

the term "affiliation," as used to describe the relation between the University of Toronto and those colleges which are "affiliated" to it. In this paper I propose to explain more particularly the relation existing between the University of Toronto and University College, and as this is a question on which there is some confusion of thought, I shall appeal to higher authority than myself for confirmation of my views. The University of Toronto is an examining and degree-conferring body which is prohibited by statute from teaching, and which is directed by statute to admit to its examinations on reasonable conditions all who make application, no matter where they may have received their education. University College is closely connected with the University financially since they subsist on the income derived from the same undivided endowment, but it is under separate and independent academical management, and while its special function is to teach it has no power to confer degrees. That the majority of graduates and undergraduates of the University have been educated in the College while the majority of the College students have passed or intend to pass the University examinations, does not in any way destroy the distinction between the two—a distinction which the recent affiliation of other colleges to the University has brought into much greater prominence than it formerly had.

I am happy to be able to cite in support of the above view of these institutions the opinions of two eminent men who have long been honorably and usefully connected with the University of Toronto. In 1860 a Parliamentary Committee was appointed to consider petitions from the supporters of certain denominational colleges for a share of the income from the University endowment. This application was resisted by both the Senate of Toronto University and the Council of University College, Mr. Langton, who then held the position of Vice-Chancellor, appearing on behalf of the former, and Dr. Wilson, then a professor in and now President of the College, for the latter. Their statements are amongst the most valuable commentaries we have on the University Act of 1853, and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of directing to them the attention of all who wish to understand the real functions and mutual relation of the two institutions. Speaking of the above statute, and comparing it with the one passed in 1849, Mr. Langton said :*

The Act, therefore, goes on to establish the University as a distinct body ; to constitute University College out of the teaching staff of the former University as a College supported by the state endowment ; and the 17th Section enacts that all existing colleges in Upper and Lower Canada, and such others as may afterwards be so declared, shall have all the rights of affiliated colleges, and that students who have pursued in any of them the course of study prescribed by the University shall be as eligible for degrees and other distinctions as those educated in University College.

The passages I have emphasized state with admirable precision the true theory of the University of Toronto as defined by the Legislature. Mr. Langton went on to say that under its constitution, "instead of pursuing all their studies in Toronto, students might be allowed to pursue them anywhere, as in the University of London," and added :

I entirely concur in the views stated by almost all the gentlemen who have appeared before the Committee, that the true policy is to have one central body for conferring degrees which judges of candidates only by their proficiency in the subjects of examination prescribed without regard to the college in which they have pursued their studies, or indeed whether they have been students in any incorporated college at all, a point strongly insisted upon by the Oxford Commissioners (p. 213 et seq., Heywood's Edition) and sanctioned by the revised charter of the University of London. For such a system of university education the Amendment Act makes provision, and the statutes framed by the Senate are adapted to give it effect.

The last assertion was quite true at the time Mr. Langton made it ; but any one who looks at the regulation in the Arts

* The quotations are from the Parliamentary Blue Book published at Quebec in 1860. The italics are my own.

curriculum respecting attendance at lectures can see for himself that it is not true now. The liberal intentions of the Legislature in this respect have been defeated by the requirements there laid down, so that no man* can now take a university degree without spending at least one session in an affiliated college. Mr. Langton, in continuation of his statement, dwelt strongly on the fact that no "exclusive privileges" in relation to the University of Toronto had been conferred on University College by either the Government or the Senate, and that the University scholarships were as open to non-students as to students of that institution. "A student of Queen's or Victoria may hold one, if he can obtain it, and may continue to pursue his studies there ; or a young man who can come up to the standard may hold one, whether he belong to any college or not." As no student of Queen's or Victoria can now hold a scholarship in the University of Toronto and pursue his studies at his own college ; and as no "young man" can now hold a scholarship and pursue his studies without attending an affiliated college, Mr. Langton's statement on this point will serve as a valuable indicator to show how much narrower the University of Toronto is in its twenty-eighth year than it was in its eighth. The only other citation I shall make here from Mr. Langton's evidence is the assertion, put in the form of a question to the Provost of Trinity College, "that the Oxford Commissioners strongly recommend that students unconnected with any college should be admitted to the University, specially to meet the case of persons of maturer years, and that the same system is pursued in the London University ;" and the following expression of his opinion on the position of University College :

I entirely concur in the general principle of the London University, that students, wherever educated, should have the same facilities for obtaining scholastic honors—the principle upon which our University was constituted, and which has been fully acted on by the Senate.

No one ever makes the blunder of regarding London University and London University College as practically one and the same institution, and the sooner the time comes when no one will either intentionally or unintentionally confound our own University with University College, the better it will be for both institutions, unless we are to have a complete consolidation of the two.

Dr. Wilson's statement before the committee was briefer than Mr. Langton's, and it did not deal so fully with the relation between the University of Toronto and its affiliated colleges, including University College. On this point, however, he made a few remarks which amply corroborate Mr. Langton's view of that relationship. Speaking in defence of the system of options in the University curriculum he said :

In reference to the whole system of options, I am surprised that the gentlemen who advocate the interests of Victoria and Queen's College fail to perceive that, so far from involving any injustice to affiliated colleges with an inferior staff to University College, they are the very means of placing all on an equality. . . . Permit me to add that no opinion is more unfounded than that which supposes that the professors of University College desire any monopoly of the University of Toronto, its examinations, scholarships or other privileges.

Dr. Wilson even went so far as to disclaim on behalf of himself and his colleagues in University College any "desire to monopolize the endowment of the Provincial University," and speaking of State aid to denominational colleges, he made the following significant statement :

In England also the London University confers degrees and university honors on students presenting themselves at its examinations, from Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist and other denominational colleges ; but they neither receive nor claim any other share of the University funds, excepting the common right enjoyed, not only by all their students, but by every one possessed of the requisite knowledge wheresoever acquired, to compete for the University Scholarships. In these respects, therefore, the University of Toronto fully carries out the plan adopted by the London University.

It certainly did so when this statement was made ; just as certainly it does not do so now, as I have already pointed out. In another part of his evidence Dr. Wilson said :

If, therefore, the Province provides an adequately endowed and well-appointed Provincial College to which every youth in the Province has free access, without any distinction of sect or party ; and also provides a University to grant degrees, not only to such students but to all who are found

* The softer sex have in this respect a decided advantage, for which, however, the ladies are primarily indebted to the illiberality of the College Council rather than to the liberality of the University Senate.