

tual and moral force, and their support was no doubt a great factor in the success of Queen's.

The Church of Scotland had from the first strongly encouraged the scheme, and through the colonial committee promised pecuniary aid for a limited time. By the close of 1839 the necessary initial steps had been taken for the founding of the College. In 1840, under the auspices of Hon. Wm. Morris, the Act of Incorporation, which, however, never came into effect, passed under the name and title of the University of Kingston, it having been considered discourteous to give the College the desired name of Queen's College without the permission of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. In May, 1840, it was resolved to petition Her Majesty to grant the College a Royal Charter, so that it might be known as the Queen's College, Kingston. This was granted, and the Royal Charter passed the Great Seal on October 16th, 1841, an event which is annually brought to mind by the returning University Day each 16th of October. The Provincial Charter previously granted was annulled. Queen's was thus fairly launched on her career, and the first lectures were begun on the 17th of March, 1842, with the Rev. Dr. Liddell as Principal. From the first the financial question was a pressing one, and small as were the expenses at first, there was great cause for anxiety to those faithful friends who were the chief support of Queen's through the early days of the struggle.

As no suitable property could at first be obtained for the proposed College buildings, classes opened in 1842 in a frame building on Princess street. There were three students in attendance, a principal and two professors.

It is interesting to turn from the voluminous calendar of 1901-1902 to the meagre record of the teaching staff, preserved to us by the late Dr. Williamson, himself one of the first two professors. "The teaching in the subjects of study was conducted by Principal Liddell in Theology and Moral Philosophy, by Professor Campbell in Classics and Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres, and by Professor Williamson in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The Elementary class was also taught by the latter in the College in connection with the preparatory school." A small beginning indeed, but one with all the elements of growth, and as the friends of Queen's were early reminded, the great Scotch Universities on which Queen's has been modelled began their existence under no fairer auspices. Glasgow University began life in 1450, with but one professor in Theology, and three in Philosophy; Marischal College, Aberdeen, with a principal and two professors; and Edinburgh University with one professor alone. And looking back on the past sixty years Queen's has no reason to feel discouraged when she compares her growth with that of other Universities.

A glance at the tables in the Roll of Graduates, lately published by Glasgow University, shows that in 1750, three hundred years after its foundation, only twenty-two degrees were granted, while in 1759 only four are recorded, nor did the number of degrees granted in one year ever reach as high as fifty until 1812. With quiet strength and confidence the work in Kingston went on. In 1844 the classes, consisting of twenty-one students, were removed to two stone houses on William