

existed against the new order of things. Some there were outside the University walls, connected with other schools of medicine, who, fearing competition with this Faculty, questioned the right of the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto to utilize the advantages offered in the University for instruction in certain branches of the medical curriculum.

This gave rise to a great deal of friction, and the questions were discussed at length in the public press and elsewhere. This discussion was perhaps not to be wondered at: it is simply another example of the "struggle for existence" which is constantly going on in all walks of life. There was, however, a peculiar relationship existing within the University itself between the Medical Faculty and their colleagues in Arts. The idea was prevalent with certain people that the Faculty of Medicine had no reason for its existence. They looked upon the Medical Faculty as an interloper, and would have terminated its existence by violent means had it been in their power to do so. It was this aspect of the situation which surprised me—a condition the exact opposite of that existing in the University of Edinburgh, where the Medical Faculty constituted the chief part of the University, where, in fact, the University is famous mainly as a school of medicine.

We may congratulate ourselves, however, on the fact that the University has survived all these trying ordeals, and has steadily grown in strength and favor. The outside schools now let us severely alone, and apparently there has been demonstrated the fact that there is room for all, and that the better policy is to avoid petty squabbles and to concentrate all possible energy on improvement within one's own border. We find, too, that the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto is on the best possible terms with their colleagues in Arts. The Medical Faculty is, indeed, looked upon as a source of strength to the University, and, far from crippling that institution, it has helped it materially both financially and otherwise. Possibly the conditions obtaining in Edinburgh may one day be observed in Toronto and the Medical Faculty may develop into the most important department of the University, whilst in the distant future there may be repeated in Toronto what has recently occurred in Edinburgh, where the Medical Faculty have found it their privilege to come to the assistance of their weaker brethren in Arts.

Whilst the Medical Faculty has made progress during the period mentioned, we have to record during that time losses sustained by death. In the department of Surgery two professors have died—Dr. W. T. Aikins, Professor of Surgery and first Dean of the Faculty in 1897, and Dr. Laughlin McFarlane, Professor of Clinical Surgery in 1896; whilst in the department of Medicine two vacancies have occurred by death—Dr. H. H. Wright, Emeritus Professor of Medicine in 1898, and to-day we have to mourn the loss of Dr. J. E. Graham. Dr. Graham was present with us during our last session, and was actively engaged in the work of teaching.