

(1) Compulsory Matriculation Examination in the subjects then required by the Medical Council of Great Britain.

(2) The period of medical study, after matriculation, to be extended to four years.

(3) A graded curriculum.

(4) Laboratory teaching as far as that could be made possible.

(5) A high standard for examinations, written, oral, and clinical.

That was in 1870. The ground taken by the founders of the Medical School at Halifax was in advance of that held by the Medical Schools of the United States at that date.

Every good feature adopted by the founders of the School forty years ago, has been scrupulously maintained to this day. The only changes made, have been in the way of progress—the Medical Course, then extended to four years, has since been extended to five years, the professional curriculum has been enlarged, the laboratory and clinical teaching have been increased, and the professional examinations have been made even more practical and thorough so as to test a candidate's actual fitness for practice.

As the leading man in the organization and development of the school from 1867 to 1870, the Dean of the Faculty at that time, is with us here to-day, still hale and hearty in his happy old age—I refer to Dr. A. P. Reid, and as Dr. Reid's career displays some points of considerable interest I am sure you will allow me here a brief paragraph thereupon in passing.

Born in Ontario 76 years ago; Alexander Peter Reid graduated in Medicine from McGill in 1858; pursuing post-graduate studies in Edinburgh, London, Paris, and at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin; he return-

ed to Canada, and started practice in Huron County, Ontario. Shortly afterwards he undertook an expedition and crossed the Continent overland on British territory, to British Columbia. From here he passed down the Pacific coast to Oregon, and here served for a short time as surgeon to a volunteer force in a war against the Indians. Continuing South he reached Mexico; and from Mexico found his way to New York, where he studied for a winter at New York University. Coming then to Nova Scotia, he practiced for a time in Guysboro, but soon after removed to Halifax and became the Dean of the Medical School. His subsequent career is familiar to you all, how that, successively he served most acceptably, as superintendent of the Nova Scotia Hospital, then Superintendent of Victoria General Hospital, and lastly as Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, in all of which he has done valuable work for the public.

Some more special notices should be made of some others who took part in the organization of 1870; but time presses.

In 1875, for financial reasons and to secure more commodious quarters, especially for the Anatomy work, the Medical School became separately incorporated as the Halifax Medical College, with degree conferring powers, and erected the new building on College Street.

The College then affiliated with the new University of Halifax, and Students were at liberty to take the examination of either the College or the university. All the students of that period, however, took the diploma of the College; and one gentleman who took the examinations and diplomas of both, subsequently obtained degrees in Medicine and Surgery in Britain,