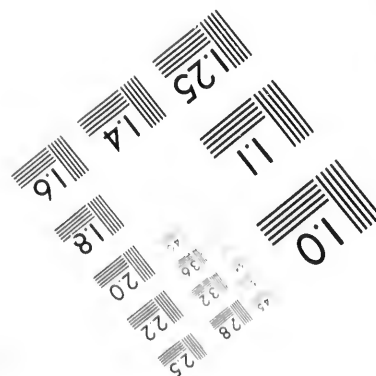
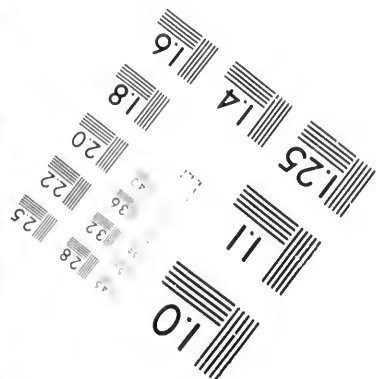
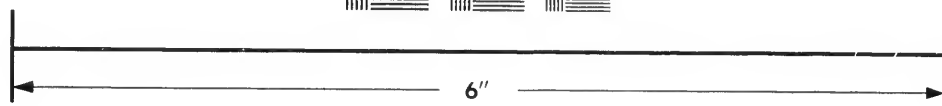
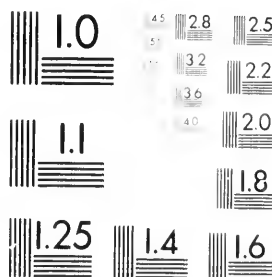


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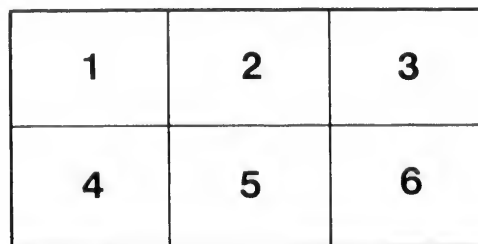
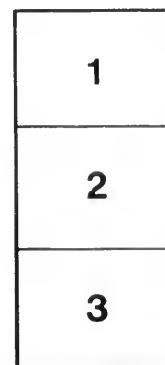
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A STATEMENT CONCERNING QUEEN'S.

—SUBMITTED TO—

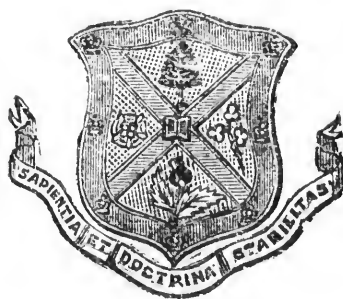
THE FOUNDERS.

THE GRADUATES AND ALUMNI.

—AND THE—

BENEFACTORS AND FRIENDS

Of the University.



KINGSTON:
PRINTED AT THE DAILY NEWS OFFICE
1887.



*A statement concerning Queen's, submitted
to the Founders, the Graduates and
Alumni, and the Benefactors and
Friends of the University.*

MY DEAR SIR,—

May I ask you to read the following statement which I have written with a desire to be brief.

Nearly fifty years ago, the Supreme Court of the Presbyterian Church in Canada decided to establish a University on the Scottish model. It was a bold undertaking. Dr. Cook, one of the founders, in his Chancellor's address ten years ago, frankly admitted that. However, a sense of what was owing to their own honour and Scottish training, as well as a sense of the needs of the Church and the country, left no other course open to them. They were scholars and knew what they were undertaking. "It was not," says Dr. Cook, "till every effort had proved unsuccessful to obtain some share of the grants which had been made for the purposes of University education, or to have King's College made then what it is now, a Provincial instead of a sectarian institution, that we resolved to act for ourselves." In 1839, at a meeting held in Hamilton, Kingston was selected as the site that would best suit both Upper and Lower Canada. In 1840, the Trustees, Hon. William Morris being Chairman, made formal application to the Queen for a Royal Charter, and on behalf "of the Scottish inhabitants of Upper and Lower Canada" asked permission to hand down to posterity Her Majesty's Royal Title as the name of their infant institution. They "most ardently trusted that it would be the means under the blessing of Divine Providence of conferring a liberal education on the Canadian youth of the present and future generations." The year following, the Royal Charter passed the Great Seal. Her Majesty graciously consented that the new University, the first, so far as I have ascertained, chartered in her reign, should bear Her title. Forthwith, Queen's began its beneficent career. It

was, from the very beginning, "open on equal terms to all the youth of the country." The beginning was on a modest scale, well becoming the condition of Canada at the time. In Dr. Williamson's language—"like the University of Cambridge, which began in a barn, a clap-boarded frame house was '*gentis incunabula nostræ*,' the cradle of Queen's College." In 1849, King's or Toronto University was thrown open, on equal terms to all comers, and at the same time it was secularized. Queen's was then invited to unite with it, but the invitation was declined. Dr. Machar and Professor Romanes were appointed a Committee to give to the public the reasons for rejecting centralization then. They did so, in an able statement in which the positions were taken that education and religion must be indissolubly linked together, that the history of other countries, and particularly the case of Scotland, proved that self-governing Universities were the best, and that "in education a generous competition is of paramount importance."

From 1849, Queen's developed rapidly for more than a decade. Then came a period of weakness owing to internal difficulties, and soon after, disasters from without threatened its very existence. In 1869, on the withdrawal by the Legislature of the annual grant, the question was discussed whether the institution should be continued or not. Certainly then, if ever, was the time to close its doors, and closed they would have been, had the mettle of its sons and supporters not been of the purest kind. The buildings were mean, the endowment trifling, the students few in number, and the outlook discouraging. But its friends in Quebec and Ontario rallied to it with enthusiasm. Principal Snodgrass and Professor Mackerras undertook to raise a capital sum of \$100,000 and they succeeded, to the astonishment of outsiders, who had little conception of the hold "good old Queen's" had on the people.

My connection with the University dates from 1877. The hearty support I was promised has been given, more unreservedly and unanimously than I could have expected. In 1878, \$150,000 were subscribed, principally for new buildings and more spacious grounds, and for replacing the annual grant of nearly \$3,000 long given by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland. In 1882, the Trustees saw that the Uni-

versity could not be fairly well equipped, unless it had additional revenue to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars a year. At their instance, I issued a circular on the subject, and in six weeks the whole of that amount was promised for five years. On the strength of this, two additional Professors were appointed, besides tutors in several departments, and great improvements were made in the museum, laboratories and library. In consequence, the general work of the University has been carried on since with efficiency, comfort and success. The payments to the five years' list have come in with remarkable punctuality, but as only one payment now remains to be made, a serious deficiency is impending.

The following table gives a bird's-eye view of the material progress of the University during the last twenty years:—

	No. of Students in Arts Faculty.	No. in Professional Faculties.	Total No. of Students.	Revenue from all sources.	Interest-bearing capital.
1867-68	28	79	107	\$13,686	\$ 34,507
1868-69	25	68	93	7,783	48,988
1869-70	36	56	92	8,537	76,978
1870-71	25	42	67	10,975	92,399
1871-72	39	35	74	13,010	105,824
1872-73	41	36	77	12,972	112,659
1873-74	51	47	98	13,632	114,815
1874-75	59	59	118	14,614	118,207
1875-76	59	65	124	15,093	117,388
1876-77	74	66	140	16,274	113,620
1877-78	94	78	172	15,263	111,350
1878-79	92	78	170	17,247	153,440
1879-80	106	88	194	19,375	152,147
1880-81	122	80	202	16,562	154,655
1881-82	134	87	221	20,904	175,178
1882-83	143	110	253	22,586	185,692
1883-84	146	133	279	29,859	205,282
1884-85	151	169	320	29,521	211,156
1885-86	161	195	356	29,387	214,294
1886-87	191	182	373	30,305	222,094

The annual Report to the Assembly, issued in June, will be sent to you, on application to the Registrar. It mentions all the sources from which the revenue is derived. The Calendar will also be sent to you on application. But, a glance at the above table is sufficient to show the steady growth of the University and to prove that its roots must be living and multiplying. Ten years after the loss of the Provincial grant, the revenue, it will be seen, was little more than it had been in 1867-8. But, the capital had more than trebled, and confidence had taken the place of doubt. In the course of the second period of ten years, the progress has been more remarkable. To understand it, one would need to share in the life of the University, or at least see the new buildings beside the old, the halls thronged with students, the honour men at their work, and note the expansion from year to year. The increase in revenue and interest bearing endowment, as shown in the above table, has taken place, notwithstanding the loss of the Colonial Committee's grant, the reduction in the grant from the Temporalities Fund, and the heavy expenditures for new buildings, campus, and other kinds of capital classed as unproductive stock.

One other important fact in recent history must be noticed. In 1885, we were again officially invited to give up our Charter and become part of the Provincial University. It would have cost us a quarter of a million to move to Toronto, and we had not the money. Apart from that, our friends, on being consulted, unanimously condemned the proposal. Not one vote in favour of consolidation came from Toronto itself or even from the country to the west. But Albert and Victoria, the two Universities that were between us and Toronto, have agreed to suspend their Charters and try the proposed move. We wish the experiment every success, but it is clear that, in consequence, a double responsibility rests upon Queen's and upon those who believe that a reasonable distribution of Colleges is better than absolute centralization. We adopted the policy of retaining Queen's in Kingston with all the University powers conferred by her Royal Charter and with increased efficiency in every department. This policy involves action. Queen's will hereafter be the only intellectual centre in the more than three hundred miles between Montreal and Toronto, a country larger

than many a Kingdom and inhabited by a population intelligent and progressive, though possessed of little accumulated wealth. Can we fill the gap that has been created?

What is the duty that we owe, alike to our past history and to our present position, and more particularly to the position we have recently taken on University policy? That question the resident graduates considered last week, and they came to the conclusion that instead of merely raising \$7,500 for another term of five years, it was indispensable to raise an endowment, in round numbers, of at least a quarter of a million of dollars, or half the sum that Victoria must raise to move to Toronto. Fifteen thousand a year is indispensable, partly to replace the \$7,500 we are about to lose, partly to meet loss of income owing to the steadily declining rate of interest, partly for additions to the staff and for a new Science hall. The objects in detail are these:—

Endowment of the Principalship.....	\$ 50,000
Endowment of Chairs of Physics, Mineralogy and Chemistry, and Modern Languages, \$33,000 each...	100,000
New Science hall	10,000
Assistant Professors of English, Philosophy and Biology, \$13,000 each.....	40,000
Tutors in Mathematics, French, German and Chemistry, \$2,500 each	10,000
For Theological Department	50,000

In this estimate the growing revenue from fees is taken into account. Contributions may be made to one or more of those objects, or to the general fund.

It is also proposed :

(1) That this Endowment shall be known as the Jubilee Fund, and shall be a commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee and also of the Jubilee of the University; inasmuch as the movement to establish Queen's commenced in 1837, though the first money was not collected for it till 1839.

(2) That it shall consist of 500 shares of \$500 each, and that a subscriber shall be responsible for the share or shares taken by him not sooner than December, 1887, but not at all unless the whole 500 are taken; and that from that time he shall be

responsible for the interest, until he pays the capital. Thus, the subscriber for a share will have to pay \$30 of interest on or before 1st December, 1888, unless he has paid his \$500, and so on from year to year—interest being paid on the amount of capital unpaid; the time for the payment of which in full shall in each case be fixed by the contributor when subscribing.

(3) That a certain number of the shares should be divided into fifths, each representing stock in the Jubilee Fund of the University to the amount of \$100 or \$6 a year.

(4) That a number of persons or a congregation may become responsible for a share or shares. It is hoped that individuals, congregations or branches of the Queen's University Endowment Association will in some cases become responsible for the full amount required for one or another of the objects specified above.

(5) That contributors to the Jubilee Fund shall be *ex-officio* members of the Queen's University Endowment Association, and that the same educational privileges be connected with their subscriptions as were secured by the by-law of 1869 and 1878 on the subject.*

(6) That the name of the individual, congregation or Endowment Association responsible for any one of the above objects, shall be connected with that object in perpetuity.

(7) That every contributor to the Jubilee Fund receive a memorial certificate of appropriate design, setting forth his connection with the Fund, and that his name shall be inscribed upon a shield to be set in the wall of Convocation Hall, or shall be otherwise suitably recorded in connection with the University.

*BY-LAW OF 1869 AND 1878.

1.—A donor of \$500 founds a SCHOLARSHIP bearing his own name, or any other which he may give it, and acquires the privilege of naming *annually* one student to attend College for one session, free of class fees. On the founder's death his lineal representatives become entitled to the privilege of free attendance in the order of seniority.

2.—Donors of \$100, \$200, \$300 and \$400 may nominate, at any time during life, one, two, three or four students respectively, to a course in Arts, free of class fees.

It is proposed that at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees (April 27th), a General Conference be held in Convocation Hall, and that action be then taken authoritatively. Anticipating that action shall be taken, one tried friend has already promised to take twenty shares, another five, another two, and several one share each of the proposed 500. In the meantime, I submit this statement, and would be much obliged for any indication of your views on the whole subject. I need say no more. This paper has been written under a sense of responsibility that self-restraint bids me keep to myself. It goes forth from a heart heavy with apprehension, because well aware that many have made sacrifices already and that few can be expected to appreciate the real importance of the work Queen's is doing and of the place it fills. But, the supporters of Queen's have been tested before and have never failed. If the means of some noble-minded sons were equal to their insight or their will, there would be no cause for apprehension. But it is not possible to believe that our University, with its noble history, its present power, and all the advantages spiritual and intellectual which its constitution secures and which the fact of self-government enables its Trustees and Senate to utilize to the utmost, shall be suffered to dwindle and starve, just when a new era is dawning with the promise of a wider field of usefulness than ever before.

This, thank God, is the last effort of the kind that I will ever be called on to make. If it succeeds, the University will—for the first time in its history—be on a permanent foundation, and I, if spared, can give myself to more congenial work. If it fails, the responsibility will not be on those who do their duty.

GEORGE MONRO GRANT.

Queen's University, Kingston, April 15, 1887.

*Action taken by the authorities of the University on
the foregoing Circular.*

(1) On April 25th, the University Council met, and appointed Judge McDonald, Judge Fralick, R. H. Preston, M.P.P., Dr. Moore, J. J. Bell, Rev. R. J. Laidlaw and Rev. Mr. Cumberland a Committee to consider the whole matter referred to in the above Circular. The following is their report :

“ Your Committee have carefully considered the statement and think that it so fully covers the questions with which it deals that it should be adopted and acted upon by the General Conference to be held to-morrow.

HERBERT S. McDONALD, *Chairman.*

April 26th, 1887.

J. J. BELL, *Secretary.*

(2) On April 26th, the Board of Trustees met and the following resolution was agreed to :—“ After careful consideration the Trustees unanimously and heartily endorse the statement and appeal of Principal Grant, and confidently recommend them to all interested in the welfare of the University. They are glad to hear of the substantial response already initiated. They feel greatly encouraged by the enthusiastic action taken by the citizens of Kingston who have resolved to raise at least \$50,000 as their contribution towards the Endowment, and one of whom has also agreed to build the new Science Hall, which is required irrespective of the School of Applied Science which it is hoped will be established and endowed by the Provincial Government.”

(3) On April 27th, a General Conference of the Trustees, Council, Graduates and Benefactors was held in Convocation Hall, Rev. Dr. Wardrope in the chair. Judge McDonald having submitted all necessary papers, Rev. James Barclay, A.M., Montreal; moved, and Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Toronto, seconded the following resolution :—“ That this Conference heartily endorses the statement, appeal and resolutions which have just been read, and resolves that the General Representative Committee of the Queen's Endowment Association appointed yesterday be a Committee to take immediate and energetic steps to accomplish the proposal set forth therein.” The motion was supported by Judge Fralick, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Dr. Preston, M.P.P., Rev. A. McGillivray and others, and unanimously agreed to.

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