

The report of the committee as to the resources which should provide for this coming growth of the University has not proved so successful in its forecast. As the anticipations of growth have been surpassed so the estimated resources have fallen short. The endowment from the sales of lands had many years before reached its maximum, and, with a decreasing rate of interest, the income from this source decreased. There now remained for expansion only fees and the conversion of the magnificent university park into a source of income. The fees paid by the students were doubled and the income from this source both to the college and to the University very largely increased. The collapse in real estate defeated the project of leasing or selling large portions of the park, and it soon became apparent that such a policy was inconsistent with the future of the University which will require more than the space now remaining unoccupied. The federation scheme had originated from the financial necessities of the university and its application to the provincial legislature for aid, and its successful event now rendered such aid more than ever imperative. But the story of what the legislature has done for the University in this respect may be told in a separate chapter.

We may now return to the constitutional history of the University under federation. The points to which exception had been taken by Victoria in 1885 were five in number and these were substantially the objections taken by Trinity and which at the time prevented her entrance. The question of compensation for loss by removal had been dropped, and was relieved by the grant of a site in the park, and by the subsequent purchase of the Cobourg property by the Government. The permanency of the allotment of subjects between university and college had been satisfactorily adjusted. There still remained the question of the permanent representation of the graduates on the Senate as college bodies and not as a university whole; and the permanence, and complete equality of the arts colleges in the federation. What was desired was a complete university fusion and a federation of arts colleges in the university on terms of perfect equality. The inequality appeared in the common presidency and in the lack of definite distinction as to buildings and finances and in the relation *ex-officio* of the president of University College to the University Council; also in the employment of a common registrar and other officers.

The first step toward remedying these defects was taken in 1893 when the separate representation of the graduates of Victoria was extended for an additional six years. In the meantime the possibility of the permanence of several art colleges in a common university had become apparent to all, and in the year 1900 a movement was com-