

was situated to the west of and adjacent to the Parliament Buildings on Front Street. He worked hard and faithfully with his pupils, one of whom was Mr., and afterwards Dr. Small, who for many years was known as one of the leading physicians of Toronto.

The merging of King's College into Toronto University in 1850 only increased his enthusiasm, but when in 1854 the Medical Faculty was legislated away, he lost all interest in medicine and left the country, but returned again after two years. He died in September, 1875.

Edward Mulberry Hodder was born in England in 1810, and died at Toronto, February 20th, 1878. As a boy he entered the navy as a "middy," but remained only a year, when he took up the study of medicine. After qualifying as an M.R.C.S. he went to Paris for two years, and then to Edinburgh. He began practice in London, but soon removed to France; finally coming to Canada he settled in Toronto in 1843. The degree of C.M. was conferred upon him by King's College, and that of M.D. by Trinity College in 1845. In 1854 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

In 1850 he, in concert with the late Dr. Bovell—one of Toronto's most eminent physicians—established the Upper Canada School of Medicine, which in the same year became the Medical Department of Trinity College. Afterwards for many years he was a member of the Faculty of the Toronto School of Medicine, but when his old school was again revived in 1870 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty, which post he held until the time of his death. He was on the Active Staff of the General Hospital, and of the Burnside Lying-In Hospital. He was President at different times of the Upper Canada Medical Board, of the Toronto Medico-Chirurgical Society (1862), of the Canadian Medical Association (1875), and represented Trinity Medical College on the Medical Council from 1872 till the time of his death.

Though he was devoted to his profession, he found time for recreation, and was a lover of sailing. He was, I believe, largely instrumental in the formation of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. Clarke Gamble, in speaking of him, says: "His name was a household word in Toronto; skilful, cautious, affable and handsome, he was a universal favorite, particularly with the gentler sex." He was an able surgeon, and is said to have been the first man in Canada to do the operation of ovariectomy.

An article from his pen on the transfusion of warm milk into the veins of cholera patients has been published (5).

James Ackland De La Hooke came to Toronto in 1839, and received a license from the Medical Board of Upper Canada, being the first to receive its diploma. He afterwards went to Weston, and from there to Goderich, and then to several other places, re-