

in mind that the object of our Senate in identifying the university with medicine was not simply to qualify persons to practise medicine. That followed, it is true, as an incident; but we had a more far-reaching, a more public-spirited, aim. On this point let me quote from the report of the medical faculty of our Senate, adopted in 1887, recommending the establishment of our medical faculty, and which report, I may say, the Senate unanimously adopted. This report, indicating what should be the aim of a great university like ours in seeking to advance medical science, uses these words: "Leading members of that institution (referring to the Toronto School of Medicine) expressing entire concurrence with the opinion entertained by the authorities of the University of Toronto, that in the interests of medical science, and therefore of the general public, it is the duty of the Provincial University at the earliest possible moment to establish a teaching faculty in medicine, instead of permitting that important branch of education to remain almost exclusively in the hands of proprietary corporations, liable to be managed with a view to pecuniary profit to the proprietors rather than to the cause of medical science. Your committee do not desire to be understood as expressing an opinion that such has been the policy of any medical school, but the circumstance that the efforts of this university, extending over a long period of years, to encourage a higher standard of medical education appear not to have been practically seconded by any medical school has convinced your committee that co-operation can be secured only from a teaching staff directly under the control of the university. Such an arrangement, having for its object, not private gain, but the general interests of the people, is best calculated to promote the highest interests of medical science." Personally, I would not have advocated the establishment of a medical faculty had I supposed that it was simply to enter the arena in competition with other medical schools, and without assistance be compelled to confine its work to the old methods. Speaking in December, 1890, at a public meeting in the biological laboratory, in the presence of hundreds of fellow-graduates, when, I think, the westerly wing was either completed or approaching completion, I expressed myself as follows: "In the opinion of

the university, any scheme of medical education which deals simply with the curative, neglecting the preventive, aspects of medical science is radically defective; and in that view nearly fifteen years ago the university had endeavored to engraft upon the requirements of a medical education a more thorough acquaintance with the subject of biology acquired by laboratory work, use of the microscope, and otherwise. The Senate had observed on the medical side of the state-aided historic universities of Europe the inauguration of a great movement; that the microscope, a supreme instrument of research, was disclosing many hidden truths of nature and revealing causes of disease, thus preparing the way for the discovery of remedies. Accordingly, we introduced changes in our curriculum which, we hoped, would promote study in the direction referred to; but after long years of waiting were forced to the conclusion that it was hopeless to expect such results from medical schools having no public endowment. We have not one unkind sentiment towards any such institution, and should ever rejoice at their progress and development; but it was unreasonable to expect the work of the state to be carried on at the expense of private individuals. Yet this necessary work had to be undertaken, and no course remained for this university except to follow the example of the great universities of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, and other continental countries, which, being largely aided by the state, were not merely parasites on the educational system, but were actively engaged in contributing towards the extension of medical science. Speaking of parasites, he would be a bold man who would assert that all diseases of parasitic origin were preventable or curable; but there did appear reasonable grounds for believing that the darkness which had hitherto enveloped the scientific searcher after truth in investigating causes of consumption and allied diseases was about to pass away, and that the training acquired in the biological laboratory was about to confer on mankind benefits hitherto without a parallel. The state aid rendered by France had given the world a Pasteur, while Dr. Koch drew his inspirations from the state-aided laboratories of the fatherland; and if the coming graduates of Canadian universities, in the practise of their