

the years he had spent in connection with the University had been the happiest of his life. They had been happiest because he had been working, and man cannot be happy unless he is working; because it had been successful work; and because it was work which had no end. The Principal then referred to the ground the University covered. As he was speaking in Toronto, he would say that Queen's was doing the work done by Toronto University, University College, the School of Practical Science, and the great theological seminaries like Knox, Wycliffe and St. Michael's. All this work was done without splitting the organization into a number of different water-tight compartments, and this unity characterized them from first to last, and the glorious helpful harmony of the organization inspired her students.

The Principal then drew attention to the success which Queen's had had in securing good men, remarking that in the past few years four of her professors have refused much larger salaries elsewhere. They had preferred to stay in Queen's because they felt so comfortable in doing their work there, and could not think of leaving. Of the intimate and most beneficial relations existing between the students and their professors the Principal spoke, and he went on to remark that in selecting professors the authorities were not hampered by any considerations of a sinister or inferior nature; they chose them from educational motives alone, and were in a glorious position of freedom.

#### OPEN TO IDEAS.

Another distinctive feature of Queen's was her openness to ideas. Ideas were of most importance to a nation; what, he asked, has become of the wealthy nations of antiquity, while Judæa and Greece still exercise immense influence upon the world. Owing to her openness to ideas Queen's had originated many reforms and changes, which they were glad to see were copied in other institutions, just as they had copied many things from others. In this connection the Principal spoke of the way in which Queen's had refused to separate her arts from her theological faculty, the result being that nine of the professors in arts are eager to help in the theological department. They recognized that man is a unity, and that the fundamental questions for the age are not those of dogmatic theology, but those of biology, social and political science, etc. There was nothing mystical or esoteric in their theology. Yet another characteristic for the past twenty-five years had been their marvellous and steady growth. In compliance with a request from some person who was compiling statistics he had made a comparison between the numbers of matriculants, graduates and registered students at

two epochs, about 24 or 25 years apart; and although in general he disliked statistics, regarding nothing as more vulgar than to estimate a University by the numbers it could show, it being better to turn out one thoroughly equipped man than fifty with a smattering, yet this comparison showed amazing progress, the number of students in arts having risen from about 30 to 400. This had been a steady, healthy increase without jumps. A boom would, he said, be the greatest curse to such a place.

Again, they had always attached great importance to the faculty of arts. Till it was made strong they would do nothing else. They believed in developing men as men first, not as traders or professional men. That was their aim, and, in spite of all temptation, they refused to do anything until it was accomplished. In this connection Principal Grant spoke of the clear and prophetic views expressed upon this subject in 1871 by the late Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, of whom he spoke with the deepest feeling. In referring to his unwearied and unselfish efforts to aid his alma mater, the Principal stated that not counting interest, which he always paid until his subscriptions were met, he had paid in all out of his salary \$4,000.

#### HOW IT WAS DONE.

The question arose how all this was done. They had no government backing, as some universities had; they were not supported by millionaires, as were others, nor were they maintained by a church, as others still are. Queen's had none of these, and he could honestly say he was thankful for this. He who pays calls the tune, and he did not want the University to be under the government, under a church, and, least of all, to be under two or three millionaires. Queen's had been supported by her graduates, and by their inspiring their friends. He rejoiced to see them forming an association. The time was good, for such associations had been formed elsewhere; and at the time when he, who had been admittedly the greatest of their graduates in Toronto had been taken away, it was peculiarly appropriate that his place should be taken by such an association.

When the applause had ceased Mr. Muir was called upon for "The Maple Leaf," and after a patriotic speech he gave the well-known song, the audience joining in the chorus. Business came next, and the minutes of the organization meeting were read, and the draft constitution drawn up by the sub-committee was presented by Mr. A. H. Beaton, the acting Secretary. On motion of Mr. Curry it was decided to form an association, to be styled "The Queen's University Association of Toronto and Vicinity." It was further decided to elect