

Lutheran at Strasbourg—the Calvinistic at Montauban); Aix, of Law and Divinity (Roman Catholic); Caen and Dijon, of Arts and Law.

In Ireland, also, there is but one University—in the metropolis—but agitation has already commenced for erecting, in addition, one in each of the provinces.

But, it may be said, the ratio to population has not been considered. It certainly has not, nor does it appear that it should be, for the colony (particularly this portion of it) is receiving annually such large accessions to its numbers, by immigration, and is of such immense extent, that the European standard cannot be justly applied. And yet even if this ratio be taken into account, Scotland supplies a parallel, for when its population could scarcely have been greater than that of this portion of the province at present, there were the three Universities of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; and before a century had elapsed from the establishment of the last of these, another was founded in Edinburgh.

Another objection is derived from the small number of students that can be expected in each of the Universities.

Now, it is not certain that this evil would be materially diminished by consolidation, for the expense would be so much increased, that many must be excluded who would have availed themselves of the benefits of University education, if afforded to them in their own place of residence or its immediate neighbourhood.

In the next place, whatever advantages centralisation could afford, would be secured by the plan, recommended by the author of these pages, to the Professors in those departments, in which the evil would be most sensibly felt, viz., Medicine and Law. In the other departments (particularly the Faculty of Arts) the Professors must for some years be content to discharge chiefly the duties of Tutors; and under these circumstances, the smallness of their classes is rather an advantage, inasmuch as it enables them fully