

in 1854, graduating its first class in 1855. In 1866, however, the Medical Faculty separated from the University, having obtained legislation for that purpose, and the legislature having created a new Corporation, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kingston, affiliated with Queen's University. This body again united with the University in 1892 and has since continued a Faculty of the University. The Women's Medical College at Kingston was also merged.

ANATOMY.

In olden times there was no provision for obtaining subjects for dissection, and many were the grewsome stories told about "resurrection men," and about doctors and their students robbing new-made graves. Some of these stories had a modicum of truth, but most were sheer fabrications.

In 1843 for the first time the Legislature interfered. The Act 7 Vic., c. 5, recites that it is impossible to acquire a proper or sufficient knowledge of surgery or medicine without a minute and practical acquaintance with the structures and uses of every portion of the human economy, which requires diligently pursued courses of dissection—and then provides that the bodies of those found dead publicly exposed, or who immediately before their death had been supported by or in any public institution, should—unless the person so dying should otherwise direct—be delivered to teachers of anatomy or surgery, either public teachers or private teachers having at least three pupils—and provided that *bona fide* friends or relatives might claim the bodies for interment. An Inspector of Anatomy was to be nominated for every city having a Medical School, who should keep a register of all unclaimed bodies given up for dissection and also of all medical men qualified to receive cadavers for dissection, inspect the dissecting rooms, &c., &c., being paid £1 5s.—\$5—for each body.

In 1863, by 26 Vic., c. 42, patients dying in a provincial lunatic asylum were excepted—they were to be decently interred.

The Act of 1885, 48 Vic., c. 31, gave the relations or *bona fide* friends of the deceased 48 hours to claim the body—and ordered the medical school receiving a body to keep it for five days; and if claimed within the five days it was to be given up. It was also forbidden to send or take any body out of Ontario for anatomical purposes.