

this too came to an end, and it was enacted by Parliament that the University of King's College should be absolutely and entirely unsectarian, and that no provision whatever should be made in its course of instruction for religious teaching. That this decision was fair to all parties as regarded the future of the University can not be gainsaid; the fault was not that such a decision was arrived at, but that the University was ever founded upon the lines it was. It was endowed not by private generosity but with public funds, and such being the case, it should have been open to all, whether Jew or Gentile, Anglican or Non-conformist, Romanist or Protestant.

But, while one admits all that has just been stated respecting King's College, it can not be denied that the new departure was a breach of faith with the Anglican body, and when the University Charter was annulled some compensation ought to have been given the former. Such, though, was not done.

Dr. Strachan, the Bishop of Toronto, was, as was natural, a strong opponent of the secularisation of King's College, and with his voice and his pen did all he could to avert what he looked upon as a calamity to the Church and a still greater injury to the State, but when once the fiat had gone forth that King's College was no longer to have anything to do with the Church, the stout-hearted prelate set himself to work with a will to remedy the evil.

In the early part of the year 1850 the Bishop paid a visit to England for the purpose of raising funds to found an Anglican university in Toronto, and succeeded in obtaining from different sources a large amount of money. These donations in addition to the sum of £1,000 given by Dr. Strachan himself, and other large amounts contributed by the Canadian clergy and laity, enabled the Bishop to found Trinity College, Toronto, the first sod of which was turned by the Bishop himself on

March 17th 1851. The corner stone was laid with great ceremony on April 30th following by the Bishop in presence of a great gathering of clergymen and laymen from all parts of the Province.

Under the superintendence of the Rev. George Whittaker, M.A., the first Provost, Trinity College began its duties early in 1852, and has ever since continued its beneficent educational work. Primarily, Trinity is, of course, a theological school, but its classes in arts and medicine are open to all irrespective of creed. The original endowment is stated to have been nearly \$200,000 and to this about \$95,000 has since been added. A Royal Charter was granted to Trinity almost simultaneously with its opening.

Among other distinctively Anglican schools in Ontario and the North West, there are Wycliffe College, in Toronto, which is supported by fees and private subscriptions; Huron Theological College, in London, founded in 1863; St. John's Theological College in Manitoba University; Toronto Church School for Boys; Trinity College School for Boys, at Port Hope; and several schools for girls, notably St. Hilda's College and Bishop Strachan's School, both in Toronto and Oshawa College.

In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are to be found, in addition to those institutions already mentioned, the Diocesan Theological College, at Montreal, and the Lakeview College. In the Fredericton diocese are the Davenport School and the Rothesay Colleges, both for boys, besides the Rothesay School for girls. The Compton Ladies' College, in Quebec, and the School at Edgehill, Windsor, N.S., are also under the management of the Anglican body. There are many smaller schools scattered throughout the Dominion under Church auspices, but they are, though doing good work, purely local and of only limited influence.