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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

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The University of Toronto is a State institution under the control of the Government of the Province of Ontario. The various administrative bodies in the University possess only the specific powers delegated to them by the Legislature. The Government has always retained in its own hands the power of appointment to the staff, the ultimate control of the property, and also the general direction of what may be called the public policy of the University. It has delegated the determination of the curriculum, the conduct of examinations, and the whole work of teaching to other bodies, with which, in respect to these matters, it never interferes.

Having these general features in view, we can easily summarize the various official elements in the life of the University.

(1) The Provincial Government of the day.—Not a professor, lecturer, fellow, not even the humblest caretaker can be in the pay of the University without the consent of the Government. Of course the Government acts frequently upon the advice of those who are most vitally concerned with such appointments, but it has full ultimate authority. All measures of a legislative character enacted by such bodies as the Senate or the Council of University College, must be approved by the Crown before they come into force. At every turn those who are carrying on the work of the University are brought face to face with the fact that the Government has the real control of the institution.

(2) The Board of Trustees.—This is a small body of ten, consisting of the three highest officials of the University, and of seven others elected by the Senate and by the Council of University College. The majority is composed usually of prominent business men. The Bursar is the financial agent of the Government, in charge of the funds of the University, and these ten trustees act as his advisers, but they are not clothed with final authority, which remains with the Government.

(3) The Senate.—The Senate is a large body com-

posed of representatives of the Government, the graduates, the teaching faculty, the public school system, and the educational institutions affiliated with the University. It prescribes the subjects for examination, and the qualifications for degrees. Indirectly it thus determines what shall be taught in the University, but it has no direct control over the teaching faculties. The Senate, however, has powers of general supervision, and might at its discretion enquire into the efficiency of those engaged in the work of the University and report to the Government. It possesses greater power in connection with the medical

faculty than with the Arts faculty, for it nominates the instructors of the Medical faculty, subject, however, to confirmation by the Government. The Senate has charge of examinations and of the conferring of degrees; it also controls the library. By its composition it stands as the body representing the interests of the country as a whole in regard to higher education.

(4) Convocation—This really means the whole body of the graduates in all faculties. They elect the Chancellor, and some members of the Senate, but have no administrative functions.

(5) The University Council.—Besides examining candidates and conferring degrees, the University teaches a certain limited range of subjects. It does not teach or confer degrees in theology, nor has it as yet a teaching faculty in law apart from the legal subjects found in the Arts courses. It has a teaching faculty in Medicine, and also in a definite portion of the Arts subjects. Greek, Latin, Oriental Languages, French, German, English Literature, and a few other subjects are not taught by the University. The professors and associate professors on the teaching faculties of the University make up the University Council. This body controls the whole teaching work of the University, and the buildings and laboratories in which it is carried on; it has also full disciplinary power over students. The special functions of the Medical Faculty I do not discuss here.



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