

sent condition of Queen's is mainly what Principal Grant has made it, and that he has been allowed to carry on to fulfilment what those who had gone before had hoped and worked for. A crisis was at hand in the history of Queen's, and he was probably the only man in Canada who could have taken the reins of government and guided her safely through it.

A second appeal to the generosity of the friends of Queen's was one of the first things undertaken by Principal Grant. The absolute necessity for new College buildings and the equally pressing need of a substantial Endowment Fund were now self-evident. A year of ceaseless exertion and untiring effort on the part of the Principal and his faithful coadjutors resulted in the raising of a large sum, the immediate result of which was seen in the erection of the fine building completed in 1880, and known as the new Arts Building, and in the establishment of the University Endowment Fund. But satisfactory as were the results of this campaign, they were still insufficient for meeting the needs of the University, and in the winter of 1886-87 it was decided that the time had come to place her finances on a permanent basis and increase her work in different directions. Many of the previous subscriptions had been on a five years' plan, and these having now expired, there was a corresponding deficit in the income of the College. It was proposed that strenuous efforts should be made to raise the sum of \$250,000, to be called in honour of the Queen's Jubilee Year the Queen's Jubilee Endowment Fund. This scheme, carried out at the cost of great labour, met with most encouraging success and opened the way to much expansion in

University work, to new professorships and lectureships, and also to an important increase in the revenue of the University. Of this sum \$70,000 was contributed by the citizens of Kingston alone.

During the years 1883 to 1887 another question of no little importance to Queen's and sister Universities was brought up. The authorities of Toronto University, who, in spite of the large endowment at their disposal, found their income inadequate for their needs, intimated their intention of applying to the Government for aid, a course against which the friends of Queen's, Victoria and Trinity vigorously protested as being a one-sided solution of the problem of the fuller development of higher education in Ontario. The matter was much discussed, and after several conferences between the Minister of Education and the heads of the various Canadian Universities, a scheme of federation was issued by the Minister, in which it was proposed to form a confederation of Colleges at Toronto, in which each confederating college, while retaining its own principal, professorial staff, and internal administration, should be affiliated to Toronto University, and should be dependent on her for all degrees other than the degrees in Divinity. We all remember the ultimate result,—Victoria University alone joined the confederation and moved to Toronto. Great pains were no doubt taken to render the scheme attractive, and to anticipate the difficulties that must arise, and the proposal was one that demanded serious consideration. Nor was it one that could be decided at once and for all alike. Each University was bound to judge it from its own point of view,