

courteous and attentive set of medical men than our community has been blessed with from 1820 to the present time."

From my perusal of a number of works I have learned that medical men rarely become rich in this world's goods; but if one may judge from the records of the historian of their kindness to the poor, many are now reaping rich rewards at the hands of the great Paymaster.

Many of the men of the past were well cultured, with clear intellects, and of good social standing. Surely we might emulate them in this, for too often in these latter days, with the rush and bustle of a busy life, we neglect the social amenities. If one would but remember that many a boy takes his family doctor as his model, surely he should endeavor to be a model worthy the copy. Many were military men, and a goodly number followed politics as a pastime. Many of them, too, had what Napoleon aptly calls "The two o'clock in the morning courage," for some have even laid down their lives for their patients. I refer particularly to the late Dr. George R. Grasset, uncle of Dr. Fred. Grasset, and to Dr. Hamilton, who contracted typhus during the epidemic of 1847, and who were laid in the martyr's grave.

I have found here and there on the historic pages accounts of some who advertised freely, lauding their personal talents in the public press of the day. I may say, so far as I can learn, that these men never attained eminence. The giants of the profession in the past did not herald through the public press every trivial operation performed.

It seems befitting that this chronicle should begin with a brief account of Dr. James MacAulay, as his association with Upper Canada began with Colonel Simcoe, its first Governor in 1792. He was a native of Scotland, born in 1759, and held the degrees of M.D. and M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and died at York (now Toronto) January 1st, 1822. He was senior member of the Medical Board of Upper Canada, organized in 1819; was surgeon to the 33rd Regiment, and afterward to the Queen's Rangers, Simcoe's own battalion; subsequently he was made Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Some time between 1794 and 1796 he moved to York (now Toronto). His name appears first on the list of Commissioners to oversee the opening of Yonge Street, and in 1803 he was one of a "committee appointed to proceed with the work of building" a church. He received a patent for a park lot extending from Yonge Street to University, and from Queen to College. Near the south-east corner some lots were laid out and buildings erected, and this part became known as Macaulay Town, the western boundary of York extending then only to George Street. It may be interesting to mention that James Street gets its name