

years past being managed as two separate hospitals, each having its own Board of Governors. Dr. Rolph's diploma, obtained from the Royal College of Surgeons, England, bears the date 1820, giving him the membership of that College. In 1821 he returned to Canada and soon entered the political arena. Being a man of rare culture and great ability, he was always anxious to obtain for his adopted country such political freedom as would promote the happiness and prosperity of her people. But the most advanced of the Reformers of those days never once thought of asking such privileges as all Great Britain's self-governing colonies now enjoy, under which, with sincere loyalty to the Empire of which they form so important a part, they at the same time practically govern themselves, enacting all their own laws in their own free Legislatures, under their own Government, which is responsible only to their own people. Canada, now extending from Sydney, C.B., to Victoria, B.C.; New Zealand, Australia (and a federated South Africa will soon be added to the list), in this way enjoy a freedom unequalled, I think, by any nation in the world. Dr. Rolph was elected a member of the Legislature of Upper Canada for Middlesex in 1824. He did not register till 1829 as a medical man in Canada, as, with his English diploma, he might have done at any time. He gave much of his time to the profession of law, and secured a very large practice, which increased year by year. He was regarded as having no equal, or at least very few indeed, in Upper Canada, as an eloquent and a successful pleader in the courts. One celebrated case of his may be here referred to, which was tried in 1825—the Randall case. It was tried at Niagara, Upper Canada. The question before the jury was practically whether or not Mr. Randall, a member of the Legislature, duly elected, was guilty of perjury in swearing that he had freehold property amply sufficient to qualify him as a candidate for the seat to which he was elected. Mr. Randall declared he owned the property he claimed. The Government of the day, however, had been bold enough to give a patent to another person, one Thomas Clark, and had declared Randall's title as merely a leasehold. "Yes," said Dr. Rolph, his counsel, "but the lease was legally made out and legally conveyed to Mr. Randall, and was for a period of 999 years."

After an absence of only five minutes, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of Mr. Randall. At this trial the appeal made to the jury by Dr. Rolph was one of the most powerful and effective efforts ever made by a barrister on behalf of his client before any Canadian court of justice.

Dr. Rolph was at that time residing in Dundas, and had taken into partnership with him his brother George. The doctor spent most of his time engaged in his law practice, his hands being