

education in its several grades, and that the fact is being duly noted by the people of the Province.

In reference to the general question: The injustice of further compulsory State aid to University College seems sufficiently obvious when it is remembered that, first, University College can satisfy its financial necessities by raising its fees. A Trinity graduate pays about \$200 in tuition fees during his three years' course. A graduate of Toronto University, up to the present time, has paid but one-fifth of that sum, viz., \$40 for the tuition he receives, and for the future, graduates will pay \$80. Surely, before it is proposed to tax the country further for the support of Toronto University, their own alumni should be asked to contribute larger fees. As Principal Grant has pointed out, the fees in the Scottish Universities are about the same as those in Trinity College, whilst in England they are much larger.

Second, the University of Toronto has failed to make good the position in the country which the "great Canadian statesman," who founded it, intended that it should occupy. In 1851 it was confidently hoped that the institution, which at that time possessed University powers, would voluntarily surrender them, and Toronto University become the one University of the Province. It was on this ground that Lord Elgin, who was then governor, resisted the granting of our royal charter. All these hopes have long since been rudely dispelled. The other Universities of the Province have not merely continued to exist, but have thriven to such good purpose, notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which they labored, that more than 60 per cent. of the graduates of the Province have proceeded from such Universities. Surely far more cogent reasons exist for questioning the wisdom of the legislation of 1851, than for additional and unnecessary taxation from the stand point of their own policy. It is unreasonable to imagine because a particular University was, thirty years ago, endowed by the State at the time of much political excitement, it therefore follows that the State should be expected to supply its necessities for all time.

Universities, in every country, are largely supported by private benefactions and endowments. In many cases—as in that of the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, for example—they have been wholly endowed by private munificence. Some 600,000 dollars has been raised quite recently for Queen's, Victoria and ourselves. Let University College appeal to its friends. In fact we have great hope that the *Varsity* itself is on our side in this matter, for we are told that the friends of University College "intend to appeal" to the "people" as other colleges have done. We presume that the term appeal is to be taken in its normal sense, and is not a mere euphemism for the taxation of the majority who neither believe in its principles nor accept its instructions.

In conclusion we need scarcely say that we have no desire to lead a crusade against University College. We seek none of its endowments. We have no desire to

lessen the friendly feeling between the several Universities which now, happily, is steadily increasing. We believe that the true friends of University College are those who would restrain its authorities from an application which might lead to far different results than they at present contemplate, but in discharge of our duty to our *Alma Mater* and our readers we would urge upon them the necessity of studying this important question in all its bearings, and seeing to it that their views when formed have due weight.

IN the last issue of *McGill College Gazette* we notice a complaint as to the lack of interest shown in the paper by graduates. This is exactly the case with ourselves, and this, the first number of a new year, affords us a good opportunity of saying something on the subject.

When ROUGE ET NOIR was started, its aims were well known, and the matters of University politics, to which it gave its attention, were quite interesting and important enough to form the greater part of the paper. But this is now changed. Many, in fact most of the reforms advocated at that time have been carried out, and no other subjects of equal importance have arisen. Under such circumstances, it naturally follows that the literary portion of the paper must now take precedence. Through the kindness of one or two graduates who have responded to our requests for assistance, this portion has been kept fully up to the standard, but with those few exceptions, the great mass of our graduates seem to take not the slightest interest in the paper. The paper is one of the great bonds of union between graduates and undergraduates. It should form the medium for the expression of the views of graduates with regard to Trinity matters generally, and even when no matter of University politics requires attention, they should contribute to the literary part of the paper. If this suggestion were acted on, we might have a paper that would almost approach the character of a University magazine, and there is no reason why this should not be the case. Most men have one subject or another in which they are particularly interested, and which has been their peculiar study. Why should such not impart any ideas they may have on the point to others? If our graduates wish Trinity College to take a high position among strangers, there is no other way and no better way of doing it than by raising the standard of the College paper. We sincerely hope that any old Trinity man reading these lines will help us in the endeavour to make ROUGE ET NOIR a really representative paper, more particularly from a literary standpoint, and encourage us by showing some little interest in its success.

At the recent dinner on SS. Simon and Jude's Day, Mr. Ferguson, B.C.L., made a suggestion which it would afford every Trinity man, both past and present, the greatest satisfaction to see carried out.

This suggestion was to have an Annual University