

and near, so as to make even a large building more or less unpleasant from the basement to the roof. This smell it is impossible entirely to get rid of. With care, it may be lessened in some degree, yet, do what you will, the air in adjoining apartments will often be found so unpleasantly tainted as to be positively sickening to a great many persons. I have already heard of a good many complaints by University Arts students on this very ground, some saying to me that "the smell was simply abominable." Indeed, so long as dissecting is carried on at all, or hodies kept in vat-rooms in any building, this hateful odor will inevitably continue. It is said that the plans for the dissecting and vat-rooms, and the rest of the "Medical Faculty" portion of the building, was never submitted to the Senate. Is this the fact or not? Sir Daniel Wilson tries to show how little room the medical students occupy in the Biological department, but everyone says there are a great many more of them (said to be fully two to one—see University Class List for 1891) than there are of Arts students, who are taking the science course. I can venture the opinion quite safely that, let dissecting go on, and the regular courses on anatomy continue to be given in the building as at the present time, and before long no one will be found willing to occupy, either as a teacher or student, any of the lecture or other rooms near enough the anatomical region to be more or less smell-stricken, unless those who are either teaching or studying human anatomy. It will soon all be left for the medicals. How far will the \$1,200, to be charged for rent, go, in meeting the interest on the cost of those extensive portions of the building thus rendered comparatively useless? Twice \$1,200 would not do it. Besides this, is it fair to have any Arts professors, or Arts students, male or female, subjected to this unbearable unpleasantness? Under existing circumstances, non-medical students—even ladies—have, against their wish, seen what they would gladly have avoided seeing, and some have suffered more or less from contaminated air, who did not expect this sort of thing when they entered on their studies. Having been a medical teacher nearly all my life, I speak from experience. In Trinity Medical College we suffered much some years ago from the air of our entire building being more or less tainted in this way, no matter what might be done to prevent it. For the sake of professors and students alike, the Faculty, as soon as possible, but *entirely at their own cost*, erected the admirable building now in use for anatomical work, which is completely isolated, and ever since we have had no discomfort. But there is another pertinent question: With the regular increase in her own Arts classes, and the advent of the Victoria Arts students in the coming fall, will every nook of space in the entire building, available for

teaching, not be required for purely Arts and General Science purposes?

VII.—Sir Daniel Wilson Approves of all the Outlay so far, of Public Funds on Medical Education, and is anxious to go even further.

Sir Daniel Wilson thinks it quite right that the State should pay a large share of the cost of medical education, including building dissecting-rooms, etc. Not long since he was a member of a committee of the Senate, indeed, he seconded the motion defining its duties, viz., "To urge upon the Government the propriety of constituting Anatomy, Pathology, and Sanitary Science a part of the work of the University, and to assist the University in providing the requisite means." This resolution appeared in the *Globe* of May 11th, 1891. It simply meant, in addition to all the already great outlay on buildings, the establishing of three State-paid professorships in medicine. The project was vigorously protested against at once, and, fortunately, came to nothing, and the committee was discharged. The Hon. the Chancellor, and other influential members of the Senate were known entirely to disapprove of it; yet, as an illustration of the pertinacity with which the idea of getting all that can be got from the public purse is clung to, certain speakers of the same way of thinking as Sir Daniel, at a University public gathering not very long since, referred to further action in this matter as being "merely postponed" on account of the losses caused by the late fire, thus foreshadowing their intention in due time of pressing this preposterous claim on the Government.

VIII.—Fees Earned by University paid Arts Teachers, should be used entirely for Arts support.

In my letter, certain fees paid by the medical students in the first and second years, were spoken of. Sir Daniel thus refers to this point: "Under a University Statute confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, all fees paid by medical students are apportioned to the Medical Faculty." In the interpretation of this statute, fees paid by students for Physiology, Chemistry and Biology, have been so apportioned. Here I would very specially ask—Under whose "interpretation" of the statute was this done—that of the Attorney-General, or the Minister of Education, or the Chancellor of the University? The aggregate amount of the fees thus earned entirely by professors and teachers, paid by the University, or from other public funds (a small portion of it being earned in the School of Practical Science), is no