

create some prejudice against the new order of things in the minds of many who favor advances in medical education, we think it desirable to state a few facts in connection therewith. The Senate of the University decided to establish a medical teaching faculty before consulting any school, and to have absolute control over such faculty. After arriving at such decision, it made offers to both schools then teaching in Toronto. Trinity refused to accept the proposals of the University. The Toronto School took a different stand, and the majority of its staff (not all, we regret to say) received positions in the new Faculty. There are now in the University staff seventeen out of the thirty-two teachers who had nothing to do with the Toronto School. Even among the remainder there was such a redistribution of the work as to alter very materially the complexion of the staff. This will probably show to the most sceptical that there is in reality a new staff. Supposing, however, for the sake of argument, that there is still too much Toronto School represented (although we do not admit it), time will, ere long, provide the remedy. A new system has been established, by which the Senate, a perfectly independent body, will have every opportunity to fill vacancies as they occur with the best available men. In this same connection it may be worthy of note that all appointments are made for a period not to exceed five years.

As far as emoluments are concerned, it so happens that the teachers, who formerly belonged to the Toronto School, receive smaller salaries from the University than under the old regime. This means that they have actually lost money by their connection with the University. Not only are they required to work for less remuneration than that received by the teachers of any of the large medical colleges of Canada, or the United States, but they must, in addition, engage in the very laborious work of examining the students, without any remuneration. At the same time all examiners not connected with the staff are paid for their work according to a fixed scale.

It is only just to the Toronto School of Medicine to say that its record from its incorporation to the present time has been an admirable one. This is, perhaps, not as highly appreciated as it ought to be. It is probably pretty generally

recognized that the establishment of the Ontario Medical Council has done a great deal to raise the standard of medical education. Members of the Toronto Faculty did much to bring it into existence. We think it right to point specially to the indefatigable and untiring exertions of Drs. H. H. Wright and W. T. Aikins, who worked so faithfully and so effectually in this direction. This was not, however, the commencement of their work in the interests of an elevation of the standard. For many long years the members of the Toronto School Faculty were true in their allegiance to the University of Toronto, while their pockets were suffering sadly from their fidelity. Without going too much into details, we may say that their loyalty received no encouragement from the Senate.

The Toronto School was placed on the same basis as medical schools largely in sympathy with other Universities. It was expected that the "double affiliation" regulations would soon bring many, if not all, the Provincial schools into sympathy with the University. We need hardly add that such anticipations were never realized. In self-defence the Toronto School had to adopt the same principle for herself, and obtain further affiliation. With a choice of Universities thus procured, her numbers of students were growing rapidly, and in the spring of 1887 her prospects were brighter than ever before. This was the position when Toronto and Trinity Schools were asked by the Senate of the University to assist in the formation of the Medical Faculty. Both were in a very prosperous condition. The University's high standard had been ahead of the times, and had never been well supported. The Toronto school had already lost too much through the University. The older members of its Faculty had had to struggle hard for many years without any remuneration, sometimes with considerable loss in building up their school. In the climax of their success they were asked to surrender all their powers, give up their name, sink their identity, work for smaller remuneration, and give up a certainty for an uncertainty—all in the interest of higher medical education. Their sister's answer was short, sharp, and decisive—No! Toronto's answer was—Yes! Her decision was a noble and generous one, and we are pleased to know that her unbounded confidence in the sense of justice of the Senate, and