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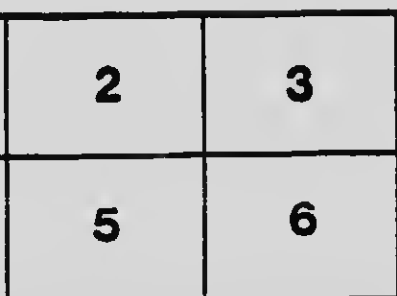
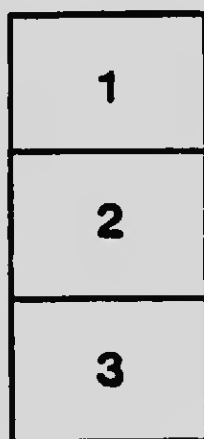
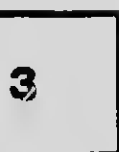
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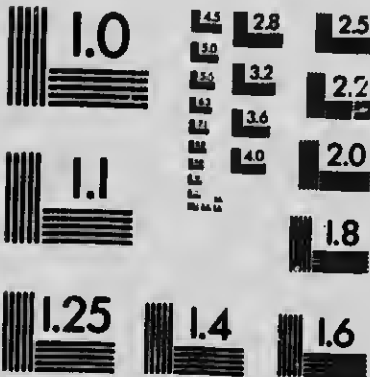
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STATEMENT

REGARDING

**The Relations of
Universities**

To the Church

Issued at the request of the Moderator of

1905

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Moderator of the General Assembly.

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NOTE.

The Resolutions of the Commission appointed by the General Assembly to confer with the Trustees of Queen's University regarding the relations of the University to the Church have been communicated to the Church at large and have been sent for special consideration to the Presbyteries of the three Central Synods.

From these Presbyteries numerous enquiries have come regarding the University, its constitution, history, position, finances, etc., and as it is desirable that the decision of the Church regarding its further connection with Queen's should be made with full knowledge, the accompanying statement is presented, at the request of the Moderator of the General Assembly, for the purpose of furnishing some information on this subject for those who have not hitherto been familiar with it.

D. M. GORDON.

Queen's University, Oct. 31, 1903.

Historical Sketch of Queen's University.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY was established by Royal Charter in 1841 "for the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature." The charter also provides that "no religious test or qualification shall be required of or appointed for any persons admitted or matriculated as scholars within our said college." The members of the Presbyterian Church were its corporation, and the management of its affairs was committed to a Board of Trustees consisting of 12 ministers and 15 laymen. The ministers were elected by the Synod, the highest Church Court at that period; the laymen by the lay members of the Board from a list sent in by congregations, each congregation nominating a member every third year as eligible for the Board.

After the Disruption Queen's continued to be the possession of that portion of the Presbyterian Church which remained in connection with the Church of Scotland, commonly known as the "Kirk," while the section in sympathy with the Free Church of Scotland founded Knox College as its Theological school, afterwards brought into affiliation with the University of Toronto. For some years Queen's received assistance from the Provincial Government, the annual grant being for a time \$5,000, but in 1868 this grant was withdrawn and for the past thirty-five years no aid has been given by the Provincial Government to any university except that of Toronto. The withdrawal of this grant, which was about half its revenue, threatened Queen's with ruin, but the Church came to its help and raised an endowment of \$100,000, contributions coming from no less than 5,200 subscribers.

A few years later when the churches were negotiating for union one of their chief difficulties was the difference of opinion regarding the College question. The members of the Kirk desired that Queen's should hold in all respects the same relations to the United Church which it had held to that section in connection with the Church of Scotland, that its Trustees should continue to be appointed in the same way and that the United Church should be responsible for its control and support. A number of those, however, in the Canada Presbyterian Church were unwilling to accept this responsibility and so, rather than prevent Union, the friends of Queen's agreed to a compromise by which the United Church was relieved of the appointment of Trustees for the Arts Department, although the College was to remain in other respects in the same relation to the United Church in which it had hitherto been to the Kirk. The words of the Act (Ont. 38 Vic; Cap. 75) on this point are "As soon as the said union takes place the Corporation of Knox College shall stand in the same relation to the Presbyterian Church of Canada in which it now stands

to the C. P. Church And the corporation of Queen's College shall in like manner stand in the same relation to the Presbyterian Church in Canada in which it now stands to the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, and all the powers, rights and privileges hitherto exercised and enjoyed by the ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland as corporators of the said College and by the Synod of the said Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, in virtue of their relations respectively to Queen's College at Kingston, shall be exercised and enjoyed by the ministers and members of the Presbyterian Church in Canada and by the Supreme Court of the said Presbyterian Church in Canada; provided always that the said United Church shall not be required to elect Trustees for any Arts department in Queen's College aforesaid."

As the United Church thus declined to appoint the Board of Trustees it was necessary to make some new provision for this purpose, and so the Board, formerly elected by the Synod, now became self-perpetuating, the old requirement, however, being still in force that it must consist of 12 ministers and 15 laymen, all connected with the Presbyterian Church. At the same time, as the ministers and members of the United Church became by the Act of Union the corporators of the University, no change could be effected in the Constitution of the University without the assent of the General Assembly.

During the years that had elapsed since its foundation, the University had been training a body of graduates who, as they went forth from it, were very devotedly attached to it. These were among its warmest and most helpful friends, and their interest was recognized in the Act of 1874, which constituted the University Council. This Council represents the whole body irrespective of creed, having among its members men of all denominations and possessing large consultative and advisory powers. Since its formation it has exercised a great and helpful influence in the progress and development of the University. The constitution of this body was a distinct and emphatic expression of the Catholic spirit of the University, and was from the first approved by the Church. By the Act of Parliament passed in 1889, with the assent of the General Assembly, the University Council was empowered to elect five trustees who are not necessarily Presbyterian, and, by the same Act, religious tests were abolished as regards professors other than those in the Theological Department. No religious test had ever existed in Queen's for the admission or matriculation of students.

Various efforts have been made to secure an adequate endowment for the University. At the outset the members of the Church gave for this purpose about \$40,000. In 1869-70 Principal Snod-

grass and Professor Mankerras raised \$100,000. In 1879 Principal Grant secured an endowment of \$100,000, and at the same time the citizens of Kingston contributed the funds for the erection of the handsome building which for years accommodated the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Theology, but which has been outgrown by the increase of the University. In 1888 he secured an additional endowment of something over \$180,000 and a new building was added through the generosity of the late John Carruthers, Esq., for the accommodation of the Science classes. Part of each of these later endowments was for the benefit of the Theological Department. In addition, a number of Scholarships have been contributed and endowment has been specially provided for some of the Chairs. Graduates of all denominations have been generous contributors to the endowment of the University. The most notable contribution, however, has been the erection of the New Arts Building by the City of Kingston, the municipality having voted \$50,000 for this purpose, an instance of municipal interest in a university, unparalleled in Canadian history.

In the appeal for endowments the inducement was offered to subscribers that every one who contributed \$500 would have the right of nominating a student for free education. Many of these nominations have lapsed through the death of the donors, but some were placed in the hands of the Principal for intending students of Theology, exempting them from class fees throughout their course in Arts. Divinity students may thus be exempted from all University class fees.

The annual contributions received from congregations of the Church are applied wholly to the Theological Department. From this source there were received last year \$3265.13. Recently the Church in connection with the Century Fund has provided for the endowment of a fourth Chair in the Theological Faculty.

As already stated the Provincial Government withdrew its grant from Queen's in 1868, and has never renewed it. The University doing a very large amount of public work as is indicated, for instance, in the fact that over 20 per cent. of the High School Teachers of Ontario are graduates of Queen's, and the total number of B.A. graduates has been 1186, while the total number in Toronto University, exclusive of those graduated from Victoria University since the Federation, has been 2,406. The number of registered students during the session of 1902-03, was 853; of whom there were in Arts, 502; in Medicine, 203; in Science, 132; in Theology, 32; but 16 of these were registered also in the Arts Department. Although connected with the Presbyterian Church, Queen's has not been denominational in spirit and its non-sectarian character is shown by the fact that on the list of matriculated students last session there were:

Presbyterians.....	384	Methodists.....	236
Anglicans.....	123	Roman Catholics.....	67

Baptists	16	Congregationalists.....	11
		Others	13

While, however, the University receives no direct aid from the Government yet it benefits indirectly by the Government support of the School of Mining and Engineering. This School was established at Kingston in 1893 by a number of public-spirited men of Eastern Ontario, at an outlay of over \$30,000. It soon won its way to recognition by the excellent character of its work, and the Government, recognizing the great public service it was rendering, came to its assistance. It is a separate corporation, distinct from the University, with its own Board of Governors, intended to provide a thorough scientific education, theoretical and practical, in all departments of engineering. It has been placed in the same group of buildings as Queen's University so as to take advantage of the instruction therein provided and in this way it has been possible for the Government to equip and carry on a first-class technical school at much smaller cost than would be elsewhere required. It is affiliated to the University, and the students of Queen's are able in their Science course to take some advantage of the provision thus made by the Government in the School of Mining and Engineering.

Although the efficiency and work of a university are not necessarily measured by the number of students in attendance or by the cost of education, yet it is interesting in these respects to compare Queen's with the Universities of McGill and Toronto. Estimating only the Students in Arts and Science:—

Last Session (1902-'03) there were registered

IN MCGILL—

ARTS:—Undergraduates, 185; partial, 106; Total.....	291
APPLIED SCIENCE,	250

IN TORONTO, University College—

ARTS:—Unmatriculated, 128; Matriculated, 461; Total.....	589
SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.....	340

IN QUEEN'S—

ARTS:—Unmatriculated, 28; Matriculated, 474; Total	502
SCHOOL OF MINING	132

The Average Fees are—

In McGill.	Arts, \$61.	Science, \$175.
" Toronto.....	" 52.	" 85.
" Queen's.....	" 45.	" 69

The comparison of revenue cannot be so completely made, but the returns given are as follows:—

In McGill:—For Arts and Science \$336,193.78

In Toronto University and University College:—

For Arts.....	\$151,309.01
For School of Practical Science . . .	42,925 00
	<hr/> \$194,234.01

<i>In Queen's</i> — For Arts and Theology....	\$ 50,675.39
School of Mining, including fees	
of \$10,623.....	25,112.28
	-----\$ 75,787.67

There is in connection with Queen's a School of Medicine which, however is maintained entirely by fees, so that its support makes no demand upon the revenues of the University. The students in attendance last session numbered 205, of whom 46 were graduated as Doctor of Medicine in April, and 5 in October, a total of 53 for the current year. The School occupies one of the buildings of the University, and all degrees in this department, as in others, are conferred by the University.

It will thus be seen that there are four Faculties in the University. Theology, Arts, Science and Medicine. In connection with these there are in Theology, 4 Professors and 2 Lecturers; in Arts, 14 Professors with 5 Assistants; in Science, (in addition to some who are reckoned also in the Arts Faculty) 8 Professors and 4 Lecturers; in Medicine, 15 Professors, with Tutors and Demonstrators.

In the Department of Theology the revenue is derived mainly from endowment, the contributions from congregations of recent years having been little more than one third of the sum expended in salaries for the Theological Faculty. In the Department of Arts the salaries are met from the endowments and class fees, and also in the Department of Science, but in the latter department the cost is not proportionately so heavy inasmuch as the students can take advantage of the provision made for Science teaching by the Government in the School of Mining and Engineering. The Department of Medicine, as already stated, is maintained entirely by class fees, and is thus no charge upon the endowments of the University. In view of the present and prospective requirements in the departments of Arts and Science, it is essential that the revenues be considerably increased. The estimate submitted by the Trustees to the Commission of General Assembly was that there should be an additional annual income of not less than \$20,000 or, say, half a million dollars of additional endowment.

The University is accommodated in six handsome buildings which form an imposing quadrangle. The oldest of these, and architecturally the least attractive, was enlarged some years ago and is now the commodious home of the Medical School. The Old Arts Building, as it is called, still the most beautiful of the group, was erected in 1880, being subscribed for almost exclusively by the citizens of Kingston. This building contains the Library and Museum, the Theological class-rooms, and those of the Biological Department, the Convocation Hall, with Senate Room and business apartments. The Carruthers Hall has for a number of years served as the home of the Science Faculty. Last year witnessed the opening of the New Arts Building, which was the gift of the Municipality of Kingston. This year there have been opened the two handsome

buildings erected by the Provincial Mining and Engineering. It is the opening of "Grant Hall," the new of erection, for which the funds are ly by students and graduates of recent, late, loved and honoured Principal.

The questions submitted to the Assembly chiefly concern two points to Queen's, as regards control and maintenance of the University.

In the foregoing statement the view. The present relation of the somewhat anomalous, for, while the members of the University and no constitution without their assent, yet accepted any responsibility in the University. Does the Church desire or would Presbyteries prefer to have a certain proportion of the Board of Trustees to appoint a certain number, the University Council might, in view of the graduates, have an increased representation of Trustees?

As to the adequate maintenance may be the decision of Presbyteries any direct share in its control, it is not to be provided if the University is ever some of the salaries must be increased if there is to be any expansion in any advance is called for. The members of the University. They are in favour of constitutional changes that may be in this connection is it not reasonable that they might be unwilling to assume any more control and maintenance of the University? The three Central Synods heartily urge the University for generous support.

It is the aim of Queen's to be a conservative and pronouncedly Christian University, free from sectarianism, and striving to unite with the Church. Her history, her past success, and the fact that Canada wants such a University, which will receive government support; and, if the members of the two great central Provinces think it remains connected with the Church, the means for its adequate equipment and

the Provincial Government for the School of
g. It is hoped that next year will see the
l," the new Convocation Hall now in course
e funds are being supplied almost exclusive-
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mitted to Presbyteries by the Commission of
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ontrol and management, and (2) the adequate
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ile the members of the Church are the cor-
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ssent, yet since Union the Church has not ac-
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refer to have the Assembly appoint a cer-
board of Trustees, leaving the members of the
ain number, as at present, while the Univer-
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maintenance of the University,—whatever
resbyteries regarding the Church assuming
ontrol, it is necessary that further endowment
rsity is even to continue its present work, for
t be increased, and it is still more necessary
nsion in any of the various directions where
he members of the Church are the corpor-
sity. They must be consulted as to any
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not reasonable that, though the Church
sume any more direct responsibility for the
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rtily urge upon its members the claims of
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een's to be a well-equipped, liberal, progres-
hristian University, free from the spirit of
g to unite what is best in all denominations.
uccess, and her present position show that
iversity, whether with or without any Gov-
the members of the Presbyterian Church in
vinces think that such a University should
e Church, they are well able to provide the
quipment and support.





the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are obese has increased by 100% (World Health Organization 1997). The prevalence of obesity in the United States has increased from 15% in 1975 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 1994).

Obesity is a risk factor for a number of chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, stroke, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer (World Health Organization 1997). Obesity is also associated with a number of psychological problems, including depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem (Flegal et al. 1994).

Obesity is a complex condition, and its causes are not fully understood. It is thought to be caused by a combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral factors. Genetic factors may include a predisposition to obesity, while environmental factors may include a diet high in calories and a sedentary lifestyle. Behavioral factors may include eating habits and physical activity levels.

Obesity is a global health problem, and it is important to understand its causes and consequences in order to develop effective prevention and treatment strategies. This paper will review the current state of knowledge about obesity, and discuss the role of genetics, environment, and behavior in its development.

The prevalence of obesity has increased worldwide in recent years. In the United States, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 15% in 1975 to 23% in 1994 (Flegal et al. 1994). In the United Kingdom, the prevalence of obesity has increased from 10% in 1980 to 15% in 1995 (Health Survey for England 1996).

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