

71. A fair proportion and equal facilities to each of the two Schools do by no means imply equal numbers of Teachers for each.

72. And the conditions in several respects of Trinity School so differ from those now obtaining with the University as to render it unjust in the extreme to permit the suggested views of Trinity to prevail.

73. The numbers of students under the University Faculty have increased and are still increasing, in spite of a rigorous observance by the University of certain limitations which are understood to receive elsewhere a somewhat elastic interpretation.

74. It has not been found possible to ascertain with exactness the numbers of students in actual attendance in each year on the Medical course at Trinity.

75. An estimate has been made that for 1892-3 the number of Trinity students in the third and fourth years (when the Hospital Clinical teaching is taken) will be about 102; and that the number in the same years for the University will be about 141.

76. The first and second year students, and the total number in actual attendance at the University have been as follows:—

	1ST YEAR.	2ND YEAR.	TOTAL OF FOUR YEARS.
89/90	66	66	258
90/91	81	60	263
91/92	85	75	283

77. It is believed that a proper investigation into the numbers of effective students, as indicated by the numbers examined in each year of the course for the last three years, and as shown by the Hospital records, would prove that on the score of numbers the University has now passed Trinity, and requires further facilities in addition to those required by Trinity.

78. It must be remembered that, since the essence of efficient Clinical teaching is a small class, to limit a School with a larger body of students to the same number of teachers as a School with a smaller body of students, is not to give equal facilities to each, but to place the School with the larger number at a positive disadvantage; in fact, it is to give greater facilities to the smaller School.

79. But this, though important, is after all not the more important point.

80. The situation must also be considered in the interests of higher Medical education, apart altogether from the relative number of students; and, in this aspect, further facilities are required, even if, for the sake of argument, it be (contrary to the fact) assumed, that the numbers are equal, or even that Trinity exceeds.

81. The numbers attending the Clinics under the present system are often more than thirty. So large a class impairs and almost destroys the stimulus to care and exactness on the part of the instructor, and often excludes the possibility of those features. The results to the classes are, of course, lamentable.

82. The importance of small classes is recognized in the English Hospitals, where, unless in the case of some instructor of exceptional merit, or under some exceptional condition, the classes are seldom more than ten to twenty, or say an average of fifteen in number. Twenty are too many; and to secure good results the number should not exceed twelve or fifteen. It is therefore important to provide for smaller classes than now obtain, irrespective of the relative total numbers in each School.

83. Now, in old days, both the Toronto School of Medicine and the Trinity School were proprietary institutions, conducted largely on commercial principles, for the gain of their proprietors. It naturally followed that the proprietors would be opposed to any avoidable increase in Clinical facilities, involving a greater expenditure of time and money than would be counterbalanced by the additional students' fees. They would naturally be opposed to any avoidable increase in the charges, or to any diminution in the gains of their venture; and they would naturally endeavour, as far as possible, to limit the number of instructors; and, where increase became necessary, to accomplish it on the most economical terms.