

Science.' And on page 25 I found under the names of the teachers in the Department of Biology and Physiology: 'The teaching in this Department will follow closely the requirements of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and will, in addition, comply with the regulations of the University of Toronto.'

"When I read these it was plain to me that the new building costing many thousands of dollars of public money, was used in large measure, and was also fitted up so as to be used, for the teaching of a large number of medical subjects, and I could not help thinking it singular that all this should be done by Government for one Medical Faculty, while nothing at all was being done for any other, although all the others are just as deserving, and are turning out just as well-taught students; and I at once wrote to the local member for my county and pointed out to him the great injustice."

We might give more extracts from other letters before us, but these show the feeling that exists throughout the country under the policy adopted, let us hope unwittingly, by the Ontario Government, in its recent action in connection with medical education. Had public laboratories been erected and furnished by the Government, and the Assembly thought them necessary, and had they been placed under the control of teachers entirely unconnected with any teaching Medical College, so that they would have been truly provincial and open to all the medical students of the Province on equal terms, no objection could have been offered; but to erect and furnish these, and place them under the control of one of the Medical Colleges which the University had adopted as its Medical Faculty, is a flagrant wrong, not to be endured by the profession or the public of Ontario.

This sort of monopoly has been tried before, and it came to grief, and we are inclined to think as certainly as anything can be, the same result will happen again.

The Toronto correspondent of the *Montreal Witness* under date March 15th, referring to this matter, writes as follows:—"Another matter that came in for a good deal of ventilation was the relation of the University to Professional Schools. The so-called Biology Building was erected mainly for Arts purposes, but also for the purpose of enabling medical students to take advantage of

the arts lectures in biology and chemistry. In view of this fact it is misleading to say that the University has not spent a dollar in promoting professional education. A less elaborate provision for teaching biology would have sufficed for the ordinary Arts Course, and some much needed improvements might then have been made in other departments. One of the two schools of medicine formerly existent in Toronto surrendered its corporate existence to become the Medical Faculty of the University, while the other continues to flourish as an independent institution. The situation is thus complicated, for anything like unfair treatment by the University of the independent school should cause an appeal to be made to the Legislature."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR PREMATURE DELIVERY.

There are few general practitioners who have not found it necessary to bring in premature labor in cases of moderately narrowed pelvis. The idea of never being able to bear a living child is one that weighs heavily upon the unhappy subject of such malformation as will prevent the proper fruition of the marriage contract. The stigma attached to such incompetency is felt keenly by all right minded women, and the attending physician is oftentimes worried by both wife and husband to bring on premature labor, and yet try to so gauge the time that a viable child may be born to them. This is a proceeding which, though often necessary, can never be undertaken without some hesitancy on the part of the attendant. Cæsarian section is as yet, notwithstanding the freedom displayed by laparotomists in exploring the abdomen, too dangerous a procedure to tempt either parent or surgeon to permit gestation to go on to full term, knowing that a living child cannot be born by the natural outlet. We have noticed from time to time methods pursued, in the feeding of parturient women with the avowed object of rendering the bony structures of the child more yielding, so that the head would be more easily moulded and expelled. Not much attention has been paid to such measures in this country, and indeed to the ordinary medical mind the idea seems rather far fetched, and not exactly scientific.