

1823, to consider the expediency of establishing a medical school. Steps were immediately taken to organize a teaching staff, and to utilize the hospital for clinical purposes, to give a course of lectures, and these were begun on the 15th November, 1824, and delivered at the home of the institution, the first announcement of teaching reading as follows: Principles and Practice of Medicine, Dr. Caldwell; Surgery, Anatomy and Physiology, Dr. Stephenson; Midwifery and Diseases of Children, Dr. Robertson; Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica, Dr. Holmes."

"This organization was then known as the Montreal Medical Institution, and the first session of this body was held in the Academic years 1824-5. Once established, the Montreal Medical Institution seems to have worked its way on quickly winning good repute until 1829, which marks an epoch in its history when it became 'engrafted upon' McGill University as its medical faculty. This University, founded by the will of the Hon. James McGill, did not come into actual operation for many years, in spite of the need that was felt for such an educational institution amongst the English-speaking population. The bequest, which consisted of £10,000 and the estate of Burnside, was left in trust for a college to The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, a body contemplated by a Provincial Act of 1801, but which was not incorporated and therefore not able to hold property until the year 1818. This circumstance, combined with an almost total lack of funds in the institution, delayed action. And delay was further occasioned by protracted litigation over the bequest. Indeed, had it not been for the farseeing condition of the bequest, that the legacy should revert to certain persons unless a university were established within ten