

the Medical Faculty on all subjects of a technical character upon which the latter may desire advice.

The correct principle in the abstract for the government of the University is that every person who is entitled to vote should have a direct voice in the management of its affairs, that all its legislative and executive powers should be exercised by aggregate votes. General suffrage, however, being impracticable, the University Act has provided that the constituents and those bodies federated or affiliated with the University, should do by their representatives what is impracticable to perform in person. By virtue of such legislation, there was and is imposed upon these respective representatives, not only a general duty to look after the interests and affairs of the University as a whole, but a special trust and obligation to look after the particular wants and interests of those whom they respectively represent, to be well informed concerning the same, and to advise the Senate upon all matters specially relating to those who appointed them.

When the graduates and the Toronto School of Medicine exercised the franchise conferred upon them in electing their representatives to the Senate, they understood well that the purpose of the legislation in giving them representation was that their interests should be guarded and furthered by those whom they selected to represent them, and knowing what was expected from such representatives, and the duties and trusts devolving upon them, they selected such as they considered would best perform and carry out those duties and trusts. The Senate, acting by majority in striking out the names of the medical men reported by the standing committee from the Faculty of Medicine Committee, ignored the principle and purpose of the Act constituting the Senate, and have in effect decided that medical graduates are incapable of looking after affairs medical in connection with the University, and, indeed, of exercising the franchise intelligently, in that they have elected representatives whom the Senate cannot trust with matters relating to the medical education given under the provisions of the University Act. One would imagine that those who understand medicine, medical work and medical education are the persons best qualified to be upon the Committee on Medical Faculty. The Senate has in fact acknowledged the principle, for

it has appointed on the Board of Legal Studies lawyers only, and on the Board of Medical and Dental Studies physicians and dentists alone, with one exception. The Senator who gave notice of motion that the Medical Faculty of the University should be requested to appoint an advisory committee to confer with the standing committee on the Faculty on all subjects of a technical character upon which the committee may desire advice, also acknowledged the necessity of the committee having the assistance of professional knowledge and experience in medical matters. Surely the medical representatives on the Senate were, by the very constitution of the University and the principle of responsible representation, the right persons to advise the Senate of the University in reference to all matters relating to medical education and teaching.

The Act constituting the Senate did not contemplate the interference of outsiders or others having a voice directly in the management of the affairs of the University. Suppose a Faculty of Law were established in the same way as the Faculty of Medicine, what would lawyers say if the Senate in its wisdom decided that the committee directly looking after the affairs of the Faculty was to be composed of those who were not conversant with law, legal studies or legal education? Undoubtedly the lawyers would at once resent it as an insufferable indignity, and the JOURNAL fails to understand why the Senate rejected from the Committee on the Medical Faculty the names of the medical men who were reported by the Standing Committee, namely, Drs. J. E. Graham, L. McFarlane and I. H. Cameron. Was it because they were not to be trusted? Two of these were elected by the medical graduates and were trusted by these graduates, one by the Toronto School of Medicine Corporation who reposed in him confidence. Why then could they not be trusted by the Senate? Only two reasons can be supposed, either on account of their incapacity, or on account of their want of integrity and honesty, or was there some hidden scheme? It may be suggested that the Senate was influenced by the fact that a medical man who was reported by the Standing Committee upon the Medical Faculty Committee was one of the movers to have the names of all the medical men struck off that committee. If one who, by