

The Hamilton meeting must have been held Sept 7 1878 They arrived in time to attend Oct 10

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From the Canadian Journal of Medical Science, 1878, vol. III, p.382.

~~TRANSACTIONS OF THE CANADA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 1878.~~

The Publication Committee of the Canada Medical Association are anxious to issue immediately a volume of Transactions containing the papers read at the Hamilton meeting. To cover expenses, at least, three hundred subscribers at \$1.50 are required. The Committee earnestly hopes that the profession throughout the country will give their cordial support to this undertaking, believing it to be one deserving the co-operation of every intelligent practitioner.

Intending subscribers will please forward their names at once to the undersigned, as the publication cannot be proceeded with until the requisite number have been obtained.

(Signed) WILLIAM OSLER, M.D.,  
1351 St. Catharine Street, Chairman.  
Montreal, Oct. 10th.

That publisher - had more than 100 names.

They did get back to ~~Association~~ Canada until September 25<sup>th</sup> too late to attend the annual association meeting of the medical, which had been held in Hamilton. <sup>unless in the month of</sup> <sup>October</sup> <sup>Coler</sup>  
was able a member of the publication committee and despite his labors of the past began in editing the transactions <sup>there was none</sup> <sup>in his absence</sup> to urge their continuance. <sup>Support for</sup>  
His attempt to revive the project by the following circularized letter did not meet in enough names to justify further publication.

1351 St Catharine St.,  
Montreal Oct. 10 [1878]

The Publisher's Comm

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academic  
academic

of 1879-1880

During this whole period there was ignorance on account of this among  
industries. Nothing was a second volume of Pathological Reports projected but he had  
presented up a his colleague at the Montreal General to issue a volume of

clinical reports which he was the voluntary editor. An advertisement of this  
appeared in the journals as early as January 1880 "the subscribers names to be sent  
to W.D. 135 St Catherine St." <sup>through customary in British hospitals this</sup> When the first publication of the kind was issued

from a Canadian institution

Montreal General Hospital: Reports Clinical & Pathological  
Ed. by William Osler M.D. M.R.C.P. Lond. Montreal  
Dawson Dawson Press. 1880 pp. 367

These were 29 specimens forwarded

Specimens to Med. Chi. Soc.	16
Specimens to Path. Soc.	8
Papers on engine & valves.	5
Individual papers.	1
Papers of general interest.	7

Jan - July	19 = 35
Aug - Dec	14 = 22
Total	5

and it is obvious from the journal that he was the junior member. Not only  
did it contain his long pathological report subsequently reprinted, but  
two of the six teen original papers were written by him and his  
name appears as participant in several of the others. Thus G.P. Howard  
who has the leading article on important one on "Loss of Sarcocysthemis", states  
in his preamble that:

It is an



Physiological

In the fall he got into his new laboratory ~~in~~ and wrote a brief description of it "in which he ~~describes~~ <sup>describes</sup> the changes which have taken place in the

"Can. Med. & Surg. Journ Nov. 1880 IX p. 191-201

lectures of practical physiology doubtless from <sup>particularly</sup> Bowditch's ~~former~~ laboratory in mind. Bowditch's ample space and abundant apparatus, it was merely the conversion into a laboratory of three lecture rooms of the medical building but it was a step forward for the ~~department~~ <sup>department</sup> of physiology that for six years he had used "the practical chemistry laboratory for the laboratory demonstrations and the students' working room in the summer season for the histology classes" He gives a general plan and enumerates the pieces of apparatus he has been able to gather together including his <sup>own</sup> ~~own~~ microscopes (Hartnack), three microtomes, <sup>a kymograph</sup> and there follows an itemized list of ~~things~~ <sup>things</sup> & other things familiar to a laboratory of the Ludwig-Kroncker type.

It is not at all certain that he was very familiar with the use of all the things he listed for as he <sup>thought</sup> ~~perceived~~ he had ~~different~~ <sup>different</sup> ~~in~~ ~~answers~~ ~~a~~ ~~good~~ ~~many~~ of the ~~was~~ not skilled in the setting up of apparatus for his physiological training were Sanders as had been a different sort from the ~~usual~~ <sup>usual</sup> received by Bowditch and the innumerable other pupils of the Leipzig School under Carl Ludwig. For in Germany the microscope was primarily the research instrument of the anatomist and pathologist rather than of the physiologist as in England.

On December 29<sup>th</sup> ~~year~~ 1880 the Rev. W. A. Johnson died