

ada. Several Canadian students went to Rochester during his residence there in order to get the benefit of his excellent teaching.

Immediately upon his return to Toronto he resumed his favourite work, and formed a medical school which very shortly became famous, and did as good work in medical teaching as has ever been done in Canada. This school for many years bore the name of its respected founder. The late Dr. Joseph Workman, a man of great ability and an excellent and highly educated teacher, became, at Dr. Rolph's request, and continued for several years, his most energetic helper. The Medical School soon stood so high that its tickets were received everywhere, and its students were exceptionally successful in passing their examinations before the Medical Board. It may be interesting to recall here that when the number of students had increased so as to require more accommodation, than an ordinary private house could furnish, the class room first fitted up for them formed the end of a frame building in Dr. Rolph's yard. One part of this room had plain pine seats in it, ranged one above the other, while the table behind which Dr. Rolph and the other lecturers sat when they lectured was the vat in use for anatomical purposes. The rest of this room was provided with dissecting tables on trestles, and this constituted the dissecting room where a great deal of good dissection was done for a number of years. Only a thin wooden partition separated this medical college part of the building from the rest of it, in which were comfortably housed Dr. Rolph's horse and cow. So thin was this partition that while the medical students were drinking in their scientific knowledge as they listened to the lectures, or were working at their dissections, the four-legged occupants of the not distant stalls, who cared little and thought less about anatomy, medicine, and surgery could often be distinctly heard heartily enjoying their more substantial material aliment.

Humble as this building was, and small as such a beginning may appear when compared with the finely built and well equipped medical colleges of to-day, teaching of a very high order was given in it, and with a punctuality, earnestness, ability and fulness, not to be surpassed, and which is not now surpassed, anywhere in Canada. True, since those days the study of medicine has greatly advanced—some subjects now being taught as separate departments, which were then comparatively unknown—but what at that time was considered essential to a good medical education, viz., complete instruction in anatomy, physiology, materia medica and therapeutics, including the necessary knowledge of chemistry, medicine, surgery, midwifery and diseases of women and children, was there exhaustively given. It is indeed a question whether to-day the young men studying anatomy in any of our schools are better, or in most cases even as good anatomists as were the students of those days, al-