

admission, discipline and government of students, fees, and in general all things relating to the internal government and discipline of its portion of the university system. It has also judicial powers of hearing and determining complaints as to violation of its rules. These wide powers are limited only in two ways. New regulations or repeal of those in force must be approved by corporation, and no student can be expelled without consent of corporation. The functions and powers of individual professors are determined in the first instance by the terms of their appointment by the governors, and as to details by the rules and action of their faculty. The Dean of each faculty has the same general supervision in the faculty which the principal has in the university; and the dean of the faculty of arts is ex-officio, vice-principal.

The above portions of our constitution relate to the university and to McGill college, which is the University College properly so called; all others being affiliated colleges of the university, though the charter gives power to have other colleges co-ordinate with McGill, should endowments be given for them.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

may be of different kinds, but they all differ from faculties in being independent bodies, with distinct acts of incorporation and government, and having connection with the university only in so far as its university powers are concerned. An affiliated college in arts of the first class is one having a sufficient staff to bring up students for the degree examinations. An affiliated college of the second class is one competent to present students for the intermediate examination. Morrin college, Quebec, is an example of the first, St. Francis college, Richmond, of the second. On similar terms, schools of theology become affiliated colleges, and our system in this respect has met with marked success and is deserving of imitation elsewhere. An incorporated school of theology of any Protestant denomination having an adequate staff of instructing officers may become affiliated, and its students may obtain not only the education of the faculty of arts but exemptions from certain studies in the arts course and exemptions from fees, while the college is entitled to a representative in the corporation and to reports as to the examinations of its students. By this simple ar-

rangement any theological college established sufficiently near to the university can relieve itself from the burden of maintaining classes not strictly theological, and can obtain for its students, practically without expense, the whole benefits of the staff and appliances of the university, and the inestimable benefit of the association of its students with those of other denominations. The four theological colleges now affiliated, and representing four of the most important Protestant denominations, are all highly successful and are growing rapidly in importance. While they add by the number of students to the prestige and to the usefulness of the university, it is not too much to say that the reputation of the university greatly tends to their success.

The McGill Normal School is affiliated to the university as a training school for teachers. Its higher teachers have the title of professor and it is in reality a professional college for one of the most important of all professions. The arrangements which we have recently made for admitting the students of its advanced class to the course in arts, while increasing its scope and efficiency, tend to connect it more closely with the university.

Lastly, we have Affiliated Schools, both in Montreal and in other parts of the Dominion, providing a course of study sufficient to train students for junior or senior matriculation and entitled to examination and certificates, and to such privileges, in respect to free tuitions, etc., as the university may be able from time to time to grant.

THE SECRETARY.

I should perhaps here refer to the important office of secretary, registrar and bursar, so long and so gracefully held by the late Mr. W. C. Baynes, B. A., and which requires for the due fulfilment of its varied duties a rare combination of educational and business capacity. But as the bare enumeration of these duties occupies a page and a half of the statutes, I must content myself with referring to these.

THE GRADUATES AND STUDENTS.

This completes our study of the machinery of the university, and little time remains to speak of its constituency. The various bodies and officers above referred to constitute the government and its staff of employees, while the graduates and students and the general public are the nation or people for whom these work. What shall we