professors, lecturers, teachers, officers, and servants of the University shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and shall hold office during his pleasure." As in the preceding instance, a similar section (78) makes a like provision in the case of University College.

In the way of direct supervision of the internal management, it is enacted by section 40 that all statutes of the Senate must be approved by the Visitor before they have any binding force whatever; and, as before, a later section (75) imposes the same restriction in the of statutes of the University College Council.

In another sphere also, the Crown is supreme, viz., in the management of the finances. All the property of the University is vested in the Crown in trust for the purposes of the University and University College, and is to be "managed and administered under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, by an officer to be appointed by commission under the Great Seal of this Province, to hold office during pleasure, and to be called the bursar." (R. S. O. 1887, c. 231, s. 7).

## II. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The last section quoted naturally leads to consideration of the second important factor in University administration, the Board of Trustees. By Order-in-Council, dated 16th May, 1878, a Board of Management was created, with general powers as to the management and disposition of the University endowment. The original number of members of the Board was five, viz, the Vice-Chancellor and two members of the Senate elected by that body, the President of University College, and one representative chosen by, but not necessarily a member of, the College Council.

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