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AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CANADIAN MEDICAL EDUCATION.

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As the Province of Ontario was a wilderness at the time of the American revolution—much of it remaining in that condition for long afterwards—although now, the most populous and wealthy province of Canada, it is perhaps well to consider first the past history and present position of Medical Education within its borders.

During the last few years of the 18th century its population was very scanty, and the mode of living exceedingly primitive. Its people spent most of their time out of doors, engaged in the hard labour of clearing the dense primeval forest. As a rule they were as healthy as plenty of pure air and hard work could make them. Their need of medical aid was therefore neither frequent nor urgent, unless in case of accident. Some of the military medical officers whose regiments had served in Canada found their way to Ontario, which was then the far west. In course of time other doctors came over from Great Britain, and some from the recently formed neighbouring Republic, who met to some extent the medical and surgical wants of the early settlers. Doubtless, however, there were many sad cases of much needless suffering, and the loss of many valuable lives from the scarcity of medical men in those long past days, when many miles had often to be travelled over bad roads, and not seldom over mere paths, before medical help of any kind could be reached or given.

Necessity made the first settlers very self-reliant. Men, women, and children alike picked up what knowledge was obtainable from any of the old medical works they came across—very few and far between—and they even gathered what information they could from the Indians who in their own rude way did what was possible to relieve suffering. As the population increased, doctors, some well educated and others who knew but little, now and then came into the Province to practise. But for many years, and especially during the first half of the present century, the thinly settled parts of the Province were infested with ignorant

quacks who preyed upon the simplicity and credulity of the people under circumstances in which it was difficult, or impossible, to get more reliable assistance.

The earliest Medical Act affecting Canada was one passed in 1788 by the British Parliament. It provided that no one should practise Physic, Surgery, or Midwifery within the Province of Quebec (which then included all Ontario and a great deal more), or in the towns of Quebec and Montreal, without a license. Under this Act, the selling and distributing of medicine by retail, or prescribing for sick persons for gain without a license, was prohibited. The license was obtained by passing an examination conducted by capable persons appointed by the Governor or the Commander-in-Chief of the Province. All licenses granted to practise Physic, Surgery, Midwifery, or Pharmacy were ordered to be registered in the office of the Clerk of the Peace nearest to where the person licensed lived. Fines of £20 for the first breach of this Act, £50 for the second, and £100 and three months' imprisonment for each subsequent offence, indicate how stringent the law was intended to be. Probably the fines were seldom levied and still more rarely collected. University graduates in Medicine, and military or naval surgeons were exempt from its provisions.

Soon after the war of 1812, the first hospital was built in York (now Toronto), of which the present splendidly equipped and excellently managed Toronto General Hospital, and the other hospitals in that city, and indeed throughout the Province, may be regarded as the legitimate successors. In 1815 a Medical Act was passed for Upper Canada (now Ontario) having very similar provisions to those contained in the Act of 1788. At this time the number of medical men in the Province is said to have been about forty. The population was then small. What a contrast this presents to the present state of things with about 2,500 registered medical practitioners in Ontario!

In 1818 a new licensing Medical Act was passed. It authorized the appointment of a Board of Medical Examiners to examine all candidates for license. With a brief interval, this Board continued to exist for many years, and only finally discontinued its work when the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario was called into existence in 1866. For a short time, from April, 1839, till July, 1841, it was in abeyance in consequence of the passing of an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada incorporating the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province and conferring upon that body the duty of examining all applicants for license to practise medicine in the Province. This Act was disallowed by the British Government in December, 1840, on the representation of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, that it infringed the chartered rights of that college.

The Medical Board was then immediately re-appointed and resumed its duties in July, 1841. For twenty-five years longer it continued to hold its examinations regularly every three months, and did good service to the Province, its work being well and faithfully performed. Those candidates proved to be the wisest who prepared for their examinations long and carefully, for it was considered from early times to be a very good test of fitness to receive the Governor's license.

For several years before there was any regular medical school in Upper Canada—as early as during the “thirties,” Dr. John Rolph, who is deservedly known as the “Father of Medical Education” in the Province, was in the habit of receiving pupils into his house in York (now Toronto) from various parts of the country, to whom he gave a very thorough medical education—which he was exceptionally well qualified to do. Born and thoroughly educated in England, he was one of the most highly gifted of the many prominent men of that day, who in various walks of life made Upper Canada their home. Although a member of the legal profession, having been called to the bar in London, England, and a member of the Inner Temple, he was also a favourite pupil of Sir Astley Cooper, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He loved the medical profession dearly, and was never happier nor more at home than when teaching its various branches to the young men whose good fortune it was to have so able and interesting a teacher. Some of his early pupils subsequently became distinguished, and many still occupy high positions as medical teachers and practitioners.

The Rebellion of 1837, which interfered with this work, however its occurrence may be regretted, proved to be an event which did much good to Canada in bringing about the peace, happiness, and perfect freedom she has now for many years past enjoyed. Dr. Rolph, who was a Hampden in his love of political freedom, was, as may be supposed, one of the leading reformers of the time, and sympathized with the movement in which he became more or less involved. The attempt at armed rebellion having speedily and fortunately failed, some of its promoters were arrested, and others fled the Province. Dr. Rolph was amongst the latter, and went to Rochester, U. S., where he resided and practised his profession till 1843, when the Canadian Legislature passed an act, of which he took advantage, permitting all exiles for political causes to return to Canada. 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 very adjacent 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, although the latter did all their work in so primitive a college building, and were not allowed the use of illustrated books or plates to any extent, but were obliged to study and trace out for themselves every part, great or small, of the human body, and were constantly and thoroughly examined in their work as they did it.

Dr. Rolph himself never neglected this latter essential part of a student's training. Speaking of the founding of his school in an Annual Announcement issued a good many years later he says that his School of Medicine was founded in 1843, and incorporated by Act of the Legislature in 1851, so that this school was really the first medical teaching body established in Upper Canada, and it was from the first entirely self-supporting. In the summer of 1850 a great advance was made by this medical school. Dr. Rolph, at his own expense, built a new brick building adjoining his house on Queen St. West, the north side, a few doors west of Teraulay St. The upper part of this building was reached by a stair leading direct from the street, and consisted of two large rooms, one of these being nicely fitted up as a lecture-room, and the other as a museum. The latter had on its walls, and on both sides of a special arrangement which extended from one end of the room to the other, a very large number of carefully prepared anatomical specimens—the work of industrious, painstaking students. These preparations made the museum attractive and very useful to the more studious members of the medical classes. At the same time, the old Sunday School building of Richmond St. West, on the Knox Church property, and then as now owned by that church, was rented and fitted up by Dr. Rolph as a second lecture-room. Half of this building is still standing, and may be easily seen inside a high fence, just

opposite the Methodist Book Room. Some of the medical lectures were delivered in the Queen St. lecture-room and some in that on Richmond St., and the students had a short walk and some fresh air in going from one to the other. The old dissecting-room in the yard of the Queen St. house was still used, and did good service for some time. After these changes, which in themselves indicated prosperity, the school suffered for a short time from the withdrawal of Dr. Rolph, who re-entered political life and accepted a seat in the Cabinet in 1851. He returned to his college duties with great pleasure in 1855.

The Toronto School of Medicine, as Dr. Rolph named it. In 1854, by arrangement with the Board of Victoria College, the school became the medical department of that university—it being considered that such an arrangement would be mutually advantageous. The connection of the Medical School with this institution, while adding to the prestige and influence of the latter, would enable students who desired to do so, to proceed to their degrees in medicine instead of taking only the license of the Medical Board as heretofore. In 1856 a large building, formerly used as a church on "Little Jarvis St., Yorkville" (now No. 10 Bismarck Avenue), was purchased and fitted up for the newly-formed "medical department," and for a good many years afforded ample accommodation and every facility for medical teaching in the many subjects students have to study.

Some difference in connection with the school arose between Dr. Rolph, who was the Dean of the Faculty, and his colleagues, soon after these changes had taken place. Most of his colleagues had been educated in medicine chiefly, and some solely, by himself. The Victoria College Board supported Dr. Rolph on its being appealed to in the matter. On this account his colleagues resigned in a body just the day after the opening of the session of 1856-7. The University authorities promptly accepted the resignations which had been sent in, and directed the Dean, as the responsible head of the department, to fill the places of the gentlemen who had retired, as well and as speedily as he could. Although placed in an exceedingly difficult position, the Dean proved himself quite equal to the occasion. During the little more than two weeks it took him to complete new arrangements for carrying on the work of the session, Dr. Rolph alone, kept everything going on in the college. He lectured during this period four or five times every day on the various subjects to the entire satisfaction of the students, who, with hardly an exception, stood by their able teacher and Dean.

The high character of the Dean's teaching during this time made it even more difficult, than it would otherwise have proved, for the new professors whom he called to his aid, and appointed to fill the vacancies. At this time the writer was appointed Professor of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*, to which chair the duties of another were very soon added, viz., those of *Midwifery* and *Diseases of Women and Children*; a large burden with which to begin, with no special preparation, the responsible duties of medical teaching. With further and very willingly rendered help, the session was successfully completed.

Throughout Dr. Rolph's Deanship, which lasted till 1870, this Medical School was singularly prosperous. He at first continued to use the

name as advertised when the arrangement with Victoria College was first entered into, which was "The Toronto School of Medicine—the Medical Department of Victoria College." The professors who had resigned, as they constituted a majority of the members of the Corporation of the "Toronto School of Medicine," lost no time in renting a building from the University of Toronto, in which they established themselves under the old name of "The Toronto School of Medicine." They soon applied for an injunction to restrain Victoria College and Dr. Rolph from continuing to use the name of "The Toronto School of Medicine." The decision of the Court was adverse to the Victoria College and Dr. Rolph (who acted as his own counsel), and the injunction was granted on the ground that, as "The Toronto School of Medicine" was a corporate body, no arrangement such as that alleged to have been made by "The Toronto School of Medicine" with Victoria College could be legally entered into without an Act of the Legislature authorizing the School to make such an arrangement, and that, as this had not been done, the arrangement made was legally null and void. Unquestionably neither of the parties interested had thought of such a thing being necessary when the arrangement was entered into.

This decision was of no moment so far as Victoria College and Dr. Rolph were concerned. The students and the general public knew well that "Rolph's School," as it was called, was wherever Dr. Rolph was teaching, and the Medical Department of Victoria was thereafter advertised as such, with the addition of the words, "Commonly known as Rolph's School," which answered every purpose. From year to year, with the Dean at its head, this Medical Department steadily grew in public favour—year by year, and was for years the most largely attended Medical College in Canada. At length in 1870, having become somewhat feeble from age (being then in his 78th year) he resigned his position. His resignation was sent in just when it was, because some of his colleagues thought it right, notwithstanding his decided wishes to the contrary, that an "Assistant Dean" should be appointed, and the College Board saw fit to carry this recommendation into effect, upon which the venerable Dean forthwith resigned. The writer, whose views were in full sympathy with those of Dr. Rolph, also resigned at the same time.

The Medical Faculty of Victoria, as then constituted, never recovered from the shock it received by the retirement of its honoured head, and of the other Professors who either retired with the Dean, or soon afterwards. It came to an end during the session of 1874-5. About three years before this time, the Faculty had received permission to sell the Yorkville College building, and had obtained a lot and erected a new building on Gerrard Street, near the General Hospital. The Faculty soon after this resigned, and, this new building came to be occupied by the Toronto School of Medicine which carried on its school there till 1887, when, having joined the Toronto University as its Medical Faculty it ceased to teach as a separate body. Toronto University's Medical Faculty now (1900) continues to use this building for final medical teaching purposes; its primary work being done in the buildings in the Queen's Park. The Toronto School of Medicine, although its charter is in abeyance, contin-

ues to send a representative to the Medical Council, although it has not carried on a Medical School in its own name since 1887. It also sends a representative to the Senate of the University of Toronto, which it joined thirteen years ago, and of which some of its surviving members still form a part of the Medical Faculty. The old school corporation therefore still legally exists.

During the fourteen years ending in 1870 this School and the Medical Department of Victoria under Dr. Rolph were the two rival Medical Institutions in Toronto. The Toronto School was in affiliation with Toronto University, as was also Dr. Rolph's Victoria School. The students of the latter graduated for the most part at Victoria University. In time many of the Toronto School Teachers became members of the Government Medical Board, of which Dr. Rolph was also a member, and a good deal of rivalry was not seldom manifested at its quarterly meetings. In course of time the Toronto School obtained power from the legislature to grant certificates which were equivalent to the Governor's license. Thus for some years while a number of the Toronto School students graduated at Toronto University, some went up before the Board for license, and others obtained the certificate of the School, after examination by its teachers. In 1866, however, great changes took place. In that year Dr. Parker's Bill was passed, which established a Medical Council. This body was further and more perfectly established by the subsequent Act of 1874 as mentioned in the later part of this sketch. When, in 1875, the Toronto School occupied the building erected by Victoria Faculty, on Gerrard Street, it became affiliated also with Victoria University, and its students took their degrees, some from Victoria and some from Toronto University, and some took both degrees.

In the early "seventies" Trinity Medical School, whose restoration and progress is given further on in this article, was in full blast. For some years it and Toronto School were keen but not unfriendly rivals. In 1874, however, the permanent establishment of a Medical Council and a Central Board of Examiners placed the various teaching and examining Medical bodies of Ontario exactly in the same position as regards obtaining a License to practise in Ontario, which the Medical Council alone has the power to grant after full examination. This has had the good result of largely depriving all rivalries which exist, of much of that bitterness which cannot be too strongly deprecated.

The Toronto University Medical Department. In 1844 the Medical Faculty of King's College (now the University of Toronto) had been first constituted. The building in which the lectures were first delivered was an unpretending frame one, close to the west wing of the old Legislative buildings on Front Street. Further accommodation was provided for the Faculty subsequently in these buildings as it came to be required. But at the first session the attendance was very small, consisting of two, or at the most three, matriculated students. But it increased from year to year. The Faculty consisted of Professors Gwynne, King, Beaumont, Herrick, Nicol and Sullivan, all well-known and highly respected Medical men in their day, who were considered good teachers of the branches they respectively taught. Each of the Professors was paid an annual salary

from the University funds ranging from £200 to £250 (\$800 to \$1000). The salary of one Professor, whose duties were lighter than that of his colleagues, was only £100 (\$400 Halifax currency) a year.

The Medical Faculty continued in operation and the attendance of students became larger as the years went on till 1853, when a change was made in the University Act under which Medicine and Law ceased to be taught in the University. This decision was reached by the Legislature of Canada, which had before it the experience of a good many years on which to form a judgment, and after the most careful investigation of the entire question as to the teaching of Law and Medicine by a State University, at very considerable cost to the public, this vote was given by the Legislature, all but unanimously—there being only two dissentients. The view held by the Legislature being that "State Institutions ought not to train men for the lucrative professions of Law and Medicine at the public expense, but should leave this to be done by private enterprise, that is, to self-supporting Institutions." Those who desire to enter such professions were properly supposed by the Members of the House, to be quite able to pay adequate fees for their training.

It was provided by the University Act of 1853 that candidates for degrees in Medicine and Law should be examined by examiners appointed annually by the University for that purpose. The chief reason why so few of the students, taught by the University Medical Faculty prior to 1853, took their degrees in Medicine at the University was the fact that as a general rule they went up before the old Medical Board of Upper Canada, whose license gave as full authority to practise as a University degree, while the latter was a good deal more costly. In 1887 a Medical Faculty was restored to the University by the Ontario Legislature (No. 149, 1st Session 6th Legislature, 50 Vic., 1887). The chairs were filled largely by the Faculty of the Toronto School of Medicine. Up to two or three years ago the members of the present University Medical Faculty were appointed every five years, and the Senate of the University is now its supreme governing body. The appointments on the Medical Faculty are not now limited as to time.

The Trinity School of Medicine. In June, 1850, Dr. Hodder and Dr. Bovell, after having carefully considered the subject, decided that the time was opportune to organize a new Medical School. They decided to call it the Upper Canada School of Medicine, and associated with themselves as its Medical Faculty, Drs. Badgley, Bethune, Hallowell and Melville. In November of the same year this Faculty tendered its services to the Bishop of Toronto, the Right Rev. Dr. Strachan, who had just returned from England, as the Medical Faculty of Trinity College, which latter Institution was being founded by His Lordship. The offer made was gratefully accepted, and on Nov. 7 the first session of the new Medical Department was formally opened in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Toronto, with introductory lectures by the respective Professors. A large house on the west side of Spadina Avenue just north of Queen Street was fitted up for Medical teaching purposes, and there the first winter's course of lectures was delivered. This Medical School made from the first a very favorable impression from the popularity and ability of its

well-known Professors. Its success was great, and increased from session to session, but it was unfortunately destined to be comparatively short lived, as, owing to circumstances over which the Faculty had no control whatever, and which could not occur now, all the Professors resigned in 1856.

After the lapse of fifteen years, the Medical Faculty was re-established in the spring of 1871, free this time from the danger of a sudden collapse which had befallen the former Faculty, for it was established on a much broader and more liberal basis. The time chosen for the restoration proved to be most fortunate. Dr. Rolph and the writer, and very shortly afterwards Dr. Fulton, had withdrawn from Victoria College. Drs. Hodder, Bethune and Hallowell, members of the former Faculty, were still vigorous and glad to co-operate in the restoration of the Faculty in which years before they had taken so much pride, and had done such good work. There appeared to be a possibility of also securing Dr. Bovell's valuable assistance, although that gentleman had some years before gone into the Church, and was living in the West Indies. Dr. Beaumont, formerly Professor of Surgery in the University of Toronto, also agreed to accept a Professorship, although his health never admitted of his entering upon its duties. The following list of teachers is given in the Calendar for the winter session of 1871-2: Dr. Hodder, Dean, Obstetrics; Dr. Beaumont, Surgery; Dr. Bethune, Anatomy; Dr. Hallowell, *Materia Medica*; Dr. Geikie, Medicine; Dr. Fulton, Physiology; Dr. Covernton, Pathology; Dr. D. McLarty, Assistant in Surgery; Dr. Kennedy, Medical Jurisprudence; Dr. A. J. Johnston, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Anatomy. Chemistry and Botany were to be taught by the Professors at Trinity College.

When the time came for opening the session, Dr. Bethune had to teach Surgery, for the reason given above. He taught Anatomy as well, without assistance, for a time. Dr. H. Robertson was subsequently appointed to teach Anatomy, and Professor Ellis to teach Chemistry and Dr. C. W. R. Biggar, Esq., M.A., to teach Botany. Of the original Faculty Drs. Hodder, Hallowell, Bethune, Beaumont, Fulton, Robertson and Kennedy have since died, and Dr. Geikie and Dr. J. Algernon Temple are still (1900) in charge of their professorial duties. In April, 1871, soon after being constituted, the Faculty announced that examinations would be held at Trinity University in April of that year, at which candidates for the primary and final examinations might present themselves. A large number did so. This first graduating class numbered thirty. The first winter session opened with a good attendance, fifty-seven having entered. A building on Spruce Street had been erected during the summer, of good size and arranged in every way for Medical teaching purposes. The beginning of the School was considered as most encouraging, and its prosperity has been continuous from then till now.

In 1877, the Ontario Government, after much importuning, at length sanctioned a change long urged upon it by the Senate of the University of Toronto in the terms of the affiliation of all Medical teaching bodies with that institution. Up to that date, all of these in Upper or in Lower Canada, whether forming part of other Universities or not, were affiliated with the Provincial University by Statute. The chief change made in 1877

was, that thereafter no Medical teaching body which formed part of another University could continue in affiliation. Some of the Medical students of Trinity had gone up for examination to Toronto University, as was their right, and had succeeded in winning some gold and silver medals. It was said and believed by some at the time, that the change was sought for in order to prevent further competition of this kind in future. This action proved to be a very good thing for Trinity. It resulted in the Faculty applying for, with the consent of Trinity University, and obtaining, a special Act of Incorporation as an entirely independent Medical School under the name of Trinity Medical School (1877, Ontario Legislature). This Act gave the School power to hold property; to conduct Medical teaching; to appoint officers, Professors and Lecturers; to hold examinations and award honours. It gave it the right to affiliate "with any University or Universities," and all other privileges enjoyed by any other Medical School in Ontario, including representation on the Medical Council, and on the Medical Council's Board of Examiners.

The Act was afterwards amended by changing the name of the School to "Trinity Medical College." It occupies still the building in which it began to work, although this has been, at its own expense, largely added to as circumstances required from year to year. Its success has been pronounced. The annual attendance at its various classes continued for years at about from 250 to 300 students from all parts of Canada, the United States, and other countries. It is entirely self-sustaining, and never did better work than now. In the same year in which its Act was amended (1887) it was invited to join the Toronto School of Medicine, and leaving its independent charter in abeyance as that School had done, to become part of the University of Toronto when the Faculty of Medicine was restored to that institution. The invitation was unanimously declined, as the College preferred to remain under its own charter, as an independent body.

The Kingston Medical Faculty. For a brief outline of the history of the Medical Faculty of Queen's University, Kingston, I am indebted to a speech delivered by Dr. Fife Fowler, Dean of that Medical institution in Kingston in December, 1896. Early in the year 1854 the School seems to have been first formed under somewhat remarkable circumstances. A petition headed by Robert Douglas, a noble specimen of nature's gentlemen, was presented to Queen's College and the Medical profession of Kingston, praying them to establish a Medical Faculty in Kingston. The University responded favourably and promised all the aid and accommodation it could spare. It gave permission to the new Medical Faculty to retain all graduation and registration fees, in full confidence that the best would be done to advance the cause of higher education, while at the same time entailing no financial burdens on the University."

The Government of Canada, on application being made, and through the late Sir John A. Macdonald who was a staunch friend of the College, gave an annual grant to the Medical School at Kingston, absolutely refusing to give it to the University. By the receipt of this grant the Medical Faculty was enabled to erect the commodious building it now occupies. The Faculty as at first constituted was as follows: James

Sampson, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and President of the Faculty; John R. Dickson, M.D., Professor of the principles and practice of Surgery; Horatio Yates, M.D., Professor of principles and practice of Medicine; William Hayward, M.R.C.S., England, Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; Fife Fowler, M.D., L. R. C. S., Edin., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and last, although always first, John Stewart, L. R. C. S., Edin., Professor of Anatomy, and Secretary of the Faculty. Queen's Medical Faculty continues to prosper as the Medical Faculty of Queen's University, Kingston, and has many good men in the Medical profession.

The London Medical Faculty. In 1878 Bishop Hellmuth obtained the charter for the Western University. He approached several Medical men in London, Ontario, on the subject of forming a Medical Faculty, and in 1880 a meeting was held to discuss the matter, but nothing was done till 1882 when the Faculty was organized as follows: Dr. C. G. Moore, Dean; with Drs. J. M. Fraser, Bucke, Eccles, Arnott, J. S. Niven, W. Waugh, J. Wishart, W. H. Moorehouse, and J. A. Stevenson (Registrar). On the 1st of January following the class numbered five. In the year 1896-7 seventy were in attendance. The Faculty has been greatly enlarged and considerably changed since it began its work. The present Dean is Dr. W. H. Moorehouse, an old graduate of Trinity, to whom I am indebted for these facts. The success of this College so far has been quite encouraging.

The Ontario Medical College for Women. This is now the only one of its kind in Canada. It was established in Toronto in 1882, mainly through the persistent efforts of Dr. Michael Barrett, who was appointed its first Dean. In 1894 it was placed upon a more permanent basis, a good College building having been erected for its accommodation. Its name too was duly authorized by law. During the first session it had but two students. It is now, after fifteen years, well equipped and has a list of fifty graduates and sixty registered students. It is affiliated with Trinity University and with the University of Toronto, and is entirely self-sustaining.

McGill University Medical Faculty. Turning to the Province of Quebec we find that the McGill University Medical Department had, like all the Ontario Colleges, a very humble beginning. In 1822 four of the members of the acting staff of the Montreal General Hospital, Drs. Robertson, Caldwell, Holmes, and Stephenson, having talked over the matter together, considered it very desirable, indeed imperatively necessary, that there should be a School of Medicine established in Montreal. They thought that it would be well to take for its model the Medical Faculty of Edinburgh University, and have it connected with the Montreal General Hospital, as that of Edinburgh is with the Royal Infirmary. In accordance with this plan the Montreal Medical Institution was organized in 1824 in a small building which stood on part of the present site of the Bank of Montreal. The first class consisted of twenty-five students, and the four gentlemen just named did the entire work of the winter session. These energetic men, who did all the teaching and did it well for years, found it up-hill work; however, they secured the recog-

dition of their School in Edinburgh, which was one decided advantage. In 1829-30 it began the session for the first time as "the Medical Faculty of McGill University" with an attendance of thirty students. Although for years its growth was hardly perceptible, yet as part of a chartered University, it worked its way under great difficulties.

As in Upper Canada, so in the Lower Province (now Quebec), the Rebellion interfered a great deal with Medical education. So much was this the case that the McGill Faculty had to close its doors for three years. In 1839-40 with a class of twenty-eight, two smaller than the class of ten years before, it resumed active work and soon obtained full recognition in Great Britain. Death, by the year 1844, had left only one of the four original promoters of the School—Dr. Holmes. The best successors who could be found were appointed in place of those who had passed away, and the Faculty was strengthened by many additions. In 1851 a good building was erected on Cote Street, and accommodated the Medical classes very well, giving the School the advantage of a more central position than it had heretofore occupied. There it remained for twenty-one years. Dr. Holmes was the first Dean of the Faculty, and was appointed to that position in 1854. By 1866 the attendance had increased to 184, and in 1896-7 had reached the high figures of 400 students. The growth of this department in recent years and its ample endowment by private beneficence is well known to all interested in Medical education. The success attained by it is the reward of much devotion to duty, and great energy in the prosecution of the work during many years, when the toil was very great, and the remuneration of the toilers exceedingly small.

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(Continued from January issue.)

The Medical Department of Bishop's College. This Medical School was organized in Montreal in 1871. Its first session was held in 1871-2 and Dr. (now Sir William Hingston) was the first Dean. The school was first carried on in the third story of Barron's building on the northeast corner of McGill and Notre Dame streets, and its first class numbered in all 25 students. The next session was held in a new building specially erected for it, and was opened by the present Dean, Dr. F. W. Campbell. At great personal expense the Faculty—giving up all that they had earned by teaching for College purposes, with but a single exception where the teacher's whole time was occupied by his work, and with a devotion to duty such as is seldom met with but in members of the Medical profession—have now got a good, growing, and well-equipped Medical School. If the same energy is continued in the future which has characterized its past history, its prosperity cannot fail to be sure and lasting.

The Laval School of Medicine and Surgery. The Medical Faculty of Laval University has had nearly 60 sessions, having been founded 1843. It is a French School and was first incorporated in 1845. From 1867 to 1891, it was connected by mutual arrangement with Victoria University as its Medical Faculty in Montreal, but in the latter year became the Medical Department in Montreal of Laval University. Its students in all classes now number from 280 to 300 each year. The School is doing good work and is prospering. It has, like the other Canadian Medical Colleges, a large Faculty—well-equipped and up to the present day requirements in its teachings. The Faculty of Medicine in Quebec is also connected as its Medical Department in that City with Laval University. The instruction is all given in French, and it too, is doing good work and has good classes.

Medical Education in Nova Scotia. In December, 1867, a meeting of Medical men in Halifax was convened and, after full consideration of the desirability of establishing a Medical School in that city, it was decided that a course of lectures should be given during the coming summer, and that Dalhousie University should be asked to recognize the course thus given. In 1868 the first annual announcement was issued and the School was definitely recognized as the Medical Faculty of Dalhousie University. The Hon. W. J. Almon, M.D., was its first presiding officer. The intention at first was simply to supply a preparatory course of instruction, and the granting of degrees was not proposed. But in 1870 it was decided to fill the final chairs and to establish a regular full course of from four to six months' sessions, and in future to grant the degrees of M.D., C.M. During the following session of 1870-1, 26 students were in attendance, and in 1872 the first graduates (5) were sent out.

In 1875 the Faculty erected a new building near the Provincial and City Hospital and the Poor Asylum. In order to secure the definite ownership of its property, it separated from the University, and obtained an Act of Incorporation as "Halifax Medical College." The College was empowered to grant degrees in Medicine and Surgery and the Allied Sciences. In 1876 the College sent out its first two graduates under its new name. In 1877 it became affiliated with the University of Halifax which the Legislature had constituted as a Provincial University and which examined candidates and conferred degrees in the various Faculties. This University lasted only a few years. Matters went on nicely till 1885 when a Hospital difficulty arose which ended in the resignation of the entire Hospital staff—and this led to the Medical College closing for a time. Just prior to this difficulty, the College had become affiliated with Dalhousie University, which institution gave the instruction in general and practical Chemistry and in Botany, to the students. To these subjects Physiology was added and the course was given by the teacher of that subject in the Medical College.

It was hoped that the Hospital difficulty would be settled, and the regular full Medical College work soon resumed. At length, in 1887-8, the School re-opened for instruction in the primary branches only. In 1889-90 the trouble was so far arranged to as admit of teaching in the final branches being recommended—and the class that year numbered nineteen in all. Since that time the progress has been uninterrupted and the class has grown so large that soon, a good number of students were in attendance. The Government of the Province had given a small grant to the Medical College, to retain which, the affiliation with Dalhousie University had to be given up, and the Faculty reverted therefore to the former independent position. Dalhousie University appointed the Examiners in all Medical subjects, and the Medical students of the College have, since 1890, gone up to the University for their Examinations and degrees. Associated with the Medical Faculty of the College is a Faculty of Pharmacy, but few Druggists have as yet gone up for their degrees. As a rule they take the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association.

Canadian Medical Legislation. I desire now to trace as briefly as possible the Medical Legislation in Canada during the past thirty-seven years. For a long time prior to the passing of the Ontario Medical Act as it now exists, the old Medical Board of Upper Canada (Ontario) was the general licensing body of the Province. As teaching Medical bodies gradually increased with the increase of population, the desire naturally became stronger and more general on the part of students to graduate in Medicine rather than to be as heretofore content with a Provincial license. A medical degree obtained from a British or Colonial University entitled its holder to a license, and at least one of the incorporated Medical Schools had obtained the legal right to examine and issue its certificate to successful candidates, and this carried a license with it. Two other licensing Medical Boards had sprung up, conducting their examinations under special Acts. One of these was the "Homœopathic" and the other the "Eclectic" Medical Board. The former came into existence in 1859, the latter in 1861.

With such an increase in the number of licensing bodies of one kind and another, it was self-evident that no little danger was likely to arise from a certain amount of competition, which would be inevitable whatever efforts might be made to guard against it, and would tend to make the obtaining of a license easier than had hitherto been the case. The members of the profession justly feared that the standard of Medical training was likely, if not certain, to be lowered rather than raised under such conditions. This had been wonderfully well maintained so far. But now, prominent Medical men, teachers for the most part, asked, whether it would not be very advantageous to have a central Medical Board established, before which, and wherever educated, all candidates for license should have to be examined? This question admitted of but one reply, and that was in the affirmative—provided that such a Board could be so constituted as to inspire perfect confidence in its absolute impartiality as between the various graduating and teaching medical bodies. It would undoubtedly be a great boon in such case. As might have been expected, however, the first suggestions made, and sought to be passed through the Legislature, were very crude, and were on this account strongly opposed by many who entirely believed in the Central Board principle.

In 1866, "Dr. Parker's Bill," as it is called, was passed. This was the first Act passed since that which had been many years before disallowed, viz., that for the incorporation of the Medical Profession as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada. Dr. Parker's Bill established a Council of Medical Education and Registration for the Province, consisting of twelve elected territorial members, and one representative chosen by each graduating or teaching Medical body then existing or hereafter to be organized. All persons licensed under Upper or Lower Canada Acts at the time it was passed, were entitled to registration. The duty of the Council was to lay down the Medical curriculum for the Medical Colleges, the graduates of which would be entitled to registration. Candidates who had not attended Canadian Colleges had to show that they had completed the curriculum as ordered, and to be examined by a Board appointed by the Council.

But this Bill left the Homœopathic and Eclectic Examining Boards untouched and free to continue their work of examining candidates periodically. This circumstance alone, gave Upper Canada three licensing bodies where one only would, it was believed, give a much better guarantee to the Profession, and to the public, of the fitness of those passing it. In some other respects this Bill of 1866 was unsatisfactory. In 1869 it was repealed, and "The Ontario Medical Act" was passed. Under this Act the great change was made of giving the Homœopathic and Eclectic bodies representation on the Council.

The several Universities and Medical teaching Colleges also, in consideration of each having one representative on the Council, agreed to give up their licensing power. The great aim of making a Central Medical Board appointed by the Council possible, had thus been attained, and a good uniform curriculum might reasonably be expected as the result. It was clearly understood, and in some cases provided by law, that the teaching Colleges would be represented on the Board, and that provision would be made for the examination of Homœopathic candidates by a special Examiner on the few subjects wherein this was thought necessary. By the amendments introduced into the Act in 1874, the Eclectic body was merged in the general profession and its special representation on the Council and Board of Examiners was no longer called for. The Act was still further amended in 1887, 1891 and in 1893. It now regulates all Medical educational matters as regards the curriculum to be followed by students who intend to live and practice in Ontario—from matriculation to the end of the course of study.

The entrance or matriculation examination of the Council has been gradually raised until a certificate is now required to be presented to the Registrar for each candidate for registration as a Medical student, showing that the examination conducted by the Education Department on the course presented for matriculation in Arts, which must in all cases include Physics and Chemistry, has been passed. Graduates in Arts are exempt from this requirement under the Statute. A certificate of having attended one course in Arts in a British or Canadian University, and of having passed the examinations required at its close, entitles to registration.

The Medical curriculum extends now over a period of five years. Four winter sessions of eight months each, with the usual twenty-four months of Hospital attendance, etc., etc., are required. The fifth year must be spent either all in Hospital and practical work and study, or six months of it with a Medical man, and the other six at College or practical Chemical and Hospital work. The Ontario Medical Council's Examining Board examines candidates in Toronto and in Kingston twice a year, in the spring and in the autumn.

IN QUEBEC.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF QUEBEC is an incorporated Board with somewhat similar though not such extensive powers as those possessed by the Ontario College. The preliminary requirement is an examination in English, French, Latin, geography, literature, botany,

chemistry, natural and moral philosophy. The curriculum extends over four years, and includes four winter courses of lectures at a recognized Medical College, and the examination of candidates in the subjects, primary and final, as laid down in the curriculum. Assessors are appointed by the Provincial Board to attend the examinations of the various Colleges and to report to the Board the character of these examinations. These Assessors are not appointed from the Professors in any one of the Universities or Incorporated Medical Schools. An unfavourable report regarding the examinations of any teaching or examining body may lead to the refusal of license and registration for its degrees or diplomas until the examinations have been amended.

IN MANITOBA.

The Medical profession was first incorporated in Manitoba in 1871. The Act was amended in 1877, and again in 1886, in which latter year the executive body was called "The Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons." The Act was further amended in 1889 and 1890. There are eleven territorial members. Manitoba College has three, and the Homœopathic body one. Any Medical College in Manitoba in affiliation with the University of Manitoba, or which may hereafter be organized, is entitled to two representatives. The University of Manitoba is, under the Act, the sole examining body for registration in the Province. As educational institutions multiply with the increase of population the examining body will probably be modified, but at present the examining power is in the hands of the one University in the Province, under the Manitoba Act. A full curriculum is laid down by the examiners which all candidates must have completed.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The British Columbia Medical Council was organized by a Medical Act passed in 1886. This council registers any one from any medical school or college, and requires a four years' course of study to have been pursued, the holder of a certificate being required to identify himself as the person named in it, and to undergo before the members of the council a satisfactory examination. The Act was amended in 1893 in regard to the registration of persons registered under the Medical Act of Great Britain. The examinations embrace the ordinary branches of medical science.

IN THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

The first legislation affecting the medical profession in the North-west Territories was passed in 1885, and the profession was incorporated as the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of the North-west Territories in 1888. The Act was amended in 1890-91-92-94. The requirements for registration are somewhat similar to those of the British Columbia Medical Act. The Act recognized only diplomas obtained after a four years' course of study in recognized colleges or medical schools, and required identification in each case of the party as the one named in the diploma, and the passing

of a satisfactory examination. Appended to the North-west Territories' Medical Register is an excellent code of medical ethics—an addition which would be a great advantage to every register.

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The first Medical Act in Nova Scotia was passed in 1828, and from that year to 1856 the legal requirements of a medical practitioner were the possession of a regular diploma or other recognized equivalent certificate of qualification, or securing after examination a license from the Governor of the Province. This is known as the "Old Provincial License." Military and naval surgeons, and persons in practice prior to 1821 were exempt from the provisions of the various medical Acts. From 1856 to 1872 the above qualifications had to be only registered, by being compared with a register kept in the office of the Provincial Secretary. Licenses given without examination, or to those who were examined, were also registered. And there was a penalty of £5 exacted for practising without registration. Even up to this time registration was in charge of a layman, and occasionally from this cause, fraudulent diplomas were registered without their character being known. Instances in point are those issued by the notorious Buchanan of Philadelphia.

From 1872 to 1897 an Examining Medical Board was in operation, and a Medical man appointed registrar and secretary. In 1884 this Medical Board which had consisted of only nine members was increased to thirteen, and in 1885 prosecutors were appointed to carry out the penal clauses of the Act against unqualified practitioners. Matriculation or preliminary examinations are held twice a year at various places in the Province simultaneously, and the papers are valued by the Examiners of the Board. Professional examinations are held by the Board only where the qualifications presented by the candidate are considered defective. The successful candidates receive what is now known as the License of the Provincial Medical Board. To Dr. Lindsay, of Halifax, the able Secretary of the Medical Board of Nova Scotia, I am indebted for a very full account of the history of Medical legislation in his Province, of which the space at my disposal only admits of my giving this very condensed synopsis, but it may be full enough to show that in Nova Scotia, as in the other Provinces, very creditable progress has been, and is continually, being made in Medical education.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The New Brunswick Medical Act was passed in 1881, and amended in 1882, 1884 and 1895. To be included in the Register of the Council of New Brunswick, the Council must be satisfied that the applicant has duly passed the matriculation examination and that he has afterwards spent four years at a University, College or Incorporated Medical School. These courses must have included the usual curriculum of primary and final studies, Hospital attendance, etc., by the student, and prior to his receiving his diploma or his degree—which he is required to personally present and to identify himself as the person named in it—he must have passed satisfactory examinations requiring attendance at a four years'

graduated course before the examinations can be fully taken. He may, if he has taken the required course without graduating, undergo examination before Examiners appointed by the Council.

IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Medical Council of Prince Edward Island was created by the Medical Act of the Province passed in 1892. The Act prescribes a good matriculation examination to be undergone by all persons who are neither matriculants, graduates in Arts, nor holders of license as first class teachers. The Medical course required is four years, and is essentially similar to the requirements in New Brunswick. An examination has to be undergone before the Council to test the candidate's fitness to practise his profession.

The question is now being discussed at meetings of some of the great Medical Societies in the older Provinces, and notably by the "The Canada Medical Association," whether the time has not arrived when a general standard of Medical examination may be laid down and accepted by all the Provinces, so that passing and registration in one Province of the Dominion may entitle to registration in any other in which a Medical man may desire to settle. As yet, however, discussion of the subject is not yet finished. It is sure to be considered fully in the near future. It will be seen by the foregoing sketch, which might have been greatly extended, did space permit, that Medical education has made great progress in every part of the Dominion, from comparatively small beginnings. During the last fifty years in the vast territory now known as the Dominion of Canada, it is creditable to find that even in its most recently organized Provinces and Territories regulations are laid down and carried out enforcing such a Medical education as secures for the public, as far as any law can do so, a sufficient supply of well-educated physicians. This is an advantage which can be best appreciated by comparing localities thus favoured with others where no such provisions exist; and this sketch may very well close by expressing the writer's gratification at being able to record the present high position of the Medical profession in Canada as being something of which the entire Dominion may be justly proud. I have to acknowledge with thanks the indebtedness for some of the facts given in this short sketch to Dr. Canniff's work on "The Medical Profession in Upper Canada." Also to several of the Deans and Secretaries of Medical Colleges, and Registrars of Medical Councils and Boards, etc., for information bearing on Medical education in different sections of the Dominion.