

markable expedition. The secretary's diary was published under the title of "Ocean to Ocean." The book created a great stir, on its merits as one of the best books of Canadian travel ever published, and because of its enthusiastic preaching of the possibilities of the West. A life-long friendship with Sir Sandford Fleming (as he now is) was cemented on this journey.

Next came Presbyterian union, of which he was an effective advocate. Again I quote from the address of 1902:

"In 1875, the union of the four churches which constitute the Presbyterian Church of Canada took place. Here, also, the opposition came from the smaller churches, and most violently from the smallest, the one to which I belonged. No principle was at stake; no question now of tariff or possible financial disturbance; and evidently the work of establishing the ordinances of religion over half a continent could be done better by united action than by continued dissipation of our feeble resources. But these considerations availed nothing against timidity and the memories of old feuds, and we had either to abandon the proposed union or to see our Synod broken into two and to part from old friends and fellow-workers, some of whom regarded us as traitors to them and to our past. Sorrowfully we chose the latter alternative, the hours of decision being perhaps the bitterest some of us ever knew."

Following upon the union came the Macdonnell heresy case. Grant took a prominent part in this, and the brilliant powers which he displayed as a debater and as a Church statesman established his reputation in the united Presbyterian Church.

At this juncture, when the position of the pastor of St. Matthew's was so enviable, came the call to Queen's and Ontario.

The toughest of the "outlying colleges," Queen's stood for individualism, a principle grievously threatened by the tendency which for some years had been running high in Ontario to organize and systematize the whole of education into one common type. She was fighting strongly, but it seemed a losing battle; her expenditure was \$12,000 a year, her income could not be brought above \$8,500, and the yearly deficits were eating into her capital. Then in 1877 the discouraged trustees had to look for a new Principal. Grant was their choice, and he accepted.

Principal Grant's labors for Queen's began. The first thing was to stop the deficit. The second was to get a suitable home, for the existing buildings were inadequate. Those were the hard times which proved fatal to Mackenzie's Government, but the need was pressing. The citizens of Kingston raised the \$55,000 necessary for the building which housed the University so long. The Principal toured the Province for the new endowment of \$150,000. An incident of the union had been the substantial withdrawal of Queen's from the direct control of the Church, but the union was only three years old, and he travelled all through the Church in Ontario and in Montreal, more especially in the Old Kirk congregations, appealing with his unequalled skill, fervour and power for help for the Presbyterian University. Grant's health, strong as he was, suffered cruelly, but the endowment was raised. The critical period was in 1878. By 1882 the University had acquired new buildings,