

side of the forces which there make for freedom and progress.

One should speak rather of climates than of the climate of Canada, for the country is so impressively vast that the climatic conditions necessarily vary considerably in different portions of the Dominion. I could not fail to be struck with the electrical dryness of the atmosphere, so contrastive with the penetrating humidity of our British Islands. No wonder that Canadian friends dislike the damp of our ungenial clime. It was easy to imagine how lovely Canadian summers must be; but even amid winter colds the air was stimulating and exhilarating to a degree. When I walked a mile I wanted to walk two, when I walked two I wanted to walk three, before I had walked three I wanted to work. A climate that influences one in such a fashion has some title to gratitude.

It snowed incessantly for some days after I got to Kingston; in fact, I arrived there just in time to see one of the greatest snowstorms for years, according to the testimony of everybody. The ice on the immense lake was sixteen inches thick, and ice-boating, hockey, sleighing, and curling were all in full swing. I rested one day, and then gave my opening lecture at Queen's University. The reception accorded was most gratifying. The Principal, the Very Rev. G. M. Grant, D.D., LL.D., who presided, greatly encouraged me at the close. I had the Divinity men of all three years, and fine fellows