

department in King's College when that institution began operations in 1844. Tories by instinct and association, they had an antipathy to everything American, born, no doubt, of the Revolutionary War, perpetuated by the influence of the United Empire Loyalists on the politics of Upper Canada, and intensified by the experiences and memories of the War of 1812. This ever-present fear of American influence was one of the chief reasons continually urged on the Government of the importance of establishing a medical school in Upper Canada, so that our students might be educated at home, without their loyalty being exposed to the possibly too democratic atmosphere of New York and Philadelphia. Between 1830 and 1840, however, with the gradually increasing population, another element became prominent in the medical as well as in the political affairs of the province. They were not of the military type, nor were they the favorites of the Family Compact; consequently they soon came into opposition alike with the Government and the dominant medical faction. Much dissatisfaction arose from the composition of the Medical Board, the control of the examinations for license to practise, the administration of the General Hospital and other public medical institutions. This discontent culminated in the calling of a public meeting in 1836, at which these grievances were ventilated, and resolutions adopted for transmission to the Government, embodying many suggestions for reform. Resolution No. 4 reads as follows: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that over the Hospital of this city a veil of obscurity impends which it is highly advantageous to have removed. No appointed days await the attendance of medical men in connection with the institution; no published reports inform the public of the number of those who have been restored to their friends, cured of their infirmities; the passing bier alone affords a melancholy proof that the institution still exists in active operation." The clouds of discontent were evidently deepening over the medical as well as the political institutions of the province. The struggle for responsible government was being bitterly prosecuted, and in the movement no class of the community took a more prominent part than a section of the medical profession, of whom Drs. John Rolph, William Warren Baldwin, Thomas David Morrison and Charles Duncombe were the leading spirits. It therefore appears how inevitably a breach in the medical profession occurred between the adherents and intimates of the administration and those who espoused the cause of reform. Of the latter, Dr. Rolph was for many years such a conspicuous figure in the medical affairs of the province that to us his career