

(2.) The Senate is not sufficiently representative.

(3.) Convocation and the Senate do not bear a well-defined relation to one another, or even a relation satisfactorily definable in case of conflict?

What is the remedy?

Make Convocation the managing body of the University. As it is impossible that the whole body of Convocation can act directly to this end, make the Senate a true representative of Convocation, and define its position as such. In the first place, lop off useless members. Let it be a representative Executive directly responsible to Convocation. Why have nine Senators appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to look after the interests of the State when the Minister of Education is an *ex officio* member of the Senate? Their appointment has been a gross absurdity hitherto; they were appointed on one of two theories: Either they would attend to look after what was done, and they have not attended, or they would give munificent gifts, and they have not given any gifts. Why should ex-Vice-Chancellors be *ex officio* members of the Senate? A provision of the Act declares eligible for re-election as members all past officials. If the ex-Vice-Chancellors really take an interest in the institution and offer themselves for re-election they will be sure to be once more chosen. The University will be glad to re-elect them; but that a man who has become Vice-Chancellor for two years, perhaps having gained the position by intrigue or accident, should be *ipso facto* a senator for life, is absurd. If we must have Vice-Chancellors, let it be a distinction for the time being and then cease; but we submit that it is an unnecessary office. The Chancellor should, it will be generally admitted, be entitled, as of right, to a seat when his elective term expires. Then, with regard to the elective Senators. We should retain our system of annual elections. The nine Crown senatorships made elective, added to the present fifteen, would make a house of twenty-four elective members to hold office for three years instead of five, to retire eight in each year, thus giving Convocation the right to elect eight Senators every year. A satisfactory principle of the election is very difficult to lay down. There is the territorial system, such as is the representation in Parliament; but that system is not so necessary in university as in public matters. There is the system of representation according to number, so many graduates in certain localities returning so many senators; but probably the best way to arrange the matter is that by a sort of tacit consent Toronto should be deemed entitled to a certain proportion of the whole Senate, and therefore a corresponding proportion of those elected annually; while dividing the other graduates into those east of Toronto and those west of that place, a certain relationship depending on their relative number should be kept up. For example, according to the list of 1877, there were about seven hundred graduates; these were divided as follows:

East.....	87,	or out of twenty-four, say	3,	or out of eight, say	1
Toronto.....	178,	"	6,	"	2
West.....	380,	"	12,	"	4
'Foreign'.....	62,	"	3,	"	1
Total.....	707		24		8

As the 'foreign' graduates, by which we mean those resident out of Canada, could not agree on a representative, the senator to which they would be entitled should be given to Toronto, thus giving, for an annual election of eight graduates—two for those east of Toronto, two for Toronto, four for those west of Toronto. If the western men were willing to elect less than that proportion, one of the other divisions would benefit. But the particular principle to be adopted in deciding the mode of election is a question of detail. We believe that some such principle as the one we have indicated would give a fair representative Senate. The next point to consider is how to secure the attendance of members of the Senate residing out of Toronto. To this end we would suggest, apply the fees of members of Convocation. If the graduates once understand that they get something for their fees, the objection of members to pay them will vanish. At present they object because they say there is nothing to be done with the money. But they all agree that they are dissatisfied with the present state of affairs; they believe the institution has been and is run by a *clique*, and they feel that as matters stand they are powerless to interfere; hence they object to waste their money. But if they see that they will get a reasonable representation, that each man's fee will enable him to vote not only for strangers but for men from his own district, then they will perceive that they will get something worth making a sacrifice for, or, if not, then the cause of the University is hopeless. The practical result of the proposed system would be, we confidently predict, that the different Alumni associations throughout the Province would bestir themselves; that candidates would be nominated who would be representative men, and that each year would see a keen struggle for the position; and that with each annual contest there would be a revivifying of interest in University matters productive of good to the University and to the cause of education.

The next point to consider is: What should be the relations of the Senate so constituted to Convocation? Clearly that of an executive committee. Convocation itself should meet once a year at least, and it is to be hoped that the meeting would not be confined to one afternoon and evening, but that there should be a reunion lasting some days, a portion of each day being devoted to business, and a portion to those pleasanter occupations which revive in each of us the recollections of our youth. At the business meetings the policy of the University on the momentous educational questions of the day should be decided, and the report of the Senate of its operations during the past year submitted. The Chancellor should be the Chairman of Convocation as well as the President of the Senate, and the identity of the two bodies should be fully recognized and insisted upon.

With regard to the meetings of the Senate, ordinary full meetings should not be required more than once a quarter, and on these occasions the travelling expenses of the members of the Senate should be paid from the fees of Convocation. There should also be sub-committees, to meet once a month if necessary, the travelling expenses of the country members of these committees to be also paid.

To sum up the proposed scheme: Repeal the clause of the present Act which restricts the power of Convocation; substitute for it a clause that Convocation shall be the governing power of the University; do away with the Crown nominees and the *ex officio* Vice-Chancellor membership; elect an executive committee, to be still called the Senate, of twenty-four members, to hold office for three years, retiring eight a year, to be eligible for re-election, and to be *bona fide* graduates who have taken the course, not admitted *ad eundem*; let Convocation meet in full conclave once a year, with same right as at present to hold special meetings; let the Executive Committee (or Senate) meet quarterly, the travelling expenses of country members attending to be paid from the fees of members of Convocation; sub-committees of the Senate to meet once a month, travelling expenses of country members to such meetings to be also paid from the same source.

Such a system would be truly representative; the Executive would be directly responsible to its constituency; there would be no ambiguity as to the extent of jurisdiction, for the Senate would be a standing committee of Convocation; and, more than all, under such a system every graduate would feel that his vote would have some direct influence upon the fortunes of his *alma mater*. There would be something to pay fees for, and possibly some plan might be arranged whereby the fees collected from outlying districts might go to form a special mileage fund, to be applied towards the travelling expenses of the delegated members of that district. There would be then little excuse for their non-attendance, which of itself after a certain period would entail a loss of the position.

Unless it was intended that Convocation should not have any real existence, any active life, unless we are to be without the power of enforcing our views, we need a change. The voice of Convocation should be supreme; there should be no wheels within wheels; no clashing of authority; no irresponsible Executive to stand between the graduates and their expressed wishes. In having the privilege granted to us of meeting and discussing University matters we have had a weapon placed in our hands, it is true, but it is not sufficiently potent or capable of being turned to much use. It should be our object to make it more effective, to give it an edge, and to bring it to a point. Are we only fit to be trusted to discuss University matters and not to manage them? Surely not. Let us now act together, and we will see next session a new system introduced which will band together the whole strength of the graduates from one end of the Province to the other, and woe be to any man or set of men who then go about to thwart them.

FURTHER UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.

The present financial position of the University is notoriously an unsatisfactory one. It is recognized on all sides that its income is altogether inadequate to the wants of an almost national institution which has, in a direct ratio to its progress and the progress of the age, developed new wants. The provision of ways and means to meet those wants is therefore one of those unsettled questions which should have no pity for the repose of the people of this Province until it meets with a satisfactory solution. When we consider the vital importance of the question, the apathy of our own graduates with reference to it is simply amazing. The fact is certainly well known that the revenue of the University is already too contracted for its rapidly increasing expenditure. The well-informed upon the subject say that the condition of affairs is not only unsatisfactory but alarming, and that the occurrence of an unlooked for catastrophe may entail the most disastrous results. But, apart from this rapidly increasing ordinary expenditure, new and extraordinary demands on the University exchequer are constantly presenting themselves. The annual appropriations for the