

try. That there exists in America an undercurrent of antipathy to Great Britain is indubitable, and it is equally certain that this unfortunate sentiment can be largely traced to the history primers in use in the schools, which dilate exclusively on the combats between England and the United States. If American historians could remember that Agincourt and Crecy and Poitiers were also the heritage of a large proportion of the people of the United States, possibly they would concentrate attention less exclusively upon wars which are by no means the pleasantest recollection in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race. But the mistaken sentiment which results from the abuse of patriotic education in the United States emphasizes, to our mind, the desirability of giving the rising generation patriotic education of the right kind. No one has any desire to stimulate hatred of France or Russia in the minds of our children, but it would be clear gain if, throughout the length and breadth of the country, boys and girls were taught that they were 'citizens of no mean city.'"

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.—The University of Toronto is confronted this year with a probable deficit of about \$18,000, and a deputation from the trustees and the senate recently laid the case before the Government, asking for assistance. In the financial statement presented by Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Bank of Commerce, some remarkable facts were brought out. It was shown that, forty-five years ago, when the number of students was about eighty-four, the annual income of the University from interest and rents averaged about \$60,000. The fees were about \$720, or \$9 a student. In 1887, prior to federation, the income from endowment was \$67,897; from fees, \$13,431, about \$35 a

student; the number of students, 387. For the present year the estimated income from endowments is \$65,313; from fees, \$44,485; from occasional sources, \$2,541; the number of students in arts is 1,044; in medicine, 293; in all, 1,478. It is to be noted that the medical fees are not included in the total of fees, as they do not enter into the general fund, but go entirely to the support of the medical faculty, which receives nothing from the endowments of the University.

While the income from fees has arisen in forty-five years from \$720 to \$44,485, the income from endowment has remained almost stationary. This means that during all that period the province has done nothing for the University, its endowments being derived from the original land grants. The only exception was the gift of \$160,000 from the province to restore the portion of the building damaged by the fire of 1890. This, with the insurance money, was entirely consumed in the restoration of the building.

The deficit at present threatened is due partly to depreciation of interest and to a falling off in fees of about \$2,500, owing to the hard times, but chiefly to the absorption of the capital in the provision of buildings and laboratories, necessitated by the Act of Federation. To that act the present straitened position of the University is largely due. The scheme of federation was initiated by the Government, not by the University. Moreover, that movement was carried out on the distinct understanding that it would enable the Government to deal liberally in providing for the increased expenditures necessitated by the Federation Act, and by the growth of the University. Hence a special responsibility is laid upon the Government to give the assistance so urgently needed, and to which, indeed, it is already pledged.