

ever since, and has contributed in no small degree to the reputation and prestige of the school, and has encouraged and helped the faculty in its efforts to maintain the high standard of excellence at which it has always aimed.

At this period, and for many years thereafter, the teaching was wholly of the didactic kind. The only real exception was practical anatomy, which had its special demonstrator; and with the help of the advanced students a few lessons and experiments were given in operative surgery and in chemistry. In 1845 the chairs of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery were established.

Encouraged probably by the continued and growing success of our school, the St. Lawrence School of Medicine was opened in 1851, with a strong staff of teachers and with its classrooms in the heart of the city. As the college buildings were at that time looked upon as being remote from the centre of the city and from the General Hospital, it was feared, rightly or wrongly, that the more central site of the new school might attract away from us some of our students. It was resolved, therefore, to remove our own classes also to a more central site, and as no university funds were available for the purpose of furnishing us with a building, three of the professors purchased a lot and put up the old brick building on Cote street, where, for twenty years, the work of the school was carried on, and where many, if not most, of the present staff of professors received their medical education.

Several important steps were taken and some important changes made while the work was being carried on in the old Cote street building. It was here that our beloved Principal, Sir Wm. Dawson, took his place at our head, and enrolled himself as one of our co-workers, as professor of botany and zoology. It was here also that the next step in practical teaching was taken, by the establishment of a chair of practical chemistry under Professor Girdwood, though for many years his work had to be carried on without the advantage of a college laboratory. It was here also that the members of the Faculty, not wishing to be outdone even in the ornamental aspect of their work by the more favored faculty of arts, founded the Holmes' gold medal in 1865, paying for the die out of their hard earned fees.