

ues to send a representative to the Medical Council, although it has not carried on a Medical School in its own name since 1887. It also sends a representative to the Senate of the University of Toronto, which it joined thirteen years ago and of which some of its surviving members still form a part of the Medical Faculty. The old school corporation therefore still legally exists.

During the fourteen years ending in 1870 this School and the Medical Department of Victoria under Dr. Rolph were the two rival Medical Institutions in Toronto. The Toronto School was in affiliation with Toronto University, as was also Dr. Rolph's Victoria School. The students of the latter graduated for the most part at Victoria University. In time many of the Toronto School Teachers became members of the Government Medical Board, of which Dr. Rolph was also a member, and a good deal of rivalry was not seldom manifested at its quarterly meetings. In course of time the Toronto School obtained power from the legislature to grant certificates which were equivalent to the Governor's license. Thus for some years while a number of the Toronto School students graduated at Toronto University, some went up before the Board for license, and others obtained the certificate of the School, after examination by its teachers. In 1866, however, great changes took place. In that year Dr. Parker's Bill was passed, which established a Medical Council. This body was further and more perfectly established by the subsequent Act of 1874 as mentioned in the later part of this sketch. When, in 1875, the Toronto School occupied the building erected by Victoria Faculty, on Gerrard Street, it became affiliated also with Victoria University, and its students took their degrees, some from Victoria and some from Toronto University, and some took both degrees.

In the early "seventies" Trinity Medical School, whose restoration and progress is given further on in this article, was in full blast. For some years it and Toronto School were keen but not unfriendly rivals. In 1874, however, the permanent establishment of a Medical Council and a Central Board of Examiners placed the various teaching and examining Medical bodies of Ontario exactly in the same position as regards obtaining a License to practise in Ontario, which the Medical Council alone has the power to grant after full examination. This has had the good result of largely depriving all rivalries which exist, of much of that bitterness which cannot be too strongly deprecated.

*The Toronto University Medical Department.* In 1844 the Medical Faculty of King's College (now the University of Toronto) had been first constituted. The building in which the lectures were first delivered was an unpretending frame one, close to the west wing of the old Legislative buildings on Front Street. Further accommodation was provided for the Faculty subsequently in these buildings as it came to be required. But at the first session the attendance was very small, consisting of two, or at the most three, matriculated students. But it increased from year to year. The Faculty consisted of Professors Gwynne, King, Beaumont, Herrick, Nicol and Sullivan, all well-known and highly respected Medical men in their day, who were considered good teachers of the branches they respectively taught. Each of the Professors was paid an annual salary