

street. In 1854 the present site was purchased and classes were held in the buildings then upon it. At this time there were thirty-one students. The Royal Medical College of Kingston was established about this time, and in 1855 was affiliated with Queen's University. It is now the Medical Faculty of Queen's, and is no longer a separate institution, although it retains its original charter.

But the question of ways and means pressed heavily on Queen's. Beginning as she did with no settled endowments, dependent on grants from the Presbyterian Church and Government or on the subscriptions of generous friends, it is not surprising that she has passed through times of great difficulty. And how has her need been supplied? Where has this University, springing up among such difficult conditions, in a new country, without settled income of any kind, derived the means necessary for her present position and importance? Chiefly, we do not hesitate to say, by the enlightened generosity of her friends. Temporary grants from the Church, and from the Government, have been given and withdrawn when it was judged that the time had come for Queen's to stand without them. And as each emergency arose, friends have arisen too to meet it and to do by united effort what in sister institutions has been done by gifts of millionaires or Government aid. Three times a special effort has been made in times of special need, since the first subscription list was opened in 1859, to form an endowment fund. In 1869 the Government grant had been withdrawn, while the greater part of the College revenues had ceased owing to the failure of the Commercial Bank, in

which a large portion of the available funds had been invested. Through the efforts chiefly of Principal Snodgrass and Professor Mackerras contributions were collected to the amount of \$100,000, and thus the pressing emergency was met, while at the same time by the removal of the props on which she had learned to lean Queen's was in the end benefited, and progress was made towards her firmer establishment on an independent basis.

In 1877 Dr. Snodgrass resigned the principalship after a term of office extending over one of the most difficult periods of the existence of Queen's. He was succeeded by the Rev. George Monro Grant, D.D., the present Principal.*

At the time of Dr. Grant's succeeding to the principalship in 1877, the number of students attending was 130 in all. From this time forward the growth of the University has been of astonishing rapidity. The first steps in the formation of a University are necessarily slow, and the work often apparently unfruitful and discouraging. But it had been faithfully and surely carried on by Dr. Grant's predecessors, till a firm foundation had been completed, and now the time had come for growth and expansion. The time had come, and the right man for the juncture had been provided. To those who look back on the career of Queen's through the past twenty-five years, it is beyond doubt that the pre-

*The names of the past Principals of Queen's are as follows: Dr. Liddell, 1841-46; Rev. John Machar, D.D., 1846-1852; Rev. Dr. George, Vice-Principal, 1852-1857; Rev. John Cook, D.D., LL.D., 1857-1860; Rev. Wm. Leitch, D.D., 1860-1864; Rev. Wm. Snodgrass, D.D., 1864-1867.