

A.R.
C. XII
U. of T.
1890-1906.

[1895.]



REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE SENATE ON THE AFFILIATION OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS
AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO.

To the Senate of the University of Toronto:

The Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the essential qualifications for affiliation to be possessed by colleges, schools and other institutions now claiming affiliation to the University, and whether the colleges, schools and other institutions now affiliated with the University continue to be so qualified, and whether entitled to representation on the Senate, and to report such general rules or statutes dealing with the subject of affiliation generally as they may consider expedient, have considered the several matters referred to them, including a proposed statute relating to existing affiliations subsequently referred, and report as follows:

As to the statutory provisions respecting affiliation to the University of Toronto.

I. The first legislative provisions providing for the connection or affiliation of other collegiate institutions to the University of Toronto will be found in 12 Vict. c. 82, ss. 17, 18 and 43, (1849)—repealed in 1853.

II. The next legislative provisions on that subject, and which originated the present system of affiliated colleges, will be found in the Act of 1853, 16 Vict. c. 89, ss. 17 and 18, subsequently consolidated in C. S. U. C., c. 62, ss. 25-28, where they may be more readily examined. The clauses of the Act referred to appear to have been adapted from clauses on a similar subject in the charter granted to the University of London.

(1) Your committee would direct special attention to the legislative policy on college affiliation indicated in the preamble to sec. 25 of C. S. U. C., c. 62: "In order to extend the benefits of colleges and establishments already instituted in this province for the promotion of literature, science and art, whether incorporated or not incorporated, by connecting them with the said University,"—apparently indicating that the legislative intention at that time as to affiliation was to benefit existing colleges by inducing them to educate their students in the subjects of instruction prescribed by the University, and thereby to raise their standard of scholarship.

(2) The second point to be noticed is the legislative and governmental selection of colleges to be benefited by affiliation as set out in section 26. That section might perhaps, on a critical analysis, be found capable of two constructions. One construction might indicate that two classes of colleges and institutions should be affiliated, viz., (a) that the then existing "Colleges" in Upper and Lower Can-