

ment to establish a Science School at Kingston in connection with Queen's. and Sir Oliver Mowat, then Premier, after careful consideration, determined to yield to the request, provided a corporation was organized for the purpose, and a sufficient amount of money raised to guarantee the success of the enterprise. The result of these efforts is witnessed to-day in the School of Mines, Agriculture and Forestry.

"In 1892 the University Council brought to a successful issue negotiations for affiliating the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. That college became the Medical faculty of Queen's, with 105 students. The present number is 203. That is to say the students in attendance have nearly doubled.

"In 1894 Prof. Dupuis brought before the University Council and the Board of Trustees a scheme for the establishment of a Faculty of Science.

"The scheme was favorably viewed by the late Principal, who reported that the time had come when Queen's should organize such a Faculty to give theoretical, and, as far as possible, a practical education also, in the various branches of Applied Science. It had been pressed on his attention by students and benefactors at different times in various parts of the country. He saw that there was an increasing demand for such education, and bequests from the late Mr. Roberts and Mr. Doran rendered it possible to begin such a Faculty, so important in our age and in every new country.

"The Senate prepared a syllabus and the council passed a resolution unanimously adopting the scheme. Immediate action was thereupon taken and the result has more than justified

the wisdom of the scheme and the confidence reposed in Professor Dupuis.

"Such in a few brief words is the story of the progress of the University, and whilst the body corporate has been growing and expanding, the spirit has not slumbered. The men who founded Queen's were endowed with breadth of mind. They were representative sons of Scotland, loyal to the State, loyal to education, and loyal to their Church, too, but free from all spirit of intolerance. In founding a university they must not divorce education from religion—it would have been contrary to their traditions to do so, but neither did they desire a denominational institution. The Royal Charter truly expresses their purpose in these words: "the establishment of a college in connection with the Church of Scotland for the education of youth in the principles of Christian religion and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature." That there is nothing of a sectarian or denominational character designed is made manifest in the further words, coming as from the lips of Her Majesty the Queen: "We do further will, ordain and appoint that no religious test or qualification shall be required of, or appointed for, any persons admitted or matriculated as scholars within our said college."

"The founders, and the men who have shaped the history of Queen's had in their mind an ideal university; they had before them as models the great Scottish Universities which are national, not denominational. This spirit always prevailed. In 1874 the desire had grown for broadening the constitution of the University. At that date the University Council was cre-