

ation, I took steps looking to the development of the science side of the university. The first subject to deal with was biology, and with money derived from the release to the government of our interest in the old asylum site in the park, and savings from our income, we were able to erect the easterly wing of the biological laboratory. This in no way impaired the income of the university, the asylum site having been, as all our graduates know, a wholly unproductive asset. But this east part simply provided certain lecture rooms and laboratory accommodation, and it was part of the general scheme that the westerly wing should provide accommodation for the museum. When, therefore, the completion of the westerly part was being undertaken, the medical faculty having been in the meantime established, it appeared to me a most economical arrangement that the attic flat should be utilized for anatomical purposes. Our medical faculty had been in operation more than a session, long enough to make manifest the disadvantages under which we were laboring, part of the work having to be carried on in the old building on Gerrard street opposite the hospital, and another part in the university grounds. To make this clear, let me explain the course of study in medicine. Our curriculum requires students to take the science work, anatomy, and physiology in the first half of their course. This involved, according to the existing arrangements, their daily attendance at science lectures in the university grounds, and also attendance for dissecting and other purposes during the same period at the old buildings nearly two miles away. Thus situated, it was practically impossible to carry on these two branches of work, the science and the anatomical, at these remote points with any degree of satisfaction. Students were unwilling to lose the time involved in traversing between these two points daily, to say nothing of the loss of the broken parts of each day. There are always, as every student knows, necessary interruptions between lectures, they rarely follow each other without a break of time, and the only practical solution to the difficulty was to make provision whereby students in attendance on the science lectures could, without interruption, devote the rest of their time daily to the dissecting room and other work of their course. Manifestly, the

proper solution to the question was to provide dissecting-room and other accommodation near to where the science work had to be done, whereby the students might fill in broken hours by dissecting and attending lectures on anatomical and other professional branches of their study. Such an arrangement would be an enormous saving of time to the student, and leave them in a better position to take advantage of our science facilities.

The opportunity then arrived with the erection of the museum wing of the biological laboratory; the top or attic flat, which otherwise would have been of little or no use, having been converted into dissecting and bone rooms, and connected by a hoist with a room in the basement where material could be stored. There has been so much misrepresentation in regard to this work that I invite all to examine the building for themselves, and I am sure they will come away convinced that a wise and economical arrangement was arrived at, and there is not a university man of any breadth of mind that would undo the work if he could. But it is said that secrecy was observed. This is quite true. I knew full well from my experience with the Park Hospital that if publicity were given to the fact that we contemplated having a dissecting room in the park building, we would encounter local opposition which would paralyze the movement as it had done the hospital scheme. Hence the caution observed. But it did not occur to me that the narrow view now advanced would be taken that the state should render no assistance to medical science. Why, sir, when the Toronto Medical School, being the medical faculty of Victoria, at the time of confederation, as part of the understanding of the great movement, ceased to exist, and when the Legislature by the Confederation Act authorized us to establish teaching faculties in medicine and law, not one word appeared in the act suggesting that they were to be on any footing different from the arts faculty, and when the Senate unanimously and promptly acted upon the powers so conferred, and established these faculties, I regarded such legislation and action as simply a mandate to do what our circumstances warranted towards putting them on a reasonably sound basis, having due regard to all other demands upon our resources. It should be borne