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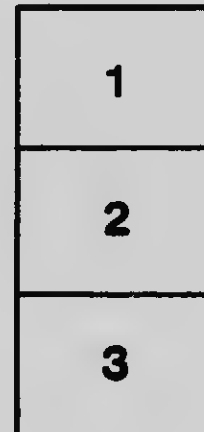
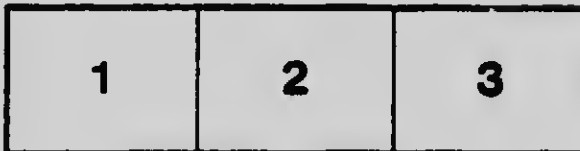
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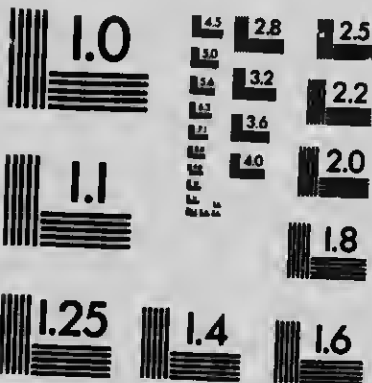
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QUEEN'S COLLEGE

AT

KINGSTON

Ottawa, May 28th, 1908.

To the Right Revd. the Moderator
of the General Assembly,
Winnipeg.

Sir,

As the question of the relation of Queen's University to the Church will come up for discussion, we beg leave to enclose the following documents bearing on the subject, viz:—

- 1.—Memorandum by the Chancellor.
- 2.—Memorandum by the Deans of Faculties.
- 3.—Statistics respecting the equipment and financial needs of the University.

We respectfully request that you will communicate the information submitted in these documents to the Members of the Assembly.

JAMES MACLENNAN,

Chairman Board of Trustees.

SANDFORD FLEMING,

Chancellor

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I.

Memorandum by the Chancellor.

Having for a long period been Chancellor of the University, a sense of duty impels me to express my views on certain points at the present juncture.

I shall refer briefly to the origin of the seat of learning at Kingston, its progress and development up to the present time, and to certain changes in its constitution which have recently been suggested by members of the Senate and embodied in a Memorial from that body forwarded by the Trustees.

The first action on which we have any record which led to the establishment of a seat of learning at Kingston, was in 1827. In that year the Anglican Church secured for King's College at Toronto, a charter exclusive in its character, with power to appropriate some 300,000 acres of the public domain which had been set aside for the purpose of higher education. Then, as now, the inhabitants of the Province were marked by different phases of religious thought, and in consequence wide dissatisfaction resulted among those who were not Anglican. This was especially the case with Presbyterians who have always taken a very deep interest in education. They remonstrated with the Government and for long endeavored to have King's College made a public seat of learning open on equal terms to all denominations. Their desire was to have it established and conducted in such a manner as would secure the confidence of all Christians and be acceptable to the whole Canadian people. To gain that object a struggle was carried on for 10 or 12 years and it was actively participated in by the Ministers and leading Presbyterians of the Province. At length in 1839, when all efforts to gain the object in view had proved fruitless, the Presbyterian body on behalf of themselves and others determined without further delay to adopt means of their own to secure a high standard of education for the youth of their own church and others in the community who might desire it.

Those who led in the movement were the founders of Queen's. They were not dismayed by their scanty resources, or the difficulties which the period presented. They were resolute men, representing chiefly the new settlers from Scotland and Ireland, and they knew well that they were entering on a great work in which they would meet with many hindrances; but they were sustained by the conviction that they were bringing into being an establishment which would provide higher educational advantages for Canadian youth and that they would thus greatly benefit their adopted country. Moreover they were aware, and the greatest importance was attached to this point that the highest instruction in general literature and science is a proper preparative for the study of Theology, and as it was contrary to their traditions to divorce religion from education, they considered it most fitting that special provision should be made for the training of native ministers.

Events have shown that the founders of the seat of learning at Kingston were not narrow sectarians; that they were moderate minded, public spirited citizens, loyal to the state, and earnest friends of higher education, and that it was their aim and determination to establish a centre of learning which should be different from King's College at Toronto, in being free from the spirit of intolerant denominationalism.

The Anglican College (King's), richly endowed from the public domain by those in power, did not open its doors until 1843, sixteen years after its charter was obtained. The duration of King's College as a teaching institution was limited to six years, as its doors closed in 1849 when the whole institution was secularised by Parliament and changed into the University of Toronto.

Some ten years earlier, the Presbyterians driven back upon their own resources, obtained in 1840, legislative authority to carry out the establishment of such a College as they desired. The following year Her Majesty granted a Royal Charter, and soon afterwards teaching commenced. On this foundation has gradually been built up a seat of learning which, as the evidence of facts has demonstrated, is essentially national in its spirit and undenominational in its teaching.

Queen's College at Kingston was opened in 1842, with two devoted professors and about a dozen students. It has ever since con-

tinued its functions as a teaching institution, and year by year with steadily increasing activity and success.

A statement before me, prepared by the Registrar, furnishes indisputable evidence that the high aims and public spirited objects of the founders have been more than accomplished. The students have within the last half century increased at the average rate of about 240 in each ten years, and they now number more than 1,250.

The attendance is not confined to Presbyterians, more than half the whole number are Methodists, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Anglicans, and others. To accommodate the ever increasing attendance it has been found necessary to erect twelve large buildings, the cost of which, added to the invested endowment, reaches close on \$1,000,000.

Queen's has always been supported from the private funds of friends. The whole endowment is the aggregate of gifts from 13,250 individuals, most of them of limited means, who of their public spirit and liberality contributed what they were able. This fact is most noteworthy seeing that these subscribers to the endowment fund, the Benefactors of Queen's as they are termed, have each one of them in an equal degree to other members of the community, contributed through public taxes and otherwise, to the University established and supported by the Province at Toronto. Thus from the very earliest days, up to the present time, the Benefactors of Queen's have done their full part in establishing and maintaining two universities, one in Kingston, the other in Toronto.

I have pointed out that the country is greatly indebted to the early Presbyterian settlers for the stand they took on the University question in the first half of the last century. While the struggle for existence on the part of the College has always been strenuous, we have as a result to-day in the City of Kingston, a great educational centre for Eastern Ontario. Queen's has never been pampered by the State, and but for the church to which its origin is due, might have long since perished. Such was not to be its fate, however, Queen's notwithstanding many difficulties having now become one of the best known seats of learning in Canada, and a virile force in our national life, supported by the affection of successive generations of thousands of graduates.

Such is the position of Queen's, and it is gratefully recognized by the people of the City of Kingston themselves. The Citizens of Kingston have with extraordinary unanimity voted large grants of municipal funds in aid of the university. This action proves much, it is unique in the annals of Canada, and it is the more remarkable, seeing that the population of Kingston is largely non-presbyterian, and the City is the seat of an Anglican Bishop and a Roman Catholic Archbishop.

While it is true that genuine assistance has been given to Queens by Methodists, Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Baptists and Congregationalists, it cannot be forgotten that our first and chief Benefactor is the Presbyterian church, and we cannot err in looking to the General Assembly of that church for counsel and advice. We may indeed rest assured that by so doing our best interests will be regarded with maternal sympathy and be wisely protected.

There are few questions to come before the Assembly at Winnipeg more important than the relation of Queen's to the great Presbyterian body from whose loins she has sprung. It is impossible to overlook what the Presbyterian Church has done at all stages of the history of this university, and we should deprecate any attempt to belittle the benefits conferred by our first and greatest Benefactor. The best we can do at the present time is to appeal to the Assembly for wise guidance and invite every member to consider the significance of the resolutions, of the Senate, the Council and the Board of Trustees, which will be duly submitted to it.

Queen's cannot separate herself from the Presbyterian Church of Canada; her friends, however, hope that it may be possible to revise and rearrange the relationship so that the hampering conditions now existing and the new exigencies which have arisen may be dealt with in a satisfactory way.

If I may venture the suggestion it seems possible to meet the case and at the same time secure complete historical continuity by (1) applying the Royal Charter granted by Victoria the Good in 1841, to the Faculty of Theology, and (2) by arrangement with the Government grouping the School of Mines, with the Faculties of Science, Arts, Medicine, Engineering and Education, so as to form a distinct corporation quite freed from any legal fiction which may constitute a denominational bar. The *first* would retain for ever the present

legal title "Queen's College at Kingston." The *second* might be designated "Queen's University" and both would be affiliated as closely as possible.

I trust I may be pardoned for the suggestion, I humbly think it offers a solution to a grave difficulty without sundering the ties of affinity and sympathy. "Queen's College at Kingston" would always remain under the control of the Supreme Court of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, while "Queen's University" would be rendered eligible to receive adequate Government aid, participate in the advantages of the Carnegie Pension Foundation, and benefit in other ways. Thus the seat of learning at Kingston would be placed in a position to develop and expand naturally to the fullest possible extent in the interests of the whole community and in harmony with the original design of the Founders.

There are many points of detail which will require to be calmly considered in full view of the facts before any conclusion can be reached. It is sincerely hoped that a commission may be appointed for that purpose by the General Assembly.

In these few sentences I have endeavored to point out generally the position of the University question, not simply to-day, but 70 or 80 years ago when the Church felt itself obliged to assume the responsibility of establishing an Educational Institution like Queen's. At that early period in Canadian history, the aim of the founders of Queen's was to obtain the means of higher education which for a time was denied them by the state, unless at King's College in which they had little or no confidence.

Two public objects of much importance have been effected by the establishment of Queen's in 1840-2. First, it led to the inauguration of Toronto University in 1849 in place of King's College, which was superceded, and, second, the wonderful success of Queen's has afforded absolute proof that there is room for more than one seat of higher learning in Ontario.

The founders of Queen's had a double object in view. They desired to secure the best education for native ministers, and the best education for Canadian youth generally. Under adverse circumstances they have succeeded in both. Now the marvelous develop-

ment, particularly on the science side of the University, forces itself on our attention, and demands that ample provision be made for further expansion. That is an essential part of the problem now presented, and all interested in Queen's University look to the General Assembly for guidance in its solution.

If after due enquiry the Assembly deems it advisable to remove the denominational bar, a serious disability will be removed, and the way will be opened for the Government of Ontario to acknowledge the public indebtedness to Queen's.

In view of the fact that quite apart from the Theological Faculty more than 3,000 men of high academic rank have already been graduated at Queen's, and that educational machinery for further service to the State has been developed on a large and efficient scale at Kingston, it cannot be doubted that the claims of this seat of learning for aid from the public exchequer will be duly recognized.

SANDFORD FLEMING,
Chancellor.

II.

Memorandum by the Deans of Faculties on the proposed changes in Queen's Constitution.

VIEWS OF THE LATE PRINCIPAL GRANT.

The following extracts from the memorandum presented by the late Principal Grant to the Board of Trustees contain his view of the necessity for an alteration of Queen's Constitution:—

"According to the Charter of Queen's University in 1841, the Board of Trustees consisted of 12 clergymen and 15 laymen of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland.

A great change was made by the legislation of 1874 necessitated by the fact that a section of the Canadian Presbyterian Church with which the Kirk proposed to unite was opposed on principle to the Church becoming responsible for the maintenance of any Faculty or Department of a University save the Department of Theology. The Act obtained in 1874 (38 Vict. Corp. 76) therefore declared that the Board of Trustees shall elect successors to the members retiring annually, whether said members be ministers or laymen."

"In 1888 legislation was asked for and obtained from the Dominion Parliament. The extension of the power of the University Council consisted in the enactment that the Council shall elect five additional members to the Board of Trustees and that these five members need not be Presbyterians. It followed from this legislation that Trustees not Presbyterians would therefore take part in electing professors of Theology, and this proved to be distasteful to some members of the Church. Consequently, when the Report of the Board was submitted to the General Assembly in 1892, a motion was submitted in favour of "some scheme whereby the appointment of professors in the Theological Department should be vested entirely in the Assembly." This was voted down, but a motion by Rev. D. J. Macdonnell was unanimously agreed to, calling the attention of the Board of Trustees to the desirability of bringing the Theological Department into closer relation to the Church. In consequence the Board suggested that the Assembly shall have the right to veto any appointment to the Faculty of Theology at the meeting of the Assembly following the appointment. This was adopted.

The Constitution which the University received by the legislation of 1874 has, thanks to the loyal support of individuals in its constituency and of congregations traditionally attached to it, worked as well as could have been expected, but while the Board of Trustees has been able hitherto to provide in some measure for the growing demands of modern education the present Constitution gives no prospect of adequate expansion for the future. Since 1874 the Church has ceased as a body to recognize any responsibility for the University. Harmony has indeed existed between the

Church and the graduates as to what constitutes a right ideal of education for clergy and laity alike; and this may have been a more vital force than a formal connection would have been. But, there is no Church organization to which we can appeal for defence or support, although the nominal connection with the Church still exists, and must always make it difficult for many of our graduates to feel the full measure of their responsibility; while it prevents municipalities in Eastern Ontario, or the Government and Legislature of the Province from voting the direct aid which otherwise could legitimately be sought from them.

■ The present condition of University matters in Ontario and our needs combine to make the present movement opportune for a thorough consideration of the Constitution of the Board. The Government of the province has pledged itself, in answer to a request from the University of Toronto, to re-open the University question in the near future, with the view of aiding still further the Provincial University. This is not astonishing, for the needs of a University, now that the competition of the joint American Universities has to be met, not to speak of the constant enlargement of McGill, cannot be met by a revenue supposed to be adequate half or quarter of a century ago. How is Queen's to keep pace with the certain extensions of Toronto and McGill? We recognize that whatever strengthens them is for the good of Canada, and helps to strengthen us, if we too keep our place in the constantly rising level of efficiency. Yet how can we do so? We have already done so much, considering our numbers and wealth, that we cannot be asked at present to make further sacrifices. The Government, again, no matter how well disposed, could hardly give direct aid to a University five-sixths of whose Board must belong, according to Statutes, to one denomination.

What should be done in these circumstances? That is the matter to which the best attention of the Board is asked; and seeing that our founders desired to model the University on the Scottish Universities, particularly on Edinburgh, it may be well to look at their constitution. Many changes have been made by successive Acts of Parliament, to adapt them to changes of conditions; and their basal constituency now is the general body of their graduates. Our founders made the Church the Corporation of Queen's, because, as the Rev. Dr. Machar said, at the first public meeting held to collect money for the infant University. "It was a matter of necessity that the control of such an institution should be in the hands of some trustworthy and responsible body." That body has declined the control, and the children of the University have become a numerous as well as a trustworthy and responsible body."

FURTHER HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT FOR ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

At the General Assembly which met at Halifax in June, 1900, the question of Queen's Constitution was discussed. The Assembly expressed its approval of the proposed change in the constitution of the University and appointed a committee (of which the late Principal Caven was chairman) to confer with the Trustees of Queen's University and report to the next Assembly. Their report to the next Assembly, held in Ottawa in May, 1901, contained the following expression of opinion: "Your Committee concur with the Trustees in the opinion that in accordance with the resolutions of the General

Assembly last year it is competent and desirable for the Board of Trustees to seek such legislation as is necessary to effect the separation between the Theological Faculty and the other faculties of the University, giving to the Theological Faculty separate and independent incorporation and to make such changes in the constitution of the University as will render it entirely undenominational in its character."

Principal Grant and Principal Caven were both great leaders of the Church and it may be assumed that any policy they united in supporting has much to recommend it. Being dead, they yet speak. In May, 1902, Principal Grant died. In the report which the Trustees sent to the General Assembly, which met at Toronto in June, 1902, they state that the meeting of the joint committees representing the Church and the University had unanimously approved of the outline of the new constitution and they ask the continuance of the co-operation and counsel of the General Assembly in the further prosecution of the proposed changes.

REACTION AGAINST A CHANGE.

In June, 1903, the General Assembly, which met at Vancouver, inspired no doubt by a generous sentiment for Queen's and a desire to ascertain how far the Presbyterian Church as a body could be counted upon to support Queen's financially, passed a resolution, to continue the connection between Queen's and the Church in the existing form and adopted a report of its committee on Queen's University deprecating the severance between Queen's and the Presbyterian Church, promising to actively promote a movement securing adequate increase in the endowment of the University and suggesting the appointment of a "Commission, with Assembly powers, to confer with the Trustee Board of the University, and adopt proper means to secure the necessary financial aid for the support of the University with the understanding that, should it be found advisable, the Church retain the University with a guarantee of adequate maintenance."

The Trustees of Queen's being notified of the resolution of the General Assembly met on June 30th, 1903, and stayed the proceedings in Parliament. On the 15th September of the same year, the Trustees met the Commission of Assembly and after a series of conferences, decided: "That the Trustees having already stayed

proceedings in connection with the proposed constitutional changes, resolve, in view of the decision of the conference, to prosecute these changes no further at present, but to maintain the existing connection between the University and the Church, pending the action of the Church regarding the support of the University."

The action of the Assembly eventually took the form of recommending to the Presbyterian body generally, a scheme for raising by subscription, an endowment of \$500,000, in order to establish the University on a sounder financial basis. The Assembly did not, however, make the endowment a scheme of the Church, or become directly responsible for its collection. It is difficult to estimate how much this general recommendation of the Assembly may have counted in enabling the financial agent of the University to procure such subscriptions as have since been collected. After four years of constant effort the sum raised amounts to about \$300,000, and this includes a great number of donations, some of them very large, from friends of Queen's who were not specially influenced by the action of the Assembly. The amount actually received, however, including Mr. Charlton's donation, is only \$167,000. A large amount of the rest, about \$60,000, is still in unrealizable forms of testamentary bequest and verbal promise.

The rate at which subscriptions now come in does not promise any speedy completion of the scheme, even though Mr. Carnegie has promised \$100,000 when the amount otherwise actually received reaches \$400,000.

OUR PRESENT NEEDS.

In the meantime our needs are growing greater than ever. The constant growth of Toronto and McGill necessitates a certain corresponding growth in Queen's. We have had to establish this year, a Faculty of Education with the prospect of considerable expenditure in this direction, and at any time the growth of modern scientific education may require, and indeed already requires, the establishment of new courses and departments. Toronto is ahead of us in the possession of a Forestry Department, and McGill in its departments of Locomotive and Military Engineering, and both in their Psychological and Physical Laboratories.

The position of Queen's professors has also much deteriorated of late relatively to the staff of Toronto and McGill. There was

always some financial disparity, but the recent increased scale of remuneration in Toronto University which makes the ordinary salary of a senior professor \$3,600, with provision for raising it after meritorious service to \$4,000, the almost equally high scale at McGill (see Table C), and the admission of McGill to the list of Universities under the Carnegie Pension Foundation, with the certainty that the Universities of Toronto and Manitoba will soon be added to the list, has increased the disparity to such an extent that, unless a remedy be found, Queen's professors must henceforth occupy a position of obvious inferiority. Natural causes may be counted on to produce their natural consequences. The quality of Queen's staff must eventually sink below that of Toronto and McGill because the power of the University to attract and retain the services of able men will be seriously impaired. Queen's has already suffered from this cause, both Toronto and McGill having drawn from us men who for years were identified with Queen's and familiar to its constituency. No young man of energy and ability amongst us but will naturally set his face to the east or west to attain what will be a much superior position.

It is difficult to estimate exactly what amount would be required to meet the expansion of Queen's in equipment and departments in the immediate future. According to recent calculations (details of which will be found in the accompanying document, No. III.) an annual additional sum of \$50,700 is necessary. This sum capitalized would represent an additional endowment of about \$1,000,000.

Table A, appended to this memorandum, contains an estimate of the additional amount required (\$450,000) to establish a pension fund on the same scale and with the same provisions as the Carnegie Foundation.

Table B, also appended, contains a rough estimate of the amount required (\$300,000) to put Queen's professors on a proper footing as regards their salaries, which at present are not only very much below those of Toronto and McGill, but are even lower than those of headmasters in the better class of High Schools. In fact, in most cases they are just what they were thirty years ago when general expenses in the way of house rent, service, commodities, were much less.

It will thus be seen that an additional endowment of \$1,750,000 is required to meet the needs of Queen's.

POSSIBLE RESOURCES.

Where are we to look for the resources to meet these needs? It is obviously impossible to expect the much tried constituency of Queen's, generously as it has responded to calls in the past, to shoulder this burden. And at present the formally denominational character of Queen's constitution shuts her off from other sources of supply such as (1) The Carnegie Foundation, which would be certain and immediate, and equivalent, in the course of twenty years or so, to an endowment of nearly half a million. (2) The government. (3) Those who might readily contribute to the endowment of science were the School of Science properly organized as a part of the University—which it ought to be but cannot be under our present constitution.

Queen's, as every one knows, has not been denominational in spirit or in any sense of the word which requires the support of a denominational constitution. Among her Trustees, professors and students there are many who are not Presbyterians. To change some formalities in her constitution would make no substantial difference in the management of the University, or in its present relations with its Presbyterian constituency, especially as the provision for a third of the Board being co-operative is calculated to secure historic continuity in the management. The character of the constituency is not dependent on the formalities of a constitution which in some respects has, since the union of the churches in 1874, been only a legal fiction. Everything that is vital and natural in our traditions and our existing relations with our constituency would be unchanged. To remove the denominational tests in the constitution might more properly be considered as bringing the letter of the constitution into conformity with the real situation, than anything else. Queen's more recent benefactors, as well as her older ones, may be sure that the spirit which guides her emanates from the character of her constituency and not from the formal character of her constitution. Their donations were given for the purpose of maintaining Queen's position as an efficient university, and it is to be presumed that they will be glad to see the work of their hands consolidated and strengthened.

THE THEOLOGICAL FACULTY.

The future of the Theological Faculty presents a special problem in the event of any change in the Constitution. It might be retained as an affiliated College either with a separate Board of Trustees and segregation of the endowment necessary to maintain it as it is, or it

might be governed by the Presbyterian members of the University Board, with some representatives appointed by the General Assembly and maintained as it now is, from the general funds of the University. In any case, as the Theological Professors would not participate in the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation, they might be pensioned out of the funds raised by the recent endowment subscriptions. It is obviously good policy on the part of the Church to preserve for its theological students the great advantages offered by a historic and a close local connection with the University, and the University on its side recognizes the high value of the theological students as an element in student life and a bond of connection with the oldest and so to speak historic part of its constituency. The position of Queen's is in some respects peculiar and almost unique, drawing as she does her strength both from a historic and natural connection with a Presbyterian constituency and from her later undenominational developments in the direction of Applied Science. The retention of the Theological Faculty, as an affiliated faculty at least, is not only required by the express terms of the Act of the Incorporation requiring its site and buildings to be in Kingston, but it is advantageous alike to the Church and to the University.

JOHN WATSON, *Vice-Principal.*

N. F. DUPUIS, *Dean of the Science Faculty.*

JAMES CAPPON, *Dean of the Faculty of Arts.*

W. L. GOODWIN, *Director of the School of Mining.*

Tables referred to in Document No. II.

TABLE A.

Calculation by Professor Dupuis, based on the actuarial tables used in insurance offices of the amount required to provide a Pension Fund for the present staff of Queen's University, not counting the Professors in the School of Science, nor any prospective enlargement of staff, the provisions being the same as those of the Carnegie Foundation	\$300,000
Add to that amount the additional sum required (1) to meet prospective enlargement of University, and (2) the inclusion of the staff in the Science School	150,000
	<hr/>
	\$450,000

This sum, therefore, represents the value of admission to the Carnegie Foundation for Queen's in the way of endowment.

TABLE B.

Increase of salaries needed to put Queen's staff on a proper footing.

	Present Salary.	Increase.
The Principal.....	\$4,000	\$2,000
Vice-Principal and four Deans, after 20 years' service, say \$3,000 each.....	2,500	500
	2,500	500
	2,250	750
	2,250	750
Say 10 Senior Professors, after 12 years' service, \$500 additional.....	2,000 each	5,000
Say 10 Professors, after 5 years' service, \$250 increase.....	2,000 each	2,500
6 Assistants, \$200 increase.....	1,200	1,200
		<hr/>
Capitalized, say.....	\$300,000	\$13,950

TABLE C.

Comparison of salaries in the Canadian Universities as published in the last report of the Carnegie Foundation.

	Average Salary of Professe .	Ave. Salary Assist. Professor.	No. Students (Int. mural) in College	Instruc- tional Staff in College
University of Toronto, Toronto..	\$3,600	\$2,400	1732	153
McGill University, Montreal....	3,060	1,700	542	95
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S	2,300	1,500	266	21
Queen's University, Kingston ...	2,100	1,300	914	48

NOTE—The understaffed, no less than the underpaid condition of Queen's, as compared with the other Universities, is evident from the above figures.

III.

Estimate by the Deans of Faculties, of the Increase in Staff and Equipment required by Queen's.

ADDITIONS TO THE TEACHING STAFF.

THEOLOGY.		Per Annum
Assistant Professor of Hebrew.....		\$ 1,200 00
Professor of New Testament Criticism or Apologetics.....		2,000 00
ARTS.		
Assistant Prof. in Elocution.....		1,200 00
Assistant Prof. in Psychology.....		1,200 00
Associate Prof. in English.....		2,250 00
Assistant Prof. in French.....		1,200 00
Also, in the near future, Assistant Professors in Political Economy and History,		
MEDICINE.		
Public Health Professor and Assistant. Maintenance of Building, Laboratories &c.....		5,000 00
Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Professor, Fellows, &c.....		3,000 00
PEDAGOGY.		
Additional assistance in High School and Public Schools and maintenance.....		2,000 00
Developments implying large expenditure may be expected in this department		
PRACTICAL SCIENCE.		
Chemical Engineering Professor.....		2,500 00
4 Instructors in Mathematics, Physics, Mineralogy and Metallurgy, at \$1,200 each.....		4,800 00
3 Instructors in Drafting, Surveying and Mechanical Engineering, at \$1,000 each.....		3,000 00
INCREASES OF SALARY IN PRACTICAL SCIENCE, MEDICINE, &c.		
PRACTICAL SCIENCE.		
15 Professors, average \$500.00.....		\$ 7,500 00
8 Assistants and Lecturers, average \$300.00.....		2,400 00
MEDICINE.		
2 Professors, specialists, \$500.00 each.....		1,000 00
LIBRARIANS.		
Librarians and Assistants.....		750 00
NEW BUILDINGS, APPARATUS, &c.		
Astronomical Observatory, Interest on cost.....		500 00
Laboratories, Physical, Psychological, Chemical and Mechanical Apparatus for ordinary work and research work.....	
General Service.....		300 00

SCHOLARSHIPS.

SCIENCE.

Research, 2 at \$500 each.	1,000 00
Matriculation, 4 at \$125.00 each.	500 00

ARTS.

Postgraduates and Research, 2 at \$500.00.	1,000 00
Matriculation, 6 at \$125.00 and 10 at \$100.00.	1,750 00

MEDICINE.

Research, 2 of \$500.00.	1,000 00
\$60,700 00	

Deans Dupuis and Goodwin consider that during the next five years the following New Buildings will be required:—

New Chemical Building.	\$150,000
New Biological Building.	100,000

At the present time the Students number 1,251 of whom 36 are in Theology; 723 in Arts, including postgraduates and extra-murals, 284 in Practical Science, 213 in Medicine and 42 in Pedagogy, with 47 registered in two Faculties. About one half of those students belong to denominations other than Presbyterian.



