

## SHOULD NOT QUEEN'S RECEIVE GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE?

### Former Government Assistance Withdrawn.

Forty-five years ago Queen's was receiving an annual grant from Government of \$5,000, when it had only 50 students. That assistance was cut off in 1868 when the Government adopted the policy, which has ever since been continued, that no Provincial grant should be given to a denominational institution. If Queen's had at that time been undenominational it would no doubt have continued to receive Government assistance. It is not now a denominational institution. The Act amending its Charter, passed in April, 1912, ordains that "the management and discipline of the University shall be in every respect freed from all denominational restrictions." The Theological Department has been separately incorporated, under its own Board of Management, and constituted into "Queen's Theological College."

### Concentration Not the Government Policy.

It has never been the avowed policy of the Government of Ontario to restrict Provincial aid to one institution. Thus the School of Mining, which was established in 1893 at Kingston, as a College of Practical and Applied Science, in affiliation with Queen's but as a separate corporation under a distinct Board of Governors, has annually received substantial assistance from Government.

### Concentration in some of the United States.

Although the policy of concentrating Government aid to higher education upon one institution has been adopted in some of the United States, yet additional facilities have had to be provided by private liberality or by corporate action for those who, through distance or otherwise, were unable to attend the State aided institutions.

### Concentration Not Adopted in Britain.

This policy of concentration has never been adopted in Britain. In Scotland, for instance, State aid has long been given to each of the four Universities, St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, their revenue being supplemented by private benefactions, endowments and fees.

Within the past thirty years State aid in England has been extended to an increasing number of Universities, and is at present given to the Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester and Sheffield, also to the University of Wales, which includes the Colleges of Aberystwith, Bangor and Cardiff.

Government grant forms 28.5% of the income of the English; 30% of the Scottish, and 54% of the Welsh Colleges. Oxford and Cambridge, on account of their large endowment, receive no Government aid.

The distribution of State aid to Universities in England is mainly governed by three considerations, viz.: (1) *Need*, that is, the special needs of each institution. (2) *Local Support*, including endowments, grants from local authorities, and fees of students. (3) *Output*, that is, the number of students in Arts and Science who take their degree or are engaged in post-graduate work.

### Objections to Concentration Policy.

In general the policy of concentration of Government assistance on one institution of higher learning may be objected to on the following grounds:

(1) It is contrary to the experience and practice of the best educated countries, such as Scotland, Modern England, Germany and the New England States.

(2) It is unfair to the sections of the country at a distance from this one institution. To produce an educated people educational facilities must be placed within reasonable reach. One High School, however large, would not be sufficient for Toronto, nor one Normal School for Ontario.

(3) It is a great benefit to a people to have different types of College, so that its educated men shall not all be cast in one mold.