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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO BIOLOGICAL BUILDING AND THE PARK HOSPITAL.

ABSTRACT OF ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY MR. MULOCK, VICE-CHANCELLOR,

At a Public Meeting of Graduates held in Toronto,
12th September, 1892.

Mr. Chairman, and Fellow-Graduates:

With feelings of deepest sorrow, not on my own account, but because of our common alma mater, which for over a third of a century has been my idol, I appear before you this evening. Unkind toward myself as has been some of the criticisms of those whom I wish to believe mean well by the university, I would not out of any personal considerations take part in a controversy wherein the interests of the university appear for a moment to have been forgotten by my critics. But feeling, as I do, that a grave university issue is involved, I, for the first time since occupying the responsible and onerous position of vice-chancellor, deem it my duty to sink personal considerations and take my place in the ranks by the side of my fellow-graduates on behalf of an institution which, much as it has already achieved, has yet scarcely entered upon the threshold of its sphere of possible usefulness.

THE BIOLOGICAL BUILDING.

But my critics say that too much money has been spent on biology and on the medical faculty. Let me analyze this charge. In 1878, when I became a member of the Board of Trustees, I found the capital of the university impaired by nearly \$40,000, the result of the erection of the main building. In 1883 we had wiped out this deficit, and in the meantime had entered upon our policy of university expansion. In the fall of that year I made, through Senator Macdonald, then a member of Victoria and of our Senate, a proposal which two years thereafter, in a modified form, was approved of by the General Conference. At this period our facilities for teaching the sciences were lamentably deficient; biology, a subject of great and rapidly-increasing importance, having, as you all know, the merest apology for a laboratory. Well, sir, every one who has given any thought to our requirements felt that in the near future, confederation or no confederation, we must erect science buildings. And it was well understood during all the negotiations that resulted in confederation that this university would endeavor to make *adequate provision for science teaching*. In fact, this understanding was, I believe, one of the most important factors in bringing about the most important result. With the prospect, then, of such a demand upon our resources, I strove to husband them in order to be able to implement our implied obligations in respect of confederation. Shortly after the General Conference had, in 1885, endorsed confeder-