

and under the immediate control of the Crown, we will have no serious disagreement over this point. The safeguards in the matters of the appointment and retiral of the Governors would seem to be sufficient to secure the authority of the Government and protect the interests of the Province. We approve without reservation of the appointment of the Governors by the Crown rather than, as was advocated in certain quarters, their election by the graduates."

I may say that, in my opinion, the Editor of the *Globe* has arrived at a proper conclusion there, and that his statement of what he hopes will be the fact, will turn out to be the fact:

"We most cordially approve of the definition of the office of President given by the Commission. Everything in this regard for which the *Globe* has contended during the past three years is covered by the description given of the President and the recommendation made as to his authority, both in the academic life of the University and in its executive administration. Given a man of the proper gifts and graces, a mild and reasonable autocracy would not be a mistake. The President as conceived by the Commission is neither an autocrat nor an underling. He is clothed with sufficient authority, and it will depend upon his own abilities and aptitudes whether he is in reality the master of the situation. He will be *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Governors, and without his recommendation no professorial appointment or promotion or dismissal can be made. He will be Chairman of the Senate—the Vice-Chancellorship will be discontinued—and, relieved from all teaching duties, he will be in close touch with all the faculties and with the entire academic life of the University."

Now, Sir, with reference to the School of Practical Science the recommendation of the Commission is as follows, and it is of the greatest possible importance :—

"On the other hand, the University has suffered from the inclusion of a Faculty subject in no adequate sense to its general control and discipline. The University, having no control over its Science Faculty, has been deprived of a powerful lever in appealing for national support. The executive functions of the University have been weakened, and the problem of student discipline has not been rendered easier.

"To account for this defective administration we must go back to the Act of 1873, already quoted, which established the School when the future scope of the University teaching in the realm of the applied sciences was not fully understood. Contemporary in