

ful work for Ontario. The system of things under which medical instruction was to-day imparted at Toronto University had obtained for thirteen years. In the discussion which took place upon the question in 1887 it was conceded that if it were to properly fulfil all its functions the university must control medical instruction in this Province. It was also argued with great force that in addition to the necessity for a medical faculty in connection with the university thorough and deep scientific instruction must be the basis of medical instruction. The conclusion reached in 1887 was arrived at unanimously. There was to-day no widespread demand for any change, nor was it contended that during the thirteen years which had intervened the medical instruction which had been imparted had been inefficient. Dr. McKay had informed the House that Trinity Medical College was represented in the senate of Toronto University. That being so, the proper way to approach the question of a change in the legislation of 1887 would be through that representative. How had the demand for any change originated? It came through a private corporation, a joint stock company, but which was teaching medicine and doing its work well and usefully. Were they therefore to reverse a policy which had been tried for thirteen years and approved by the community on such a demand as that? The medical profession in Ontario to-day was of a high standard. That was admittedly due to the fact that ever since 1887, under university direction and control, medical instruction had been so guided as to give to the country able practitioners, whose standing anywhere would be recognized as admittedly high. While they were prepared to improve the medical faculty of Toronto University, they were not prepared to see it abolished. Yet that would be the effect of the operation of one of the clauses of the bill. And while the medical faculty was abolished, nothing was proposed by way of substitution for it. They could not afford experimental or tentative legislation of that kind. Complaint was made of unfair treatment in regard to affiliated colleges, but the speaker could safely say to the House that the affiliated colleges had not been discriminated against. The affiliated colleges had the same laboratory privileges and the same library privileges, they might attend lectures on exactly the same terms, and they might take examinations on terms not less rigid, but not more rigid, than the terms on which the university students themselves took those examinations. As to the matter of prizes, there were awards conferred by the university, which were open to all the students on exactly the same terms. Some scholarships were given to the university medical faculty by private benefactors, and surely these had the right to stipulate the conditions under which students would compete. In taking lectures the students of affiliated colleges did not lose their identity, but were registered as occasional students, and hundreds of students were designated in that way. Trinity medical students had won honors at the university, and students of other affiliated colleges had done likewise. Dr. McKay must re-

member that all universities controlled their own examinations. This bill would prevent Toronto University from exercising that right. That proposition could not be supported. Under the existing state of things the graduates of the medical faculty of Toronto University had a voice in the senate. Should that be done away with? Who were better qualified than these graduates, numbering 1,800, to advise the senate in the matters of curriculum and of examinations? Dr. McKay's bill would put an end to this state of things. It was an untenable position. The assertion that the medical faculty was State-aided was only partially true. The

medical faculty paid the university for all the instruction which its students received. Last year the net amount contributed by the medical faculty to the university was \$6,213, as compared with an amount derived from medical instruction in 1887 of \$300. The conclusion from these figures was that the university medical faculty was self-supporting; it cost the State not a dollar. In summing up Mr. Harcourt expressed the hope that in a matter of such grave importance the House would not think of changing a well-considered policy. When they came, as they would in the near future, to consider university questions they must do so on some comprehensive, broad basis, and the bill must be introduced at an early period of the session, so that it might receive the same care and attention that the bill of 1887 received. (Applause.)

Mr. Whitney, in view of what he styled the Minister of Education's promise to deal with the question as part of a larger scheme, refrained from speaking on the merits of the question. He thought the Government should introduce measures of importance earlier in the session, and detected a tendency on the part of the present Administration to delay in the bringing down of important bills.

Adjournment Carried.

Hon. Mr. Ross pointed out that there was a very thin House and the debate had better be deferred until there was a larger attendance. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate. He thought that in the near future the Legislature would have the opportunity of surveying the whole field of higher education, particularly as it affected the university.

The adjournment was then agreed to.

In reply to Mr. Whitney, the Premier stated that the House would sit on Thursday afternoon and evening next and then adjourn until Easter Monday, or possibly Tuesday. Mr. Whitney asked that the House sit long enough to dispose of important measures in a deliberative way. No indication was given of the date of prorogation.

The House adjourned at 5.45.

Binder Twine at the Central.

In answer to an order of the House, upon motion of Mr. Duff, the Provincial Secretary laid upon the table a return showing that the quantity of binder twine sold from the prison in 1889 was 335,760 pounds. The highest price in any case was 11 cents per pound, and the lowest price was 10 cents per pound. The statement also showed that