

building where once it flourished. Hence arose the necessity for the erection of the preparatory school already spoken of. At the request of the city Grammar School trustees, an amalgamation took place between Queen's College preparatory school and that institution. The head master of the former was appointed to the same position in the new school. From this it may be seen that Queen's College is entitled to some thanks for supplying the thorough grammar school education so much needed. The further progress of the College may be marked by its changes of abode or external history. It was allowed the use of the Kingston hospital, but as that building was the only one suitable for the Parliament of Canada which sat here at that time, the College did not use it and, like the University of Cambridge which began in a barn, it had to start in the humble frame building before referred to. A clap-boarded frame house on the north side of Colborne street was—"gentis incunabula nostræ"—the cradle of Queen's College. In the fall of 1842, the College removed to the stone building on Princess street, opposite St. Andrew's Church, now occupied by Mrs. Carson, but this was found to be too small, and in 1844 Wm. Brown's stone houses on William street, above Clergy, were rented, the two adjoining ones being added in 1847, one for class rooms and the other for a students' boarding house. In these buildings much good work was done, but they were temporary, and since Victoria, Trinity, and Toronto Universities had sightly edifices, it was the more necessary that Queen's should have a permanent abode. A suitable building was found in the substantial mansion of the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, Summerhill, now occupied as residences by the Principal and two professors, which, with 6½ acres of ground, was purchased at the very reasonable figure of \$24,000, without interest. To meet this expense, the professors were required to go to the country for subscriptions, and they met with a hearty response, \$2,230 being collected in this city alone in the space of two days. To this newly acquired property the College removed in 1854 and remained till 1869, when it made its fourth move to the building erected for the Medical Faculty. The latter body was established in 1854 and held its first classes in the stone building on Princess street, now occupied by Mr. Drennan as a cabinet warehouse. This was not very suitable for the purpose, and the trustees of the University agreed to erect a new building on the College grounds for the use of the Medical Faculty, they expressing themselves willing to pay interest on the money expended for that purpose. The building thus erected was first occupied by the Medicals in 1859. Some time afterwards the Medical Faculty received a charter for themselves as the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1869 the withdrawal of the Government grant of \$1,000 and failure of the Bank of Commerce so crippled them that they were unable to pay the interest they agreed upon, and the trustees of the University, on the ground of economy, decided to turn the building used by the arts department into residences and rent them, and hold the classes in the building occupied by the medical faculty. The present is the fifth and last removal, and the building, which is so well arranged for the purposes of the Royal College, will once more be occupied by them and again become a temple dedicated to medical science. In 1878 the increasing number of students and the confined space of the buildings led Dr. Grant to inaugurate a scheme to raise \$150,000 for the purpose of increasing the accommodation, enlarging the staff and establishing an endowment fund. The movement was warmly endorsed. The proposition that the buildings should be erected by the citizens of Kingston has resulted in the magnificent structure they were now occupying. The result was due to the hard work and indefatigable toil of Dr. Grant. *Si monumentum queris circumspice*—the building now stands a record of Dr. Grant's popularity and the generosity of the people of

Kingston. Both deserve praise, for without a gallant following, a skillful general is helpless. In looking along the vista of the successive forms through which our local habitation has passed in its development from a frame house within a half acre lot to this new and stately edifice, with its beautiful site and ample surroundings, we have much reason for thankfulness and encouragement. In the review of these changes we see symbolized the progress of the University, which has grown and expanded its branches and struck deeply its roots amid clouds and sunshine and storm, and gives presage of a loftier and more vigorous maturity in years to come. "*Esto perpetua.*" Let this be our fervent prayer.

The chairman said he was pleased to introduce next one of Canada's most distinguished sons, the Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P., Chancellor of Toronto University.

As the honourable gentleman rose from his seat beside the Principal, a tremendous cheer arose, and for some time the cheering continued. Finally the learned gentleman began by stating his pleasure at being present. It was a great pleasure for him to be present in his official capacity as Chancellor of Toronto University on this auspicious occasion. He could congratulate them upon the various occurrences that had taken place by which Kingston had proved herself desirous of assisting the cause of education. It not only reflected a benefit upon Kingston, but also upon the community of which it formed a part. He did not desire to enter into anything of a controversial character as to what Dr. Williamson had spoken regarding Upper Canada College. He had never entertained the prevalent idea to the extent that some did, that there were too many colleges. However, there were two requisites which went to make a good university; first, a good staff, and secondly, a large number of students. The latter was of the greatest importance, as it gave more facilities for the performance of work by the professors. It was a notable fact that Queen's was possessed of both. He spoke of an undenominational education, and said that even if the people were to be of one fold in Christianity it would be by the dissemination of undenominational education. It made a man better to learn, know, and value the friendship of others, though not seeing eye to eye in religious matters, in the spring time of youth. Although not a member of the Presbyterian Church, yet he owed his position as Chancellor of Toronto University in a large measure to the co-operation of many students of Knox College who were members of the University. Progress was founded upon liberal principles, and these gathered in youth made a person better and fitter for the higher duties of life. He referred to the degree-granting power of universities, and hoped the day would come when the degree-granting power would be solely vested in a Provincial University. This would put all persons on an equal footing. He claimed that the degrees given would be of a higher standard than those now given by the different local Universities. This desirable scheme was a long way off yet. In the meantime they could rejoice that Queen's was assisting Toronto in putting superior education upon a sounder footing. There was much to do in this particular. The primary education of the country was very satisfactory, yet not far enough advanced. He compared the superior education of Canada with that of Scotland and the United States, and deduced that higher education in this country was still inferior. He spoke of the large number who were being educated in Ontario in the elementary branches, and the comparatively few in the higher branches. This he contended should not be, and that more should be drafted from the elementary schools into the universities. The event they were celebrating might advance this object, for where there was a supply it usually produced a demand. He hoped it would be so. The honourable gentleman next touched upon the opposition