

Although the necessity of increasing the staff is acknowledged there is no proposition made to remedy it; there is no additional professorship to be established in Science. This, in our opinion, is not so great an evil as may appear on first thought. There is a School of Practical Science quite close to University College, and it is there that all practical instruction in Science should be given. This school is supported from the Provincial Treasury, and we hold, that, since the Government has established it, the Government should maintain it in a state of proper efficiency so long as its existence is necessary and it accomplishes a good work.

Now, of the departments of Science considered necessary to be taught by the Senate, one, Physiology, is as yet unprovided for; and as this is one of the practical Sciences, we hold there should be a professor and a properly equipped laboratory for giving instruction in it in connexion with the School of Practical Science; and if it is established there it will be quite unnecessary for University College to expend any of her funds for the same object. It may be said that such expenditure by the Government would be a bad investment pecuniarily. But is that any argument against it? Do any of the departments already established yield an adequate pecuniary return? We think not; and we hope to show that this department, even in that respect, will be as advantageous as any other except, perhaps, engineering.

Much of the work that is already done in connexion with the department of Biology belongs to the more limited department of Physiology, and it is on account of this work that assistants to the professor in that department have had to be employed for several years past. Now, if this chair be established, and a properly qualified professor be appointed, both departments of the great science of Biology can be taught more efficiently; and besides, the present assistants will then be unnecessary. At present nearly all the Medical students who intend to take their degree from Toronto University take instruction in all departments of their work in which it is given in the School of Practical Science, and were a chair of Physiology established and a Physiological Laboratory properly furnished it is quite safe to say that there are many others who graduate elsewhere who would also take instruction in that subject, and much to their advantage, as it is quite evident that private unendowed medical schools will not provide the costly apparatus required for the proper equipment of such a laboratory. In this connexion we are reminded of an article on "Practical Teaching" in the last issue of the *Canada Lancet*, in which the writer, speaking of the effort being made in this direction, states: "The establishment of such a chair would not, as things are at present, be of any general service to medical education, but rather a detriment, as it would furnish an excuse to any parsimonious medical college for not equipping itself with suitable appliances for teaching practical Physiology. Trinity Medical College has fitted up, at her own expense, a well-equipped Physiological Laboratory." With any one who is acquainted with the journal in question these statements will not have much weight; but I intend to furnish proofs other than analogical, of the incorrectness of the above statement. It was my privilege recently to see the Physiological Laboratory in question, and found little purely Physiological apparatus besides a few models of the sensorium and sensory organs, all of which are at present in connexion with the School of Practical Science, but no one would think of saying it has a "well equipped Physiological Laboratory." Having thus shown that the establishment of such a chair would confer a benefit on medical education not at present obtainable in Ontario, let us look at the question in a more general sense. What is more necessary than that any one who professes to have a liberal education should be thoroughly ac-

quainted with the laws by which his physical functions are regulated? It is not too much to hope then that the Arts' students would be quite willing to pay a small fee for the advantages to be derived from such a training, and many others outside any Academical institution would also take advantage of it.

If, then, the establishment of such a class is necessary in the interests of liberal as well as professional education, what time can be more opportune for its establishment than now? The Government need fear no sectarian opposition, as the expenditure proposed would not be building up a rival institution to any already established. There is a large surplus in the Provincial Treasury; there is the prospect of a large accession to the Provincial territory; and may we not hope that amid such prosperity the Government will see their way clear at an early date to make Ontario the Empire Province in her resources for teaching Practical Science as well as in all other respects.

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The two months allowed to the Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Toronto for securing seats for the Greek play have expired, and it is only fair that what seats are left should be offered to the public on the same terms. There are a great many persons connected with the University who have hitherto been debarred the privilege of securing seats, who are warm friends and supporters of the institution, and to whom every inducement should be offered to share in whatever little amusement or entertainment we are from time to time able to offer. These are the persons who are going to augment our present revenue if it is going to be augmented at all, and their wishes should be consulted.

When the Vice-Chancellor in presenting the Financial Report to the Senate, hinted that we might have some new chairs if we could but abolish the present scholarship and medal system, he irritated a sympathetic nerve in the Undergraduates system, and that body has been moved to action. The writer in two recent issues of this Journal has had things all his own way, and would abolish scholarships and medals whether or no. This may be the better policy: to which the main objection is, that men who are afforded a means of education by the existing system, would be deprived of such education altogether by the new. Against this, the only argument so far put forth is, that "the man who possesses sufficient ability and energy to take a scholarship through his college course, will not be prevented taking a University education because he did not receive a prize of \$150 a year." Now this implies either, that a man can save \$600 in two years, or that he can save it in eight. More likely could he do it in eight. A young lad about to matriculate at the University, has nothing to recommend him to a salary out of which he could save \$300 a year. The relative proportion of those who would if they could, to those who really would get the chance to, save \$300 a year is very large. I should think that about one man, in every ten who would like to earn enough in two years to save from their earnings the tax of a University education upon them, can. Yet the number of men that scholarships help through the University must be very small. The number of students who pass through College on their own means is ten times, or even twenty times that of the number who must get through at the expense of the college. Say that of these one fourth try for scholarships, then the chances of the needy students obtaining one are five to one against them. Then the advantages that money affords, such as text-books, apparatus, etc., further handicap him. It is probable that the needy student stands to win about one out of the ten scholarships offered, and I believe fact will bear out this assertion. This reason then should not stand in the way of abolition.

IN MEMORIAM

OF THOMAS MOSS, VICE-CHANCELLOR OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

What is life that we should murmur?
What is death, that we should fear?
Were we not for something sterner,
For some holier atmosphere?

What is doubt, that we should falter?
What is dread, that we should swoon?
Groping blind to His great altar,
To a calmer fairer June.