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ANNEX

SHEPHERD, Francis John (1851-1929)

[Memo: Shepherdiana trsf'd fr. Med. Lib. 1947: 3 scrapbooks of hist. of McGill, &c.; 3 big envelopes of papers, MS. Reminiscences, &c., 1 small box of "medals"; 3 diploma rolls.]

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50 Forest Hill Road
Toronto

March 24: 21

My dear Mr Shepherd,

I have just received your letter - many thanks for your congratulations on my marriage - I hope to have the pleasure of introducing you to my wife at an early date - By the way she says she used to meet you at the Savages years ago (Miss Selina Savage - now Mrs Birks) - My wife was then Miss Button - So you must come & renew an old acquaintance - Here I ~~we~~ remind you of your promise ~~to come~~ to me when you next visit Toronto - I can assure

50 Forest Hill Road
Toronto

you a very hearty welcome from us both. We have just returned from a three weeks jaunt in the south. We went to Hot Springs Virginia and found more wintry weather there than we have experienced all the land in Toronto. Ten inches of snow on the ground: people sleighing and skiing etc. winter sports in full force! Before we left Lowood the weather had moderated and golf, riding etc were in the fore.

Please remember me very kindly to your daughter: with best wishes & many thanks for your note.

Yours most sincerely,

A. Pinsent

Mr. J. Shepherd

152 Mansfield St

for Dr Primrose

Montreal

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GRAND & TOY LIMITED
TORONTO

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Shepherd

THE FIRST MEDICAL SCHOOL IN CANADA: *

its history and founders,

with some personal reminiscences - By Francis J. Shepherd, M.D.

1 8 0 2

The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning was established by Provincial statute in 1802. The intention was to found two non-sectarian universities, one in Quebec and one in Montreal, to be endowed with Crown lands.

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James McGill made his will leaving his estate of Burnside and £10,000 to found a college in the Montreal University. The university never materialised and there was much litigation after James McGill's death about this bequest.

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James McGill died; his trustees were: Hon. J. Richardson, James Reid (afterwards Chief Justice) ~~(judge)~~, James Dunlop and the Rev. Jphn Strachan (Bishop Strachan) To the latter it is said we are indebted for the McGill donation and it was his inspiration that influenced James McGill.

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The Board of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Lear was nominated and consisted altogether of English speaking citi the French refusing to have anything whatever to do with it, t many were nominated especially among the Higher clergy

* Read before the Montreal Medico Chirurgical Soiety Dec 5/24

1 8 2 1

Royal Charter granted to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning and McGill University by His Majesty George IV. In this connection 80 non-sectarian schools were formed and were the beginning of the present system. As these schools excited no popular sympathy and were not supported, they dwindled away till all that was left was the name: The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning. There was a principal, Bishop Mountain of Quebec, a professor of classics who lived in the townships, a professor of medicine who lived in Quebec, and a Board, but no students and no buildings. Afterwards the normal school and the High school of the McGill College were formed and affiliated with the University. There was much litigation before the bequest of McGill was handed over to the Royal Institution. The estate of 48 acres did not come into their possession until 1829, and the money bequest, chiefly through the exertions of Dr. J. Stephenson who acted as secretary to the Institution until much later.

Fem.Benev.
Socy 1816

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

In 1821 the present central building of the present Montreal General Hospital was commenced and the foundation stone laid in 1821 with great ceremony participated in by the military, citizens and Masons. There had been in 1819 a hospital of 24 beds in Craig Street near St.Lawrence, but this was the supreme effort of the English speaking citizens. It cost £5856.8.02. It was opened in May 1822 with 100 beds, quite a large hospital for a city of less than 20,000 inhabitants - ~~the~~ President, Hon. Mr. Richards Vice, Reverend John Bethune, secretary, Alex. Skakel, and tr

Samuel Gerard, afterwards President of the Bank of Montreal. The medical staff consisted of Drs Holmes, Stephenson, Robertson and Caldwell, also Dr Loedel and Dr. Lyons. The first four were Edinburgh men. The charter was not obtained from the legislature until 1823 and with much difficulty as it was strongly opposed, especially by one member, Mr. O'Sullivan notwithstanding the eloquent advocacy of the Hon. Jno. Molson. It was opposed by Mr O'Sullivan because the reasons given in applying for a charter were: (1) the treatment of the sick poor, (2) the advancement of medical science, and (3) the teaching of medical students. Mr. O'Sullivan said that an addition to the Hotel Dieu Hospital would fill all needs, and that instead of having hirelings as nurses they would be nursed by women devoted to the service of God, and that as for advancing medical science they would only experiment on the patients and allow ignorant students to treat them, etc. Dr. Caldwell wrote to the "Courant" a pretty strong letter to which he did not sign his name. Mr. O'Sullivan said in the House, if the writer of the letter would declare himself he would call him out. Next day Dr. Caldwell wrote under his own name a still stronger letter and was consequently called out by the legislator. They exchanged five shots. O'Sullivan was shot through the chest and Caldwe ll had his arm shattered. Remember in those days they fought with pistols carrying an ounce bullet. The O'Sullivan after a prolonged and critical illness recovered, as did Dr Caldwell, who had been an Army Surgeon in the 13th Dragoons and had been through the Peninsular War. The following year the charter was granted.

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No sooner was the hospital in good running order than the Medical staff determined to start a Medical School. Dr. Lyons apparently was never connected with the School and Dr. Loedel never functioned as lecturer on Materia Medica.

On October 20th, 1822, the expediency of starting a medical school was brought up at the meeting of the Medical Board, and Drs Holmes and Stephenson were appointed a Committee to inquire into the matter. On Oct. 27, 1822 the subjoined resolution was adopted;

"The Medical Officers of the Montreal General Hospital having "seen the great difficulties which the student in medicine in "Canada has to encounter before he can acquire a competent know-"ledge of his profession, knowing the inconvenience resulting to "many from the necessity at present existing of spending several years in a foreign country to complete a regular medical education, "and being convinced of the advantages which would result from the "establishment of a Medical School in this country, have met to "consider the possibility of founding such an institution in this "city. After due deliberation they conceive that the following "considerations warranted an endeavour to promote so desirable an "object.

"1st. There can be but one opinion concerning the utility and necessity of a School of Medicine in this Province seeing that the "condition of medicine in many parts sufficiently attests the want "of opportunities of medical instruction. Such an institution will "tend very much to remove the growing evil by the facility it will "afford of acquiring medical knowledge.

"2nd. There can be little doubt that students from different parts "of this Province as well as from Upper Canada and probably from "the adjoining States, would eagerly profit by the opportunities "afforded of acquiring a sound medical education. Those who might "not intend to pursue their studies at a foreign university would be "enabled to obtain an adequate knowledge of the useful branches of "Medicine, while those who after attending this Institution might "wish to enjoy the advantages in other countries, would be better "able to benefit by them.

"3rd. They consider that the Montreal General Hospital is an Insti- "tution which much favours the establishment of a school of medicine "in this city. It affords the student a facility of acquiring prac- "tical knowledge of Physic never before enjoyed in this Province, "an advantage which will be greatly enhanced by the establishment of "lectures on the different branches of the profession.

"4th. If such a plan should be carried into effect, a pecuniary "benefit would result to the funds of the hospital highly advanta- "geous in their present state.

"5th. They are further encouraged to attempt the formation of a "medical seminary, when they reflect that the Medical School of "Edinburgh, the basis of which they would adopt for the present "institution, now justly considered the first in Europe, is of "comparatively recent formation it being little more than 100 years "since medical lectures were first delivered in that city. The "early history of the Efinburgh Infirmary is not dissimilar to that "of the Gemeral Hospital.

"6th. In the event of the establishment of a Classical and Philo- sophical Seminary in this city the two institutions would be

"materially benefitted.

7th and lastly. Should such a desirable object be attained the "following gentlemen on furtherance thereof have agreed to deliver "lectures in the several branches of the profession.

Anatomy and Physiology	Dr. Stephenson
Chemistry and Pharmacy	Dr. Holmes
Midwifery and Diseases of Women	Dr. Robertson
Materia Medica	Dr. Loedel
Botany	Dr. Holmes
Surgery	Dr. Stephenson
Practice of Physic	Dr. Caldwell

These resolutions were submitted to the Governor General Lord Dalhousie at Quebec and approved by him and he said he willingly gave his support to so desirable an object and would do all in his power to assist the medical gentlemen who have come forward in so liberal a manner.

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On February 4th the first public announcement was made of the delivery of lectures on medical subjects by the above named medical men. Teaching was not commenced until the following year.

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In the autumn of this year the courses of lectures and clinics were commenced with a class of twenty-five (25) students. Thus it was that the first medical school was established in Canada in connection with the first hospital which furnished clinical facilities of the same character as the European institutions. The school was called the MONTREAL MEDICAL INSTITUTE, and was more or less at that time a private enterprise. It was founded as to its organization and methods of teaching on the Edinburgh School which in its turn received its inspiration from Leyden. There is much similarity

between the two schools and also between the Edinburgh Infirmary and the Montreal General Hospital.

In 1828 the authorities of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning made advances to the Medical School and requested that they become the Faculty of Medicine of McGill College for according to the will of James McGill teaching had to be commenced in ten years from the time they acquired his property. The Burnside estate had been in their possession since 1819, but they did not get the £10,000 until some years later owing to litigation with the Des Rivieres family, so it was essential that teaching should commence in 1829. After some formalities the Montreal Medical Institute became the Faculty of Medicine of McGill College, and one lecturer only had the rank of Professor, Dr. Andrew Fernando Holmes. Thus again is the resemblance to Edinburgh continued for in 1720 the extra mural medical school became the Faculty of Medicine of Edinburgh University. I must say something about the founders of the School whose foresight, energy, perseverance and great ability enabled them to carry through a scheme which at that time was a great undertaking and which encountered many difficulties and much opposition. Drs. Holmes and Stephenson were both graduates of Edinburgh University. Drs Robertson and Caldwell were retired army surgeons also educated at Edinburgh. The former was a Scotchman from Perthshire, son of Jas. Robertson of Kendrick, educated in Edinburgh, joined 49th regiment as assistant surgeon, and immediately went to Cape Breton I was in the war of 1812-14 Caldwell also a Scotchman, born in Ayrshire in 1782, graduated in medicine at Edinburgh, and was surgeon to the 13th Dragoons,

served during the Peninsular War on Lord Aylmer's staff and after the peace came to this country and soon gained a good practice.. Stephenson was the only born Canadian, and came of a family who held a good position, his father being a merchant in the city and his family had been in Canada since the year after the Conquest. He was graduated at the College de Montreal.

Holmes was born in Cadiz, Spain, and should have been born in Canada had not chance prevented it. His family were coming out to Canada in the latter part of the 18th century when the ship on which they sailed was captured by a privateer and brought as a prize into Cadiz, Spain. They were detained there several years, and there Andrew Fernando Holmes was born (hence his name Fernando) and he was 4 years old when he arrived in Canada, so he was practically a Canadian as he was educated here at Dr. Alex. Skakel's school. In 1813 Holmes and Stephenson went together to study medicine in Edinburgh and graduated from that university in 1819. They visited together London, Dublin and Paris and returned to Canada together and established themselves in practice entering into partnership with their former preceptor Dr. Arnoldi. Drs. Robertson and Caldwell having retired from the Army were also established in Montreal and these four men were the ones who were chiefly instrumental in stimulating the rich merchants of Montreal to provide funds for the establishment of a general hospital. No sooner was the hospital opened than these four men (Loedel never lectured and retired from the school in the first year) planned to establish a medical school. The hospital was opened in 1822 and the school in 1824. It was not money that tempted them to form a medical school, for they were much poorer in

pocket in consequence, but a desire to advance medical science in Canada and to afford the poor student an opportunity of getting a medical education at home. Up to the foundation of this school licenses to practise were given by a board of army medical officers appointed by the Governor General.- Now Lord Dalhousie made these four lecturers also examiners for the licence so that their students after being taught by them were also licenced to practise; a great privilege indeed. The French doctors formed a French school some years afterwards which was at first a keen competitor of the English school, but the great clinical advantages of the Montreal General Hospital soon proved which school gave the best education and the competition died down. After the inclusion of the school as a Faculty of McGill things moved slowly, the students did not increase rapidly, but still there was always progress. During the political troubles of 1837-8 the school suspended its functions for two sessions, but resumed again in 1839. It was not until 1844 that the number of students reached 50. It is well to have on record that from its inception the school required four sessions of six months each as in Edinburgh - one year's apprenticeship with a doctor counted as one year. In the neighbouring states all the schools graduated men in two sessions of four months each, and in no hospital in the States at that time were the students given the freedom of the wards; the M. G. H. was for many years the only clinical hospital on this continent.

1 8 2 4

The first home of the Medical Institute was on Place d'Armes near the site of the present Bank of Montreal. The school faced Place d'Armes and backed on Fortification Lane which was much

lower and here was the dissecting room. When the school joined McGill it moved further down Great St.James Street. In 1841 it moved to St.George Street on the west side three doors above Craig Street; the building is still there. In 1845-6 the Central Building (now the Arts) of McGill was built with the money obtained by the exertions of Dr. Stephenson, then secretary of the University, from the Des Rivieres family. So the medical classes were held in this building and here also was situated the dissecting room on the distinct assurance that the "effluvium" therefrom should not disturb the deliberations of the Governors of the University who had their meeting place next door. This building at that time was somewhat out of town and in winter after a storm was difficult to get at. In the meantime an opposition school had started called the St.Lawrence School of Medicine, operated by some of the very energetic young doctors then growing up. They had a hospital on Guy Street; the building still exists; it was first a Baptist college, then a hospital, and now a nunnery (it is a large imposing building with great square stone pillars in front). The moving spirits were Drs. Robt. MacDonnell and David, and amongst the lecturers were R. Palmer Howard, George E. Fenwick, and Wm. Sutherland, all afterwards prominent professors in McGill. The 1851 The Canada Medical Journal was edited by MacDonnell and David. Their medical school was down town and much more convenient for students. McGill was losing students. So much was this so that Drs.Geo. W. Campbell, McCulloch and Sutherland (who had been taken into McGill as lecturer in Chemistry) built a brick building, No. 15 Cote Street, and next door to the Theatre Royal which has recently been pulled down. This building

they rented to the College for £100 a year, the rental never to be increased. This convenient site not far from the hospital, and the taking in of other active members of the opposition school revived the invalid school, and the St.Lawrence school passed out of existence. The hospital was absorbed by the Hotel Dieu and is now the St.Patrick's ward. The school remained in Cote Street from 1851 to 1872, and I received most of my medical education there.

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In 1833 Dr. Caldwell died of Typhus which was then a yearly scourge. He was replaced by Dr. Racey of Quebec, an Edinburgh graduate, but he only remained two years. His place was taken by Dr. Geo. W. Campbell who had recently come out from Scotland. He was a graduate in Arts and Medicine of Glasgow University. Campbell was a great source of strength and was an outstanding man both in the community and the profession. He was afterwards Dean for 22 years. In this year the first degree was conferred the recipient being W. Logie who graduated in medicine after a four years course. Dr. John Stephenson died in 1842, and there was now a rearrangement of the chairs -

.....Holmes	-	Practice of Physic
..... Hall	-	Chemistry
M. McCulloch	-	Midwifery
G. W. Campbell	-	Surgery
Bruneau	-	Anatomy
Sewell	-	Physiology & Materia Medica

University Lying-in Hospital.

In November 1843 the wives of the professors of the McGill Medical Faculty started a lying-in hospital for the relief of the poor of Montreal and the teaching of medical students in the important branch of midwifery. The hospital was situated on St,Urbain Street, below Dorchester, on the east side. It was an unpretentious building but served its purpose well for the time. When I studied medicine it was in charge of a matron and a couple of nurses who gave most of the instruction. Each student was expected to be present at 12 cases, of the last two or three of which he took charge. I attended my cases in summer and they were all normal. I never saw the professor during my attendance, but he was only called for forceps or difficult cases.

? In the Hospital was moved to the corner of St.Urbain and Prince Arthur streets where a fine hospital was built chiefly theough the exertions of Mr. W. R. Miller and Mrs Robt. Reford, Jr. This hospital had 24 public beds, numerous semi-public and semi-private wards, and also a number of private wards. It has now become too small for its work and is now being absorbed by the Royal Victoria Hospital who are soon to build a large hospital of 100 beds to accommodate both gynoecology and obstetrics.

1 8 4 4 - 5

Dr. Robertson died in 1844. and in 1845 Dr. Robt. MacDonnell, a relative of Graves of Dublin was brought from Dublin as Professor of Physiology and Pathology (Institutes of Medicine). MacDonnell being fresh from the source, brought out all the new teaching of Physiology and Pathology, and also used the microscope. Again there was a rearrangement of chairs, the new appointments being as follows:

Dr. Robt. MacDonnell	Institutes of Medicine
Dr Crawford (Army Surgeon)	Clinical Medicine & Surgery
Dr. Wm. Fraser (of Glasgow)	Medical Jurisprudence
Dr. Wm. Scott	Demonstrator of Anatomy
Dr. Papineau	Botany

1 8 4 9

Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery were separated, Dr. Crawford taking Clinical Medicine and Dr. R. MacDonnell taking Clinical Surgery.

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In 1850 Dr. MacDonnell went to Toronto to accept a professorship in Toronto University but not finding affairs suitable to his desires he came back to Montreal and finding his place filled in the college, with Dr. David started the St.Lawrence School of Medicine.

1 8 5 2

In 1852 ~~att~~ all the lecturers were made professors, previously the only professor had been Dr. Holmes who now became the first Dean of the Faculty

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In this year the school removed to the new building on Cote Street with a class of 64 students. It is interesting to compare the number of medical students in the two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, and in the various schools

Upper Canada	Students	Lower Canada	Students
University of Toronto	45	McGill University	64
Toronto School of Medicine	31	St.Lawrence School	24
Trinity College	12	Ecole de Med. et Chir.	24
Total	88	Quebec	16
		Total	128

1 8 5 5

About this time Dr. William Dawson was appointed Principal, chiefly through the influence of Sir Edmund Head the Governor. Dr. Dawson was a Nova Scotian, a graduate in Arts of Edinburgh, and when appointed held the position of Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia. He was already well known as a geologist, having been a protege of the late Sir Wm. Logan. He was a great stimulus to the University. He revived the Faculty of Arts, Law and Ebgineering for previously Medicine had been practically the only Faculty of the University. He brought new life with him and persuaded the rich merchants and others to endow chairs, found scholarships, and build buildings. He was indefatigable in forwarding the interests of the university, and both on the platform and elsewhere preached the importance of giving money for higher education. It was due to his efforts that the Molson Hall and Library, the Redpath Museum and afterwards the Redpath Library were built. Then he influenced Sir William Macdonald to build and endow the Chemistry Building, the

Physics Building and the Engineering Building; part of the money for the latter was furnished by Mr. Thomas Workman. Many minor gifts too numerous to mention we owe to him, also the Victoria College for Women given by Lord Strathcona then Sir Donald Smith. He was a power for good in the community and was much respected. He never asked for anything he did not get.

To the Medical Faculty he was a source of strength for he lectured on Botany and Zoology, and any who ever heard him will never forget his fascinating way of presenting his subject for as a teacher and expositor he had no equal. In the Arts Faculty he lectured on Geology and Chemistry as well. I cannot say too much of the late Sir William Dawson for he was an outstanding man and the greatest Principal we ever had.

In 1860 the Faculty sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Holmes, the first Dean, who had been with the faculty since its inception, and had been a tower of strength. He was succeeded by Dr. G. W. Campbell.

In 1866-7 the number of students ~~had~~ in medicine had risen to 184.

1 8 6 9

In the autumn of 1869 after spending two more or less profitable years in Arts, I entered medicine in the old Cote Street school. I had previously taken a summer course in Medicine in Halifax, studied Anatomy, Chemistry and Physiology. ~~when I entered Medicine~~. The holders of the various chairs were as follows:-

Anatomy	Wm. Scott
Institutes of Medicine	Wm. Fraser
Chemistry	Robt. Craik
Materia Medica	Wm. Wright
Practice of Medicine	R. Palmer Howard

Clinical Medicine	Jas. Morley Drake
Surgery	Geo. W. Campbell
Clinical Surgery	Geo. E. Fenwick
Midwifery	Duncan C. MacCallum
Jurisprudence	Geo E. Fenwick
Demonstrator of Anatomy	Wm. Fuller

most of them men of ability, energy, and devoted to their profession. At this time there were only two laboratories, viz., the Dissecting Room and the Hospital. The latter was the strong point of the school and its reputation for teaching bedside Surgery and Medicine was far spread. It was chiefly this reputation which brought Wm. Osler to the School a year later. On entering the old Cote St. building the museum was on the right side of the passage and the library on the left. At the end of the passage was a large lecture room. Upstairs the whole front was the dissecting room, and there was another large lecture room in the rear. This was the whole equipment - two lecture rooms, dissecting room, museum and library. Lectures commenced at 9 AM and the last chemistry was at sven o'clock in the evening. At eight o'clock we entered the dissecting and worked until ten to half past. Most of the work in Practical Anatomy was done at night though the room was open all day for those who chose to work. There was no apparatus in the building except some for the few lectures that were given on Physics or Natural Philosophy as it was then called. We had no microscopes, and all I learnt in microscopy was during the course on Physiology when Dr. Fraser brought his house surgeon Dr. Roddick down to the College and we all took turns in the library looking at the circulation of the blood in the frog's foot. Anatomy was not systematically taught in the dissecting room though the demonstrator Dr. Fuller was a good anatomist and was the first to make frozen sections and dissections and have them cast

in plaster and painted. Some of them are still in the anatomical museum of the McGill Medical Faculty. In Chemistry we had good lectures and fine experiments from Dr. Craik, but no practical work, though Dr. Girdwood at this time gave a private extra-mural course in his laboratory two flights up in a house on St. James Street, and which I attended. No physiological laboratory; no hygiene. In the Hospital until Dr. Osler took over the post mortems they were performed by the House Surgeons Drs. Ross and Roddick. The bedside teaching in Medicine was good as were Dr. R.P. Howard's lectures which were always up to date and given with great enthusiasm and illustrated by pathological specimens. As a clinical teacher he was unsurpassed. The Surgery bedside clinics were instructive, especially in fractures and ulcers. The operating room was of course pre-antiseptic and the man who looked after the operating room and instruments was also the post mortem attendant. Operations were chiefly ligature of arteries, amputations, cutting for stone, and removal of tumours. Occasionally we saw a case of strangulated hernia operated on, but then opening of the abdomen was usually fatal. The operating table as well as the old frock coat of the operator was stained with the blood of many victims. The operators were skilful and rapid having been educated mostly in pre-anaesthetic days. I have seen an amputation of the thigh completed in less than one minute. We had not then such good results in amputations as in the time of Ambrose Pare for the stumps were closed with wire sutures and without drainage with the long ends of the ligatures hanging out of one corner of the flap, and the patient either died of sepsis or secondary haemorrhage. In Pare's time the stump was cauterized with a hot disc of metal and kept open so there were no

pent up discharges. In compound fractures of the leg the only salvation was immediate amputation. But all this was changed in '77 when Dr. Roddick came out from Scotland with a full equipment of Listerian dressings and the carbolic solutions for instruments and field of operation, and last but not least the steam carbolic spray producers. But I must not say too much about these conditions which have been so often written about.

Maternity Hospital. Matron

1 8 7 1

In this year the need for new buildings and laboratories was felt and the Governors were persuaded to build on the college grounds near the University Street entrance a new medical school at a cost of $28,000. The old building in Cote Street was sold and in 1872 we moved to our own college building where the present Biological building now is. There was much opposition by the dwellers in the neighbouring houses, especially to the dissecting room about which many gruesome tales were told. The average citizen's idea of the medical student was that inculcated by Chas. Dickens: they thought us all Bob Sawyers. Mr. Claxton who lived in the house near the gate was thought to be very valorous because he invited the graduating class of 1873, of which I was one, to his house for supper, and the neighbours were much surprised to find that we behaved in a very orderly manner and did not break their windows or wrench off the door bell knobs.

The new building was very commodious compared to the old one in Cote Street, but it was roughly finished the walls being all plain/with brick no plaster. The library was well furnished by the Dean Dr. Geo. W. Campbell, and the museum was much improved and more spacious, as was the dissecting room. At this time there were on

154 students, a decrease of 39 from ten years before. The year we entered the new building in the College grounds Dr. Fraser died (58). He lectured on Institutes of Medicine. He had no laboratory and all his knowledge was book knowledge. He was a Scotchman from Glasgow and his accent was Doric. We called him "Old Commoonicate". His text book was Todd & Bowman's Physiology, and the last edition was 1857. He quoted freely from Bidder & Schmidt and wrote innumerable tables of analysis on the blackboard which we religiously copied in our notebooks. The last week of the course was devoted to Pathology chiefly inflammation. He was succeeded by Dr. Jos. Morley Drake, the Professor of Clinical Medicine, not because he knew more physiology than the rest of his colleagues but because it was a more lucrative chair and a promotion. He resigned next year (1874) because his work was too laborious and not compatible with a large practice. Dr. Osler who had just returned from Europe succeeded him and things then began to move.

In 1875 I returned from abroad having been appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy whilst in Vienna. I also stirred things up and I hope reformed or rather instituted the method of teaching Anatomy which I had learned in London and Vienna. In this year Dr. Geo. W. Campbell resigned from the chair of Surgery, his place being taken by Dr. Geo. E. Fenwick.

In 1877 Osler collected sufficient funds to form a Physiological laboratory and also to equip it. Geo. Ross was Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Thos. Roddick of Clinical Surgery, both able, active, energetic and good teachers. Ross was the most acute diagnostician I have ever known and a very able clinical teacher from whom Osler learned much. So we now had four young enthusiastic teachers who

livened up the affairs of the college and were rather looked on with suspicion by the old conservatives.

In the '70's the medical school in connection with Bishop's College, Lennoxville was established in Montreal and all the younger men who were ambitious and were eager to teach and had no McGill appointment joined. There were also older men such as Drs. Godfrey, Francis W. Campbell, Trenholme, and others who furnished the sinews of war. This school induced a healthy rivalry with McGill and some of the best men were in training for future work at the older school. Men such as Wm. Gardner, Geo. Wilkins, George E. Armstrong and others in time received McGill appointments and became afterwards prominent members of the Faculty of McGill. Rival schools tend to stimulate teachers and are of great benefit in encouraging initiative and enthusiasm and in bringing out the best that is in men. Until the establishment of the Western Hospital the Bishop students took the McGill clinics at the General Hospital. The Bishop's Medical School was the first to educate women for the practice of medicine in the Province of Quebec, and Dr. Maude Abbott, curator of the McGill Medical Museum, who has acquired a world wide reputation for her work on the anomalies of the heart, and as an organizer of and a worker for our Museums, is a graduate of Bishop's College.

1 8 7 8

In this year the age of specialism began for Dr. Frank Buller who had been for five years in charge of Moorfields Eye Hospital in London was induced by Osler and myself to come out as an oculist and aurist to the General Hospital. He also treated diseases of the throat and ear. It was quite a revolution though the attending surgeons did not give up their right to operate on the eye, ear and throat.

On the occasion of the fiftieth session of the Medical Faculty of McGill University a "semi-centennial celebration" was held. Although the school was founded in 1824 still it only became the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University in 1829. Then two sessions were missed during the Rebellion of 1837-38, so this year was the 50th session of the McGill Medical Faculty. This celebration was marked by a convocation for conferring Honorary Degrees and an address was given by the Dean, Dr. R. Palmer Howard giving a history of the Faculty and its founders as well as a sketch of the late Dean, Dr. Geo. W. Campbell who had died of pneumonia on 30th of May in Edinburgh whilst on a trip to Scotland.

On October 5th, 1882 the Faculty gave a large dinner at the Windsor to the old graduates and the invited guests. At this dinner it was announced by Dr. Howard that an anonymous friend had given $50,000 as a memorial to the late Dr. Geo. W. Campbell on condition the citizens raised a similar amount before the 1st of August next. Of course this was quickly done as I said before. The dinner was attended by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, Dr. Robitaille, a graduate in Medicine, Dr. Workman of Toronto, a graduate of 1835, the 4th I believe, and many prominent citizens and graduates also the Principal Sir William Dawson. Many speeches were made and in every way the dinner was a great success.

In 1883 Dr. Wm. Gardner was appointed Gynoecologist to the General Hospital (another invasions of the rights of the Physicians and Surgeons) and Professor of Gynoecology in the University. and Dr. G. Major Prof of Laryngology 1883 was a memorable year for owing to deaths and resignations many changes were made, much deadwood thrown overboard and the younger and more advanced men came into their inheritance. Dr. Scott, Professor of Anatomy died and I replaced him. Rev. Dr. Wm. Wright resigned as well as Dr. MacCallum, the former from the chair of Materia Medica and the latter from that of Midwifery and Diseases of Women. Dr. Wright was replaced by Dr. James Stewart of Brucefield, Ont., a graduate of 1869 who had made a reputation by his papers on therapeutics. Dr. Arthur Browne of Montreal occupied the chair of Midwifery. He was the most active obstetrician in Montreal at that time, but only held the chair for two or three years finding the work too heavy with his large practice. He was succeeded by J. Chalmers Cameron. Dr. Richard MacDonnell became Demonstrator of Anatomy and assistant physician in the General Hospital. Our Dean after holding the office for 22 years died in Edinburgh in '82 of pneumonia, and was succeeded in this office by Dr. R Palmer Howard, with Dr. Ross as sub. Dean. Dr. Wilkins became Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. In that year also I became full surgeon in the General Hospital and did the summer clinics. Eight years before this a three months voluntary summer session had been instituted which was now compulsory. This session consisted altogether of Practical Laboratory work and Clinical courses. In this year Professor Penhallow, a well known Botanist from the other side of the line, was appointed Professor of Botany. Thus you can all see what great changes took place and what an impetus so many young energetic and able young men gave to the teaching in the Medical Faculty. The students now numbered

188 and were rapidly increasing. In 1885 we had 234 students, all owing to the greater teaching facilities initiated in 1883.

Dr. Geo. W. Campbell was an outstanding figure in the profession for many years. For 22 years he was Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill and for many years Chairman of the Medical Board of the General Hospital. As a surgeon and teacher he was in his time a leader in Canada and his influence was felt by the whole profession. He had many friends amongst the laity who were influential, and on his death one of his friends (Sir Donald Smith) gave anonymously an endowment of $50,000 to the Medical Faculty on condition that another $50,000 was raised within a given time. This was the first great ~~help~~ gift to the Faculty and only the beginning of Lord Strathcona's many benefactions to McGill. The additional $50,000 was by the efforts of the Faculty soon raised. The enlargement of the school by additional buildings became necessary in 1885, and some of our endowment had to be used together with ~~some~~ $28,000 of the Faculty's private funds. We opened that year with much increased facilities. Physiological, Chemical and Histological laboratories were built, the dissecting room enlarged, and an anatomical museum instituted.

1 8 8 4.

In 1884 the visit of the B.A.A.S. gave much encouragement to our teachers especially those in the primary subjects, and brought them in contact with many prominent British members of the profession. In this year also we had the great misfortune to lose Dr. Osler who accepted a call to Philadelphia as Professor of Clinical Medicine. His timulating personality, energy and suggestiveness, and his writings did much to make the reputation of McGill, ~~known abroad~~.

However he frequently revisited us and always took an interest in his Alma Mater and by his wise counsels effected many reforms and kept his old colleagues up to the mark. The good work he commenced went on in his absence and his influence has not yet quite disappeared for he is still with us in spirit

1 8 8 5

In 1885 small pox raged in Montreal and some 5,000 deaths was the result. This great lesson taught our French compatriots (for very few English speaking people died) the great value of vaccination, and we have since been comparatively free from the disease. This visitation had a serious effect on the business and professional work of the city; however it did not diminish the students.

1 8 8 9 - 1 8 9;2

I have now to record a series of misfortunes which befel the Faculty. First our Dean and Professor of Medicine, Dr. Howard, whom we all revered and who was such a strength to the Faculty and a man respected and admired by all, died of pneumonia in 1889. In 1891 Dr. Richard MacDonnell our able and popular Professor of Clinical Medicine died of tuberculosis at the early age of 37. In 1892 Dr. Geo. Ross who had taken Dr. Howard's place as Professor of Medicine and who had proved pne of the best clinicians our hospital had produced, died also at the early age of 47. These three deaths so close together weakened considerably our Department of Medicine, but we closed up our ranks and new men were promoted and it was not long before this department recovered its strength. Dr. James Stewart became Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Drs. Finley and Lafleur became lecturers in Medicine and Clinical Medicine. In 1892 Dr. Adami from Cambridge, Eng. joined the Faculty

as Professor of Pathology. Wyatt Johnson became lecturer on Bacteriology and afterwards of Medico-legal Pathology. Dr. George Armstrong became Instructor in Surgery in 1892, James Bell professor of Clinical Surgery, and Dr. Blackader became Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

In 1894 the session was extended to 9 months.

1 8 9 5

In 1895 the remodelled old buildings and new portions were opened by the Governor General Lord Aberdeen, with addresses by Dr. Osler, Sir Wm. Dawson and others. It was a great function. It was then announced that Sir Donald Smith had endowed the chairs of Pathology and Hygiene each with $50,000. It had been a source of great anxiety to the Faculty how to enlarge our accommodation when Mr John H. Molson came forward with a gift of $60,000, and this with money added from the Faculties' funds ~~was made~~ gave us sufficient money to commence the work of extension -

1 9 0 1 - 2

In 1901-2 we had 440 students and the need for further accommodation became again urgent. New laboratories were greatly needed. Our old and liberal friend Lord Strathcona again came to our assistance with a gift of $100,000. This with a supplement from the Faculty's funds enabled us to build new laboratories and gave us increased space in every part; the old building was remodelled and new buildings added. There was a beautiful central hall entirely of wood, pillars,galleries, but unfortunately anything but fireproof. These buildings were opened on Sept.19th, 1901 by T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York, the present King and Queen of England. It was a great function and Their Royal Highnesses received honorary LL.Ds on this occasion. The new laboratories

for Zoology, Histology, Pharmacology, Pathology and Bacteriology were quite up to date and gave ample room for expansion.

1 9 0 7.

These new buildings and part of the original one were burned down on April 15, 1907, the fire originating in the new part where so much wood was. It was thought that some one carelessly throwing down a lighted cigarette at a late committee meeting started the fire. It occurred about 2 a.m. and in a couple of hours the destruction was done. The lead floor in the dissecting room saved the library below and part of the museum. My own anatomical museum, the work of thirty years, was destroyed and the many treasures in books, ~~and~~ plates and anatomical models in my private room were destroyed. It was happily at the end of the session and although it was a great blow to the school good came out of it. We repaired the ruined buildings temporarily and by the aid of our benefactor Lord Strathcona were enabled to build the present school on Pine Avenue and to repair the old school sufficiently to be a very useful adjunct. Lord Strathcona's gift was most lavish - in the neighbourhood of $600,000. Fortunately the wing containing the teaching laboratories and the chief lecture room of the Faculty were saved and this wing was completely restored in time for the opening of the session 1907-8 . So the work of the faculty was not seriously interfered with though we were somewhat crowded.

~~Although the fire was a great blow to the school, good came of it. By the aid of our generous benefactor Lord Strathcona, new land was bought on Pine Avenue and University Street, and this with his generous contribution of some half a million dollars and the insurance money enabled us to build the present school.~~

On June 6th 1910 the new Buildings were opened by His Excellency Lord Grey the Governor General & Her Excellency Lady Grey - A brilliant Evening reception followed the formal opening — a reunion of graduates and a graduates dinner followed the first two days of the Reunion festivities at which was present the Governor General —

There were no strings to any of Lord Strathcona's gifts.

The rest of the history of McGill is so recent that the majority of you are well acquainted with it so that I need not further trespass on your time for I know I have been necessarily tedious, but I wished to emphasize the gradual development of the school and the great things it has achieved.

Feby 4th 1823

Advertisement to justify
The Establishment of a Medical School

The Medical Officers of the Montreal General Hospital having seen the great difficulties which the student in Medicine in Canada has to encounter before he can acquire a ~~complete~~ competent knowledge of his profession: knowing the inconvenience resulting to many from the necessity at present existing of spending several years in a foreign country to complete a regular Medical Education considering that the recent establishment of the Montreal General Hospital affords the student the facility of acquiring a practical knowledge of physic never before enjoyed in this province and that this advantage will be greatly enhanced by delivering courses of Lectures on the different branches of the profession, held a meeting to consider the practicability of founding a Medical School in this City –

"The circumstances which rendered the success of such an institution probable & the measures adopted for carrying the same into effect, having been submitted to his Excellency the G.M.G. in Chief, he was pleased to signify his entire approbation of the plan –

It is therefore resolved to deliver lectures on the following Branches of the profession to commence on the second week of November (1823) next & ensuing –

Anatomy & Physiology	Surgery – J. Stephenson	Materia Medica & Dis of Infancy & Childhood – Dr Holmes
Chemistry & Pharmacy	– A. T. Holmes	Midwifery & Dis of Women – Dr Robertson
Practice of Physic	– W. Caldwell	Botany in Summer

Centenary of Medical Faculty

1802 – Royal Institution for advancement of Learning

1811 } Jas McGill made his will 1811 & died
1813 } in 1813 leaving his Estate of Burnside & £10000 to
form a College or one of the intended Universities
which were to be endowed with crown lands
never materialized: trustees Mr J Richards Jas Reid & Jas
Doulton & the Rev John Strachan.

1818 – The Board of the R I & L was nominated. practically
composed altogether of English men the French refusing
to co-operate

1821 – Royal Charter granted & more so non sectarian
J charts formed beginning of present system – No population
[illegible] & knowledge among until the R I & L all that
[illegible] left. There was much litigation before the Estate
of Jas McGill was handed over to this body and until
1829 did they get possession of the 46 acres of land
& not until much later did they get the £10.000 –

1820

1821 to 1824 – Montreal Gen. Hospital Property of Physicians
Montreal Med. Institute & Medical Faculty Hospital
+ Read & Hadley for Dr A Holl's address +

1829 – became McGill Med Faculty with 35 students

anatomy, Physiology, surgery } Dr Stephenson

Chemistry & Pharmacy } Dr Holmes

Practice of Physic Dr Caldwell

Midwifery, Dis of children – Dr Robertson

Materia Medica – H Lindsel Esq

1824 - School in Place d'Armes 2 sites -
1829
1841 - St Georges St West side 3 doors above Craig St
1845-6 - Central Arts Bldg. newly built
competition with St Lawrence School of Medicine
who had a bldg in centre city. While the Arts
Bldg was out of town - Drs Campbell, McCulloch
& Sutherland then built a brick bldg on Côté St
No 15. as a medical college & rented it to the
College at a rent not to exceed £100 -

Sites of the Med School

1857

1833 - Dr Caldwell died of Typhus replaced by
Dr Racey 2nd Ed. of Quebec but he only
married 2 years - & was replaced by Dr J. Campbell
Med Glasgow - who had recently come out to this
country from Rosneath - Dumbart - Scot.
There was a rearrangement of the Chairs
in 1842 Dr Stephenson died.

Dr Logie 1st Graduate

1842 - Sig A F Holmes Practice of Physic
A Hall Chemistry
Dr McCulloch Midwifery Surgery 1835 1875
& Dr Campbell - Anatomy
Bruneau - Physiology & Mat Med
Sewell

Death of Stephenson 1842

1844

Death of Dr McCulloch 1844

1845 - Dr - Robt - MacDonnell (Jaws & Neck) was
brought out from Dublin as Prof of the
Institutes of Med - Phys & Path -
Dr - Crawford - Prof of Clin Med & Surg
Dr Wm Fraser Prof Med Jurisprudence
Dr, Wm Scott Demonstrator of Anatomy
Dr Papineau - Botany

1849 - Clin Med & Clin Surg Separated
Crawford " "
Abl MacDonnell Clin Med

1850 - Dr MacDonnell wents Toronto . replaced
by Dr Sewell

1851 - Removed to Cote St Students 64
rent £100 - Campbell, McCullock, Sutherland } Proprietors

French School

St Lawrence School of Medicine

U.C. 1851
Senior Fac 45
Toronto Sch of Med 31
Trinity College 12
88

L.C.
McGill Univ 64
St Lawrence Sch 24
Ecole de Med & Chir Quebec 24
16
128

Howard
Fenwick
MacDonnell
Sutherland } on staff in centre of town

1852 For first time all lectures made Professors
Holmes previously only Professor. Now Dean

Principal Dawson now appears

Students 66

Arts
Law
Engineering } into Joint Faculty

Stimulates the community into giving funds
for Professorships - Mrs Molson Hall Library
Sir Wm Macdonalds endowments

1866-7. Medical School continues to flourish for
184 Students

1869 - Enters College. Notes of New Ideas
Ways - Osler -

1871 — Need of New Buildings

Opposition Governors build New School or College from ~~Prof Family free~~ lost about $28 of own money —

1872-3 New Bldg opened — roughly furnished inside — Contents — 154 Students — Osler

1873 — New Graduation — Examination of affairs Med Institutes

1874 Osler Lecturer on Path — Demonstrator of Anatomy — teaching overtaxed Exams

1875 — Osler Charge of Small Pox Hosp —

1877 — Physiological Lab — Ross Chem. Mes. Rockdist

Clin Surg — Summer Sessions — Dr Buller Gyn

1878 — The era of the Specialist begins

Gynaecology — The Hospital

Great Changes 1883 — Dr Gardner Prof of Path — Dr Stewart Mat Med — Dr Bolton Prof of Botany — Dr Barlow Prof. — Dr Ross Surg — Death

1882 — Death of Dr Geo W Campbell — 22 years Dean

Joined the Faculty in 1833 — 49 —

1884 1st enlargement of Bldg 1885 — In memory of Dr Campbell the Endowed fund — Given by Sir Donald Smith $50.000 — in addition

B.A.A.S. — of Faculty raised another $50.000 which they did —

Students now 227 — So we had to enlarge Bldg —

1885 — 234 Students & needed increased accommodation — Lower D.R. — Museum — Phys Lab — Library Chem. Lab,

1884 — In this Session — Osler left us — Visited by B.A.A.S. — Church Standard & others

1885 — Small Pox — Death in Faculty

1889-91-92 — Honorary — Macdonnell & Ross

1893-4 — Students now 312 — again needed new accomodation —
Mr Johnston Molson gave $60 000 — the Faculty contributed $28 000 — from their own funds
Much improved Bldg & many new Labs — Path especially

Deaths
1889 — Dr R P Howard Dean & Prof Med —
1891 — Dr Rich MacDonnell Clin Med
1892 — Dr Geo Ross. Clin Med —
great loss to teaching power of College

1892 — Dr Adami to Pathology from Cambridge. Dr Joseph Johnson — to medical jurisprudence

~~1892 — Death of Dr Ross~~. Additions to the College Bldgs ~~now opened~~ nearing completed & opened Jan 8/95

1895 — & Wm G G to Aberdeen —
address by Dr Osler — Crait. Wm G G.
~~& Johnson~~ & new Principal Dr Johnson address
Sir Wm Dawson a special occasion
endowment of chairs of Pathology & Hygiene
ea — $5000 Sir Donald Smith — & new Labs & new Bldg
new Bldg large lecture Rm
for Histology & Pharmacy

1895 —

1901-2 440 Students. Still further need of increased accomodation —
& new Labs..
Our old friend again came forward with the gift of $100 000. & added to a donation from the Family enabled us to get the new building & increased Space —

deaths
1889 } Dr Howard
1891 } Dr Rich Macdonnell
1892 } " George Ross –

1892 – Dr. J G Adami – Pathology
Dr Wyatt Johnston – Dr
Hygiene & Public Health & Medical Jurisprudence

1893-4 Students 312. need of increased accommodation – John H R Molson £60 000 & family £25 000. ~~[illegible]~~

1894 Victoria Hospital opened –

1895 – New College Bldg completed & opened by the G.G. Lord Aberdeen – great ceremony & addresses – Dr John – the G.G. Sir Wilfrid Laurier – Sir Dr Smith endowed Pathology & Hygiene each with $50 000 – New Labs – for Pathology, History & Pharmacy – again in

1901-2 – 440 Students. Again need of increased accommodation. Sir Sandford Fleming & the Fine Arts – gift of $100 000 – Much increased accommodation. Whole of Bldg re modelled & added to much now – Opened 15th Sept by the Duke & Duchess of York – great affair –

ROLLAND QUALITY

1901 — On Sept 19th 1901 this new & enlarged bldg was opened by the Duke & Duchess of York. (the present King & Queen) All old labs enlarged & new ones added such as Hygiene ~~Pharmacology~~ — Zoology, Histology & Pharmacology — We had a large lot for Path. & Bacteriology — & the college continued to prosper

New Bldg too much wood very unfireproofed

1894 — Royal Victoria Hospital — Munificence of Lds Strathcona & Mount Royal — means clinical facilities

1907 — The fire. Hon Museum & Library saved by lead floor —

New Bldgs again by Strathcona

1910 —

McGill Faculty of Medicine

M.G.H 1815-23 (charter)

1824 - Montreal Medical Institute (Entrance)

1829 - Junction with McGill University as the McGill Medl Faculty - First Medical School in Canada. Modelled on Edinburgh - like Edinburgh School first extra mural then coalescing with the University - 25 Students to start -

Wm Sogie 1833 first graduate McGill & first degree given in Canada

3 Men founders
Robertson
Caldwell
Holmes
Stephenson
Loedel

Edinburgh 1720 1st extra mural then University Faculty - founded on Leyden -

Subjects
Surgery
Anatomy } Stephenson
Physiology
Chemistry & Pharmacy } Holmes
Practice of Physic — Caldwell
Midwifery & Dis of Women & Children - Robertson
Materia Medica & Botany

School closed during Rebellion 1839-8
1839-40 - 28 Students

1833, Caldwell died - Racey of Quebec (New Edin) came to Montreal & was & Lecturer two years & was replaced by Dr G W Campbell & Dr McCulloch Arch Hall - Campbell lectured on Surgery Hall on Materia Medica

1842

Holmes - Practice of Physic
Hall - Chemistry
McCulloch - Midwifery
Bruneau - Anatomy
Lewell - Physiology & Med Jur

1842, Dr Stephenson died & there was a rearrangement of Chairs

1845

Dr R H L MacDonnell brought from Dublin to take the Chair of Institutes of Medicine - Dr Fraser Med Jurisprudence
Dr Crawford Clin Med & Surg -

1845 - Scott appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy
Parkinson - Botany

1849 - Clin Surg & Med - Separated
Crawford Clin Surgery
Macdonnell Clin Medicine in

1850 - Macdonnell went to Toronto & was replaced
by Dr Sewell - Students now up to 53 -

Bldgs
1824 - Place d'Armes -
1841 - St George St
1845 - Central Bldg of Provincial University. Arts Faculty
1851 Coté St Students 69 -
1866-7 Students 184

1851 As the central building of the College was so far from
town & the Hospital it was felt by the Faculty that
a more convenient site should be chosen
because now a rival school had been started
called the St Lawrence School of Medicine
with a strong staff & a fine hotel on Jarvis St
St Patricks - & in the centre of the city they had their
school - So it was decided to build a school
on Coté St next door to the Theatre Royal
As no University funds were available
three members of the Faculty advanced
the money & the building was finished in time
for the Autumn session of 1851-2 - for with 64 students
the time the building was sufficiently

Commodious. One lecture room down stairs & a Library & Museum. Lecture Room No 2 up stairs & a large dissecting room. This was our only Laboratory outside the Hospital wards. This building was used for 21 years. In

1852. In this year for the first time all the Lecturers were made Professors. Previous to 1852 Dr H. Holmes had been the only Professor. At this time Dr Holmes was made the first Dean of the Faculty. & here about this time Dr Wm Dawson appeared on the scene as the new Principal & lectured here on Botany & Zoology. From the time Sir Wm Dawson was appointed the University took a new lease of life. The Arts Faculty was revivified. The Law Faculty came to life & an Engineering School was founded. Owing to Dr Dawson's activities personal magnetism, great persuasive abilities & teaching genius. funds were obtained & strong improvements introduced, a new Faculty of Applied Science was formed with magnificent buildings. Then a Physics Bldg, Chemistry Bldg all built & endowed & Sir W. Macdonald a Museum & Library built by the Redpaths a Convocation Hall built by Mr Molson & finally the Royal Victoria College built & endowed by Lord Strathcona.

1870)
1872)

By 1870 owing to the increase in the number of students & the necessity for more teaching laboratories the old School had become too small. The opposition School was slowly dying of inanition owing to the fact that many of the best men eg Dr R P Howard, Jenwick & others were taken over by McGill & Hospital facilities were too small for the St Patrick's Hosp had been absorbed & the total diem so this school had nothing to do with the change of venue. Well in 1870 Dr Dawson appealed to the Governors on behalf of the Medical Faculty & it was agreed to build a Medical School on the College grounds near the Observatory & late now the site of the Biological Bldg. At a cost of $27.00 a square building two stories high & slightly larger was built & opened in 1872-3 with 154 students. Very last year I spent in this new School. When it was suggested to build a school on the College grounds there was much opposition by the surrounding inhabitants & they had many injunctions how to behave in order to excite the sympathy of the neighbourhood. They were a few years but the [illegible] of the city became populous

1873 — I graduated in the Spring of 1873
I went abroad for a couple of years
I whilst in Vienna in 1875 I re-
ceived the offer of appointment of Demonstrator
of Anatomy. Osler had been appointed
Lecturer of Morbids & Professor of Physiology
1874 — Dr Fraser has died in 1872. Dr
Drake resigned in 1874 & Osler was
appointed. I came out in the fall
of 1875. Osler was a great revivifying
influence in McGill, the older men
looked on him with suspicion but
the younger men felt his inspiration
1874 he became Pathologist to the R.G.H
also was in charge of the Small Pox
Hospital then attached to the R.G.H
He started a physiological Laboratory
& made the students do some work
Dr Geo Ross in Clin Med & Dr Tom Roddick
1875 Sur Clin Surgery made things lively in
the Hospital & I think revolutionized
the teaching. I introduced practical exams
on the dissected subject much against the
wishes of the Prof of Anatomy. Soon I had
the assistance of Dr Rob Macdonnell

~~1882~~ 1878 Dr Butler came out as Eye & Aurist to the Hospital & brought much knowledge & energy with him. He was a very able man & a good teacher. Then Dr Gardner was appointed Gynaecologist to the Hospital & Prof of Gynaecology in 1882. Dr Campbell died & his loss was much felt. He was a big man, very influential in the profession & had been for 22 years Dean of the Faculty.

1882

Sir Donald A Smith, as he then was, offered an endowment of £5000 to the Faculty if they would collect another £50.00. Dr R P Howard who succeeded Dr Campbell as Dean with other members of the Faculty set busily to work & in a short time the £50.00 was obtained so we had now £10.00 Endowment but in 1884 our students had increased to 227 so we had to raise part of our Endowment to enlarge the building so in 1885 we opened with 234 students & much increased accommodation. Phys. Chemical & Histological Labs – Enlarged Dissecting Room Anatomical Museum – Enlarged Library & General Museum &c

1894 - In this year we had a great misfortune in the loss of Dr Osler who went to Philadelphia - His stimulating personality, energy and suggestiveness did much to make the reputation of the Faculty known abroad - However he frequently revisited us & always took an interest in his Alma Mater & by his course counsel effected many reforms & kept his old colleagues up to the mark - In 1894 a meeting of the Alumni was most inspiring.

1893-4. The number of Students had been gradually increasing & the need for new buildings forced itself on the Faculty now we had 312 Students. The estimated cost of the additional accomodation was $50,000 & we knew not where to get it or when. Mr. John Henry Nolsen senior Governor. came forward with a donation of $60,000 with this and $28,000 from the private funds of the Faculty so we proceeded with our work & then ~~the~~ enlarged & renovated

to give his great first donation. There in 1891

1891 — Dr Richard MacDonnell died at the early age of 26. He had become a very fine clinical teacher in medicine & by his untimely was becoming well known abroad.

1892 In 1892 another blow was sustained by the Faculty Dr Geo Ross also a great Clinical teacher died. man to whom Osler owed much & whose skill in diagnosis was quite exceptional. He was only 37 & gave promise of great achievement.

The great Clinicians dying within three years was a Calamity. However the other departments Surgery Anatomy Physiology were strong & so the younger men taught by these Giants stepped into their places & the work of the Faculty was carried on. In 1892 Dr Adami was appointed from Cambridge Eng to the Chair of Pathology succeeding Dr Wyatt Johnston who now acted as Dean of Medicine

1895 - College was opened on 8th of January 1895 by the Gov Gen Lord Aberdeen with appropriate ceremonies including an address from Dr Osler who had now gone to Johns Hopkins -
Then Sir Donald Smith the Chancellor endowed the chairs of Pathology & Hygiene with $50,000 each -
In the new buildings we had large lecture rooms large Chemical Lab - a well equipped Pathological Lab - large Physiological Lab - one for Histology & also one for Pharmacology a large dissecting room and a room for the Anatomical museum -
In 1899 we lost our dear Dr R P Howard a great teacher clinically & a most excellent lecturer in the Practice of Medicine - he kept well up to date & was a skilled Morbid Anatomist. Dr Howard's death was a great blow to the Faculty for he was a strong man & one who had large influence outside the College - he it was who induced Sir Thos

~~1897~~ In this year the ~~the~~ College was again ~~altered~~ & added to for
1901 the need of more Laboratories & other facilities needed owing to the increase of Students 440 & the advancement of Scientific Medicine & our generous benefactor Lord Strathcona again came to our assistance with a gift of $100000 — to which ~~the Faculty~~ added something from its private funds — On Sept the 19th these new buildings were opened formally by the Duke of York (the present King). This new building had a central Hall with ~~a gallery~~ two upper galleries with underhangings carved wooden pillars ~~& a wooden gallery~~ supporting the altogether too much varnish & wood as the sequel will show. To the left of the Hall was a fine large beautifully furnished Faculty Room & Committee Rooms —

This new buildings at last put the

~~1894-2~~ being gone as all & more than all
1901-2 ~~the sum~~ are required. All the old
Laboratories were enlarged. Chemistry
Anatomy, Physiology, & in addition
we had Labs for Zoology, Histology, Hygiene
Pharmacology. a larger Lab for Pathology
& Bacteriology — increased accommodation
for the Library & Museum & a large new
room for the Anatomical museum
with Professors rooms & larger Lecture Rooms
with its increased facilities the Medical
Faculty continued to prosper —

1894. I must not forget to mention that through
the munificence of Lords Strathcona & Mount-
1894 Stephen the Royal Victoria Hospital was
opened in 1894 thus doubling the Clinical
Facilities of the University. Though for a time
it left the old General rather short of
good men. However this old Hospital which had
so long served the University & in fact was the origin
of Medical teaching in Canada. soon recovered. It gave its staff
men a chance to distinction & soon they proved by their work
that good men shall be attracted to the Northern regions

96/3

Dinner
Opening of new Buildings
Dr. Shepherd - November 8th
1910

YOUR EXCELLENCY, Mr.PRINCIPAL, GUESTS and FELLOW GRADUATES:-

In rising to reply to this toast I may say that the members of the Faculty of Medicine heartily welcome you all here tonight. It is a proud moment for us to feel that the Medical Faculty of Old McGill is still very much alive and still retains the love, interest and esteem of its graduates. The last time we had an assembly of graduates here at the Semi-Centennial of the Faculty in October,1882, we had a large dinner at this hotel, and numbers of speeches, many visitors from a distance and the Lieut. Governor of the Province, a graduate in medicine of this University. I have been reading over the speeches made on that occasion and was impressed with their earnestness and the spirit of hopefulness with which they were filled. Sir Donald Smith had just given $50,000 to the Dean for endowment on condition that the Faculty should raise by subscription $50,000 more. This was done during that winter so an endowment of $100,000 was raised - a large sum for that time, before the days of trusts and mergers. Dr. Howard, the Dean, said that before long it would be necessary to have men devoting their whole time to teaching the certain scientific parts of medicine such as Chemistry, Physiology and Pathology. Our wants now are much greater, we want money, more endowed chairs to be occupied by men who devote their whole time to them and instead of an endowment of $100,000 we want, $1,000,000. ~~I am sorry I have not an announcement to make of subscriptions~~ as Dr.Howard the then Dean ~~did~~ at the Semi-Centennial but I wish again to express the great gratitude of the Faculty to Lord Strathcona for what he did then and has done since and especially his

last great gift of $450,000 to complete our present magnificent buildings.

We all recognise that we as a teaching body are not perfect but we are heading that way and with our magnificent buildings containing such a fine library and museum, the number and equipment of our laboratories and also our great hospital facilities, we feel we are not so very much behind in the race. It is always our endeavour to keep in the forefront of those who are striving to make medicine a science and our cry is ever onward.

Many of you remember the Medical Faculty of McGill when it was a much more humble institution than at present, when the whole burden of expense of teaching and the introduction of new appliances and methods was borne by the professoriate alone, when there were no endowments, no laboratories, no fine buildings, no elaborate equipment. But notwithstanding even at that time McGill stood for higher medical education and when all the schools of the United States had a two years course we had four and our students always had free access to the beds of the hospital; indeed it was the men who taught at the bedside that made the school what it was. In 1875 when I commenced teaching I was the only demonstrator in the University. The Faculty consisted of 16 professors and one demonstrator, 17 teachers in all. Now we have 19 professors 10 associate and assistant professors, 23 lecturers and 46 demon strators, 98 teachers in all. We that time we had 129 students chiefly from Ontario and Quebec, now we have 336 coming from Ontario, Quebec, the Lower Provinces, the Northwest Territories & British Columbia (these last two places were almost unknown at that time), the United States and the West Indies. The anatomical department was the only laboratory outsdie the hospitals. Now we have laboratories galore, Chemistry and Physiological Chemistry,

Physiology, Biology, Histology, Hygiene, Pathology, Pharmacology and Experimental Medicine besides pathological and clinical laboratories at the hospitals - a great change you must all admit.

This is our 79th session as a University Faculty but the 84th as a teaching body that is the five years of the Montreal Medical Institution which was the precursor of the Faculty of Medicine.

The history of the Faculty of Medicine is known to most of you but I do not like to let an occasion such as this pass without keeping green the memory of our founders. The men who in 1824 (being all medical attendants at the Montreal General Hospital) started the Montreal Medical Institution for the purpose of training students in the Medical Profession and so enable them to go up before the Board of Examiners appointed by the Governor or Commander in Chief, which was instituted in 1788. These men were Robertson, Stephenson, Holmes, Caldwell and Loedel, the last of whom was connected with the school in its infancy but resigned before active work began. Holmes and Stephenson were two Canadians who had received their education and graduated at Edinburgh University. Robertson and Caldwell had been British Military Surgeons of established reputation. Caldwell taught the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Stephenson Anatomy Surgery, Robertson Midwifery and Diseases of Children, Holmes Chemistry and Materia Medica. The Medical Institution proved a great success. In 1829 to save the University which had to be established within ten years of James McGill's death, a number of appointments, purely nominal, were made - professors in various subjects. Among others a professor of Medicine, Dr. Thomas Fargues a graduate of Edinburgh, who lived in Quebec and never did any teaching in the University.

In 1829 the first meeting of the Governors of Burnside University of McGill College took place

At that time the members of the Montreal Medical Institution who were present at the meeting were "formally engrafted" upon the University of McGill College as its medical faculty. One only was made professor, Dr.Robertson, and the rest were made Lecturers. The first medical school building was situated where the Bank of Montreal now stands. The lower floors were used for a cabinet makers shop and the upper for the medical school. Dr. Arthur Fisher, aged 96, told me a few days ago that he attended several sessions at this school before going to Edinburgh. The number of students then were about 20.

I need not go over the history of the school which for many years was the only faculty of the university and the first medical school to be established in Canada, but it is a long way for the little school on St.James Street in the thirties to the magnificent buildings we now occupy. With all these magnificent buildings we are not happy, we have no endowment for the chairs of ~~Physiology~~, Anatomy, Chemistry & insufficient endowment for others and we want to be able to pay our assistants a living wage, many receive nothing at all, others a mere pittance. We need research fellowships, a library and museum fund and many other things too numerous to mention. We are living in a palace but we are starved. We hope some benefactor will relieve us and by doing so will not only forward medical education but ~~make what~~ advance the welfare of mankind.

Lockie Factory

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Shepherd

Medical Faculty hall fund
When remove to Beaumont
Hosting & Finance

Address to the McGill ~~Medical~~ Graduates Association of the Western States - but especially Chicago - May 1912

Mr. CHAIRMAN and FELLOW GRADUATES:

When I received such a cordial invitation from your Secretary, Dr. Kerr, to attend the annual dinner of the Chicago Alumni Association of McGill University, supplemented by many urgent private letters, I felt I could not refuse. The loyalty and affection of the Western men has always been much appreciated by your Alma Mater and it gives me much pleasure to convey McGill's warmest greetings to you all on this occasion. We all feel at McGill that the cordial support of the graduates is necessary for the continued success of the University and we teachers feel much encouraged and stimulated by the frequent tokens of esteem and appreciation we receive from our graduates in the West and especially from those Alumni who have decided to work out their salvation in this great Republic.

On thinking upon what subject to address you it struck me that very few of our graduates, especially the non-~~resident~~ medical ones, knew anything about the early history of McGill University and from what small beginnings it arose and how many struggles it had before it could walk by itself and do the great work it ~~now does~~ is doing today and become the world known university it is at present. I trust that I shall not be prosy nor speak too much about a university we all love and with which I have been connected as a student and teacher for nearly half a century (45 years).

Now I cannot speak of the early days of McGill without speaking of the Montreal General Hospital which was the origin of the Medical Faculty, and this was the only Faculty for years and by its foundation saved the bequest of our founder, James McGill. James McGill died in 1813 and left £10,000 and Burnside Farm of 46 acres on the outskirts of

Montreal, to found a college to be called McGill College, which was to be a part of a great university endowed by Crown land, then in contemplation by the British Government, a nucleus of which already existed as the Royal Institution of Learning. In James McGill's will he stated that this College must be established within ten years of his death. So in 1823, to save the bequest, a number of appointments - purely nominal appointments - were made of professors in various subjects. Among others Dr.Fargue who lived in Quebec, was appointed professor of Medicine. As there were no students and no buildings these professors never did any teaching and Dr.Fargue as far as I can ascertain never came up from Quebec to claim his professorial chair and its endowments which at this time were nil. Now I must go back a little to 1816 when owing to the large influx of immigrants after the Battle of Waterloo and the cessation of the Empire Wars, help in time of sickness was needed for those who arrived late in the season when navigation on the rivers and lakes was closed and they were stranded in Montreal until the following spring. They had little means and suffered much and the hospitable inhabitants of Montreal cared for them.

In 1816 the Female Benevolent Society was founded with a capital of £150.to establish a school where the children of the poor could be taught "that fear of the Lord which is the beginning of wisdom and those habits of industry, order and economy, which will best fit them to become useful members of the Community". These ladies frequently called in members of the Medical Faculty to treat their little charges and this was the beginning of the Montreal General Hospital. In 1818, £1300 (a large sum in those days) was raised by this Society to help the immigrants who were then pouring into the country, and a house with four rooms was purchased for the

treatment of the more urgent cases of sickness. In 1818, 37 patients were treated in this "House of Recovery" as it was called. This soon proved too small so a house was taken on Craig Street with three wards capable of containing 24 patients, and now in 1819 the name of the "House" was changed to the "Montreal General Hospital

In August 1820 the ground on which the present hospital stands was bought, and in 1821 the corner stone of the present central building was laid. In 1822 the Hospital was finished at a cost of £5,856.8.6, and was opened for the reception of patients. In 1823 the Charter was granted and the first members of the Medical Staff were Drs.Robertson, Caldwell, Stevenson and Holmes and H.P.Loedel. The ground on which the hospital stands was formerly occupied by a small outlying fort built to protect the city against the Indians.

Now to return to the establishment of the Medical School and through it the preservation of the University. In 1824 the attending staff of the hospital formed a teaching body called the Montreal Medical Institute, the first medical school to be established in Canada, and its members were appointed by Royal Commission examiners for license to practice medicine in the District of Montreal. Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy and Physiology, Midwifery and Diseases of Children, Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica, were taught and apparently successfully;in 1829 they had from 25 to 30 students and in that year - a most important one for medicine in Canada - the Montreal Medical Institute was "engrafted upon McGill University as its medical faculty" and one of its teachers made a professor in the faculty, the rest were simply lecturers. All this time expensive litigation, which was not finished until 1835, was going on with the Des Rivieres family (McGill's wife was a DesRivieres) because they said the conditions of the bequest were not fulfilled as no

actual teaching had taken place. So in this way the Montreal Medical Institute became the Medical Faculty (the University received its Charter in 1821) and the first teaching faculty of the University. The course now led up to the degree of M.D.,C.M. and the first degree granted by the University was a medical one in 1833 to a Mr.W.Logie and this also was the first medical degree granted by any university in Canada and the first degree of any kind given in what was then Canada, for I believe King's College, Nova Scotia granted arts degrees some time before this.

The men who founded this school were all graduates of Edinburgh University ~~and~~ two, Robertson and Caldwell, had been army surgeons, ~~and~~ two, Stevenson and Holmes, were Canadians who had been educated in Edinburgh. For years they taught in very inadequate and very inconvenient quarters, for which the Faculty paid out of their own pockets and the fees of the students. Only the love of their profression stimulated them to continue their work, and although success was slow it was sure. By 1845 - 50 they had 70 to 80 students and a few years later, in 1858 one hundred. The course was a four year one modelled on that at Edinburgh. At this time the length of courses in the best schools in the neighbouring states was two years. All this time the rest of the University existed only in name. Professors were appointed from the various Protestant ministers in the city, but there were no buildings, no funds and no students. When Sir William Dawson came here in 1855 there was only six students in the Arts Faculty all the other students being in the Faculty of Medicine and numbering some 70 - 80. About 1850 were the darkest days of the University. Judge Day comes on the scene and by the help of various citizans of Montreal endeavoured to mend matters. He was helped by

the sympathy and advice of Sir Edmund Head, then Governor General.

In 1852 a new and more workable Charter was obtained and in 1854 the merchants of the city contributed liberally to the funds of the University and the Faculty of Arts was placed on a solid basis. Looking about now for a Principal, the Board of Governors, which included Chief Justice Day Judge Duncan, the Hon. James Ferrier, David Davidson and H. Ramsay, appealed to the Governor General Sir Edmund Head for advice and instead of naming a noted Englishman as was expected strongly recommended J.W.Dawson, a rising young geologist and superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia. Fortunately the Governors took the advice of Sir Edmund and from that time dates the rapid progress of the University, For Dr.Dawson by great ability his persuasive powers, excellent address, whole hearted enthusiasm and energy induced the wealthy merchants to endow chairs, build new class rooms museum,library,convocation hall, beautify the grounds, and in every way he stimulated them to take a live interest in higher education in Canada. He founded the Natural Science Course and did much of the teaching himself. Dr.Dawson also took a great interest in the Medical Faculty, taught Botany and Zoology there, and in every way encouraged its members to keep in touch with the science of the day and to be always in the van of medical education. The great progress of McGill then dates from the appointment of Sir William Dawson as principal in 1855.

The Faculty of Law was founded in 1852, immediately after obtaining the amended Charter, chiefly through the exertion of Chief Justice Day and Judge Duncan, and has been a small but successful Faculty ever since. Sir William Macdonald endowed this Faculty some years ago and it has had a most successful career of late under Dean Walton, an accomplished English lawyer, trained in Scotland and France who was brought here especially to renovate the

faculty and has succeeded in doing so. Owing to the fact that the law of the province of Quebec is French students are not drawn from other provinces so its numbers are small as it teaches chiefly the English students of Quebec though there are increasing numbers of French students in attendance though there is a law school in connection with the French University of Laval.

In a very interesting address by Sir William Dawson in 1887 he stated that in the Session 1858 - 59 McGill had only 174 students one hundred of whom were medical, 31 law and the rest students in Arts. now there are about 2500 —

The Science faculty was first an appendage of the Arts Faculty and Civil Engineering was taught in the 60's, but this branch died out and it was again resusitated by Sir William Dawson and the munificence of Sir William Macdonald. The late Dean Bovey organised this new faculty getting money and equipment and it is now very much alive with a world-wide reputation and a large number of students from all parts of the world are attracted by the excellence and variety of its courses, and in it Englishmen are almost as numerous as Canadians.

I must not forget to mention the Department of Agriculture and Domestic Science, also established by the munificence of Sir Wm. Macdonald at Ste.Anne de Bellevue, some twenty miles out of Montreal It is said that this is the most complete agricultural College in the country and it is doing good sound work. It is the youngest Faculty in the University.

The Royal Victoria College for Women founded by the Munificence of Lord Strathcona is also a growing institution.

The large benefactors of McGill have been many. In the earlier days the Molsons and the Redpaths did the most but latterly the magnificent endowments and gifts of Sir William Macdonald and Lord

Strathcona will make it very hard for any to follow in their footsteps. Lord Strathcona has given nearly a million to the Medical Faculty for buildings and equipment and land. Only last winter the citizens of Montreal donated no less than $1,500,000 to the funds of the University.

From the small beginnings I have described the University has grown to what it now is, with large wide reaching influence and making a distinct impression on the country, with splendid equipment and a body of teachers not be excelled and keeping in the van of modern science and literature. When I was appointed demonstrator in Anatomy in 1875 I was the only demonstrator in the University, now their number is legion and where we then counted professors and instructors by tens we now count them by hundreds. Still we do not consider ourself perfect and like the horseleech's daughter we are still crying for more - larger salaries for professors and assistants and larger endowments and more research fellowships in all departments. The country is growing so enormously that the growth of the university though rapid is not increasing pari passu with the demands made upon it. We need better buildings for the Arts Department, a Convocation Hall, Dormitories and a Gymnasium suited to the needs of the University. We have some most modern buildings, such as the new medical buildings and the Engineering Building but we want more endowment to run those buildings and their contained laboratories in a way they should be run, and money enough to keep such men as Osler, Calendar, Rutherford, and others who have been tempted away from us. Out future is however bright and notwithstanding the great fire of some four or five years ago when the Science and Medical buildings were almost entirelt

destroyed, we have like the Phœnix risen from our ashes in finer form and plumage than ever, determined to make our university the best in the country and with an influence greater than any other institution. This with the help and loyalty of our graduates is a certainty for as long as we have the support of our graduates success is certain.

38

96/4

Speech at a dinner [2 May, 1905] at World of Science New. Just given to Sir Wm Osler on his appointment at Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford –

4.

This differs considerably from the version printed in # 3563-4, pp. 6-8. W.W. Francis, 1946. Ending "(Laughter)", &c., this is a stenographer's report, with Shepherd's corrections, & is – write it for the [1905] Crotalist.

Dr. F.J.Shepherd:- Mr. Chairman, Dr. Osler, and gentlemen:-

I rise to speak to this toast with considerable diffidence, because I know there are ~~a great~~ many others who could have done better justice to the ~~task~~ subject, not being endowed with that silver-tongued oratory which is so common in this country and so rarely found further north.

I first knew Dr. Osler in 1870, when he was a student ~~in Toronto~~ at McGill. At that time he looked very much as he looks now (laughter), except, I think, he was a little sparer, ~~than he is now, but~~ but he was quite as full of human sympathy as he is now. All the students and everybody with whom he came in contact loved him. He concentrated all his interest in the work he undertook - he was not particularly interested in examinations, but he was to be found in the hospital and in the postmortem room. It was very different then, from ~~what present conditions are~~ now, & it was a rare, for an ordinary student to attend at the hospital and in the postmortem room while Examinations were pending –

One of his distinguishing qualities is his ~~sound~~ keen sense of humor. He was associated with a very lively lot of young men from the west, and entered into their jokes ~~for all they were worth,~~ as well as their work, and ~~there~~ at that time he also developed his biblical tendencies (Laughter). He used to go to church every morning before breakfast - a little church across

the way - rather high, but he got a good deal for very little (Laughter).

When he graduated, he took ~~a~~ no very high place; he presented a thesis ~~which was a remarkable theological~~ on Pathological anatomy. I wrote down from the Calendar of the McGill University for 1873 this extract which is still to be seen there:-

"

He accompanied his original researches by microscopical and other preparations which he presented to the museum of the Faculty. Some specimens are still there, certainly those of typhoid fever.

After graduating he went abroad and I saw him in London in 1873. Then he was going to Vienna, to spent two

years abroad, in Berlin, Vienna and other places. I remember at that time correcting the proof of his first paper presented to the Royal Society of London, of which he is now a distinguished member, ~~in 1875~~. He came back to Canada in 1874, and on the retirement of Professor Drake was made Professor of ~~Internal Medicine~~ the Institutes of Medicine, including pathology and physiology. It was a very wide chair, but he filled it very well - although he was so spare.

He was also placed in charge of the Small Pox Hospital, and some of you have read his essays on the Prodromic ~~Stages~~ Rashes of Smallpox. The result of his work there - To get better acquainted with the subject ~~of his dissertations~~, he took ~~it~~ smallpox himself - not very badly, but he took it.

He was the leading spirit in our medical ~~system,~~ Society furnished it with numbers of pathological specimens. One of Dr. Osler's great qualities is his spirit of inspiration, his enthusiasm and his contagious stimulus to study and suggestions as to the line of work. There is that personal magnetism about him which inspires others, as anyone was sure to experience who came in personal contact with him. He took a leading position in the reform of the medical ~~system~~ Society, and a very lively ~~system~~ Society it was, because we had Osler in it.

He was also registrar of the Medical Faculty, and he

filled a great many - not chairs, but seats. He had nothing else to do. (Laughter).

As Registrar he came in contact with a great many students and very many of them he influenced for good. I do not know how many young men he put into the path of righteousness - he only knows, but there have been a great many.

Practice did not trouble him much in Montreal, nor did he have time for it; if he had office hours, we did not know them. He had no chariot, and that is fortunate, because their occupants kill people by the thousands, while the humble footwalker only kills them by tens. (Laughter).

He had his lighter vein, too. We had a dinner club, of which he was one of the members, dining there once a month: without Osler the proceedings were very slow. His manners were, if not suitable to a class room, very suitable to a dinner party.

Matrimonial prospects did not bother him either. Practice and matrimony go together, generally. I remember one of his relatives - a member of the gentler sex - saying: "Willie has not much chance to marry; he is married to his microscope and his lectures are his children."

After working with us for ten years, he was called to wider fields. When receiving the call he said, like the parsons he would

"take into consideration"; but he went.

He was ~~in England~~ abroad at the time, and perhaps I was to be blamed for his departure. I forwarded the letter on to him, as it had arrived in his absence, and I advised him to take advantage of the opportunity. So he did, accepting the call to Philadelphia. Some in Philadelphia rather doubted his suitability. I know one friend, ~~whom I see in the distance, came from~~ who came to Montreal on a visit of inspection to the French Hospitals, where he became very friendly with the house ~~surgeon~~ staff and asked ~~him~~ for all the information he could get concerning friend Osler. He even dined with ~~him~~ and then he found it all out. I recognised him and he confessed ~~the~~ his errand. I told him still better things than those he had already heard, and he went away quite satisfied.

When Dr. Osler left us, the better part of us, we thought, had gone, but his impressive personal abiding remained and the good work, he had begun, was continued. He came occasionally to give us one of his soul-inspiring addresses, one of those addresses he has become so famous for. (Great laughter).

Dr. Osler is now leaving us, loaded with honors, to return to his mother country, and I am sure he will have

still greater honors heaped upon him there. He has all our good wishes; he will never foresake us altogether; he was always a true friend of America; ~~he was an American, and that is a great faculty.~~ Not to the United States of America —

I shall exceed my time, if I continue any longer, and therefore conclude, wishing Dr. Osler the best of everything in his future home in Oxford. (Applause).

J. G. ADAMI, M.D. F.R.S.
PROFESSOR.

DEPARTMENT OF
PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY
McGILL UNIVERSITY,
MONTREAL.

16.I.12

My dear Mr Dean,

Many thanks for your words of appreciation. I am sorry if I pained you by not notifying you regarding my decision. As a matter of fact I left the matter in the Principal's hands and said nothing to the governors until he had himself advised them regarding my decision. I referred them all to him and only after they showed me that they knew officially did I make any remarks. Thus the Principal knew my intentions on Thursday afternoon that he might if he so wished cancel the special meeting of Governors called for Friday mid-day. This seemed to me the proper method, the matter having

passed out of the hands of the Faculty, and any movement on the part of the authorities was lying with the Principal and Governors.

I wonder if you can realize the dilemma a man finds himself in who tries to put his work first and payment for the same in a secondary place when confronted with a situation in which he must either seek more payment or the establishment of a position in which he can have the authority which goes with better financial status. I had to utilize Chicago for this purpose — either by going there, by getting help from McGill or by gaining an agreement in family matters. The last looked hopeless nor could I mention it until other means failed. I had thought that the work I had done for McGill merited some notice from you when I informed you that I would accept the Chicago post for $10,000 or even $9,000 and when I pointed out to you in Mr Edwards' letter that they were favorably considering my proposition. With this fuller knowledge you will realize how I have been pressed throughout. but even without it. I still fail to see how while negotiating were

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state proceeding I cannot, without loss of self respect, have personally brought up the matter at a Faculty Meeting. Had you wished to discuss it ought to have been anticipated to remain away.

However I agree with you to agree to differ about this matter and to dismiss it.

Again thanking you

Yours sincerely

E. G. Adami

beyond a lagging in addition and a trifling amount of colic.

A friend of mine wants to know if there is a competent medical man at North Hatley where she expects to summer with her child. Can you give me any information about it? I hope you are all well & happy.

Yours sincerely,

George L. Peabody

Kind regards to Cameron.

18 March.

57 WEST 38th STREET
NEW YORK

Dear Shepherd:

I have been back at work for several weeks and have then been able to stand the grind without suffering. An abscess in the scar developed in Rome two months ago and after discharging for a couple of weeks, healed. Since then I have had no symptoms

UNIVERSITY OF

McGill College.

Ticket of Admission

(TO THE)

LYING IN HOSPITAL.

For Mr F. J. Shepherd

From April 1st till Oct 1st 1872

Mr. Shepherd attended the Practice of the University Lying in Hospital and assisted at three (3) accouchements.

D. C. Macallum M.D.

Acc. no. 377

455/2

JOSEPH B. HOWLAND, M. D.
HERBERT B. HOWARD, M. D.
SUPERINTENDENT
HENRY A. CHRISTIAN, M. D.
PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF

PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL

HUNTINGTON AVENUE AND FRANCIS STREET
MAIL ADDRESS, FENWAY STATION

HARVEY CUSHING, M. D.
SURGEON-IN-CHIEF
S. BURT WOLBACH, M. D.
PATHOLOGIST

BOSTON

November 11th, 1920.

Dr. F. J. Shepherd,
152 Mansfield St.,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Dr. Shepherd:

I am so glad to have heard from you again and most grateful for the additional letters which I return herewith. What a splendid vision he had about the School. I do hope that General Currie is going to be able to bring about all these reforms. I had a long talk with him here the other day and he struck me as being as promising a College President as anyone I have ever seen.

I am pegging away with the biography when I manage to get a few chance moments and have got him as far as Weston under Johnson's influence. "Not very far" I hear you say, but still it is a beginning. I have been very much held up by not having any records or letters from the family. I fear that rascal Norman Gwyn has side-tracked all of this early material for his own purposes. Still, I am sure he will make good use of it, and even without any early family letters I can make some sort of a story.

I am so sorry about Mrs. Dean - that she has been having so much discomfort. I have written her.

Always sincerely yours,

Harvey Cushing

455/3

~~From the Regius Professor of Medicine, Oxford.~~

13, Norham Gardens,
Oxford.

August 12, 1920.

My dear Dr. Shepherd,

I am so much obliged for your note and for the enclosures from Miss MacDonnell. I am sending them back in a separate envelope with a note thanking her. I do hope she may find some others for they are most important ones. It sounds very much to me as though W.O. must have had the pathological reports in Baltimore though I did not know there were more than 3 volumes. I have not come across anything of the kind here and have handled practically every book so that I am quite sure they cannot be here.

I am sailing next Saturday and have had a very busy month.

Always sincerely yours,

Harvey Cushing