

fectly evident that the University could not depend on the Church, that the adequate maintenance which the Assembly virtually guaranteed was not available. In 1908, the Carnegie Fund for retired Professors was established, and this gave a fresh impetus to the desire of severance from any Church control.

Queen's has been growing very rapidly. Last session 1,517 students were enrolled, and this naturally necessitates a more numerous staff of Professors and assistants, and requires a largely increased revenue, which the Church cannot possibly provide. After a Bill has passed the Legislature nationalizing the University no government can refuse aid, for Queen's has become one of the most important educational institutions in the Dominion, and exercises a very extended influence. But even apart from Government aid, there is reason to believe that large subscriptions will come from individuals who have always been friends of Queen's, but who do not feel inclined to subscribe in the unsatisfactory condition in which Queen's is at present.

Letter III.

Allow me to present another phase of the University question. What is a University? I am led to ask this question because some members of the General Assembly argue that Queen's should restrict her teaching to a preparation for entering the Ministry of the Church, and that this was the intention of those who founded the University.

Now I find the definition of a University, "Universitas Literarum" (the whole of Literature or Learning) "to be used to indicate that all the most important branches of knowledge were to be taught in these establishments." I do not know who drew up the charter which Queen Victoria granted to Queen's, but I do know that it is a Royal decree, which very expressly states that "we do for the purpose aforesaid