

another connection the sordid spirit of "competition" between universities. "It is not a lofty principle," he admirably says, "nor a noble one, even for common hucksters, much less for a university, which should be a source of light and a centre of peace. *Co-operation is better than competition.*" We gladly emphasize the last sentence. Instead of planting in Toronto beside the provincial institution a rival university, which must duplicate at immense cost most of the advantages already offered to the public, or else it will lose a still larger proportion of Methodist students than the 116 who now attend Toronto University, let us cordially co-operate with that institution, and combining the strength of two, build up a great

Canadian university of which we all may be proud. Such a university the policy of federation alone can give us. This is the wise, the large, the just, the patriotic view the General Conference decided upon after its opponents had exhausted every conceivable plea and argument against it. Till an assembly of equal authority shall reverse that decision, this MAGAZINE shall feel bound to strengthen the hands and second the efforts of those honoured brethren to whom has been committed, by the highest authority of the Church, the duty of carrying into effect the enactments of the legislature of the Church and of bearing the heavy burdens of its educational policy.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DIFFICULTY.

The people of Newfoundland are greatly exercised by the ever-increasing aggressions of the French upon the neutral ground known as the "French Shore." This is an immense sweep of deeply indented coast, extending from Cape Ray around the whole north-west and northern part of the island, a distance of 400 miles. It includes the fairest valleys and richest soils of Newfoundland, and borders on the most prolific fishing grounds. By the treaties of 1713, 1763 and 1783 the French received the privilege of catching and curing fish and erecting huts and stages along this coast—a concession of which they have availed themselves to so full an extent that, like the camel that got his nose into a tent, they threaten to exclude the native fishermen altogether, and have destroyed their lobster factories and refused them the right to fish in those prolific waters. The consequence is intense excitement in the island, which is increased by the *Modus Vivendi* announced by the Downing Street authorities, in which the rights of the islanders, they claim, are sacrificed to political exigencies. An immense out-of-door meeting was held in St. John's, at which the Hon. J. J. Rogerson, a

distinguished member of the Methodist Church, presided and made a vigorous speech in defence of Newfoundland rights; the Rev. George Bond, a prominent minister of our Church, Sir James Winter, Sir Robert Thorburn, and other gentlemen, made intensely patriotic speeches, demanding for the islanders the full and unrestrained enjoyment of their territorial, maritime and constitutional rights.

There are no more loyal people under the British Crown than the people of Newfoundland, but loyalty to the Crown is, and must be, indissolubly united with loyalty to the rights and interests of Newfoundland. We cannot believe that the rights of Britain's oldest colony will be sacrificed to secure French connivance at the British occupation of Egypt, or for any similar reason. The vigorous protest of the islanders will surely bring redress of their wrong. The immense fishing interests of the colony, its mineral resources, its strategic advantages must not be allowed to slip, as is gravely threatened, from the hands of the Mother Country, for lack of bold and vigorous statesmanship in the home government.