

tics and medicine, passing the examination of the Medical Board in 1829. He was then nearly forty years old, and his subsequent career is a brilliant example of a man's capabilities in medicine after that age. He soon attained a position in the medical profession as eminent as the one he had forsaken in law. He was appointed a member of the Medical Board in 1832, and for some years was an active advocate of a medical department in the projected King's College. Of the part he played in the struggle for responsible government, his association with the Rebellion, and his six years' exile in Rochester, I shall say nothing. Returning to Toronto in 1843, out of touch and sympathy with the newly created medical faculty of King's College, he established a private school in rivalry with that institution, which afterwards became known as the Toronto School of Medicine. These details are given to show that, in the beginning, political disagreement at that period was responsible for producing school divisions and rivalries, which affected the profession of the province long years after the original cause was forgotten.

In 1850, after the ascendancy of the Reform party, King's College passed from under the control of the Anglican Church and became a secular institution under the name of the University of Toronto. Through the efforts of the Rev. Bishop Strachan, Trinity University was then established in connection with the Anglican Church, and the Upper Canada School of Medicine was constituted its Medical Faculty, with Drs. Hodder, Bovell, Bethune, Hallowell and Melville as lecturers. This school, however, lasted only a few years. Owing, it is said, to the influence of Dr. Rolph in the Reform Government of Sir Francis Hincks, the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto was disestablished in 1853.

In 1856 a disagreement arose between Dr. Rolph and his colleagues, Drs. Aikins, Workman, Langstaff, H. H. Wright, of the Toronto School of Medicine, a separation occurred, and after some litigation Dr. Rolph established a school in Yorkville, which became the Medical Faculty of Victoria University. As such, due largely to his wonderful powers as a teacher, this school had a prosperous career until Dr. Rolph's death in 1870.

The resuscitation of the old Trinity School shortly after this time, by Drs. Geikie, Hodder and others, the reorganization of the University of Toronto in 1887 with the Toronto School of Medicine as its Medical Faculty, with the subsequent events leading up to the amalgamation of Trinity in