

Born also at a time when the Baptist people of the Maritimes were thrilling with a new consciousness of life and power it was natural that he should find his way to Acadia, at once the highest incarnation and most pregnant seed ground of the Baptist revival. Nor is it surprising that for similar reasons he should be identified with the introduction of that splendid system of public school education which has made his native Province so justly famous in the educational world.

In the limited space allowed me I must refrain from further mention of his many Academic honors and the long list of high positions to which he has been called by his brethern, and address myself to a brief survey of the four great periods into which his life naturally falls after his graduation from Acadia in 1860.

In 1864 Dr. Rand assisted in framing the Free School Act of Nova Scotia and was called from his chair of classics in the Normal School at Truro to become Superintendent of Education for the Province. His record during those trying years needs no comment. Enough for me to point out that less than a generation after the Baptists were scornfully refused a charter for their little college a young graduate of that college is called to become the directing agent of the government in the organization of the public education of the whole people. Verily history hath her retributions, but seldom do they come so swiftly and with such blessing to all.

After study and travel abroad in 1870, Dr. Rand was called to assist the New Brunswick Government in drafting a Free School Act, upon the passing of which he was tendered and accepted the position of Chief Superintendent to carry it into effect. His service in this province up to 1883 when he was called to a professorship of history and education in Acadia, comprises the second period of his public life.—These were years of stern experience. The problem was delicate and difficult beyond measure. But the hour had found the man and in spite of the bitterest private and political antagonisms; in spite of public prejudice and apathy, Dr. Rand was able to accomplish his herculean task to the growing satisfaction of all who believe in public culture and who love liberty.

We now come to the third period of Dr. Rand's career which comprises the ten years from 1885 when he became Professor of Didactics and Apologetics in Toronto Baptist College to 1895 when, broken in health and weary after long battle, he resigned the Chancellorship of McMaster University.—It must be borne in mind that while Ontario is greater than Nova Scotia it is younger—and problems settled long ago with the people by the sea are here being fought out daily. When Dr. Rand came to Ontario the Baptist denomination was face to face with its destiny. That is to say having settled their missionary policy in accordance with historic Baptist principles, our people were grappling with the problem of education. Coming from without, and therefore coming without bias or prejudice, trained in all educational methods; with a keen and statesmanlike instinct for