

is of unusual interest. He was a student of Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospitals, and a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper's; at the same time he studied law and became a member of the Inner Temple. He first devoted himself to the practice of law, being called to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1821. By his great intellectual endowment and eloquence he soon acquired a large practice and became one of the leaders of the profession. Early at variance with the judiciary, owing to his political views, in 1828, dissatisfied with a decision of Justice Sherwood, he with Dr. William Warren Baldwin (who also practised dual professions), threw off his gown and left the court. He thenceforward devoted himself to politics 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 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 and