

### THE SCOTSMAN AND EDUCATION

*Though guiding plough 'neath heather dune,  
Or tiller of the herring sea,  
Or jingling gold in Glesca' toon,  
Or lad wi' herd or parson's crook  
Or canty clerk in far countrie,  
Or proudsome laird o' Linnisdeer;—  
By corry, loch, or ingle nuik,  
The Scotsman's nose, where'er ye speir,  
Is no' far frae his specs' and buke.*

Anon.

IT has been truly said that perhaps the strongest instinct of the Scottish people is that well-known intense craving which they have ever had for knowledge and learning. This instinct is not limited to the scholarly class alone, but is widely shared by the whole people to a greater extent than is found in any other nation throughout the world. It is especially strong in the natures of the great financial adventurers in the Old World and the Colonies. This accounts for the fact that so many of them, like Andrew Carnegie, Lord Strathcona, and Sir William Macdonald, have endowed learning and literature so largely. It was no uncommon

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thing to find among the necessarily limited personal effects of an early pioneer Scottish merchant of Quebec, Hudson Bay, or Virginia, of the eighteenth century, a number of well-chosen and well-thumbed volumes of the classics. Even such a writer as Horace was not excluded. Many of these men led lives of hard, exacting, material, counting-house toil. They were men in whom, from all appearances, literary inclinations were the last thing to be expected. They were plain, hard-faced, often sordid or commonplace appearing dealers in the virgin markets of the material world ; and yet underneath that outer husk of exacting mercantile ambition there lay hidden the kernel of the intellect and imagination, that strangely associated characteristic which has so often rendered the successful Scotsman such a mystery to his fellow-beings who could not see below the surface of the everyday man. It has been said that somewhere in every real personality there lurks hidden the soul of a poet. Certainly this is largely true of many Scotsmen famous in the successful outways of the material world. This larger wisdom, this under-dream, this deep sympathy with the finer things of life, which so many of these men have carried with them into the dreary northern wilds, or other remote places of rude and almost savage pioneer life, explains why so many of them have proved to be Nature's true gentlemen, with such fine instincts for culture, on their return to the purlieus of civilisation. This subtly ingrained or hereditary love of scholarship and refinement will also

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explain why so many of our Canadian Universities and other seats of learning have been founded by Scottish merchants and financiers, from whom, as a class, in no other nationality would such an intellect-worshipping impulse be expected, or even regarded as possible.

It is this remarkable use or trusteeship of his wealth, here and in the Old World, that sets the Scottish millionaire or merchant prince apart from all others of his class. By reason of his innate knowledge or desire, from the very first, how to use his wealth when it has been acquired, he reveals himself as a scion of the old Scottish aristocracy. The desire to go back, to own the land, to be a lord or laird, to found or aid a college or university, is more than the mere material ambition of success. It shows a deeper spirit. It is often the spirit of a Highland mother acting through her son of a Lowland name. It is often the longing or harking back of a strain of gentle, lordly, religious, military, or scholarly blood, still working in and influencing the otherwise plain, dour, practical business man of the present. This may explain why the chief builder of the Canadian Pacific Railway and a leading spirit in the Hudson's Bay fur trade sent a regiment to help his Queen and the Empire in South Africa. But this spirit in the Scotsman goes back even farther in the blood than we suspect. Can we wonder at this refined impulse and instinct in the race when we know that before the days of Charlemagne a great wave of the intellect went out from the

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ancient kingdom of Caledonia, whose capital was at Inverlochy in the Scottish Highlands, and influenced the civilisation of Europe. From those remote days down to the period of James the Fifth and the great John Knox have Scotsmen had high ideals of scholarship and the intellect.

Since then nowhere outside of Scotland have the children of the ancient mother shown this remarkable characteristic more than in Canada. In all grades of our educational development, from the University to the common school, the personality and influence of the Scotsman have been prominent. It is a significant fact in our intellectual history, and one remarkable in the history of any young country, that all of our leading Universities, with scarcely one exception, and our other higher institutions of learning, have been from the first established and controlled by Scotsmen. This fact, more than any other, shows to how great an extent Canada has been a New Scotland in character and ideal, and certainly justifies the publication of a work of this nature.

It can easily be understood that the colleges in connection with the Presbyterian Church had a Scottish origin. But when it is known that not only the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Methodist Colleges, but also the two great independent Universities, have had a similar origin, the importance of this becomes extremely significant.

Without doubt the most prominent Scotsman in connection with Canadian higher education

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was the Honourable and Right Rev. John Strachan, who, in addition to his work as a divine and statesman, was Canada's greatest educationalist of the first half of the nineteenth century.

When the narrow mists of religious and party prejudice have cleared away, it will be acknowledged that the omitting of a biography of this remarkable man from a series of works entitled "Makers of Canada" was not merely a rank injustice to the memory of a great man, but was robbing our people of a knowledge of one of the most important personalities in the history of their country.

It has not heretofore been pointed out that this strong and militant scholar was the founder of two of our leading Universities—Toronto and Trinity; that he was intended by the founder, another Scotsman, to be the first Principal of a third—McGill; that he was also the founder and teacher of the first collegiate school in Upper Canada, was also the founder of Upper Canada College; and, by his influence, established the first group of grammar schools in Upper Canada.

When this is realised by the great mass of Canadians, they will wonder that so unique a fact has been so long unchronicled and that his name has remained unhonoured. Dr. Strachan, an Aberdeen and St. Andrews' man, came out to Canada for the especial purpose of taking charge of the new college, which was one of the chief dreams of that wise and earnest Governor, John Graves Simcoe. This project, however, did not

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mature ; and this, among other disappointments, caused Simcoe to resign and leave the country before the arrival of Strachan. But the latter did not despair, though it was not until many years after, when he had become a distinguished educationalist and divine, that he was able to carry out his original educational ideal.

In the year 1827 he procured a charter and acquired 500,000 acres for the endowment of what was then called King's College, now the University of Toronto.

Not only was this college the result of his untiring exertions, but he became its first President from 1827 to 1848, when he was succeeded by another learned Scotsman, the Rev. Dr. McCaul, who had been, from the opening of the college, a leading professor, holding the chairs of Classic Literature, Belles Lettres, Rhetoric, and Logic. In the list of the first students fully one-half bore Scottish names.

Many noted Scotsmen have since been identified with Toronto University, among them Sir Daniel Wilson, who succeeded Dr. McCaul as President ; Professor Young, the greatest Canadian metaphysician ; Presidents Loudon and Falconer, the latter the present distinguished Head. All the Presidents of Toronto University have been Scotsmen or men of Scottish ancestry.

The Canadian Almanack for 1877 gives the following list of Scottish members of the University Senate :—Visitor : Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Lieut.-Governor. Senate : Hon. Thos. Moss, Rev. John

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McCaul, G. R. R. Cockburn, W. T. Aikin, M.D., John Fulton, A. McMurchy, Hon. J. C. Morrison, Hon. A. Crooks, G. P. Young, R. Ramsay Wright, John Boyd, J. McGibbon, J. H. Richardson, M.D., Jas. Bethune, Q.C., Jas. Loudon, M.A., J. Thorburn, M.D., T. Kirkland, M.A., James Fisher, A. F. Campbell, T. W. Taylor, Laughlin McFarlane, Rev. Neill McNish, Hon. Wm. McMaster, John McDonald, M.P., Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Rev. Daniel McDonald, Hon. C. S. Patterson.

To-day the University has greatly increased in size and importance. But the list of Scottish names associated with the senate and faculty has also increased accordingly. Such distinguished names as Falconer, Ramsay Wright, Macallum, and McLennan are among those of a host of noted scholars who to-day stand high in the world of learning.

Toronto University, then King's College, was the one educational institution for the whole province, and was started under favourable auspices. As the years went on, however, controversies arose, chiefly because the college, under its original charter and the influence of Dr. Strachan, was distinctly a Church of England institution, the Anglican being then the State Church of Upper Canada, as the Roman Catholic was and still remains that of Lower Canada. This condition of affairs naturally caused a good deal of ill-will and discontent, and the other Churches demanded, and finally accomplished, the complete separation of King's College from the Anglican Church.

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Dr. Strachan, who had put so much of his life-work into the founding of the college, might, if he had been a man of less determined character, have acquiesced in the fate of his college and have allowed the idea of a purely secular college to dominate the life of the province. But he was made of sterner stuff, and was too true to the principles of his Church, as he and others then viewed them, to stand idly by and see no Church of England college for the training of the youth of that communion. He went to work once more, and, after some more years of strenuous effort, saw Trinity University rise up under his hands as the representative of the ideals and culture of the Church he loved in the province.

The complete revolutionisation of King's College by the University Act of 1849, in spite of his earnest protestations, would have broken the heart of a feebler and less persistent man. He was of those—and there are many in this country of his mind—who believe that religion and the University life should not be divorced. He was then in his old age, in his seventy-second year, when he proceeded to England to raise funds for the new Church of England University; and he succeeded, though in the face of many obstacles.

The third President of the University of Toronto was Sir Daniel Wilson, the noted ethnologist, whose "Prehistoric Man" ranks high in the world's literature of anthropology. He was one of a noted Scottish family of scholars and scientists, and his name will long be remembered in the



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history of the University as one of its most distinguished heads.

Professor Young, another noted teacher of Scottish extraction, was a man of remarkable intellect, and, had he only devoted his time to writing works of philosophy, would have ranked among the greatest metaphysicians on this continent. He had in his nature all the best elements of the thinking Scotsman, and in his time wielded a great influence in leading the students to think seriously and elementally regarding the problems of existence, and to regard their studies as a part of the development of their own character and their outlook on life.

Professor Ramsay Wright is distinguished in scientific research.

Professor A. B. Macallum is regarded to-day as our greatest biologist, and has received recognition throughout the European scientific world. A Canadian of Scottish parentage, he has all of the elements of the pure Scotsman in his strenuous individuality.

Professor John Cunningham McLennan, Director of the Physical Laboratory and Professor of Physics, is another noted Canadian scientist of pure Scottish extraction who is pre-eminent in his own field.

Professor Lash-Miller, a noted chemist, makes a fourth Scotsman in the gifted group of scientists.

President Falconer, like Dawson and Grant, is a distinguished Nova Scotian, or New Scotland man, who has become a scholar and educationalist.

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Like Grant, he had the great advantage of education in the Motherland. He studied when a lad at the well-known grammar school in Edinburgh, under the famous Professor Masson, the teacher of Robert Louis Stevenson, Dr. Drummond, Barrie, and a host of other notables, and who was later Professor of Literature at Edinburgh University. Masson's *Life of Milton* is the one great work on the immortal poet, and his knowledge of Sir Walter Scott and Edinburgh was the result of a labour of love extending over a lifetime. I had the good fortune to know him in his latter days, and he seemed like a more genial and saner Carlyle. I will never forget his summing up of his pupil Stevenson in the following words: "He strove to accomplish with hard labour what Scott and Thackeray achieved with ease."

It must have been a great boon to Dr. Falconer to be educated under such a man and in such a company and atmosphere at this formative period of his life. Thus we have, after a century of colonial development, in Falconer and Peterson the distinguished heads of our two great Canadian Universities, two noted products of Scottish Education both of the youth and the mature man.

McGill University, like Toronto, had Scotsmen for its founders; and, like Toronto, continues to-day to have a Scotsman as its head, and to have Scotsmen in Canada its principal benefactors.

Like Toronto, it is a great secular University, bearing the same relationship to English-speaking

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Quebec that Toronto does to Ontario, save that McGill is not a provincial University.

In the year 1813 the Honourable James McGill, a prominent and wealthy merchant of Montreal, died, and left by his will to four trustees a parcel of land as a site for a university or college—"With a competent number of professors and teachers to render such establishment effectual and beneficial for the purpose intended."

He left, on the same conditions, the sum of 10,000 dollars to be expended in founding and maintaining the college. He made but one proviso, that his name should be given to the college, showing the natural ambition of the Scotsman to be identified with learning. The names of the four trustees were those of prominent Scotsmen. They were John Richardson, James Reid, James Dunlop, of Montreal, and the Rev. John Strachan, who was then the Rector of Cornwall in Upper Canada.

The original idea of McGill was that the Rev. John Strachan should be Principal of the Institute, as the one man qualified to carry out his ideas. This included the stipulation that the college should be a Church of England University.

Sir William Dawson, in his sketch of McGill and the University, says, with regard to this matter: "Mr. McGill's resolution to dispose of his property in this way was not a hasty death-bed resolve, but a mature and deliberate decision." Sir William gives as the two principal reasons for his action, first, "The long agitation on the part

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of some of the more enlightened English colonists in behalf of the establishment of a University and a system of schools"; and of the influence of Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Strachan, Sir William adds: "It seems at least highly probable that Strachan had a large share in giving to Mr. McGill's wishes the form which they afterwards assumed." It will be seen also that Strachan was the only scholar on the board of trustees, the other three being Montreal merchants.

James McGill, the founder of the University, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born on October 6, 1744. He came to Canada before the American Revolution, and was early engaged in the North-West fur trade. With his brother Andrew he became one of the leading merchants of Montreal. He was Colonel of the City Militia, and in 1812 was made a Brigadier-General of the Reserve. He was also a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils. He died in 1813.

The after-history of McGill University showed the constant supervision, care, and benevolence of Scotsmen. The delay in the foundation of the University, caused by litigation, prevented Dr. Strachan becoming its head; and another noted Scotsman, and an Anglican divine, the Rev. John Bethune, became its first Principal. He was a son of the Rev. John Bethune, the Presbyterian pastor of Williamstown, and had been a pupil of Dr. Strachan; hence his conversion to the Anglican Church.

Senator Ferrier was President of the college

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Council in 1852, and in 1855 there was a revival of its fortunes, and Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Dawson, the noted scientist and educationalist, became its head. Dr. Dawson was a native of Pictou and a pupil at the famous academy there. He became as noted in the field of geology as Sir Daniel Wilson was in anthropology. Under his able management the University developed during the middle and latter years of the nineteenth century, without any State assistance, into one of the greatest Universities in the Empire. On its senate and among its professors were many Scotsmen famous in finance and learning.

In 1881 the treasurer was Mr. Hugh Ramsay, and the benefactors of that date included Sir William Macdonald, Mr. David Greenshields, Mr. Andrew Stuart, and Miss Scott. The first Dean of the Medical Faculty was the noted Dr. George W. Campbell, and a great friend of the University was Sir William Logan, the eminent geologist.

But another great Scotsman was to arise for the weal of the college in the well-known Scottish-Canadian financier, Peter Redpath. He was born in Montreal in 1821. His father, John Redpath, was, says Sir William Dawson, "one of those strong, earnest, pious, and clear-headed men of whom Scotland has supplied so many to build up the colonies of the Empire." Of the son Sir William says: "As an educational benefactor, the name of Mr. Peter Redpath will ever be remembered in connection with the Museum, the Library, and the University chair which bears his name."

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Appointed as Governor of the college in 1864, he gave of his means and time to the work; even after his removal to England in 1880 his interest in the University never flagged.

The corner-stone of the Museum was laid by Lord Lorne, the present Duke of Argyll, in 1888, and the Library was opened in 1893 by Lord Aberdeen. Mr. Redpath's distinguished career as a financier and philanthropist closed in February, 1894, at his place, the Manor House, Chislehurst, England. He died in his seventy-third year, widely mourned on both sides of the ocean. The Rev. Dr. McVicar, the venerable and distinguished Principal of the Presbyterian Theological College, and one of Canada's greatest Scotsmen, said, in his address at the public funeral service held in Montreal in Mr. Redpath's honour: "He was a man of good ability, sound judgment, refined and elevated taste, and excellent culture; a lover of literature and art, and, what is infinitely better, a lover of truth and the God of truth. . . . Gentle, amiable, yet where purity and principle were concerned he was as firm as a rock."

Among many other noted Scotsmen connected with McGill were the Hon. Alexander Morris, Rev. Dr. Cook, Rev. Dr. McVicar, and the Rev. Dr. Douglas, one of the greatest divines and the leading orator of the Canadian Methodist Church.

We now come to the latest period in the life of McGill, and with it we find associated four noted men, three of them distinguished Scottish Canadians—Lord Strathcona, his noted cousin,

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Lord Mountstephen, Sir William Macdonald, and Principal Peterson.

Lord Mountstephen, who has done so much for education and the general alleviation and improvement of life in Montreal, is a distinguished financier. He has lived for many years in England.

His famous cousin, Sir Donald Alexander Smith, Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, is the greatest living Scottish Canadian, and, with Sir John A. Macdonald, stands pre-eminent among men of Scottish birth who have been builders of the Canadian portion of the Empire.

On October 31, 1889, he, then Sir Donald Smith, was inaugurated as Chancellor of McGill University. The Governors, at that date, of Scottish extraction were P. Redpath, H. McLennan, E. B. Greenshields, and S. Findlay. The Principal was Sir Willaim Dawson. The Fellows were Professor A. Johnson, Rev. Dr. McVicar, J. R. Dougall, Rev. Dr. Clark-Murray, Rev. Dr. Henderson, Dr. G. Ross, Rev. James Barclay, Dr. Robt. Craik, and the Rev. Dr. Barbour.

Sir Donald A. Smith succeeded the Hon. Senator Ferrier, who had long been an able and earnest chairman of the affairs of the University. All these names, it will be seen, are Scottish, and significant of the Caledonian nursing of McGill.

Among other generous benefactors the name of one other man stands forth pre-eminent as a great friend of education in Lower Canada, namely, Sir William Macdonald. This able and generous

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Scotsman has been more than princely in his donations to McGill and its important adjunct, Macdonald College. He has been an ardent follower in the footsteps of McGill, Redpath, Strathcona, and Mountstephen. It is remarkable what a keen interest all these great and successful Scottish financiers have taken in intellectual institutions. But in none has it been so strong a personal matter, one might almost say an inspiration, as in the case of Sir William Macdonald. As Strachan influenced James McGill, so there is no doubt that McVicar, in the past, inspired Sir William, or at least showed him how much could be done in the direction his benefactions have taken.

McGill has had many other friends, such as the late Sir George Drummond, who was one of Canada's leading merchant princes and financiers, Senator Robert Mackay, and others, who have aided the cause of education in Montreal.

Sir William Macdonald has a strong ally and friend in his schemes for McGill in the present able and learned Principal William Peterson, C.M.G. Principal Peterson is a distinguished Scottish educationalist, late of Dundee University. He was born in Edinburgh in 1856, is a graduate of the famous Edinburgh High School and Edinburgh University, and a student of the Universities of Göttingen and Oxford. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Foundations for Learning, and a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He has charge of one of the largest Universities in the Empire, and is a great administrator and



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possesses the unique power of interesting others in his work and gaining the co-operation of practical men.

Under his guidance the influence of McGill is spreading abroad over the Dominion, and is closely affiliated with the smaller Universities in the Maritime and Western Provinces.

Another noted University, which is perhaps more than any other distinctly Scottish in its origin, is Queen's, the great Presbyterian University of Canada. Just as Toronto University means largely the work of Strachan and Wilson, and McGill stands for McGill, Strachan, and Dawson, so the history of Queen's means largely the life struggles and ideals of another great Scottish Canadian, the late Principal Grant. Like Dawson, he was a scion of the Pictou stock, and thus the New Scotland or Nova Scotia of Sir William Alexander, though not so noted in the world of commerce or agriculture, has been a remarkably intellectual mother to Quebec and Ontario, giving them, as she has in succession, four leading University Presidents and distinguished educationalists—Sir William Dawson, Principal Grant, and, latest of all, President Falconer, of Toronto University, and Queen's present able Principal, Dr. Gordon. It is a remarkable fact concerning Nova Scotia that her Scotsmen from Alexander down have not only been scholars and men of letters, but also strong individualities, men of the world and battlers for the right. They have been splendid administrators and organisers, and prominent among Canadians

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in this respect was he who was, perhaps, Canada's greatest all-round University head, Principal Grant.

It is true that Grant had the faculty of grouping other great workers about him. One in particular, his great life-long friend and brother Scotsman, Sir Sandford Fleming, upheld his arm and did great service for Queen's. But she owed most, as Sir Sandford himself has testified, to the marvellous all-round ability and human personality of George Munro Grant. Our University life may have had more profound scholars, but as a man who wrought for all the best ideals of a Scottish University, religious and national, Grant stands alone in our national life.

When one thinks of Grant, beautiful old Kingston, the Aberdeen of Canada, with its solid old Scottish stone buildings in their beautiful lake-side park with its stately elms, is brought to mind. It seems like a sort of instinct that Presbyterianism should have fixed upon Kingston, the ancient capital of Upper Canada, as the seat of its own particular University. It may have been the vicinity of so much good building stone (for Scotsmen dearly love a good solid foundation to their dwellings as well as to their faith and philosophy) which guided them to this place. But at any rate, of all Canadian cities Kingston has been, in her own peculiar way, a city of Scotsmen and has been governed by Scotsmen.

From the days of the Scottish United Empire Loyalists this particular breed of men have made

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it their home. So much is this so that the one noted family, the Cartwrights, would stand out alone as an exception were it not that they are closely allied with sturdy Ulster-Scottish stock, and were the first friends and allies of the famous John Strachan, who here found his sole welcome and encouragement on landing from the mother country. On viewing these solid, plain, dignified University buildings, standing on their great slope among the splendid old elm-trees facing the lake, one is struck by the whole Scottish atmosphere of the place. But the visitor wonders at the massive, quaint old stone residence of the Principal, and at the strong likeness, inside and out, to an old Scottish manor-house, until he is informed that it was built by and was the residence for years of that other old Scottish Episcopalian divine and Churchman, the Venerable Archdeacon Okill Stuart, who was one of Kingston's earliest leading citizens, and a prominent Churchman and divine of old Upper Canada.

Here in this old city three distinguished Canadians were reared, educated, and started their careers, namely, Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Sir Oliver Mowat, and Sir Alexander Campbell.

The first of these three remarkable men was one of the founders of Queen's, being present at the meeting held in St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, on December 18, 1839, for the purpose of organising and raising funds for the endowment of the college. Sir John's name is also among the following twenty-six on the charter granted to

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the University, under date October 16, 1841: Revs. Robert McGill, Alexander Gale, John McKenzie, Wm. Rintoul, W. T. Leach, Jas. George, John Machar, Peter Colin Campbell, John Cruikshank, Alex. Matheson, John Cook, the Hon. John Hamilton, Jas. Crooks, Wm. Morris, Archd. McLean, John McDonald, Peter McGill, Ed. W. Thompson; Thos. McKay, Esq., James Morris, Esq., John Ewart, Esq., John Steele, Esq., John Mowat, Esq., Alex. Pringle, Esq., John Strange, Esq.

The result of the efforts made was that the college was first opened on March 9, 1842, in a small frame house on Colbourn Street. The staff consisted of two professors, who had charge of eleven students. The first Principal was the Rev. Dr. Lidell, who was also Professor of Philosophy, Natural and Moral Logic, Hebrew, Church History, and Theology. Dr. Lidell's only assistant was the learned and brilliant Rev. Peter Colin Campbell, who afterwards became Principal of Aberdeen University, and who was Professor of Classics. A list of the first students will be interesting. They were Thomas Wardrope, Lachlan McPherson, John McKinnon, Angus McColl, W. A. Ross, Robert Wallace, John B. Mowat, Wm. Bain, John Bonner, H. A. Farndon, and Wm. Kerr. During the second season Professor Williamson was added to the staff, and Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Wardrope as Assistant in Classics. The college soon moved into a more commodious building on Princess Street, opposite St. Andrew's Church, and the

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Preparatory School was formed. The Presbyterians of Upper Canada donated generously, and soon, with Dr. Sampson as leader, a medical faculty was established. In the drawing-room of Mr. John A. Macdonald's residence a meeting was called, and there was settled the basis of the School of Medicine to be affiliated with the University. Queen's claims to be the first University opened in Ontario or Upper Canada, and its first registered student was George (afterwards Dr.) Bell, since Registrar of the University. It was the first University in the country open to students of all creeds. For years Queen's struggled with difficulties, financial and otherwise ; yet in 1868 it had 107 students, 14,000 dollars revenue, and 35,000 dollars in capital. At this time the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass was Principal.

During the next twenty years, under the Principalship of Dr. Grant, the University made her most marvellous advance, until in 1889 she had 425 students, nearly 40,000 dollars revenue, and 500,000 dollars capital.

Principal Grant's personal appeal to the Presbyterians of Upper Canada was one of the most remarkable efforts for University education ever made by a single man in Canada. In 1887-8 he raised for the Permanent Endowment Fund the sum of 250,000 dollars.

In December, 1889, this University held its first Jubilee celebration, and granted an honorary degree to Lord Stanley, the Governor-General. Among the leading speakers were His Excellency

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the Governor-General ; Sir John A. Macdonald, a founder, and Premier of the Dominion ; Mr. (afterwards Sir) Sandford Fleming, the able and indefatigable Chancellor of the University ; Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, and the son of one of the founders ; Major-General Cameron, Commandant of the Royal Military College ; Sir James Grant, of Ottawa ; the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario ; Rev. J. A. McDonald, Hon. Wm. McDougall, and the Rev. Principal McVicar, of Montreal College.

The growth of Queen's has kept pace with the development of the country, and one at least of her professors, Dr. Watson, has a world-wide reputation as a thinker. In Principal Grant the University had a head whose herculean labours in the college hall, as well as among the many benefactors of the college and in public affairs, made him one of the most prominent personalities in the Dominion. He and the distinguished Chancellor developed the institution in a spirit of loyalty to the British Crown, and to the Dominion as a part of the Empire.

In 1902 Principal Grant died, mourned by all, his death proving a great loss to the intellectual life of the whole Dominion. He was succeeded by Dr. Gordon, also a Nova Scotian, the present scholarly and able Principal, who has done much to carry on the work which Dr. Grant made possible by his energy, wisdom, and dominant will.