

ceased till the end of his life to show his interest in the welfare of Queen's in the most practical way. In 1877 Dr. Cooke was elected as the first Chancellor of Queen's, and held office till 1880, when he retired, and Mr. Sandford Fleming, now Sir Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G., was elected to the office, a post which he has since filled to the great satisfaction of the University at large. Dr. Cooke retired from the Synod in 1883, and from the Presbyterian ministry in 1890. He died in 1891. Dr. Leitch was in some ways the most remarkable of the men who have stood at the head of Queen's, for breadth of culture and force of intellect. At the time of his appointment he was well known in Scotland as a man of science, a distinguished astronomer, an eminent theologian. His love for astronomical pursuits led him while in Kingston to take great interest in the Kingston observatory, which, chiefly through his efforts, was transferred to Queen's University. At the time of his installation the country was in a state of general excitement on the subject of University extension, especially with reference to what was considered an unjust monopoly of privileges by the University of Toronto. In the season of bitter controversy which ensued, Dr. Leitch's views on the relations and ideals of Canadian Universities were expressed in a spirit of calmness and toleration which carried weight and force. As was natural it was specially the educational standing of Queen's that occupied his mind, and his efforts for her advancement were untiring. Unfortunately, he entered upon his duties at a time of peculiar difficulties from internal troubles which required the utmost skill to bring them to a satisfactory

issue, and his position was throughout beset by most harassing anxieties and misunderstandings. During the session of 1863-64 his health failed, and he died in May, 1864, of heart disease. The enthusiastic affection and championship of his friends both in Scotland and Canada, are a sufficient testimony to the worth of a man whose untimely death alone prevented him from ultimately overcoming the difficulties of his position.

He was succeeded by the Rev. William Snodgrass, D.D., then minister of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, who held office till 1877. With Dr. Snodgrass began the University extension which was carried on so largely during Dr. Grant's rule. Many changes had taken place on the College staff during the last two or three years, and new appointments had been made. In Professor Mackerras, who was at this time appointed Professor of Classics, Dr. Snodgrass found a most efficient and willing helper in his schemes. Their energy was soon needed. Two heavy blows which came in succession, at the end of the first three years of Dr. Snodgrass's Principalship, deprived the College of a large part of her revenue, and even at one time threatened her very existence. These were the failure of the Commercial Bank, in which the larger part of the College funds were invested, and the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant in aid of higher education. These calamities, crushing as they seemed, were the signal for fresh effort on the part of the trustees and friends of Queen's, and in the following year an organized and general effort was made to form an Endowment Fund which should place Queen's on a more substantial basis than she had yet enjoyed. This