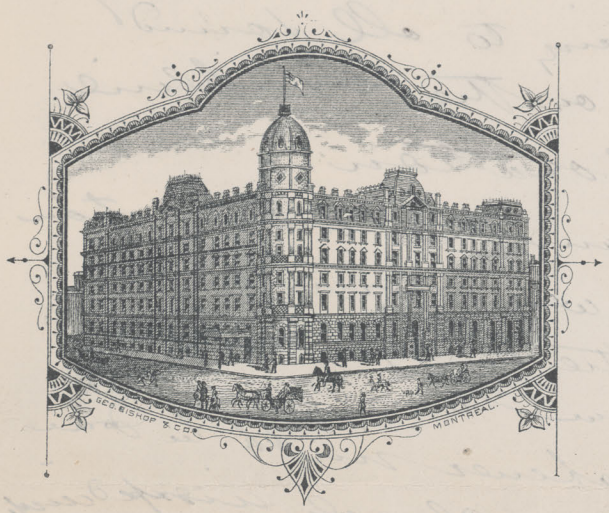
~~During the Conversation the undersigned~~ Both regard to communications to the Prof. Dr. Murray stated that none had emanated from him except under his own signature, which led us to remark that an officer of a Corporation should be careful of denouncing its methods even in private conversation, as such conversations might easily find their way to the newspapers, and be the occasion of damage. —

The undersigned further said that in the opinion of the governors the Principal, who was charged with the general administration of the College was only within the line of his duty in making the enquiries he did in his first letter & that his position as Vice Chancellor and Principal humble rebuked. —

Professor Murray expressed general acquiescence in the views presented & stated that he was desirous at all times & by every means to co-operate ~~loyally~~ cordially in carrying out the regulations of the College. —

The undersigned stated ~~that~~ it would be desirable for a letter to be written to that effect & they understood Dr. Murray to promise to do so. —

Respectfully submitted.



WINDSOR HOTEL.

DOMINION SQUARE.

Montreal, ... 188...

(Separate leaf)

June 1, 1888.

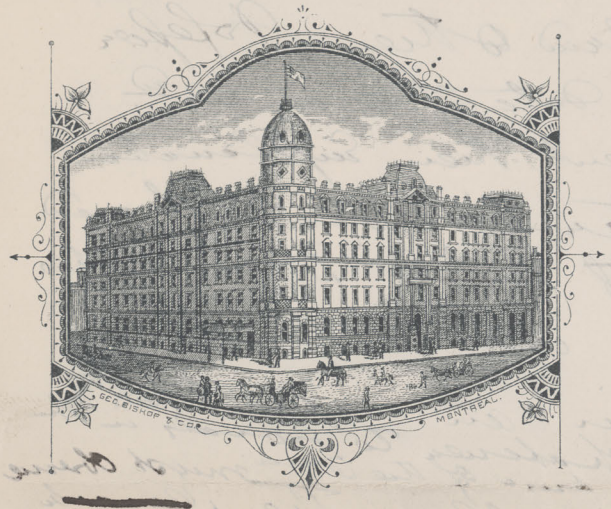
The undersigned, having had referred to them Professor Champ's letter to the Regents under date of May 22nd, beg to say that in their judgment the explanation of the technical use of the term "morals" should have been sufficient, but that as Dr Murray has desired it he may be apprised in writing that the word was used solely in an academic sense and had no reference whatever to morals in the ordinary sense of the term. With regard to Prof. Champ's charge of the University discipline they must observe that such a course as Dr Murray has pursued with relation to students graduates, and does undoubtedly lead to that end, though they are quite unable to believe that Dr Murray has so intended it.—

Coming to the language of the letter, they cannot but regard the attachment that a Professor of Dr Murray's acquaintance should be betrayed into the use of such violent and alienated language.—

It being entirely unwarranted by the conversation that took place: indeed, Dr Murray proposed to bring his grievances before the Regents in the form of a book, or to write an essay specifically denouncing the course of the University pursued in the University.

The course of the conversation was plainly confined to the following points: viz: that the regulations of the University had been adopted after full discussion; that it was the duty of Professors cordially to carry them out; that it was contrary to all ideas of University discipline to make complaints about them in the newspapers or to attack them before students and graduates.—

Respectfully submitted



WINDSOR HOTEL.

DOMINION SQUARE.

Montreal, ... 188 .....

Reports Mess
Molson & Hague
Ackland Cars

Principal. Sir William Dawson C.M.G. LL.D.

or or

McGill College

Rec'd

Letter Dr
Mss. Mark
& Hague

Report on the Letter of Rev. D. Murray addressed to the Board of Governors. Subsequent to his interview with Chaps H. R. Milnes and G. Hague.

The undersigned, having had referred to them Prof. Murray's letter to the Governors under date of May 23rd beg to say that in their judgement their explanation of the technical use of the term "Morals" should have been sufficient; but that as Mr Murray has desired it, he may be assured in writing that the word was used solely in an academic sense and had no reference whatever to "morals" in the ordinary sense of the term.

But with regard to subverting discipline they must observe that such a course as Mr Murray has pursued with relation to students and Graduates does undoubtedly lead to that end though they are quite willing to believe that Mr Murray has not so intended it.

With regard to the remainder of the letter they cannot but express astonishment that a professor of Mr Murray's acumen should be betrayed into the use of such ~~violent and~~ exaggerated language; it being ~~entirely~~ unwarranted by the conversation that took place, unless indeed, Mr Murray proposes to bring his grievances before the reading world in the form of a book, or to write an essay specifically denouncing the course of women's studies pursued in the University.

The course of the conversation was plain, and confined to the following points; viz:— that the regulations of the University had been adopted after full discussion, that it was the duty of Professors cordially to carry them out, and that it was contrary to all ideas of University discipline to make complaints about them in the newspapers or to attack them before students & graduates.

Respectfully submitted

Report on
N Muncy
letter

Report on the letter of Rev. H. Murray addressed to the Board of Governors, subsequent to his interview with Messrs J. H. R. Molson and Geo Hague

The undersigned, having had referred to them Prof. Murray's letter to the Governors under date of May 23rd, beg to say, that in their judgement their explanation of the technical use of the term "Morals" should have been sufficient; but that as Mr Murray has desired it, he may be assured in writing that the word was used solely in an academic sense and had no reference whatever to "morals" in the ordinary sense of the term.

But with regard to subverting discipline they must observe that such a course as Mr Murray has pursued with relation to Students and Graduates does undoubtedly lead to that end, though they are quite willing to believe that Mr Murray has not so intended it.

With regard to the remainder of the letter they cannot but express astonishment that a professor of Mr Murray's acumen should be betrayed into the use of such violent and exaggerated language; it being entirely unwarranted by the conversation that took place, unless indeed, Mr Murray proposes to bring his grievances before the reading world in the form of a book or to write

an essay specifically denouncing the course of women's studies pursued in the University

The course of the conversation was plain, and confined to the following points; viz:- that the regulations of the University had been adopted after full discussion, that it was the duty of the Professors cordially to carry them out, and that it was contrary to all ideas of University discipline to make complaints about them in the newspapers or to attack them before Students and Graduates.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) John H. R. Molson
George Hague

On consideration of the letters of the Rev Dr. J. Clark Murray to this Board and of the report of Messrs J. H. R. Molson and G. Hague, members of this Board, on their interview with him, and on his subsequent letter of May 22nd; and referring to the obligations entered into by the University with respect to the endowment of Sir Donald A. Smith for the separate education of women and to the regulations of the Corporation based thereon and to the requirements of the Statutes of the University; it is resolved.

as well as on consideration of the fact ~~prospect~~ that the work carried on under the present regulations is intended ultimately ~~to assume the~~ form of a distinct College for women,

1. That the Board of Governors must hold all officers of the College and University as strictly bound to make every exertion for the due observance of the above mentioned obligations and regulations, so long as they shall remain in force and shall not be repealed or amended in the regular methods prescribed by the statutes of the University. That it is consequently the duty of all such officers to sustain the Principal in the administration of the said regulations, and to encourage all members of the University in their due observance, and above all to abstain from all complaints in the public ~~prints~~ respecting said ~~said~~ regulations and their operation; not only from and all agitations against them before the Students, but from all expressions likely to induce the Students to be dissatisfied to the regulations, or to lead them to believe that any officer of the University sympathises with such dissatisfaction on their part.

2. That the Board trusts that, notwithstanding certain expressions in Dr. Murray's letters, he will feel it to be his duty cordially to acquiesce in the spirit and intent of the above resolution, and to carry it out in practice, in such a manner as may be satisfactory to the Board ~~and to communicate such acquiescence and intention to the Board~~. Otherwise it is for Dr Murray to consider whether in the circumstances, and in view of the difficulties likely to arise, he can ~~con~~ usefully retain his connection with the University.

Omitted by demand of some members of the Board

3. That at the same time and with due regard to the principles above stated, if Dr. Murray continues to believe the said regulations of the University, in their operation, to be unjust or burdensome to himself personally, the Board is willing, in consideration of his long services, and on his application, to relieve him from all those duties in relation to the separate education of women voluntarily assumed by him on request of the Board; he relinquishing at the same time the assistance and remuneration attached to said duties, and undertaking to co-operate cordially, under the regulations in force, with such officer or officers as it may be necessary to appoint to discharge such duties in due fulfilment of the obligations of the University to provide separate education for women in all respects equal to that for men.

That the above resolutions be communicated to Rev Dr Murray with the intimation to him that the Board will approve that he concurs in the spirit and intent of the first resolution unless he shall make any statement to a contrary effect in or before the meeting of the Board on Saturday June 23d

That the above resolutions be communicated to Rev Dr Murray, with the intimation to him that it will be a source of much gratification to ~~them~~ the Board if he can ~~after the explanation given~~, cordially concur in the spirit and ~~tenor of~~ intent of the first resolution, and will intimate the same to the Board on or before its meeting on June 23d next ensuing.

Resolutions
re Storming
June 5/76

On consideration of the letters of the Rev. Wm. J. Clark Murray to this Board and of the report of Messrs J. H. R. Molson & G. Hague, members of this board, on their interview with him, and on his subsequent letter of May 23rd; and referring to the obligations entered into by the University with respect to the endowment of Sir Donald A. Smith for the separate education of women, and to the regulations of the Corporation based thereon and to the requirements of the Statutes of the University, as well as on consideration of the fact that the work carried on under the present regulations is intended ultimately to assume the form of of a distinct College for Women.—

It is resolved.

1. That the Board of Governors must hold all officers of the College and University as strictly bound to make every exertion for the due observance of the above mentioned obligations and regulations, so long as they shall remain in force and shall not be repealed or amended in the regular methods prescribed by the statutes of the University. That it is consequently the duty of all such officers to sustain the Principal in the administration of the said regulations, and to encourage all members of the University in their due observance, and above all to abstain from all complaints in the public prints, respecting said regulations and their oper-

ation, and not only from all agitations against them before the Students, but from all expressions likely to induce the Students to be disaffected to the regulations, or to lead them to believe that any officer of the University sympathises with such disaffection on their part.

2. That the Board trusts that, notwithstanding certain expressions in Dr. Murray's letters, he will feel it to be his duty cordially to acquiesce in the spirit and intent of the above resolution, and to carry it out in practice, in such a manner as may be satisfactory to the Board.

3. That at the same time, and with due regard to the principles above stated, if Dr. Murray continues to believe the said regulations of the University, in their operation, to be unjust or burdensome to himself personally, the Board is willing, in consideration of his long services, and on his application, to relieve him from all those duties in relation to the separate education of women voluntary assumed by him on request of the Board; he reling-

wishing at the same time the assistance and renumeration attached to said duties, and undertaking to co-operate cordially, under the regulations in force, with such officer or officers as it may be necessary to appoint to discharge such duties in due fulfilment of the obligations of the University to provide separate education for women in all respects equal to that for men.

That the above resolutions be communicated to Rev. D. Murray, with the intimation to him that it will be a source of much gratification to the Board if he can cordially concur in the spirit and intent of the first resolution and will intimate the same to the Board on or before its meeting on June 23rd next ensuing

June 27/88

8

Resolutions of
June 5th 1888

That the Society be instructed to inform the Rev. D. Chent Murray that the records before this Board do not contain any account of salvation discipline and manners, as fully explained to Dr Murray & the Sub committee and that it is not deemed to formulate any charge to that effect and that the wording originally made of the principal was in effect to repeat to the effect that an address had been delivered & then retracted.

6.

confidential

Independent

That this Board regrets that Dr Murray should have thought it necessary to reply as in his letter of June 22 to resolutions intended to be conciliatory and fair to him, and in which it was the wish of the Board to avoid all appearance of attaching blame to him for any previous action on his part which may have been disapproved by the Principal or the Board.

That while ~~thus~~ avoiding all reference to the past, the Resolutions indicate ~~with sufficient distinctness~~ the views of the Board as to the duties incumbent on Dr Murray, so long as he may remain in connection with the University.

That, however the Board may regret any dissatisfaction on the part of Dr Murray, it cannot in the interest of the University recede from the positions indicated in the resolutions of June 5th.

warmer any accusation against

In his letter of the Principal is Reply

Amph Draft Revol Memory June 27/88

Revol
to Memory

June 27/88

Suggestion for Resolution
Re Dr Murray

On consideration of the Resolutions of June 5th and June 27th 1885, and of the letter of Dr Murray of Sept 21 Resolved,

That the Board very deeply regrets that notwithstanding the explanations ~~and statements~~ made to Dr M in the ~~these~~ above resolutions and in private conference with him he should express himself in the tone of his letter of Sept 21st, and while ~~not~~ withholding ~~forming~~ ~~from~~ any expression of willingness to conform to the wishes of the Board in the future, should go so far as to threaten to ask "Vindication before another tribunal" and this when the Board ~~does~~ cannot not admit that he has any just ground for complaint,

In these circumstances the only course open to the Board is ~~to~~ in consistency with maintaining the interests of the University and carrying out its regulations and the obligations into which it has entered is to submit to Mr Mowry the alternative either of withdrawing his letter of Sept 21st and consequently to discharge his duties in the University without taking any part either directly or through the agency of others in those agitations and attacks to which the Board has taken exception or of placing his resignation in the hands of the Board.

in the manner indicated by the Board

The Board further does ~~to~~ intimate to Dr Mowry that while bound to ~~consider~~ discharge the engagements of the University in the matter of separate education of women the Board ~~and the Principal are~~ are not as yet disposed to treat Dr M with all respect and consideration ~~and that the Board will~~

Resolution

[illegible]

[illegible] Fair the [illegible]
family in [illegible] They [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
the [illegible] of the [illegible]
of [illegible] No [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Staff Room
Museum
Sept/88

Resolved

That in reply to Rev. Dr. J. Clark Murray's letter of June 22nd, the Secretary be instructed to call his attention to the fact that the records before this Board do not contain any accusation of "subverting discipline and morals," as has already been fully explained to Dr. Murray by a Committee of the Board, and that it is not desired now to formulate any charge to that effect; the inquiry originally made by the Principal having had reference to reports which had reached him to the effect that an address had been delivered by Dr. Murray "tending to influence the minds of students against the regulations of the University for their separate education in accordance with the obligations entered into with the founder of the Donalda Course for Women"

~~Further, that~~, though questions arose in subsequent discussions as to statements in the public press and other ~~papers~~ matters, Further, that, while desirous to avoid all reference to the past, the resolutions of this Board of date June 5th indicate the deliberate and

and unanimous decision of the Board as to duties incumbent on Dr Murray in his relation to the University as one of its Professors; and that however the Board may regret any dissatisfaction on the part of Dr Murray it cannot in the interest of the University and in view of the Contracts it has entered into recede from the requirements indicated in those Resolutions.

Rentals to
Ottawa
June 27/88

Copy of Resolution of Governors - 27th June

Resolved

1st That in reply to Revd Dr Murrays letter of the 21st of June, the Secretary be instructed to call his attention to the fact that the records before this Board do not contain any accusation of "subverting discipline and morals," as has already been fully explained to Dr Murray by the Committee of the Board, and that it is not desired now to formulate any charge to that effect; the enquiry originally made by the Principal having had reference to reports which had reached him to the effect that an address had been delivered by Dr Murray "tending to influence the minds of Students against the regulations of the University for their separate education in accordance with the obligations entered into with the founder of the Donalda Course for Women," though questions arose in subsequent discussions as to the statements in the public press and other matters,

Further, that, while desirous to avoid all reference to the past, the resolutions of the Board of date June 5th indicate the deliberate and unanimous decisions of the Board as to duties incumbent on Dr Murray in his relation to the University as one of its Professors; and that however the Board may regret any dissatisfaction on the part of Dr Murray, it cannot in the interest of the University and in view of the contracts entered into recede from the requirements indicated in those resolutions,

Carried

Rev Cutler
9 June 1798

1. Murray's resolution in favour of Co-educational entrance statutes recalled for at the time.

2. No evidence of any Magnificent fight Murray referred to a committee but called informally

3 Committee report gave no recommendation in favour of Co-educating but admitted information imperfect. No hot discussion and no vote but Murray fight finishment until subsequent meeting

4. Vice Chancellor & Principal except informally & report to collect information where in England as to English facts in report of committee.

5. Mr Griffiths account of finances. Who of them report merchandise. Gives a low academic fund spending to intended & statutes & charter

6. Of 29 fellows being all "representative" see Calendar.

7. Dr Murray's resolution not in question. Sentiment but all other action beside not "temperance" unless proposed to return student about no one intended

8 Reminded of machinations & envy of Dr Murray but movement entirely successful much more so than in any other Canadian movement

9 No evidence of such feeling on part of Grads & Undergrads.

10. Interest of mutual benefit & its large endowments. Men acting supplying of Mental

11 Income of students int $1800 & $2400 but more than $6000 & $1000 fees.

12 Perfs not double int. All extra cents paid for. Money merely means left with them before.

13. Money action intellectually and Practically & money & remuneration — Savage letter in reply and no admission or apology seems content to say that dept on dient in future.

14. My reply was based on the statistics about total inability of Co = education. It may have been in the mind taste to express to Dr Ms absence numerical & any such inferior should have appreciated spirit of remark contained.

15. Dr Murray review of Crothers on Schools done & helpful students even academical and uncalled for and

Subversion of discipline and academic rules, and in especially bad taste in view of our recent graduation exercises and the prospect of our work and the prospect of a college for women

16. Victoria College endowment stated at $250000 but not for four colleges other institutions mentioned were training schools which might or might not be established

17 Statement of those who "merit honors" for honors cannot — even as being on the calendar — and on Greek Medallists.

Letter to
Archer
re Pecks

See xerox Copy

Original of memorandum draft
J W Dawson to Dr. Murray, 2 May 1888

[The lower half of p. 2 of the original is missing.]

Rev D Murray,

May 2nd 1888.

Dear Sir,

Reports having reached me from credible sources that at a meeting called by officers of the Delta Sigma Society, and held yesterday, and at which many students of the classes for women were present, an address was delivered by you tending to influence the minds of students against the regulations of the University for their separate education in accordance with the obligations entered into with the founder of the Donalda College for Women; and as such action on your part would be directly subversive of good discipline and morals in the University, and contrary to the Statutes and Regulations, it becomes my duty as Principal to ask that you will give me such statement as may enable me to inform the Board of Governors respecting your said action; or if you prefer this, that you will communicate such information directly to the Chancellor.

I regret to have to make such a request, and trust that you may be able to assure me that I have been misinformed.

You will kindly observe that I make no reference to the apparent infringement of the rules of the Faculty by a discussion held in a private house and of the subject of which no previous notification was given as required by the rules. This is for the Faculty to deal with as it may deem proper

Nor does this communication call for any historical account of the agitation of subjects connected with the education of women or arguments respecting separate education, but simply asks for facts as to any tendency in the address above mentioned to appeal to the students as judges in a matter already determined by the University, or to cause them to be dissatisfied with the arrangements for their education under Chap IV, Section 1, Sub-sec. 8 of the Regulations. In case of any such tendency I would farther ask what course you propose to take in the matter and with reference to your personal obligations under Chapter X, section 1 of the Statutes.

I write [illegible]

May 12th 1888

Dear Mr Ferrier,

I submit herewith a letter addressed by me to Dr Murray on May 2nd, a second sent to him after the meeting of the Board on Saturday, 5th inst, and his reply to these letters and my acknowledgement of the same.

+ ~~P.S.~~ [A letter of Dr Murray received May 11th after the copy of this letter was written is also submitted herewith]

With reference to this correspondence I would remark:— First, that throughout the four years of the existence of the Donalda Special Course, there has been a persistent attempt by private influence exercised on students and their friends, as well as by occasional newspaper attacks, to excite a feeling adverse to the success of the scheme adopted by the University; and that I have had reason to believe that this has largely emanated from Dr Murray or from persons under his influence. I can adduce evidence of this if necessary.

2. That I have held it to be my duty to watch closely these attempts and to counteract their influence, but without making any formal complaint, and that some forbearance on my part has been rendered necessary and much anxiety has resulted therefrom.

3. That I have acted on the principle that a quiet and successful prosecution of our course through the four years might disarm hostility,

or render it hopeless, and to this end I have discouraged all replies to attacks made on the University and have endeavoured to avoid ~~all~~ any public references to our work that might offend those who had advocated mixed classes. ~~This course has been pursued even to the extent of not reporting favourable and successful results which might have given increased popularity to our work~~.

4. The close of our fourth session so successfully, along with the known intention of the liberal founder to extend his benefaction, appeared likely to end the opposition which had been so trying, and which in spite of my efforts and those concerned in the work had evidently excited some spirit of insubordination and disaffection among the students.

5. The opposite result seems to have been produced. Advantage was taken of the University dinner to renew, both at the dinner and subsequently in the press, the agitation of mixed education, and this in a very offensive way. ~~and~~ Arrangements had been made for a special meeting of the Delta Sigma Society (on May 1st), with the ostensible object of discussing Co-operative Housekeeping, ~~but as I believe really~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Dr. Murray, ~~an opportunity for a fair and~~ deliberate assault on the system of education for women pursued here, and of which opportunity Dr. Murray availed himself to the utmost, notwithstanding

any other matters, brought prominently forward, of which advantage was taken by Dr. Murray in his address to Victoria College, in connection with an address which he had been asked to deliver in Vassar College, to make a an indictment against the system of separate education

The opportunity thus afforded was employed by Dr Murray in making a deliberate attack on the System pursued here, and thus in a manner calculated to mislead other members of the student and Museum as well as those who are called upon to administer the subtle and I must say somewhat disingenuous evasions in ~~his letter~~ x. I believe the majority of the members of the Society were not ~~in the secret~~ aware of this plan and some were much annoyed, but ~~I can have no doubt that certain persons connected with the Society had the intention above stated.~~ of the character and tendency of the address there can be no reasonable doubt.

Though nominally a meeting of a College Society ~~this~~ the meeting ~~had been called at a private house~~ was an open one, ~~so as to have greater freedom than in a college room~~, ~~and~~, contrary to the rules prescribed to the Society, persons ~~outside the College~~ not members of the University, ~~were invited~~ were invited by Dr Murray to it a character of publicity

6. Shortly before this meeting, a debate on separate university education, not sanctioned by me x, had been held by this Society, and had found its way into the newspapers in an exaggerated form; and I had summoned the officers of the Society and remonstrated with them on this irregularity. Dr Murray's address seems to have been largely intended to counteract the influence of this action on my part.

7. I might have as on some former occasions ~~dealt with this privately~~, ~~and~~ ~~endeavoured to avoid any collision~~; but the circumstances ~~of the offence~~ seemed in this case to me fraught with danger to the University and require immediate attention, more especially ~~as the~~ ~~this case seemed to be aggravated and dangerous to admit of such a course~~ the wrong which might arise from some further discussion of the subject either in form of a report the News addressed by Dr Murray

x as required by the rules of the Faculty

for consequence been obliged to

+ counteract

taken no notice of the tendency of Dr Murray's address

x adding Nevertheless

to me, and ~~the~~ denial in his letter to the Governors, ~~that~~ I am willing to admit that the acerbity of his remarks may have been involuntary on his part.

was attended by

The ~~meeting and~~ address, coming immediately after Convocation, were an almost public protest against our system of education; ~~They~~ It tended to impress the community with the idea of antagonism between the students and the authorities of the University. ~~They~~ It tended ~~farther~~ to discourage students from attending our classes, and ~~They~~ ~~farther~~ about all it tended to discredit as useless and even harmful the ~~farther~~ liberality contemplated by the founder of the Course for Women.

(when I might had been enrolled of the large graduating class of the previous day it had the effect of an appeal to students against the regulations they had pursued & observe)

(additional)

In these circumstances I felt that ~~there was no course open to me in defence of the University~~ no alternative remained other than that of formally questioning Dr. Murray as to the nature of his conduct and directing his attention to its evil influence and contravention of our regulations. I farther felt that it was likely the meeting and address would be followed up by renewed newspaper reports and agitation, and therefore that immediate action was necessary.

(except to direct the attention of Dr Murray to the subject and to ask explanations from him. This was done in the spirit of hostility to Dr M. but rather with a wish to terminate a course of action which I continued could not fail to be ~~injurious~~ attended with serious unpleasantness both to him and to the University)

I would ~~therefore~~ further desire the Governors to understand that this action on my part was connected with a long series of aggressions, culminating apparently in what is really one of the most serious offences that can be committed by a Professor, namely, exciting agitations among students

Mr Murrays reply to me [and the
denial at least implied in my
letter to the Freemans] the testimony
of several auditors leaves no
doubt in my mind ~~of~~ as to
the character and tendency of the
addresses

I may add that

against the regulations and methods of the University. It was customary &

Farther, the manner and terms of my appeal to Dr. Murray were dictated by no wish to injure him, but rather to induce him if possible to discontinue a system of opposition which I had hoped would terminate with the present session, but which if continued I felt could not fail to be attended with serious consequences to him and the University.

† Merely in such a case at least to enquire as to the facts, and if felt it to be more suitable to ask ye[illegible] removal direct of Dr Murray from the lake any other course,

P. S. The above letter was written by me and copied by an amanuensis before receipt of Dr Murray's letter of May 10th, which was delivered to me in the afternoon of the 11th. Having by the time of Dr Murray's letter

I suppose that I am surprised ~~that Dr Murray should so emphatically state~~ that tendency of his address which according ~~to the statements made to me~~ seems to have been ~~was~~ so evident to his hearers; but I ~~can readily imagine that~~ as his address was extemporaneous the strong feeling which he has avowed in the press and elsewhere against our present arrangements may have carried him further than he was aware of or now remembers.

This suggests that

If Dr Murray can be induced to adhere strictly in the future to the course of conduct indicated in ~~the~~ third paragraph of his letter of the tenth inst., I shall ~~be unwilling to make~~ any complaint as to the past. I think however that his present state of mind is such that he should be very distinctly given to understand that so long as the existing regulations and obligations of the University in the matter of the education of women

quite willing to forget ~~any~~ ~~complaint~~ and leave any personal feeling he entertains against me out of the question

Confidential Memo of Brown's enemy

leads to the late Principal's

Memo Expository the cause ~~antecedent~~ of my letter to ~~Dr Murray~~ May 2/88

Rev Dr Murray,

The Session of 1887—

In 1888 we were ~~Singing~~ out our first graduate class of women — a very creditable one in numbers and standing and were prepared at convocation to celebrate the 12 marshall & unprecedented Meeting of the Int. In Dec 1888 however ~~In anticipation of this~~ Dr Murray, ~~without any provocation seems to see~~, published over his own name an attack on our System in which he characterized it as reducing his lectures to a farce, and Prof Hope followed this with a short letter in which he expressed concurrence with Dr Murray's views. These letters led to general unfriendly comment, as the Dr intended, in the city newspapers. No public notice was taken by me of these attacks, but Dr was prompt questioned as to my general conduct of Campbell he might have [illegible] many defects

Memo Dr Murray Dec 28/93

Return

In the interest

In April of the same year a meeting of the Delta Sigma Society of Phelps and Dr Young ~~under the auspices of Dr Mills~~ discussed the subject of Co-Education, that this subject had not been ~~considered~~ discussed under the regulations. This debate was reported in the newspapers with the ~~comment~~ statement that only two of the lady students were in favour of separate education. This obliged me to ~~remonstrate~~ communicate with the officers of the Society and to ask them not to

repeat the offence, but without any mention of Dr Murray in the matter.

At the Immense dinner at the beginning of May, Dr M and others had the hard taste, instead of congratulating the women of the union on their merit, to speak in condemnation of our system, and this was followed up in the newspapers by statements to the effect that public opinion was altogether against the action of the University. What the case we had taken was a fiasco: whether it had not to do with the annoyance by jeering students, but held in a private house on the occasion

A few days later at a weekly Nominal Meeting of the Delta Sigma Society, the theme ~~called for the discussion of Co-operative Housekeeping~~, Dr Murray was invited to give an account of a recent visit to Vassar College. ~~In doing so he lessened~~ It was his present, that before ~~that the~~ Condemnation Vassar's action in establishing a College for women, replying to his own attack on our System at the Immense dinner, congratulated the students on having voted against separate classes, and advised them to make ~~their voices~~ their voices heard in opposition to the arrangements of the Immense, on which he threw ridicule.

On hearing of this and learning that as in the former cases above mentioned, it might lead to ~~public~~ newspaper discussion inz

communication to the Board could be injurious to her interest, such in any case it turned the ~~treatment~~ affair with a serious accusation against myself.* I therefore asked him to have no immediate dealings with the Board.* The subsequent proceedings appear in the Minutes and are in possession of the Board.

* preventing me from dealing with it any further, and even threatening legal proceedings,

The Board then appointed a committee to confer with Dr M. ~~The Board~~ The committee reported unsatisfactory explanations and the Principal overpowered himself by letters. But on mean time Dr M addressed a letter to Board of grossly slander and

The more ~~[illegible]~~ public attempts, and this last to public, great consequences flowed

The above facts can be substantiated by newspaper extracts & papers in my possession and account for my unity to Dr M. I may add that the effect has been to arrest the time for women, & to restrict it to private influence, and indirect attempts to improve it, which will no doubt continue till it is finally established as a College for women

Thus the Cath Chronicle makes no accusation against Dr M Heng himself only in accordance with his or his confreres. It is evident from this that his action has arisen ~~entirely~~ ~~mainly~~ amongst ~~Cath~~ ~~to the~~ Cath of the Irish ~~at~~ relative to the education of women and that it could not be allowed ~~to~~ education without ~~leave~~ ~~not~~ ~~to~~ ~~that~~ Cath.

Favorable to the interests of the University,* I shall have recourse to Dr M. but means to avoid the use of such language as that reported to me, but demanding an explanation

At a meeting of the Board of Governors occurred before Dr M replied to me, I reported my action to the Board, as the general tenor of my duty, to do, which was asked to write to Dr M inviting his immediate attention to the matter. The reply received from Dr M was of such a nature that I referred it through the chancellor

* and in any case where the students, and disturb the tranquillity of the Professors

Wilson
Dec/88

Toronto
7th Dec. 1888

My Dear Sir Williams

Sybil & I will look forward with equal confidence and pleasure to the promised visit of Lady Dawson and yourself on Friday the 28th inst. to stay as long as you can spare us the enjoyment of your company.

Meanwhile let me answer your immediate question. You are wisely suspicious of

Mr William Houston,
as coarse & hopelessly
vulgar a piece of human-
-ity as ever passed in
vain through the
humanising influences
of a University — not
without ability; but
destitute of any instinct
of a gentleman.

Your correspondent,
however, is a different
and a better man: Mr
Wm Henry Huston. If
you are so disposed;
you need not fear to

respond to his invitation but I dare say — like myself — such demands on your time are beyond all bounds of reason.

Yours faithfully

Daniel Tolson

Confidential

P.S. Our Registrar has to day received from Mrs Murray a request for answers on the following points:—

1st. Number of lady undergraduates in the

1st, 2d, 3d & 4th. Years

2d The number of partial or occasional Lady students, in addition to the Under-graduates?

3d How many non-resident of Toronto?

As this may be meant for evil uses, I shall withhold any reply till I hear from you.

D. W.

MONTREAL LETTER.

No sooner is there any likelihood that some suspicion of summer warmth and poesy and enthusiasm will insinuate themselves into our chilly temperaments than we fly towards the uttermost parts of the benighted Canadian coast line, thus frustrating Nature's penitential efforts to thaw out the minds and manners. She has been doing everything she could during seven months to congeal. Montreal seems already Pompeian in her desolation. Shuddering, we pass the mute, blind houses which lie like dead things beside the way. These first dark days of nothingness are horrible, yet ere spider locksmiths have doors and windows daintily riveted, and the back-yard has become demoralized as a clandestine rendezvous for feline "moonlighters," we begin to appreciate an existence untrammelled by society's "bitter sweet" exigencies, and leavened with "Letters from Hell," (the book à la mode) and "milk shakes." Then, again those dear illusions concerning our neighbours' moral, mental, and physical capabilities, which even a hundred yards proximity within city limits does nothing to dispel, the most innocent-minded of sea-side hunters whistle down the wind. There are, naturally, despairing exceptions among these latter, exceptions who would go to Timbuctoo with Browning under one arm, and a book of club rules under the other, you may make your choice.

The Dominion Illustrated, resplendent in old gold and agate red, has risen above our horizon. Mr. John Talon-Lesperance, that erudite genial writer is its director; but one must look within the magazine to be apprised of the fact, for he whose name figures so aggressively upon what some happily inspired artist might have made a very tempting cover, has no other connection with *The Dominion* than that of an advertiser. We all know how much *Punch* owes to an original, quaint envelope, while *Truth*, *The Century*, and many periodicals beside would allure us by their pretty dress alone. Fortunately the new magazine's literary and artistic productions are totally out of harmony with its shell. Mr. Talon-Lesperance opens a serial story whose interest will doubtless increase a pace. Mr. W. D. Lighthouse is as poetically patriotic as ever in "The Battle of Laprairie." Both these contributions are also historically instructive. Of course, everybody understands patriotism after his own fashion, but I don't think Mr. George Murray contributes anything less to our literary fame and wealth *(au contraire)*, because he gives us delicious translations from the French, than if he hymned all the squaw coquettes that ever cast side glances from beneath their blanket *coiffure*. The knowledge of several languages is indeed to this exquisitely artistic scholar, the possession of several souls. His translations live by the very intangible essence which pervades the originals like some delicate aroma. He aspires, in them, to be a faithful, intelligent copyist, but do we not style such a great artist? Ergo, Mr. Murray, whose aspirations and success as translator are co-existent, we welcome with the warmest admiration, whether he appears in *The Dominion* or elsewhere. "A Week in a Boys' Life," from the French of Jacques Jasmin, is only one of countless lovely translations for whose appearance under gilded covers we look with impatience.

As for the new magazine's artistic attractions, they are many. But why place a hideous cartoon on its front page? The periodical has no pretentions to being "funny;" why, then, make what might eventually become a Canadian "Harper's" the *pot-pourri* one expects to find in railroad termini?

If educated people must reach middle life before they can sympathize with the crowd at their everyday occupations, they will have attained the age and patience of a Biblical hero before they can sympathize with the crowd on a picnic. The fête of St. Jean Baptiste was celebrated here last Monday by all the east-end population, who went *en masse* to St. Helen's Island. This pretty park has been charmingly laid out and forms an admirable resort for the people. Whimpering children, helpless papas, round-bodied old topers and giggling damozels, behold them promenading, scolding, gossiping, disputing, by the rushing river or along the shady paths. Then they will rest in a great wooden café, strewn, so to speak, with tiny tables, and over ice-cream and lager beer perpetuate the naïvely inane holyday jokes their grandsires chuckled at under Normandy apple-boughs some two centuries ago.

After the band had played itself hoarse, the rustic platform opposite the grand café was occupied by Dr. Lachapelle, who spoke at interminable length, like an animated Canadian history; by Mr. L. O. David, very warm, very enthusiastic, very thirsty, unobtrusively witty and aggressively historical; by Judge Baby, genial, smiling, satisfactory and satisfied; by Dr. Desjardins; and, finally, by Prince Roland Bonaparte. The Prince came on to the stage with the two last-named gentlemen before Dr. Lachapelle had finished his speech. Do you think this inveterate orator would stop an instant and let the people cheer? Not at all. But I don't know whether that bovine crowd would have cheered unless some one had suggested it to them. A single little enthusiast cried out on seeing the Prince, "*Mais criez dono, c'est le Prince Roland.*" Nobody noticed the injunction, and Dr. Lachapelle continued his discourse until he saw fit to introduce the noble guest, when a few limping cheers went up.

Prince Bonaparte must have modified his French manners for the occasion, but what he lost in grace he gained in sincerity. Tall, rather stout, and boyishly heavy, he has all a boy's charm of frank speech and gesture. The thick, short black hair outlines a narrow, well developed forehead. The nose is long, finely cut, and sensitive, while a small moustache but half conceals the full lips. Prince Roland has been bronzed by the sun, while his dark, intelligent eyes are those of a student. Pass from the presence of western millionaires into that of well-bred Englishmen, and you will not experience greater satisfaction than we felt on Monday when Prince Roland opened his mouth after the French-Canadian orators had ceased speaking. What he said seemed not very wonderful: He was surprised and pleased to find Canada as it was; had remained here much longer than he had intended; would often return to see us, etc., etc.; but all this he spoke so naïvely, with that deliciously rich accent of Parisian growth, that it was worth countless high-flown tirades in execrable French. Then he ended by crying "Vive le Canada!" when everybody shrieked as everybody might have shrieked before.

According to the recent comments of the press in the Ayer case, there is no more auspicious moment to attack an institution than when the public attack it. I was conversing some time ago with a Chinaman, who by the way, far surpassed in politeness and intelligence his Christian brothers of the same class, and apropos of his artistic wares, he told me that when they arrived here accompanied by an invoice written in Chinese, another written in English was demanded, while the former an authority declared useless.

"In what language," asked the Chinaman, "would you write your invoices were you sending goods to China?"

"Why in English, of course, but that isn't the same thing."

The goods were seized for undervaluation, but, after some parley, the Chinaman gained his case.

LOUIS LLOYD.

Montreal.

*THE ARTIST'S PRAYER.**

HE IS, MORE JUSTLY, THE REALITY.

I know thee not, O Spirit fair!
O Life and flying Unity
Of Loveliness! Must man despair
Forever in his chase of thee?

When snowy clouds flash silver-gilt,
Then feel I that thou art on high!
When fire o'er all the west is spilt,
Flames at its heart thy majesty.

Thy beauty basks on far, blue hills;
It smiles in eve's wine-coloured sea:
Its jewelled flashes light the rills;
In calm Ideals it mocks at me.

Thy glances strike from many a lake
That lines through woodland 'scapes a sheen,
Yet to thine eyes I never wake,
They glance, but they remain unseen.

I know thee not, O Spirit fair!
Thou fillest heaven: the stars are thee:
Whatever fleets with beauty rare,
Fleets radiant from thy mystery.

Forever thou art near my grasp;
Thy touches pass in twilight air;
Yet still—thy shape elude my clasp:—
I know thee not, thou Spirit fair!

O Ether proud and vast and great
Above the legions of the stars!
To this thou art not adequate:—
Nor Rainbow's iris scimitars.

I know thee not, thou Spirit sweet!
I chained, pursue, while thou art free.
Sole by the smile I sometimes meet
I know thou, Vast One, knowest me.

In old religion hadst thou place:
Long, long, O Vision, our pursuit!
Yea, monad, fish and childlike brute
Through countless ages dreamt thy grace.

Grey nations felt thee o'er them tower,
Some clothed thee in fantastic dress;
Some thought thee as the Unknown Power;
I e'en the unknown Loveliness.

To all thou wert as harps of joy;
To bard and sage their fulgent sun:
To priests their mystic life's employ;
But unto me the Lovely One.

Veils clothed thy night: veils draped thy charm:
The might they tracked, but I the grace:
They learnt all forces were thine Arm:
I that all beauty was thy Face.

Night spares us little. Wanderers we,
Our rapt delights, our wisdoms rare,
But shape our darknesses of thee,—
We know thee not, thou Spirit fair.

Would that thine awful Peerlessness
An hour could shine o'er heaven and earth!
And I the archangel's power possess
To drink the cup:—O godlike birth!

All life impels me to thy search:
Without Thee yea to live were null:
Still must I make the Dawn thy Church,
And pray thee: "God the Beautiful."

ALCHEMIST.

* "God is the ideal of the perfectly beautiful."—VICTOR COUSIN.

more sorrow or pain? Our Teacher from the mountain does not promise us a city surrounded by Jaspar walls, with streets paved with gold, like the countryman's idea of London, but he bids us know, and he says this very emphatically, that death—which, by the way, you will remember Bacon calls the least of all evils—is a necessity to the soul's progress, and must no longer be dreaded; that our lost brothers and sisters are as near, perhaps nearer, to us than ever they were in the flesh: and that there is a Heaven, an Immortality for those who have done anything to deserve it, but exactly what that paradise may be he cannot tell—so, after all, your prophet knows no more than you or I. Perhaps what strikes the reader most is that the writer's life should be so extraordinarily different to that of the ordinary person, and the stay-at-home is lost in wonder at the uses to which the wandering author is putting his days and his intelligence; for the same hours which to us seem comparatively so little, what are they to him? While the intelligence that formerly was content to give us brilliant and amusing volumes is now solely occupied in producing literature of the type of this new book—an unwholesome type enough, smacking as it does of the confused involved talk of the Spiritualist, and bewildering one with what is but unprofitable speculation. But soon, let us hope, Mr. Oliphant will leave the still solitude of Carmel and descend to the busy plain where the air is easier to breathe and where he will find many little homely groups each in its right place (children leaning against their mother's knee, fathers tilling in the fields), untroubled by any desire for uncanny adventures, satisfied with such daily miracles as the rising sun and moon, the growth of tree and flower, with no thought of searching after stranger miracles than these; and from these fireside groups what can he not learn? You remember among Lowell's verse his *Parable of the Violet?* The poet is right—when is the Poet ever wrong?—indeed, one should not require signs and tokens from the mountain height when at one's door a thousand familiar voices speak of the Divinity.

WALTER POWELL.

AUTOCRACY IN M'GILL COLLEGE.

IN the spring of 1882, the corporation of McGill College had its attention called to the consideration of what it ought to do for the Higher Education of women. Prof. J. Clark Murray gave notice of a *resolution* to the effect that *the classes of the College be thrown open to women.* In due time the resolution was moved, a committee appointed to examine the question, and their report was presented. Hot discussion ensued, as, notwithstanding that there was a large majority in favour of the resolution, there was also a disguised hesitation to proceed to the final step. This hesitation arose from a feeling of deference to the Principal, who was known to be keenly opposed to the movement, and who, with one or two others, constituted the minority. At this stage in the discussion a special endowment of $50,000, afterwards increased to $120,000, was announced, with the curious coincidence of a stipulation that it should be applied to establishing a *separate* course for women.

The corporation is composed of the Principal and Governors— a board of fifteen gentlemen, of whom thirteen represent merchandise, and two, learning—self-elective, a close body, and responsible to no one. Next comes an additional element of twenty-nine Fellows, of whom but a small proportion are representatives. As the world has never shown itself so eager in the worship of principle apart from money as it has in the worship of money apart from principle, Prof. Murray's resolution was temporarily set aside, the special endowment was accepted, and a separate course for women was inaugurated in 1884.

Thus the mover of the resolution was left alone in his protest against deciding a vitally important question upon any basis but its own merits, and, during the four years of the experiment, the College has been frequently and forcibly reminded of its injudicious action.

As might have been foreseen, the original resolution, like all movements which have suffered unjust treatment, would not down; but, by the persistent vigour of the opinion it created, and is still creating, in its favour, kept cropping up in every direction. The graduates and undergraduates have been all along practically unanimous in their desire for co-education; the lady undergraduates held a discussion in their Debating Hall, when co-education carried the day against two dissenting voices, and the sentiment in Montreal—so far as Montreal is interested enough in McGill to possess or express a sentiment—is likewise favourable. Luxuries, if they can sport a pedigree, have never much difficulty in securing an advocacy. But it is to be presumed that in a young and struggling country, with young and struggling Colleges, young and struggling endowments, the guiding principle in a question of this kind should be one of an extremely prudent expenditure of means towards an end.

A Californian has recently given millions to establish a University; Mr. Cornell, a quarter-of-a-million for alterations necessary to fit buildings for the co-educational system; but McGill has regarded $50,000 as the figure at which an academic policy may be purchased, and $120,000 as the endowment of a complete course in arts. Nor is this all. It has just vaunted an announcement of a proposed scheme for launching the separate course into an independent College—one of a chain of four, with $250,000 between them. Of the $50,000, a considerable part of the sum must have been spent upon class-rooms, etc., leaving possibly $30,000 or $40,000. This at six per cent. would yield $1,800 or $2,400 per annum to open a full course in arts, mathematics, modern languages, classics, history and literature, natural science, philosophy and logic. Now *what increase* of salary has this left for the Professors who have done *double work?* One might be pardoned for supposing that the *real* endowment had been from those Professors themselves in that they must have given so generously of their time and labour!

The subject in general has just received an unexpected and fortunate revival. Professor Murray had set aside his personal opinion for the time, and has certainly given the experiment his most active support in his own subjects—philosophy and logic; but, being a Scotchman and a graduate of Glasgow, and having been educated in Edinburgh as well as in the grand old Universities of the continent—and not in McGill—he has from time to time, as occasion prompted, expressed his unaltered views on the merits of the question. The administration has adopted the policy of ignoring these merits, and of crushing every attempt to discuss them. The Young Ladies' Debating Society was officially reprimanded for its imprudence! A proposed joint-conversazione of the young men and women was prohibited! To the surprise of not a few, therefore, appeared the statement, in the *University Gazette* of February 22, that the "authorities did not look with horror on a joint-conversazione. On the contrary, they encouraged the joint-meetings, and aided them with sympathy and support, without which they could not have been a success." Neither the joint-meetings nor the joint-conversazione ever took place!

In his public official utterance at the recent Convocation, when replying to the Lady-Valedictorian's address, Sir William Dawson's account of the movement is as follows:—

> When, four years ago, the representatives of this class called on me with reference to admission to the Faculty of Arts, I was already in a position to say that the regulations of the University recognized the right of women to take the examination for Senior Associate in Arts, and, therefore, that if a sufficient class should offer and means could be found for its tuition, there could be no difficulty in the matter, in so far as preparation for the intermediate examination was concerned. When it was ascertained that eight young women who had taken certificates as Associates in Arts were prepared to enter, I considered the first condition to be met. But the second was one of greater difficulty, more especially as it was evident that if anything was to be done it should be done well, and in a manner creditable to the University and likely to be permanent. In addition, therefore, to leading gentlemen in McGill I consulted with the ladies who had been most influential in the Ladies' Educational Association, and with my friend Canon Norman, the Vice-Chancellor of Bishop's College, who had been acting with us on behalf of that University in the examination of women as Senior Associates, and who, as Chairman of the Commissioners of Schools, was interested in the High School pupils. The pressure incident to the preparations for the British Association in the autumn of 1884, and the absence from town of leading members of the University, caused, however, some inevitable delay in giving the matter a definite form. But just at this time, and while the meeting of the Association was in progress, I was one day called out of the Geological Section by Sir Donald Smith, who had come to intimate his intended gift of $50,000 in aid of the higher education of women. No gift could have been more opportune; and in so far as I was concerned it was entirely unsolicited. It placed us in a position at once to make arrangements for the classes, but in order to commence these in time for the expectant candidates, and to prevent them from losing a session, the details of the work of the first year had to be extemporized, and class rooms borrowed from the museum, in advance even of the formal deed of gift by which the endowment was transferred to the University.

Not a word said of the two years' discussion in corporation! Not the most distant allusion to co-education! The separate classes taken for granted as the beginning and the end of all!

A watchful eye has been kept upon Professor Murray, and a suspicious ear has followed his utterances. A speech of his at the graduate's annual dinner, and some remarks made at an afternoon tea brought matters to a climax. The statutes of the University were disentombed. A formal indictment was drawn up, demanding from Professor Murray immediate unanimity of opinion on the separate class policy, as well as a guarantee for his future reticence on the subject, and, further, charging him with endangering the half-expected endowment, and with "subverting the discipline and the morals of the students."

It is not for a moment to be supposed that demands and charges of this nature can have been the result of calm and just deliberation, can have emanated from other than the most mistaken notions of what a University should be, of what Professor Murray is, and of what the nineteenth century expects! It is not to be supposed that there is on this continent a single mind, outside the Board of Governors, prepared to associate either those demands or those charges with the name of a gentleman whose scholarly reputation and singularly successful work has done so much to build up McGill. It is, nevertheless, matter for congratulation that the action has called forth condemnation amounting to contempt, and that the Graduates' Society have the affair in hand with a view to special legislation.

The Board of Governors being composed almost entirely of men who, whatever their individual financial success, lay no claim to academic training, to a knowledge of the educational wants of a country, or to academic procedure, we cannot be surprised if, with large personal interests elsewhere, they relegate their duties as governors (for which they neither have taste nor leisure) to that one of their number who is ever ready to command. We may account for this state of things: what is there to excuse it?

The dissatisfaction at McGill is a matter of deep and serious import, leading as it must to a thorough revision of the Constitution of the College.

It must be admitted that in spite of the generous intention of the donor, this special endowment has not increased the efficiency of the University, but the reverse. It has introduced an irritating thorn into its side. It has sapped the physical and intellectual capital of its professorial staff. It has closed the door against additions to an endowment already known by the name of the donor. It has induced the administration to perpetrate an outrage upon freedom of thought and speech which is worthy of the Middle Ages. Moreover, as the calendar informs us that of the students who went in for honours from 1875 to 1888 there were in

1	2	3	4	5	6
Modern Laguages.	Mathematics.	Classics.	English.	Nat. Science.	Phil. or Logic.
Prof. Darey.	Prof. Johnson.	Prof. Cornish.	Prof. Moyse.	Prin. Dawson.	Prof. Murray.
4	7	14	17	22	31

it has led them to insult a gentleman who seems to be the first and most popular educator the College possesses.

ALGONQUIN.

MEMO, RESPECTING THE OCCASION OF THE LATE PRINCIPAL'S LETTER TO REV. DR. MURRAY, OF MAY 2ND. 1888.

(Confidential to Board of Governors)

1. In the Session of 1887-8, we were bringing out our first Graduating Class of Women, a very creditable class in numbers and standing, and it was known that the Principal, Dean, and Members of the Faculty were very desirous to make the occasion a demonstration of the success of our work, which had so far surpassed all expectation.

2. In these circumstances, in February 1888, Dr. Murray published over his own name in the Montreal Witness a letter in which he strongly denounced our system, and alleged that it reduced his lectures to a farcical condition. This was followed by a letter from Prof. Moyse expressing his concurence in the views of Dr. Murray; and, as might have been expected, these letters drew forth comments in the press very unfavourable to the University. No official notice was taken of these attacks; but the Principal privately questioned Dr. Murray as to any special grievance he might have, and on learning that Dr. Murray had in his scheme of lectures overlooked two which were required by the Women, promptly remedied this.

3. In April of the same year, at an informal meeting og the Delta Sigma Society, the subject of co-education, which the Principal and Dean had declined to sanction as a proper subject of discussion, was taken up and debated. The result of this debate was reported in the newspapers, with the statement that only two of the students had voted for separate classes as carried on in the University. This obliged the Principal to remonstrate in a friendly manner with the Officers of the Society, who willingly

promised

promised not to repeat the offence.

4. At the University dinner at the time of Convocation, Dr. Murray and others had the bad taste to disparage our system of separate classes, and this was followed up in the newspapers by statements to the effect that our system was a failure.

5. Almost immediately after, at an informal meeting of the Delta Sigma Society, held in a private house, Dr. Murray was invited to speak on a recent visit to Vassar College for Women. I was not present, but was informed that he condemned Mr. Vassar's course in establishing a separate College for Women, referred with some self gratulation to his attack on our system at the University dinner, and congratulated the Students on their having voted against our methods for their education, which he treated with ridicule and advised the Students to make their voices heard against the rules under which they were being educated.

This, as stated in the Principal's letter to the Chancellor (No. 6), rendered it absolutely necessary that steps should be taken to avert if possible such action, and to prevent the demoralisation of the Students. Hence the Principal's letter (No. I) to Dr. Murray, demanding an explanation.

6. As a meeting of the Board of Governors occurred before a reply was received, the Principal reported his action to the Chancellor, as it was his duty in the circumstances to do, and was directed to write to Dr. Murray, inviting his immediate attention to the matter, unless he preferred, to communicate directly with the Board.

In the meantime the Principal received a reply from Dr Murray (No. 3) which he did not officially communicate to

the

the Board, learning from Dr. Murray that he would prefer that a second letter addressed by him to the Board (No. 5) should be regarded as his reply. This letter (No. 3) addressed to the principal is however now submitted (confidentially), as justifying the Principal in holding that Dr. Murray had by its terms taken the matter out of the Principal's hands.

On the points summarised above, reference may be made to the Principal's letter to the Chancellor (No. 6).

7. On receipt of Dr. Murray's reply, the Board appointed a Committee to confer with him. The Committee reported satisfactory explanations on Dr. Murray's part, and the Principal expressed his satisfaction therewith and his willingness to withdraw his letter; but in the meantime Dr. Murray addressed a letter to the Board making claims which it considered inadmissible, and from this arose the subsequent correspondence.

The late principal makes no accusation against Dr. Murray. That gentleman may have been acting according to his convictions. It is evident however that his action was fitted to cause much anxiety, and to threaten injury to the work proceeding under the Donalda Endowment, which injury it was the Principal's duty to avert if possible. It may be added that the Principal's interference, though it has led to much trouble to himself and to the Board, has had the effect of arresting, for a time, the more public opposition to our work for Women, and to limit it to private and indirect methods, which will no doubt more or less continue till the Donalda Special Course shall be organised as a distinct College of the University.

December, 23rd, 1893.

Memo re
relation of
Dr Murray
letter