

McGill guarantee 1,000 each, and Queen's 500 subscribers, the editorial and business control to be in proportion. Toronto has nothing to lose by acceding to such a proposal; the demise of the *McGill University Magazine* has been artfully concealed by the first issue of the *University Magazine*, a title, by the way, which seems scarcely representative of the professed ideals of the periodical. But Queen's has something to lose: it has its *Quarterly*; it is a question of the sacrifice of a publication which has justified itself as a leader in the utterance of those things which make for the higher Canadian life, a publication which has been indicative of the unique contribution of Queen's to the intellectual and moral progress of the country. We believe that the men who have the *Quarterly* in charge have done wisely in their resolve to continue its publication, and that the event will justify them.

In 1900 a list was published of the Canadian magazines which appeared and disappeared since 1789, exclusive of religious, medical, educational, scientific, sporting, juvenile, college, and class publications, or literary weeklies. In this list, Ontario is credited with 19; Quebec with 9 in English and 15 in French; the Maritime Provinces with 11; and Manitoba with 2. Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun (*Canadian Magazine*, June, 1901) says, "In the early days of the British Provinces in North America the magazine field was naturally limited. Where there is not much wealth and a scattered population, publishing enterprises of the higher class can hardly flourish. This was the situation in our provinces for many years. In consequence if you take away half-a-dozen or less from the list of magazine ventures down to 1900, you will find that what remains are more curious than impressive. Their vicissitudes are as apt to create amusement as to excite pity. To find them you explore libraries, archives, and the private collections of benevolent antiquarians. . . . The old magazines are neglected, unread and despised."

Truly the history of Canadian magazines is not one calculated to encourage new ventures, nor has their character been such as to call forth the best efforts of the leaders of Canadian thought. That such a magazine as the *Quarterly* has not only survived but grown to strength and wide circulation, and that the *University Magazine* has appeared with apparently every chance of success, is surely a symptom of health, a cause for congratulation, an omen that Canadian literature is beginning to find itself. For we believe that it is the case with national life as with the individual—that no work expressive of the national consciousness, and embodying a sense of national destiny, come forth until that consciousness be awakened and that sense become clear and emphatic. We need not be alarmed that there has not yet appeared in Canadian literature a great poet, a great novelist, a great historian, a great critic. There are many elements which go to constitute our national life which we have not yet succeeded in resolving into unity of purpose, into a conscious national ideal. The Canadian people has not yet found its veritable place and purpose among the nations of the earth. We are still an assemblage of parts, not a body. On the one hand, we feel the influence of Great Britain, exerted mainly in trade relationships; on the other, the influence of the United States,