

from the University funds ranging from £200 to £250 (\$800 to \$1000). The salary of one Professor, whose duties were lighter than that of his colleagues, was only £100 (\$400 Halifax currency) a year.

The Medical Faculty continued in operation and the attendance of students became larger as the years went on till 1853, when a change was made in the University Act under which Medicine and Law ceased to be taught in the University. This decision was reached by the Legislature of Canada, which had before it the experience of a good many years on which to form a judgment, and after the most careful investigation of the entire question as to the teaching of Law and Medicine by a State University, at very considerable cost to the public, this vote was given by the Legislature, all but unanimously—there being only two dissentients. The view held by the Legislature being that "State Institutions ought not to train men for the lucrative professions of Law and Medicine at the public expense, but should leave this to be done by private enterprise, that is, to self-supporting Institutions." Those who desire to enter such professions were properly supposed by the Members of the House, to be quite able to pay adequate fees for their training.

It was provided by the University Act of 1853 that candidates for degrees in Medicine and Law should be examined by examiners appointed annually by the University for that purpose. The chief reason why so few of the students, taught by the University Medical Faculty prior to 1853, took their degrees in Medicine at the University was the fact that as a general rule they went up before the old Medical Board of Upper Canada, whose license gave as full authority to practise as a University degree, while the latter was a good deal more costly. In 1887 a Medical Faculty was restored to the University by the Ontario Legislature (No. 149, 1st Session 6th Legislature, 50 Vic., 1887). The chairs were filled largely by the Faculty of the Toronto School of Medicine. Up to two or three years ago the members of the present University Medical Faculty were appointed every five years, and the Senate of the University is now its supreme governing body. The appointments on the Medical Faculty are not now limited as to time.

The Trinity School of Medicine. In June, 1850, Dr. Hodder and Dr. Bovell, after having carefully considered the subject, decided that the time was opportune to organize a new Medical School. They decided to call it the Upper Canada School of Medicine, and associated with themselves as its Medical Faculty, Drs. Badgley, Bethune, Hallowell and Melville. In November of the same year this Faculty tendered its services to the Bishop of Toronto, the Right Rev. Dr. Strachan, who had just returned from England, as the Medical Faculty of Trinity College, which latter Institution was being founded by His Lordship. The offer made was gratefully accepted, and on Nov. 7 the first session of the new Medical Department was formally opened in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Toronto, with introductory lectures by the respective Professors. A large house on the west side of Spadina Avenue just north of Queen Street was fitted up for Medical teaching purposes, and there the first winter's course of lectures was delivered. This Medical School made from the first a very favorable impression from the popularity and ability of its