

the above list of the founding of Colleges, all by the Church, and all with one single exception sustained by them, the reader may be forgiven if he should admit that Cardinal Newman was right in saying, "Not a man in Europe who talks bravely against the Church but owes it to the Church that he can talk at all."

The Act of Federation of Colleges induced the Methodists to bring "Victoria" to the University grounds, Toronto, the Government taking off their hands the College buildings in Cobourg. Trinity University, it is reported, is carefully considering the question whether it can go into the Federation plan and at the same time preserve its own Academic life in order to safeguard and enrich the public weal. McMaster University is within easy distance of the University of Toronto, but it has not given the slightest sign of any desire to join the Federation of Colleges.

We suppose all will grant that, even for Ontario, Montreal is a "University centre." Here the University of McGill is located; its science buildings and science equipment are unequalled in Canada and perhaps unexcelled in America: founded in 1829. The wealthy men of Montreal take a commendable pride in maintaining and increasing its efficiency and power. All Canadians rejoice in its prosperity. We think we are not too optimistic in saying that the people of Montreal will see to it that "McGill" will not suffer for lack of funds. McGill wants more money, as all Universities do which keep-up to date, especially in scientific & tive work. We deem it superfluous to write that all with one accord will admit that Toronto is a "University Centre," having a University reckoned second to none on this side of the Atlantic. Almost midway

between these two cities, Montreal and Toronto, we have the city of Kingston, (from the former 172 miles, from the latter 161 miles) where the University of Queen's College is situated. There is no need of our repeating the reasons, known to all educators in Canada, why "Queen's" and "Victoria" were founded. If the charter of the University of King's College in 1840, were the same as that of the University of Toronto in 1900, would Queen's have been founded nigh sixty years ago?

Like the other Universities in Ontario, Queen's is in need of money, only more so. The University of Queen's College aims to be in Kingston what the University of Toronto is in Toronto. To have in Kingston Schools of Mining, Medicine, Theology, etc., etc, just the same as McGill may have in Montreal, or the University of Toronto, in Toronto. It holds up the old words, "fair-play is a jewel." It says to the country, we instruct in the catholic matters of Literature and Science, and, therefore, we claim consideration for the work done, equally with the University at Toronto.

Our method, work and spirit is different from that of the institution at Toronto, and thereby the country is very much enriched. If the electors of Ontario, through their representatives in the House of Assembly, will tell us (Queen's authorities) that there are objections to our charter, these objections will be considered, and, if wise to do so, they will be removed.

THE CANADA EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY is not prepared to advise in this matter. One thing is certain: The annual expenses of a great University cannot now be much under \$400,000. We write great University, for there is a wide