

Principal of the college before, and it is not yet decided who will be appointed or when. The remaining five trustees will be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. In a sense, therefore, the Government still has control, since it has five appointments, and the ex-officio members are only four. However, Mr. Harcourt thought, it could never happen that in any difference of opinion the four ex-officio members would take one side and the five appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the other side. It is, therefore, clear that the university will hereafter be independent of any Government control in the very important consideration of the management of its finances.

Philanthropy's Opportunity.

Mr. Harcourt added that he hoped that those who had denied themselves the privilege of giving aid to the university, on the pretence or under the plea that it was solely and essentially a Government institution, will now feel at the fullest liberty to gratify their philanthropic desires in giving towards its needs. Some of the important sections of the act as to the property and income are modelled after similar sections in the Upper Canada bill of last session. Upper Canada College was last session altogether freed from Government control, and the principle of the sections in question were at that time carefully thought out. However, the trustees under the new act have the sole right to appoint all the officials other than those who teach. The Government, as heretofore, will appoint the professors, associate professors, lecturers, etc., being, of course, as heretofore, carefully advised by the Chancellor and other heads of the university.

Composition of the Senate.

The senate of the university will hereafter be composed as follows:—The Minister of Education, the Chancellor, the President of the university, the Principal of the college, the President or other head of each federating university or college, and all Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the university who held these offices on or before the date of the passing of this act, ex-officio members. Representatives appointed by the professors and associate professors of the university: Mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology and physiology, two members; political economy, constitutional law, Roman law and history, two members;

professors and associate professors in the college, one member; the Law Society of Upper Canada, the governing body of every federated or affiliated college or school in this Province, federated or affiliated April 23, 1887, each one member; graduates in arts of the University of Toronto enrolled in University College, twelve members; graduates of Victoria University and the graduates of University of Toronto enrolled in Victoria College, five members; graduates in law, two members; graduates in medicine, four members; persons holding certificates as high school Principals or assistants, who are actually engaged in teaching, two members; federating universities, one representative for every 100 graduates

in arts. Appointments and elections to the senate shall be for three years, and until their successors are appointed or elected.

The senate is vested with powers to make statutes for the carrying out of the academic work of the university and college, including the courses of study, the conducting of examinations, etc.

Academic Council.

Provision is also made for a University Council, or, as it is designated in the bill, an "Academic Council." This council will have power to deal with all matters of discipline of students, to control associations of students, and to decide what are university associations, to determine time-tables, lectures and laboratory works, to grant dispensation from lectures, etc. The registrar of the university shall be registrar of this council, which shall consist of the President of the university, who shall be Chairman; the Principals of University College and the School of Science, Principals of affiliated colleges, and representatives from the professors and associate professors, professors in the university, and the librarian of the university. The President's powers are clearly defined.

A college council is provided for to deal with purely college matters.

Corporation Wiped Out.

What has been called the Corporation of the University of Toronto and of University College, Toronto, will no longer exist. There was never any reason in fact, Mr. Harcourt said, for the distinction, because the Crown held the property, and therefore there was no reason for a distinct corporation. The trustees hereafter may lease any part of the university property for a period not exceeding forty-two years. Under the old act there was no limit as to time.

Powers of Trustees.

The senate had the power to fix the lecture fees to be paid by students in law and medicine, or by casual students using the library and laboratories, as well as for examinations and degrees. The new act vests this power in the trustees. It is also provided that investments hereafter shall be taken in the name of the University of Toronto, and not in the name of the Bursar, as formerly. The Bursar will act as secretary for the trustees. Formerly the Lieutenant-Governor in Council dealt with all matters relating to the retirement and superannuation of professors and other teachers. These powers are now also vested in the Board of Trustees.

A clause of minor importance provides that Italian and Spanish, heretofore university subjects, shall now be considered as University College subjects.

Trinity and Federation.

The question of the federation of Trinity University is dealt with in the act. It is provided that should the Senate of Trinity University on or before the 1st day of January, 1902, notify the Minister of Education that Trinity has decided to federate with the University of Toronto, all sections