

years of steady work, Grant's aspirations were fulfilled, though in a somewhat modified form, as the School of Mining was not a Faculty of the University. It worked, however, in close association with Queen's, and the impetus to Science work was felt. The Royal became the Faculty of Medicine, upon terms which strengthened the tendency towards the development of the Science side, and finally the long-desired Faculty of Applied Science was established.

The story of the development of the later nineties need not be recounted to the men now at Queen's—how professor after professor was added to the staff; how the University outgrew her quarters; how nobly Kingston voted her money for the new Kingston City Arts Building; how the Government came to the aid of the practical scientific work carried on at this great centre of learning and teaching in Eastern Ontario; or the circumstances under which the money was procured for Grant Hall. The raising of the income from \$8,500 to \$50,000, the erection of the stately quadrangle which graces the campus, the increase of the staff by seven-fold, the quadrupling of the student body, the changing of the University from a denominational to a national institution—all were his work.

And the man who carried through with incredible toil this mighty work was incessantly interested in every phrase of the life of the nation. He was first and foremost a minister of the Presbyterian Church, as renowned as a preacher throughout Canada as he had been in Nova Scotia. He was all the time an inspiring teacher of Divinity, following the theological movements of the day and revising

his teaching year by year so that it was ever fresh. He was especially a student in the field of comparative religion, and his book, "The Religions of the World," is likely to live long. He was a great Churchman, prominent in the General Assembly and active in its work. He travelled over the projected line of the C.P.R. in 1883, and when his health was broken by his work over the Jubilee Endowment, made his journey round the world in 1888. He edited "Picturesque Canada" in 1882. He was keenly alive to the political development of his country. He was a champion of Imperialism always, more especially when it was unpopular. He fought for the C.P.R. when it needed help. When in 1893 the administration of Canada had degenerated into nerveless routine, he electrified public feeling by his "Policy for Canada" series of articles in the *Globe*; he followed this by his discussion of the difficult Manitoba Schools question in 1895, by his advocacy of the inclusion of Newfoundland in the union, and by the bold opposition to Prohibition which brought upon him within the last few years so great a volume of abuse.

It only remains to add the facts of his removal from us. In the summer of 1901 he was in Great Britain. While there his health, already undermined, showed signs of failing. An act of kindness to a poor woman whom he met on a railway train caused him to get chilled; on the voyage back he caught another chill. During the Autumn of 1901 he was laid low by the illness which we all remember. A rally, a few months of work, the collapse just before Convocation Day—and on 10th May, 1902, George Monro Grant passed away.

F. H.