

though the latter did all their work in so primitive a college building, and were not allowed the use of illustrated books or plates to any extent, but were obliged to study and trace out for themselves every part, great or small, of the human body, and were constantly and thoroughly examined in their work as they did it.

Dr. Rolph himself never neglected this latter essential part of a student's training. Speaking of the founding of his school in an Annual Announcement issued a good many years later, he says that his School of Medicine was founded in 1843, and incorporated by Act of the Legislature in 1851, so that this school was really the first medical teaching body established in Upper Canada, and it was from the first entirely self-supporting. In the summer of 1850 a great advance was made by this medical school. Dr. Rolph, at his own expense, built a new brick building adjoining his house on Queen St. West, the north side, a few doors west of Teraulay St. The upper part of this building was reached by a stair leading direct from the street, and consisted of two large rooms, one of these being nicely fitted up as a lecture-room, and the other as a museum. The latter had on its walls, and on both sides of a special arrangement which extended from one end of the room to the other, a very large number of carefully prepared anatomical specimens—the work of industrious, painstaking students. These preparations made the museum attractive and very useful to the more studious members of the medical classes. At the same time, the old Sunday School building of Richmond St. West, on the Knox Church property, and then as now, owned by that church, was rented and fitted up by Dr. Rolph as a second lecture-room. Half of this building is still standing, and may be easily seen inside a high fence, just opposite the Methodist Book Room. Some of the medical lectures were delivered in the Queen St. lecture-room and some in that on Richmond St., and the students had a short walk and some fresh air in going from one to the other. The old dissecting-room in the yard of the Queen St. house was still used, and did good service for some time. After these changes, which in themselves indicated prosperity, the school suffered for a short time from the withdrawal of Dr. Rolph, who re-entered political life and accepted a seat in the Cabinet in 1851. He returned to his college duties with great pleasure in 1855.

"*The Toronto School of Medicine*," in 1854, by arrangement with the Board of Victoria College, became the medical department of that university—it being considered that such an arrangement would be mutually advantageous. The connection of the Medical School with this institution, while adding to the prestige and influence of the latter, would enable students who desired to do so, to proceed to their degrees in medicine instead of taking only the license of the Medical Board as heretofore.