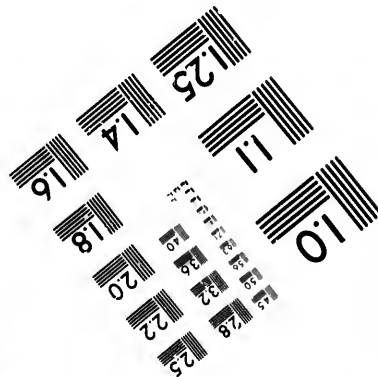
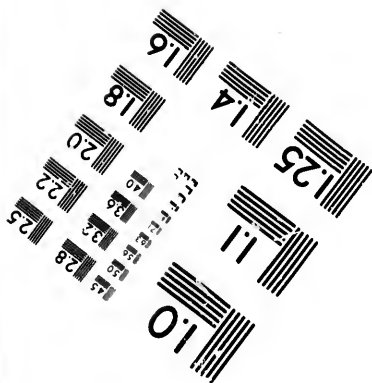
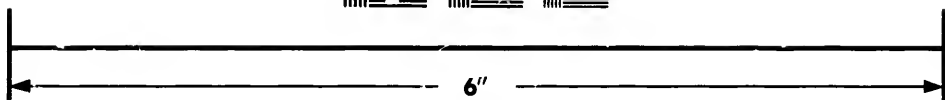
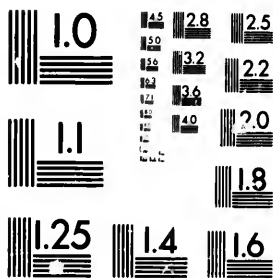


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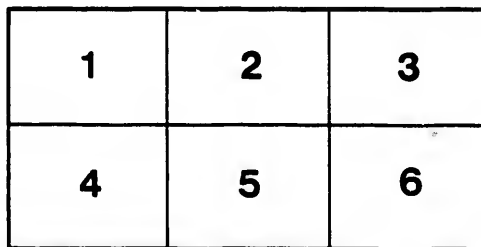
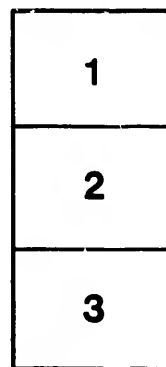
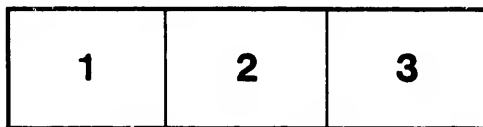
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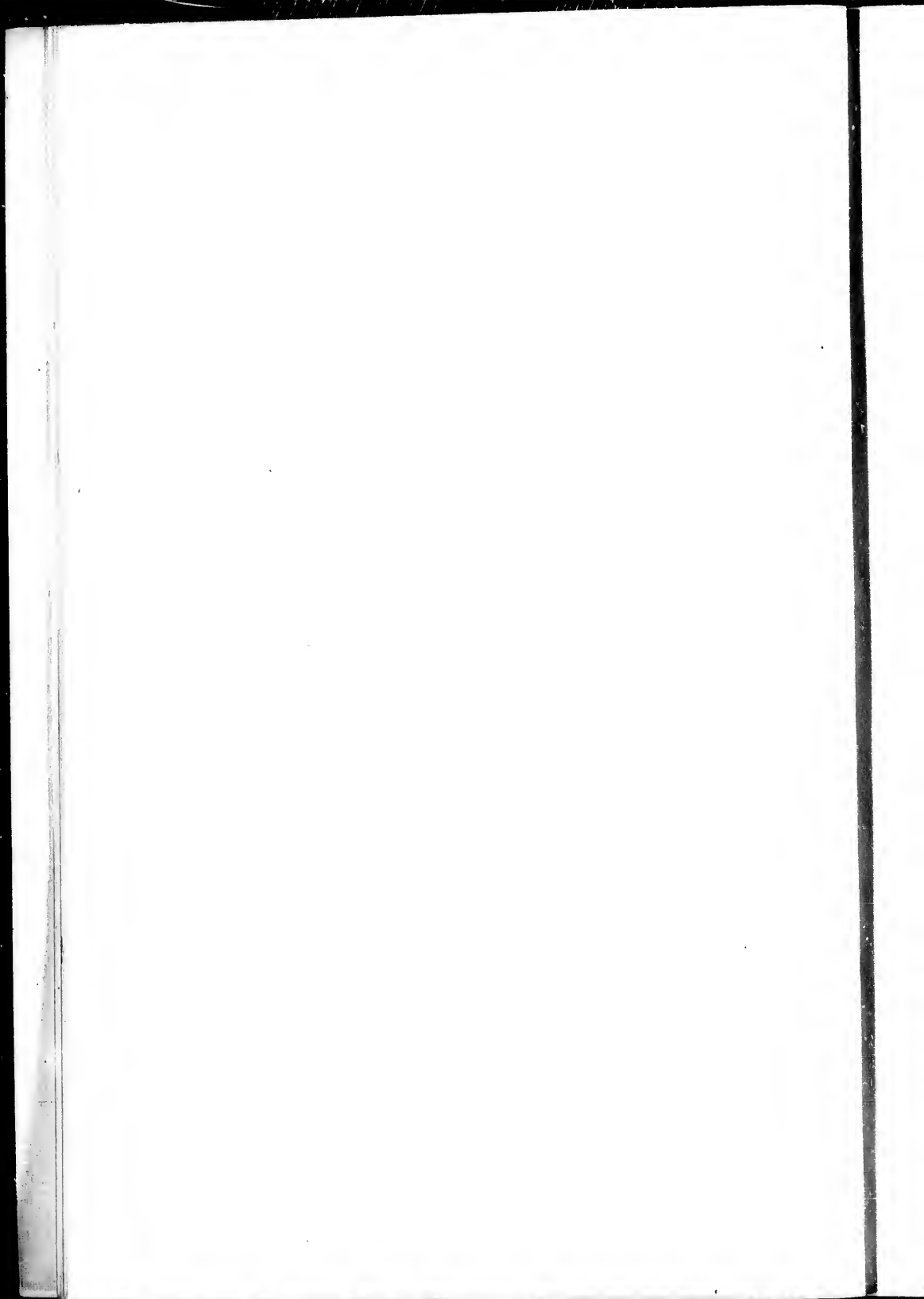
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OFFICIAL OPENING

OF THE

NEW BUILDINGS

OF THE

Medical Faculty of McGill University



8TH JANUARY, 1895.

BY THE VISITOR

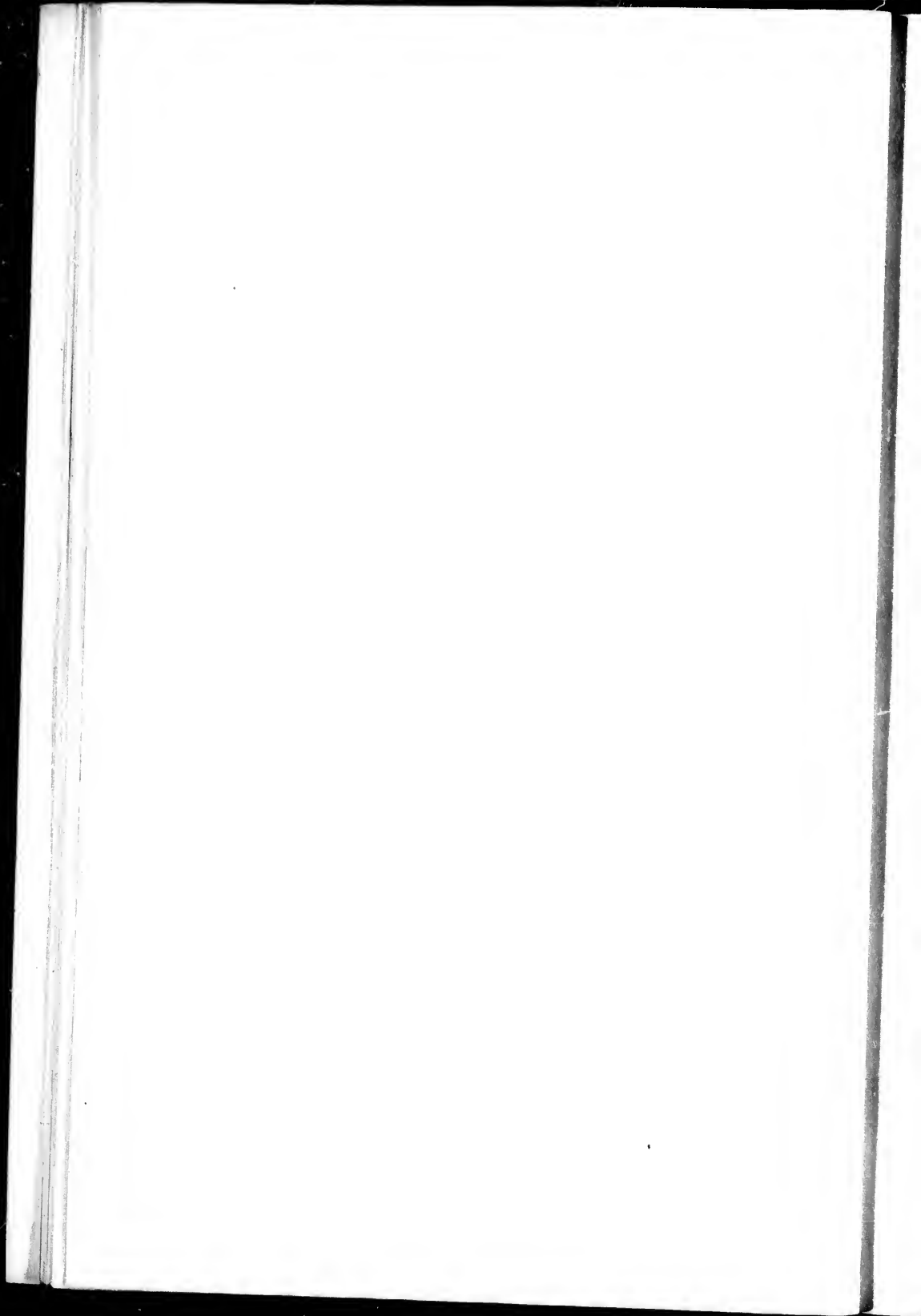
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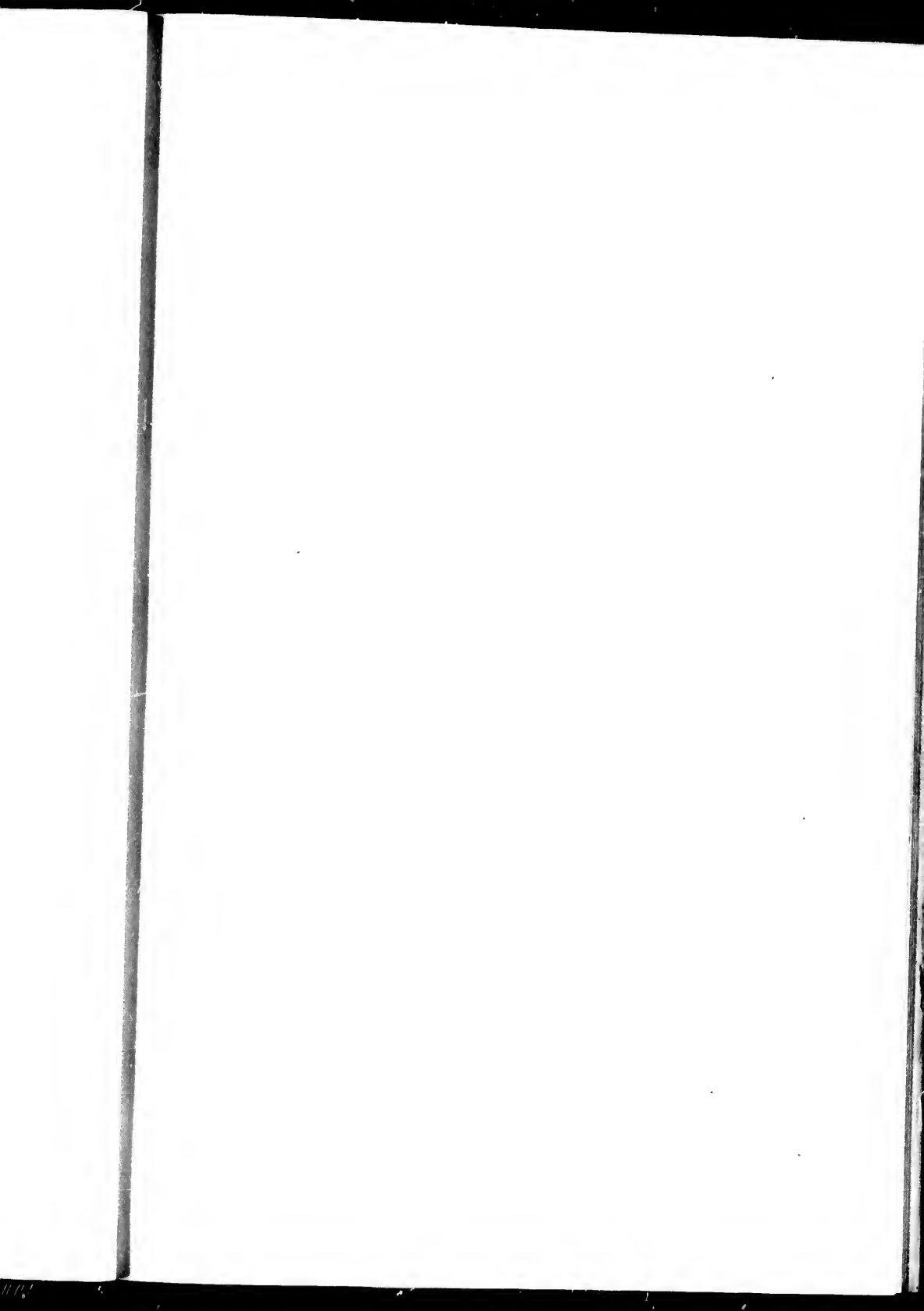
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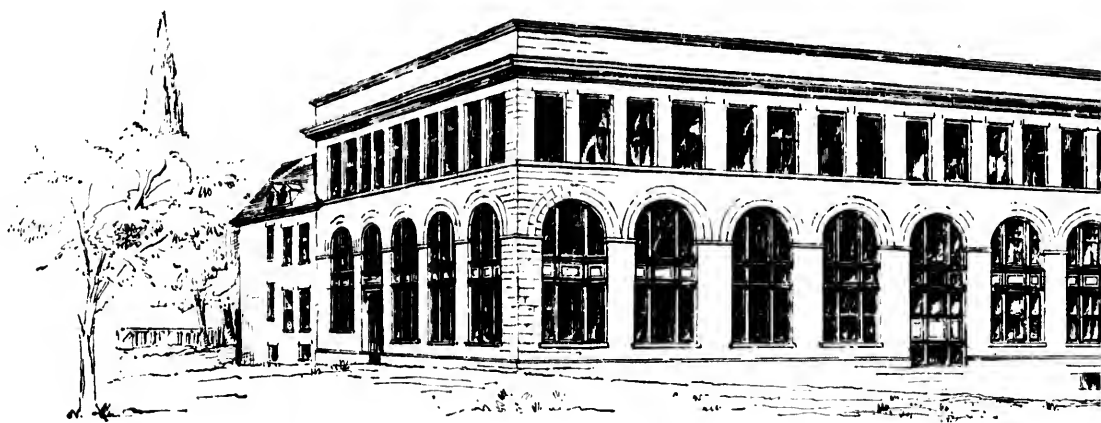
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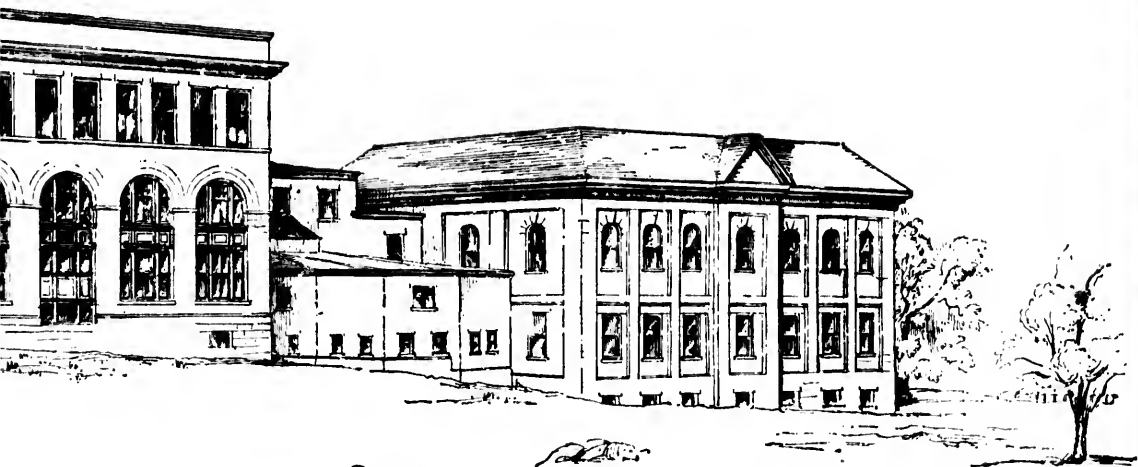
Buildings of the
Medical Faculty:
Mc Gill College.



Pathological Wing
Acquired 1893

New Building
Built 1894.

General-View from Carlton Ro



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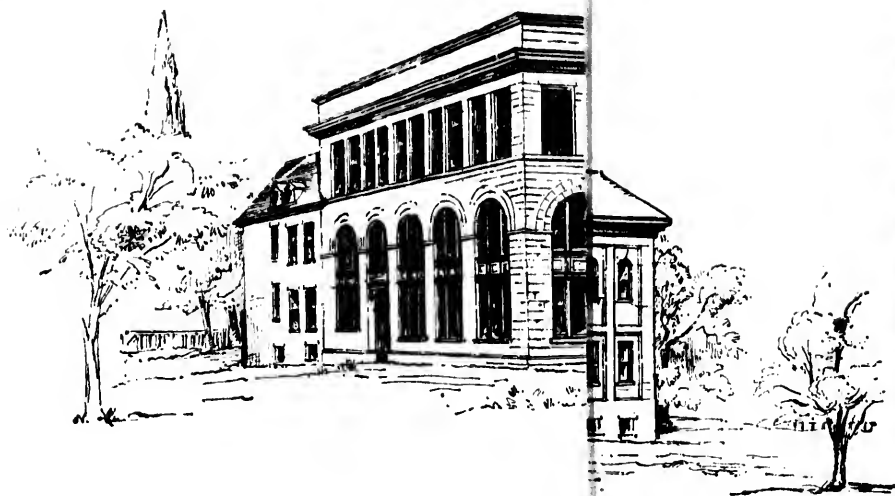
Extension
Built 1885

Original Building
Built 1872

from Carlton Road

Andrew T. Taylor, F.R.I.B.O.
Taylor & Gordon Arch.
Montreal.

Buildings of the
Medical Faculty:
McGill College



Pathological Wing
Acquired 1893

Building
1872

Andrew T. Taylor, F.R.I.B.A.
Taylor + Gordon Arch^{ts}
Montreal

OFFICIAL OPENING
OF THE
NEW BUILDINGS
OF THE
MEDICAL FACULTY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY
BY THE VISITOR
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
THE EARL OF ABERDEEN

The formal opening of the New Buildings of the Medical Faculty of McGill University took place on the 8th of January, 1895. The Ceremony, which was held in Lecture Room No. 3, was presided over by Vice-Royalty. The attendance was very large, including a great number of the leading citizens of Montreal and the surrounding country. Many Medical Men from the city and different parts were also present. At 2.45 p.m. the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, accompanied by Captain Urquhart, A.D.C., and Mr. Hewitt, His Excellency's Private Secretary, arrived and were received by the Vice-Principal, the Dean and Members of the Faculty in the Library. From here a move was at once made for the large Lecture Room, and the proceedings began by His Excellency, who as Visitor to the University



Dr. F.R. B. O.
on Arch.
Montreal.

presided, calling upon the Rev. Dr. Cornish to open with prayer.

THE DEAN'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Craik, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, then delivered the following Address on the History of the Faculty from its beginning in 1824 up to the present time :

Your Excellencies, Governors, Vice-principal, Fellows of Corporation, Professors, Graduates, Undergraduates, Ladies and Gentlemen. It is with a feeling of pleasure, amounting almost to exultation, that I rise as the Representative of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, to welcome you as friends come to rejoice with us, at the completion and opening of our new and enlarged Buildings. To you, my Lord, and to Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, we would beg to offer a special and a grateful welcome, inasmuch as you have been graciously pleased to honour us by your presence. We recognize in this act of kindness, another proof of that large-hearted sympathy, which has caused Your Excellencies to interest yourselves in so many phases of Canadian life, and which has won for you the love and respect of a loyal Canadian people.

And this is an occasion on which it is fitting that we should rejoice. It is cause for gladness, that the progress of our Faculty has been such as to make enlargement of our buildings an absolute necessity ; and it is no less a cause for gladness, that, when the necessity for increased accommodation was actually barring our further advance, the barrier has been removed and our onward progress again made possible.

There is much in the history and progress of a School or University, which may not inaptly be compared to the life of an individual. There is a period of comparatively helpless infancy in both ; and if this period be survived, it is likely to be followed by one of growth and development, leading, under favourable conditions, to a more or less vigorous maturity, and to a long career of activity and usefulness. But there is also a reverse side

to the picture. The Institution, like the individual, may die in its infancy from inherent weakness, from injury or from neglect; or it may drag on for a time a feeble existence, till it ultimately dies from continued stress of circumstances, or from the habitual neglect or ignorance of the laws of life and health, which apply no less to institutions than to living men and women. Let us see how far the picture will serve to illustrate the history and progress of our own School.

Soon after the opening of the old Montreal General Hospital in 1822, more than seventy years ago; four of its attending physicians, Drs. Robertson, Caldwell, Holmes and Stephenson, all of them graduates of Edinburgh University, being impressed with the necessity for providing medical instruction in this country, for students who might find it impossible to seek their education abroad; took steps to establish a Medical School in Montreal, after the model of the Medical Department of the University of Edinburgh, and bearing the same relation to the Montreal General Hospital in its clinical work as that of the Edinburgh Medical School to its Royal Infirmary.

After negotiations continued through 1822 and 1823, the School was successfully organized under the name of the "Montreal Medical Institution," and in the autumn of 1824, it commenced its active work, in a small wooden building then standing on Place d'Armes, on what is now the site of the Bank of Montreal. The number of students during the first session was 25, and the whole of the work of teaching was done by the four men whose names I have already mentioned; the departments of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Practice of Physic, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Materia Medica, Surgery and Botany being divided as evenly as possible among them. The name of Dr. Loedel was at first associated with the others as Lecturer on Materia Medica, succeeded after a few years by that of Dr. Lyons, but neither of these gentlemen seems to have taken any active part in the work.

But the arduous and responsible work was not only done by the other four men, but it was well done ; so well that it received official recognition at Edinburgh, two of its sessions counting for one, but giving it, nevertheless, a status as one of the publicly recognized Medical Schools of the day.

The work of the School thus begun in 1824, was continued until 1828 with scarcely any change ; the establishment of a French School of Medicine in the interval, having drawn away a number of students and prevented the anticipated increase. The average attendance for the first five years was barely 26, or only one more than in the opening year. This result was disappointing and discouraging, and, with less resolute men at its head, the Montreal Medical Institution would probably have died and been forgotten. But it did not die, and it has not been forgotten. Not only did it continue to live, though under another name, but it was instrumental in preserving the life of its future foster mother, the University of McGill College, which was then in imminent danger of being strangled, almost at its birth, by adverse litigation.

It had become necessary that the University should assume active teaching functions within a certain date, then fast approaching, in order to secure its McGill endowment ; and being unable to provide the necessary staff of teachers in the other Faculties, the struggling Medical Institution was asked, and gladly consented, to join the University as its Faculty of Medicine, and the crisis in the life of the University was thus successfully tided over.

The session of 1829-30 was the first under the new conditions, and it opened with 30 students. Its material resources, however, were not in any way increased, and for the next ten years its condition was, if anything, worse than before ; but it was now the Faculty of Medicine of a University, acting by authority of a Royal Charter, and its battles were afterwards to be fought under its banner.

This was no mean advantage. It gave prestige and courage to men who must otherwise have been worn out in a hopeless struggle; and gave distinction to the results of their labours by enabling them to procure for their successful students, the honour of a University Degree.

The political troubles which culminated in the Rebellion of 1837-39, had at that time begun to disturb the community, and interfered considerably with the progress of the School. It was obliged to close its doors from 1836 to 1839, until the political storm had blown over; reopening its classes in 1839-40 with an attendance of 28, a number actually less by 2, than when its connection with the University began ten years before.

Other changes soon followed the joining of the School to the University. Edinburgh at once accepted the Certificates of the Faculty on their face value at par, and the other British Schools almost immediately followed its lead.

In 1833 the first break in the ranks of the four veteran leaders occurred, by the death of Dr. Caldwell from fever. The gap was temporarily filled by the appointment of Dr. Racey, and on his removal to Quebec in 1835, the late Drs. George W. Campbell and Archibald Hall were added to the staff, the former Lecturing on Surgery and Midwifery, and the latter on *Materia Medica*.

It was not until the session of 1841-42 that the real growth of the School began, when it opened with 39 students; and it is gratifying to know that three out of the four original founders, had the satisfaction of realizing it; for before the beginning of another session, two more of them had fallen in the struggle. Dr. Stephenson died in 1842, and Dr. Robertson's health gave way to such a degree as to necessitate his retirement from active duty, his death occurring in 1844.

The filling of these vacancies in 1842 led to extensive changes in the Faculty, with a redistribution of Lectureships, amounting almost to a reorganization. Dr. Holmes took Practice of Physic and Dr. Hall took Chemistry,

while there were brought into the Faculty, Dr. McCulloch in Midwifery, Dr. Bruneau in Anatomy, and Dr. Sewell in Physiology and Materia Medica. In 1845 Dr. R. L. MacDonnell was brought in, to preside over the new department of Institutes of Medicine; Dr. Fraser to take charge of the new department of Medical Jurisprudence; and Dr. Crawford to assume the duties of still another new department, Clinical Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Papineau was also brought in to relieve Dr. Holmes in Botany. In or about this year also, Dr. Scott was appointed Demonstrator of Practical Anatomy. Further extensions were made in 1849, when Clinical Surgery was separated from Clinical Medicine, Dr. Crawford retaining the former, while Dr. MacDonnell assumed charge of the latter, only to be replaced on his removal to Toronto in 1850, by Dr. Sewell.

I have dwelt somewhat in detail upon these changes, not so much on account of the personnel of the appointments; but because they serve to mark the growth and development of the Faculty, in its efforts to keep abreast, and even in advance, of the progress of Medical Education on this continent.

But the growth and development of the School, was not only in the direction of the increase in the number of teachers, or of the subjects taught; but also in the additional time devoted to the preparation of the students. Almost from the beginning, the sessions were made six months' sessions, instead of sessions of four and a half months; and almost, also, from the beginning, the obligatory course of study, was changed to four years instead of three; and in this way the Faculty succeeded in establishing a reputation for thoroughness, which has stood it in good stead up to the present day.

I have already stated, that at the opening of the Medical Institution in 1824, the Lectures were delivered in a wooden building on the site of the present Bank of Montreal. Some time afterwards, the School was removed to a brick building, still standing, on St. George

street near the corner of Craig. In or about 1845, the Faculty took possession of quarters in the Central Building of the University, now occupied by the Faculty of Arts, and continued to occupy these premises, until its removal to Coté street in 1851. Of the precise dates of the removals to St. George street and to the University Buildings, I am not as yet, in a position to speak with certainty ; for the early records of the School and Faculty, are not as complete in detail as they might have been ; but the dates of the appointments and other changes, as I have given them, are from the records, and may, I think, be relied upon. Of the dates and changes after 1850, I can speak with confidence from personal knowledge, for my connection with the Faculty began, as a student, in that year, and has continued almost without interruption, until the present time.

Up to 1850, the increase in the number of students had not been great. Commencing in 1824-25 with 25 students, the number, after twenty-five years, in 1849-50, was only 44, an increase of less than one in each year. From this time, however, the reorganized and strengthened departments, began to attract more students, and the session of 1850-51 opened with 53.

In 1851, the St. Lawrence School of Medicine was started, in opposition to our Medical Faculty. It had a strong staff of teachers, and its class-rooms were in the heart of the city. As the University Buildings were at that time,—more than forty-three years ago,—thought to be rather remote from the centre of the city ; it was feared that the more central position of the new School, would place our Faculty at a disadvantage ; and after careful consideration, it was decided to move the classes once more back to the city. As no University funds were available to assist in this matter, three members of the Faculty, themselves advanced the money ; and a substantial brick Building was erected in Coté street, in time for the session of 1851-52, where the classes opened with 64 students.

This Building, which is still standing in Coté street, served the purposes of the Faculty for twenty-one years : and in it occurred many of the changes and much of the progress, which have left their mark upon the history of the Faculty. It was here that, in 1852, all the Lecturers in the Faculty were promoted to the rank of Professors, Dr. Holmes alone having previously, I believe in 1843, been appointed the sole Professor. It was here also that, in 1854, Dr. Holmes was made Dean, the first in connection with the Faculty. Here also we had the happiness of receiving amongst us, as Professor of Botany and Zoology, our much loved and gifted Principal, Sir William Dawson, now retired, to whose great ability, zeal and untiring industry, the University, in all its departments, owes so much. Here in 1854, it was made optional with the student, to divide his examinations into Primary and Final, and here also, a department of Practical Chemistry under Dr. Girdwood, was established in 1870, though it was not for some years later, that a Faculty Chemical Laboratory was provided. Here also in 1870, an optional Summer Session of three months was established, and in 1871 an optional course in Hygiene and Public Health, under the late Dr. George Ross, which was converted into a Professorship under Dr. Godfrey in 1875. During the twenty-one years of the occupancy of the Coté street Building, the number of students increased from 64 in 1851-52 to 139 in 1871-72 ; but the attendance in several of the years had been above 170, and in one year, 1866-67, it had reached 184.

But time will not permit me to dwell with as much of detail, upon the remaining years of the history of the Faculty ; and I must content myself by referring only to the more important changes and occurrences of the last twenty-two years.

Owing to the increased number of students and the extension of the Curriculum, as well as to the growth of the Museum and Library ; the Building on Coté street had for

many years been inconveniently crowded ; and the Faculty had been casting about for means of acquiring better accommodation. The opposition of the St. Lawrence School of Medicine had long since come to an end : indeed, the School itself could scarcely be said to have been born before it began to die ; and the last vestiges of it had disappeared after a few years. Moreover, the city had spread greatly in the direction of the University Buildings ; and, influenced chiefly by the advice of Sir William Dawson, the Faculty, in or about 1870, applied to the Board of Governors to be received again within the precincts of the College Grounds. There was at that time no available building on the College Grounds, of sufficient size to accommodate our growing Faculty ; but the Governors generously offered to erect and place at our disposal, a Building suitable to our needs ; and their offer being gladly accepted, the substantial Stone Building forming the front portion of the present Block, was erected by them in 1871 and 1872, at a cost of \$27,000, and placed at the disposal of the Faculty. The Building was unfurnished, and without equipment of any kind ; but, nothing daunted, the members of the Faculty proceeded to furnish and equip it, from their own individual resources, at an expense of several thousand dollars ; and our classes were opened in it in the autumn of 1872, with an attendance of 154.

Dr. Fraser, Professor of Institutes of Medicine, died in 1872, and Professor Drake, who had occupied the Chair of Clinical Medicine since 1868, was transferred to the Chair of Institutes of Medicine ; a position which he filled with eminent ability. In 1874, owing to the failure of the health of Professor Drake, the position of Lecturer on Institutes of Medicine, was conferred upon Dr. William Osler, one of our own graduates ; then just returned from a two years' sojourn among the great Schools and Laboratories of Europe ; and in 1875, on the permanent retirement of Professor Drake, Dr. Osler was promoted to the vacant Chair. The assumption by Dr. Osler, of the duties of the depart-

ment of Institutes of Medicine, was immediately followed by active Laboratory work in Physiology, Histology and Pathology : and it is due to Professor Osler to say, that to the contagious influence of his example, together with his great ability and enthusiasm, is largely due the greatly increased proportion of practical work, in all departments of the Faculty.

But the increase of Practical and Laboratory work in many departments, though it added greatly to the efficiency of the teaching, added also greatly to our expenditure ; and we soon began to find ourselves crippled for means to carry on the work ; and to add to our embarrassments, in 1882, we suffered what seemed to be an irreparable loss, by the death of our Dean, the late Dr. George W. Campbell ; whose great influence and ability, for upwards of forty years, had been the mainstay of the Faculty.

But the darkest hour is often just before the dawn ; and while our Chancellor, Sir Donald A. Smith, was listening to a eulogy on his late friend Dr. Campbell, and a recital of our needs, by the late Dr. Howard, he resolved to come to our rescue in a most effectual way. He offered to confer upon the Faculty no less a sum than \$50,000, on condition that a like sum should be collected from other friends of the University. I need not say with what alacrity we set about the collection of the stipulated sum, nor with what readiness and liberality we were met by many of our citizens ; nor need I allude to the liberal contributions given by nearly every member of the Faculty. It is sufficient to say that the amount was soon collected and paid ; Sir Donald's contribution was also paid over, and in 1883, the Faculty found itself relieved from its embarrassments, by a handsome Endowment of \$100,000.

But our troubles were not ended, if, indeed, in some respects, they can ever be expected to end. Our session opened in 1883 with 200 students ; and with the increased space rendered necessary by the enlargement of our Laboratories, our Building was full to overflowing. In 1884 the number

of students increased to 227 ; and it became necessary therefore, to make immediate provision for increased accommodation. The Governors were, unfortunately, without funds to help us, and our only alternative, therefore, was to draw upon our Endowment for the enlargement of our buildings. This we did, with the consent of the Governors, to the extent of \$23,000 ; and in the autumn of 1883, we opened our session with greatly increased accommodation, and a class of 234 students.

In 1884, we had the misfortune to lose the valuable services of Professor Osler ; the University of Pennsylvania having offered him the Chair of Clinical Medicine. This offer, opened up to him so large a field for advancement in his profession in every way, that he was fain to accept it ; and we parted with him with good wishes, but with very great regret.

In 1889 the Faculty suffered another great loss in the death of its Dean, the late Dr. R. Palmer Howard. Dr. Howard's marked ability, untiring industry, unwavering integrity and unbounded popularity with all classes, made him a man who could ill be spared ; and the loss of his strong personal and professional influence for good, will be felt in the Faculty and in the community, until his generation shall have passed away.

Two other lamentable deaths in the Faculty, followed that of Dr. Howard in quick succession. Dr. Richard L. MacDonnell, Professor of Clinical Medicine, died in 1891 ; and Dr. George Ross, Professor of Medicine, and Vice-Dean of the Faculty, died in 1892. Of these two, it may safely be said : that there have probably never been in the Faculty, two men of greater promise or usefulness ; and the loss of them, following, as it did, so closely upon that of Dr. Howard, was the cause of great grief and anxiety.

The late Dr. Howard had greatly at heart, the establishment of a Chair of Pathology, and lost no opportunity of pressing its claims upon friends of the University. It was not, however, until two or three years after his death, that,

in 1892, the Faculty succeeded in obtaining what had been so long desired, by the appointment by the Governors, of Dr. Adami, from Cambridge University, England, to the newly established Chair of Pathology. With reference to this appointment, it is only necessary to say, that it places our Faculty, at least on a par with the best Schools of this continent, in this important department.

Other extensions of the Curriculum were made from time to time. Dr. Frank Buller was made Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology in 1878, and was promoted to the rank of Professor in 1883. A Chair of Gynecology was also established in 1883, with Dr. William Gardner as its first occupant; and a Department of Laryngology under Dr. George W. Major, was commenced in 1882, and erected into a Chair in 1893, with Dr. Major as its first Professor.

In 1894, Summer Sessions were abolished, and the Ordinary Session of six months, was changed to one of Nine Calendar Months.

From 1884 to 1889, the number of students remained nearly the same, the number in 1888-89, being 227. In 1889-90 the number increased to 256; in 1890-91 to 261; in 1891-92 to 291; and in 1892-93 the number reached 312.

We were again face to face with the old difficulty of overflowing buildings, and had again to look for the means of providing increased accommodation. Our difficulties in this instance, were even greater than in 1885; for to afford room for additional buildings, it would be necessary to purchase the land adjoining the college property, and which was valued at \$25,000. The required new buildings were estimated to cost \$30,000, making a total of \$55,000 required to serve our purpose. We laid our case before the Board of Governors, asking them to acquire the necessary land; and to allow us to borrow from our Endowment Fund the \$30,000 required to erect the necessary buildings. What was our surprise and delight, when Mr. John Henry Molson, (now our senior Governor), with scarcely a moment's hesitation, asked to be allowed to relieve us of

the whole burden, by placing at our disposal the munificent sum of \$60,000, a sum greater by \$5,000 than the whole estimated cost?

It is difficult to find words fitly to characterize such princely generosity. To it we owe the erection of the Building in which we are now assembled, and the ground upon which it stands; and to it also, we owe the comfortable accommodation of the rapidly increasing number of students; for last year the number was 350, and this year it has already reached 400.

It is matter for regret that Mr. Molson is not with us to-day, to receive in person the thanks of the Faculty; but he is well represented by Mrs. Molson,—that part of him which he himself is proud to own as his better half; a Lady from whom the University has also in other Departments received rich Benefactions; and our thanks could not possibly be conveyed to Mr. Molson through a more welcome channel.

It remained only for our Chancellor, Sir Donald Smith, at the Convocation in 1893, with one of his many acts of magnificent bounty, to fill our cup full to overflowing, by the endowment of the Chairs of Pathology and Hygiene, with the sum of \$50,000 each; thus placing our Faculty, so far as can be foreseen, in a position to carry on and to extend its work without financial anxiety.

I fear that I have wearied my audience, by my long and somewhat detailed account of the origin, the struggles, the growth and the ultimate triumph of our Faculty; but I have thought that on an occasion such as this, the History should be made fairly complete; and I shall only ask of you, to bear with me a minute or two longer, while I endeavour to point its moral.

We may be asked, what have been the secrets of our success? There have been no secrets. We have succeeded, because we have tried to deserve and to achieve success; and when taxed beyond our powers, well tried friends have helped us; and we have been guided by those principles,

which should always command success in every worthy enterprise. We have, with honest purpose, taken advantage of such circumstances, as were useful and necessary in our work. The large field for clinical work and observation, which our school has enjoyed since its commencement, in the wards of the Montreal General Hospital, has been an important factor in our success; and supplemented, as it now is, by an equally large field in the wards of the Royal Victoria Hospital, our Faculty and Students have at their command, resources in this direction which cannot anywhere be excelled. Moreover; the interests of the Faculty have generally been guarded by practical and far-seeing men; men not merely learned in their profession, but endowed with sagacity, administrative ability and business tact; qualities without which, no enterprise, however highly favoured, can long hope to succeed. The Faculty has endeavoured also, to supply to the community, that of which it was really in need, and which was, therefore, always in demand; and has striven to make its Graduates, sound, sensible, well-trained and well-equipped men; fit to be entrusted with human life and health. It has never allowed itself to lower its standard, below that which would test the powers of average men; nor to raise it so high, or to hedge it about with such unreasonable requirements, as to keep out those, that, with patient and intelligent help, will often from dull beginnings, develop into the brightest ornaments of the Profession. And, lastly, we have always had faith in our Faculty and in our University. When we have met with misfortunes, they have not made us unduly despondent; nor when success has smiled upon us, has it made us arrogant; but we have kept steadily in view, the time when our Faculty should leave doubt and uncertainty behind, and look forward to an assured and prosperous future. We hope and trust that that time has arrived; and we hope also, that the future of the Faculty and of the University, shall be to the past, as the bright rays of the noonday sun, to the feeble and uncertain light of a beclouded moon.

I have now the honour to present to Your Excellency,

on behalf of Mr. Molson, and on behalf of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, this key. It is only a modest little key, but in a figurative sense, it may do great things; if it shall serve to open our doors to public confidence and appreciation; and to open them also, in sending out for generations to come, able and worthy Graduates, to carry health and help to suffering humanity, and to be a source of pride and honour to their Alma Mater.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency, who was loudly cheered on rising, then spoke as follows:

The opening remark of the address to which we have just listened, reminded me that in order adequately to describe the component parts of this distinguished and representative audience, quite a considerable category of designations would need to be employed. Unfortunately I omitted to take a note of the list, and, therefore, I shall adopt the safe course of addressing the audience under the time honored and comprehensive title of Ladies and Gentlemen.

To-day we are setting up one of the landmarks of the progress and extension of this University, and that, too, in a department which in the most eminent and essential manner entitles a seat of learning to the noble designation of University; because this great Science, this great Art which we are celebrating to-day, is emphatically of world-wide application, and is limited only by the needs of the human race. So wide is its scope, so numerous are its ramifications, that it is indeed necessary to employ a common language, recognized and understood by all its members, in order that the application and administration of the Science may be duly provided for and carried on.

Well might the Dean say that the occasion is one for thankfulness, and I feel that, having the honor of being the Official Visitor of the University. I am only voicing the thoughts of the unofficial visitors who are here in such

large numbers, when I say that we heartily congratulate the University and those on whom the management of its affairs especially devolves, upon this interesting and notable occasion. Those who belong to the Medical Profession may well be proud of it, and we who are outside of the Profession—outside, at least, except in the important particular of furnishing the material upon which its votaries are entitled to perform their experiments, we, too, are proud of the Profession, not only because of its fame and utility, but because of the help and encouragement which it gives to the development of all that is unselfish and noble and heroic. That is a theme which might well be enlarged upon, but the mention of which is like a truism. On such an occasion as this we may at least recall, in passing, the grounds for those feelings and expressions of thankfulness and congratulations the occasion itself naturally calls for; and while I am touching upon that aspect of the matter I cannot refrain from referring to the contribution which has been made in the literature of to-day to this particular topic; I mean the nobility of the Medical Profession. I refer to a work which those who have already read it, will admit may be counted as a classical contribution to English Literature, the book called "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." Characters appear in that book which we shall remember and claim as friends, and among the most eminently attractive of them is the parish physician of the district which the story describes, Dr. William MacLure. The narrative brings out in his character the typical qualities which we look for in the true physician, and one of these I cannot help alluding to. The life of a poor woman, the wife of a labouring man, is despaired of. The husband, who has rarely been known previously to open his mouth in speech, is moved by his distress to make an earnest and touchingly urgent appeal to the Doctor to do something to save his wife. The Doctor dares not give him any encouragement; he knows no means by which her life can be saved except by an operation by a famous and skilful Surgeon, but that is a matter of a hundred

guineas, and where is the fee to come from? He finds, however, a farmer—a Scottish farmer, too—who is prepared to provide the necessary payment. The next morning, in answer to a telegram, the Queen's Surgeon appears, and the two doctors drive to the cottage. But a river has to be forded; it is in flood, and in passing through it, the great Surgeon, though no coward, is affected by the terrific surging, and swirling of the waters over the ford, and protests against going further. "We shall be lost," he cries. His companion, the Country Doctor, replies, "Lost you may be sooner or later if you shirk your duty, but cross the river this day you shall." They do cross it, and the operation is performed with success. When the doctors parted the poor people are delighted by hearing the great Surgeon say to the local Doctor: "I am proud to have met you; you are an honor to our Profession." The author adds that the Surgeon declined to take the fee, but, perhaps, this was an instance of mere eccentricity.

The Dean of the Faculty, in his most interesting and admirable *resumé* and description of the various events which have culminated in this noble occasion, alluded to the fact that troubles will occur, even in connection with the Medical Department of a University. I presume that the Dean referred, not to medical troubles, but to financial troubles in relation to the ever-increasing needs of a great institution. We have already had such a splendid illustration of noble generosity, especially associated with the names of Mr. Molson and Sir Donald Smith, that we can but speak in terms of thankful congratulation, and in terms of cordial appreciation such as have been so appropriately addressed to the lady (Mrs. Molson), who has graced the occasion with her presence to-day. But, after all, it may not be out of place to remember that the work has not reached finality. There may be the need and the opportunity for future benefactions. The University is not grasping or voracious; it only asks for what is needed. It indeed occupies the attitude which was well expressed by a worthy

Scotch woman, who when asked what her requirements for a livelihood were, replied that she would be content with "a competency," and, when the further question was put "what do you mean by a competency?" answered, "just always a little more than I have got"—a most reasonable and natural desire on the part of any active University.

We are looking forward, I am sure with great interest, to the next phase of these proceedings. I suppose we ought not to have grudged Dr. Osler to Baltimore; as a matter of fact probably we do grudge him; but if within the borders of the United States they could not find the man required for such a post, it was perfectly natural and reasonable that they should come to Canada. That is a principle which I think may always be safely adopted,—that where a person is required for any particular post, you should search not only in the country in which the institution exists, but the world over for the right man to fill the right place. I am sure that in the case of Dr. Osler they have succeeded, and we may at least claim the satisfaction of the fact that Dr. Osler, whose career we are sure will become more and more brilliant, went through the stages of his academical life in the University of McGill.

I cannot conclude even these few informal observations, addressing as I am among the audience, a band of young men to whose career we look forward as one which will be a credit to themselves, their University, and their Country, without referring to the fact, that we have had brought before us during the past few weeks a notable and eminent example of all that goes to make up a noble career—a stimulus and an incentive, especially to young men equipping themselves for the battle of life, to that devotion to duty and that sacred ambition, which seeks no mere honor and distinction, but the welfare of the human race, and of the country in which God has placed us.

PROFESSOR OSLER'S ADDRESS.

TEACHING AND THINKING—THE TWO FUNCTIONS OF A MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Many things have been urged against our nineteenth century civilization—that political enfranchisement only ends in anarchy, that the widespread unrest in matters spiritual leads only to unbelief, and that the best commentary on our boasted enlightenment is the picture of Europe in arms and the nations everywhere gnarring at each other's heels. Of the practical progress in one direction, however, there can be no doubt; no one can dispute, viz., the enormous increase in the comfort of each individual life. Collectively the human race, or portions of it at any rate, may have in the past enjoyed periods of greater repose, and longer intervals of freedom from strife and anxiety; but the day has never been when the unit has been of such value, when the man, and the man alone, has been so much the measure, when the individual as a living organism has seemed so sacred, when the obligations to regard his rights have seemed so imperative. But these changes are as naught in comparison with the remarkable increase in his physical well-being. The bitter cry of Isaiah that with the multiplication of the nations their joys had not been increased, still echoes in our ears. The sorrows and troubles of men, it is true, may not have been materially diminished, but bodily pain and suffering, though not abolished, have been assuaged as never before, and the share of each in the *Weltschmerz* has been enormously lessened.

Sorrows and griefs are companions sure sooner or later to join us on our pilgrimage, and we have become perhaps more sensitive to them, and perhaps less amenable to the old time remedies of the physicians of the soul; but the pains and woes of the body, to which we doctors minister, are decreasing at an extraordinary rate, and in a way that makes one fairly gasp in hopeful anticipation.

In his *Grammar of Assent*, in a notable passage on suffering, John Henry Newman asks, "Who can weigh and

measure the aggregate of pain which this one generation has endured, and will endure, from birth to death? Then add to this all the pain which has fallen and will fall upon our race through centuries past and to come." But take the other view of it—think of the Nemesis which has overtaken pain during the past fifty years! Anæsthetics and antiseptic surgery have almost manacled the demon, and since their introduction, the aggregate of pain which has been prevented far outweighs in civilized communities that which has been suffered. Even the curse of travail has been lifted from the soul of woman.

The greatest art is in the concealment of art, and I may say that we of the Medical Profession excel in this respect. You of the public who hear me, go about the duties of the day profoundly indifferent to the facts I have just mentioned. You do not know, many of you do not care, that for the cross-legged Juno who presided over the arrival of your grandparents, there now sits a benign and straight-legged goddess. You take it for granted that if a shoulder is dislocated, there is chloroform and a delicious Nèpenthè, instead of the agony of the pulleys and paraphernalia of fifty years ago. You accept with a selfish complacency, as if you were yourselves to be thanked for it, that the arrows of destruction fly not so thickly, and that the pestilence now rarely walketh in the darkness; still less do you realize that you may now pray the prayer of Hezekiah with a reasonable prospect of its fulfillment, since modern science has made to almost everyone of you the present of a few years.

I say you do not know these things. You hear of them, and the more intelligent among you perhaps ponder them in your hearts, but they are among the things which you take for granted, like the sunshine, and the flowers, and the glorious heavens.

'Tis no idle challenge which we physicians throw out to the world, when we claim that our mission is of the highest and of the noblest kind, not alone in curing disease, but in educating the people in the laws of health, and in prevent-

ing the spread of plagues and pestilences; nor can it be gainsaid that of late years our record as a body, has been more encouraging in its practical results than those of the other Learned Professions. Not that we all live up to the highest ideals, far from it—we are only men. But we have ideals, which means much, and they are realizable, which means more. Of course there are Gehazis among us who serve for shekels, whose ears hear only the lowing of the oxen and the jingling of the guineas, but these are exceptions, and the rank and file labour earnestly for your good, and self-sacrificing devotion to your interests animates our best work.

The exercises in which we are to-day engaged, form an incident in this beneficent work which is in progress everywhere; an incident which will enable me to dwell upon certain aspects of the University, as a factor in the promotion of the physical well-being of the race.

A great University has a dual function, to teach and to think. The educational aspects at first absorb all its energies, and in the equipment of the various departments and in providing salaries, it finds itself hard pressed to fulfil even the first of these duties. The Dean has told us the story of the progress of the Medical School of this Institution, which illustrates the struggles and difficulties, the worries and vexations attendant upon the effort to place it in the first rank as a teaching body. I know them well, since I was in the thick of them for ten years, and see to-day the realization of many of my day-dreams. Indeed in my wildest flights I never thought to see such a splendid Group of Buildings as I have just inspected. We were modest in those days, and I remember when Dr. Howard showed me in great confidence the letter of the Chancellor, in which he conveyed his first generous bequest to the Faculty, it seemed so great that in my joy I was almost ready to sing my *Nunc dimittis*. The great advances here, at the Montreal General Hospital and at the Royal Victoria (both of which Institutions form most essential

parts of the Medical Schools of this city) mean increased teaching facilities, and of necessity better equipped Graduates, better equipped Doctors! Here is the kernel of the whole matter, and it is for this that we ask the aid necessary to build large laboratories and larger hospitals in which the student may learn the science and art of Medicine. Chemistry, Anatomy and Physiology give that perspective which enables him to place man and his diseases in their proper position in the scheme of life, and afford at the same time that essential basis upon which alone a trustworthy experience may be built. Each one of these is a science in itself, complicated and difficult, demanding much time and labour for its acquisition, so that in the few years which are given to their study the student can only master the principles and certain of the facts upon which they are founded. Only so far as they bear upon a due understanding of the phenomena of disease do these subjects form part of the Medical Curriculum, and for us they are but means—essential means it is true—to this end. A man cannot become a competent surgeon without a full knowledge of human Anatomy and Physiology, and the physician without Physiology and Chemistry flounders along in an aimless fashion, never able to gain any accurate conception of disease, practising a sort of pop-gun pharmacy, hitting now the malady and again the patient, he himself not knowing which.

The primary function of this department of the University is to teach men Disease, what it is, its manifestations, how it may be prevented, and how it may be cured; and to learn these things the four hundred young men who sit on these benches have come from all parts of the land. But it is no light responsibility which a Faculty assumes in this matter. The task is not easy, being beset with countless difficulties, some inherent in the subject, others inherent in the men themselves, and not a few bound up with the "fool multitude" among which we doctors work.

The processes of Disease are so complex that it is exces-

sively difficult to search out the laws which control them ; and although we have seen a complete revolution in our ideas, what has been accomplished by the new school of Medicine is only an earnest of what the future has in store. The three great advances of the century have been a knowledge of the mode of controlling Epidemic Diseases, the introduction of Anæsthetics, and the adoption of Antiseptic Methods in Surgery. Beside them all others sink into insignificance, as these three contribute so enormously to the personal comfort of the individual. The study of the causes of so-called Infectious disorders has led directly to the discovery of the methods for their control, for example, such a scourge as Typhoid Fever becomes almost unknown in the presence of perfect drainage and an uncontaminated water supply. The outlook, too, for Specific Methods of treatment in these affections is most hopeful. The public must not be discouraged by a few, or even by many failures. The thinkers who are doing the work for you are on the right path, and it is no vain fancy that before the twentieth century is very old there may be effective vaccines against many of the contagious diseases.

But a shrewd old fellow remarked to me the other day, "Yes, many diseases are less frequent, others have disappeared, but new ones are always cropping up, and I notice that with it all there is not only no decrease, but a very great increase in the number of doctors."

The total abolition of the infectious group we cannot expect, and for many years to come there will remain hosts of bodily ills, even among preventable maladies, to occupy our labours ; but there are two reasons which explain the relative numerical increase in the Profession in spite of the great decrease in the number of certain diseases. The development of Specialties has given employment to many extra men who now do much of the work of the old family Practitioner, and again people employ doctors more frequently and so give occupation to many more than formerly.

It cannot be denied that we have learned more rapidly how to prevent than how to cure diseases, but with a definite outline of our ignorance we no longer live now in a fool's Paradise, and fondly imagine that in all cases we control the issues of life and death with our pills and potions. It took the Profession many generations to learn that fevers ran their course, influenced very little, if at all, by drugs, and the £60 which old Dover complained were spent in medicine in a case of ordinary fever about the middle of the last century, is now better expended on a trained nurse, with infinitely less risk, and with infinitely greater comfort to the patient. Of the difficulties inherent in the art not one is so serious as this which relates to the cure of disease by drugs. There is so much uncertainty and discord even among the best authorities (upon non-essentials it is true) that I always feel the force of a well-known stanza in "Rabbi Ben Ezra," which, however, I could not quote in the tender ears of students.

One of the chief reasons for this uncertainty is the increasing variability in the manifestations of any one disease. As no two faces, so no two cases are alike in all respects, and unfortunately it is not only the disease itself which is so varied, but the subjects themselves have peculiarities which modify its action.

With the diminished reliance upon drugs, there has been a return with profit to the older measures of diet, exercise, baths, and frictions, the remedies with which the Bythenian Asclepiades doctored the Romans so successfully in the first century. Though used less frequently, medicines are now given with infinitely greater skill; we know better their indications and contradictions, and we may safely say (reversing the proportion of fifty years ago) that for one damaged by dosing, one hundred are saved.

Many of the difficulties which surround the subject relate to the men who practice the art. The commonest as well as the saddest mistake is to mistake one's profession, and this we doctors do often enough, some of us without

knowing it. There are men who have never had the preliminary education which would enable them to grasp the fundamental truths of the Science on which Medicine is based. Others have poor teachers, and never receive that bent of mind which is the all important factor in education ; others again fall early into the error of thinking that they know it all, and benefiting neither by their mistakes or their successes, miss the very essence of all experience, and die bigger fools, if possible, than when they started. There are only two sorts of doctors ; those who practice with their brains, and those who practice with their tongues. The studious, hard working man who wishes to know his profession thoroughly, who lives in the hospitals and dispensaries, and who strives to obtain a wide and philosophical conception of disease and its processes, often has a hard struggle, and it may take years of waiting before he becomes successful ; but such form the bulwarks of our ranks, and outweigh scores of the voluble Cassios who talk themselves into, and often out of, practice.

Now of the difficulties bound up with the "fool multitude" in which we doctors work, I hesitate to speak in a mixed audience. Common sense in matters medical is rare, and is usually in inverse ratio to the degree of education. I suppose as a body, Clergymen are better educated than any other, yet they are notorious supporters of all the nostrums and humbuggery with which the daily and religious papers abound, and I find that the further away they have wandered from the decrees of the Council of Trent, the more apt are they to be steeped in Thaumaturgie and Galenical superstition. But know also, man has an inborn craving for medicine. Generations of heroic dosing have given his tissues such a thirst that even young infants in the higher circles of society have been known to cry for certain drugs. As I once before remarked, the desire to take medicine is the one feature which distinguishes man, the animal, from his fellow creatures. It is really one of the most serious difficulties with which we have to contend.

Even in minor ailments, which would yield to dieting or to simple home remedies, the doctor's visit is not thought to be complete without the prescription. And now that the pharmacists have cloaked even the most nauseous remedies, the temptation is to use medicine on every occasion, and I fear we may return to that state of polypharmacy, the emancipation from which has been the sole gift of Hahnemann and his followers to the race. As the public becomes more enlightened, and as we get more sense, dosing will be recognized as a very minor function in the practice of Medicine in comparison with the old measures of Aesclepiades.

After all, these difficulties—in the subject itself, in us, and in you—are lessening gradually, and we have the consolation of knowing that year by year the total amount of unnecessary suffering is decreasing at a rapid rate.

In teaching men what Disease is, how it may be prevented, and how it may be cured, a University is fulfilling one of its very noblest functions. The wise instruction and the splendid example of such men as Holmes, Sutherland, Campbell, Howard, Ross, Macdonnell, and others have carried comfort into thousands of homes throughout this land. The benefits derived from the increased facilities for the teaching of Medicine, which have come with the great changes made here and at the Hospitals during the past few years, will not be confined to the citizens of this town, but will be widely diffused and felt in every locality to which the Graduates of this school may go; and every gift which promotes Higher Medical Education, and which enables the Medical Faculties throughout the country to turn out better doctors, means fewer mistakes in diagnosis, greater skill in dealing with emergencies, and the saving of pain and anxiety to countless sufferers and their friends.

The Physician needs a clear head and a kind heart; his work is arduous and complex, requiring the exercise of the very highest faculties of the mind, while constantly appealing to the emotions and finer feelings. At no time has his influence been more potent, at no time has he been so

powerful a factor for good, and as it is one of the highest possible duties of a great University to fit men for this calling, so it will be your highest mission, Students of Medicine, to carry on the never-ending warfare against disease and death, better equipped, abler men than your predecessors, but animated with their spirit and sustained by their hopes, "for the hope of every creature is the banner that we bear."

The other Function of a University is to think Teaching current knowledge in all departments, teaching the steps by which the *status presens* has been reached, and teaching how to teach, form the routine work of the various College Faculties, which may be done in a perfunctory manner by men who have never gone deeply enough into their subjects, to know that really thinking about them is in any way important. What I mean by the Thinking Function of a University, is that duty which the professional corps owes to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge. Work of this sort makes a University great, and alone enables it to exercise a wide influence on the minds of men.

We stand to-day at a critical point in the History of this Faculty. The equipment for teaching, to supply which has taken years of hard struggle, is approaching completion, and with the co-operation of the General and the Royal Victoria Hospitals, students can obtain in all branches a thorough training. We have now reached a position in which the Higher University Work may at any rate be discussed, and towards it progress in the future must trend.

It may seem to be discouraging, after so much has been done and so much has been so generously given, to say that there remains a most important function to foster and sustain, but this aspect of the question must be considered when a School has reached a certain stage of development. In a Progressive Institution the changes come slowly, the pace may not be perceived by those most concerned, except on such occasions as the present, which serve as landmarks in its evolution. The men and methods of the old

Coté street School were better than those with which the Faculty started ; we and our ways at the new Building on University street were better than those of Coté street ; and now you of the Present Faculty, teach and work much better than we did ten years ago. Everywhere the old order changeth, and happy those who can change with it. Too many, like the defeated gods in Keats' Hyperion, unable to receive the balm of the truth, resent the wise words of Oceanus (which I quoted here with very different feelings some eighteen years ago in an Introductory Lecture)

" Still on our heels a fresh perfection treads,
 * * * * * born of us,
 Fated to excel us."

Now the fresh perfection which will tread on our heels will come with the opportunities for Higher University Work. Let me indicate in a few words its scope and aims.

Teachers who teach current knowledge are not necessarily investigators ; many have not had the needful training ; others have not the needful time. The very best instructor for students may have no conception of the higher lines of work in his branch, and contrariwise, how many brilliant investigators have been wretched teachers ? In a School which has reached this stage, and wishes to do Thinking as well as Teaching, men must be selected who are not only thoroughly *au courant* with the best work in their department the world over, but who also have ideas, with ambition and energy to put them into force,—men who can add, each one in his sphere, to the store of the world's knowledge. Men of this stamp alone confer greatness upon a University. They should be sought for far and wide ; an institution which wraps itself in Strabo's cloak and does not look beyond the College gates in selecting professors may get good teachers, but rarely good thinkers.

One of the chief difficulties in the way of advanced work is the stress of routine class and laboratory duties, which often saps the energies of men capable of higher things. There are two essential provisions, first, to give

the Professors plenty of assistance, so that they will not be worn out with teaching; and, second, to give encouragement to Graduates and others to carry on researches under their direction. With a system of Fellowships and Research Scholarships a University may have a body of able young men, who on the outposts of knowledge are exploring, surveying, defining and correcting. Their work is the outward and visible sign that a University is Thinking. Surrounded by a group of bright young minds, well trained in advanced methods, not only is the Professor himself stimulated to do his best work, but he has to keep far afield and to know what is stirring in every part of his own domain.

With the wise co-operation of the University and the Hospital authorities Montreal should become the Edinburgh of America, a great Medical Centre to which men will flock for sound learning, whose Laboratories will attract the ablest students, and whose teaching will go out into all lands, universally recognized as of the highest and of the best type.

Nowhere is the outlook more encouraging than at McGill. What a guarantee for the future does the progress of the past decade afford! No city on this continent has so liberally endowed higher education. There remains now to foster that undefinable something which, for want of a better term, we call the University Spirit, a something which a rich institution may not have, and with which a poor one may be saturated, a something which is associated with men and not with money, which cannot be purchased in the market or grown to order, but which comes insensibly with loyal devotion to duty and to high ideals, and without which *Nchushtan* is written on its portals.

THE VICE-PRINCIPAL'S ADDRESS

Professor Johnson, the Acting Principal, being called upon by His Excellency, was received with cheers. He said that he was there as the Representative of the University and

more especially of the other Faculties, and he could not express too fully their congratulations upon the completion of the new Building, which is to be occupied by the Medical Faculty of McGill. They rejoiced at the completion of a Building that did credit to McGill and the University's noble and generous Benefactors. Montreal and, indeed, the whole Dominion, he believed, had reason to be proud of the McGill School of Medicine. Professor Johnson then proceeded to speak of the thoroughness that had at all times characterized the operations of the Faculty that was being honored to day; and he had no doubt that this high standard, both as regards studies and results, would be rigidly maintained in the future. The Acting Principal, while pleased with what had been done, thought that still better things would be done by this Faculty in the years to come. He hoped that the day was not distant when the two degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine could be taken in six years. This could be done, he thought, by such an arrangement of courses and lecture hours in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, that there should be no duplication of the same or similar subjects. No branch of Science has made greater progress than Medicine, the advance in which, might fairly be compared with the remarkable advances in the Physical Sciences. The Professor concluded his address by saying that he would be in favor of establishing Prizes, that would entitle clever and worthy Graduates to travel and study in foreign lands, and eventually bring back the knowledge thus acquired, placing the same at the disposal of Alma Mater and of the country. (Cheers.)

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON'S ADDRESS.

Sir William Dawson being called upon by His Excellency, said that for thirty-eight years he had enjoyed the privilege of following with interest and pleasure the growth and progress of the Medical Faculty, and of taking a certain share in promoting its interests in connection with the University. He had seen its growth from the time when there

were 50 or 60 students in the old brick Building on Côté street to the present, when there were 400, with the magnificent Class-rooms and Laboratories which were opened that day. This great growth appeared to him to have been fully merited by the earnestness and the ability of the Deans, who had control of the Faculty, and their Colleagues, all through that time. He did not think that in any educational work with which he had been connected, he had ever met a more earnest and devoted body of men than those in the McGill Medical Faculty. Another element which he thought had contributed very much to the recent Benefactions to the Faculty was the character of the Graduates it had been sending out. It had produced many distinguished professional men, of whom Dr. Osler might be taken as a type and a most brilliant example. It had also sent out a very large number of men who might be termed ordinary and useful Practitioners who, though little known to fame beyond their own localities, were of priceless value to our country. Those who had lived in Canada for any length of time and had visited the outlying districts knew how much of the comfort of the people depended on the thoroughly well-trained Medical Men of the country. His Excellency had mentioned a touching Scottish example, but hundreds of such could be found in Canada. In this work of supplying able local Practitioners the McGill Medical School, without disparagement to any other institution, had, he ventured to say, borne a very large share. The Medical Graduates of McGill were to be found in all parts of the Dominion and everywhere were regarded as trustworthy professional men. The medical student of to-day was the medical graduate of to-morrow, who was to be the most trusted adviser in the most serious crises of life and to spend his life in doing all that he could to mitigate suffering and to save life. Even if a Medical Man's work were with him a professional work, it was a great and glorious mission, in which his heart, as well as his interest, had to enter, in order to make it the Profession which it ought to be, and to ensure the greatest success.

Sir William then congratulated Dean Craik on the event of the day, and on the presence of the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen. He thought that they all had reason to congratulate themselves upon having been able to borrow their old friend Dr. Osler for a little while, to speak on those original investigations in Medical Science which are doing so much to alleviate suffering and to prolong life, but which are still in their infancy and hold out the most inviting prospects to original research. He hoped that every student present would bear in remembrance and carry out in his life, the great object of delivering man from being the victim and slave of his surroundings, and of making him what his Creator intended, their Lord and Master. In this connection he need scarcely say that he fully concurred in the suggestions of the Vice-Principal with reference to the welding together of the Faculty of Arts and Medicine in such a manner that Medical Students and Graduates might be better prepared to comprehend the Scientific Principles of Medicine and to be leaders in the general enlightenment of the community.

At the conclusion of Sir William Dawson's speech, His Excellency expressed his hearty thanks for the Souvenir in the form of the gold Key which had been presented to him. It was valuable, not only symbolically, but intrinsically, being evidently made of solid Gold; and the inscription would record for the benefit of those who would come after him what he was not likely himself to forget, namely, that he had the privilege of taking part in the interesting proceedings of the day. He then formally declared the Building Open.

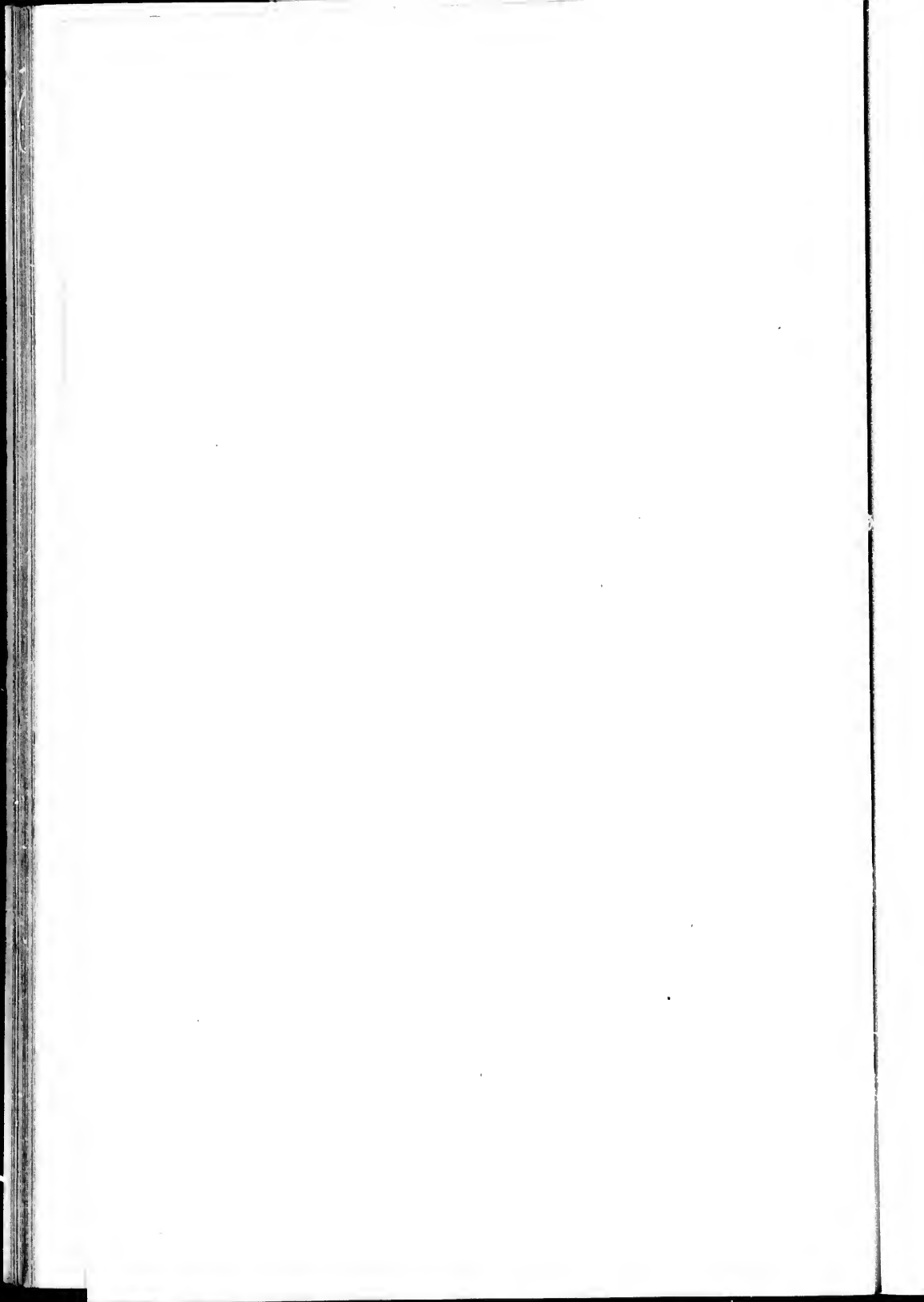
Three cheers were then given for the Queen and three

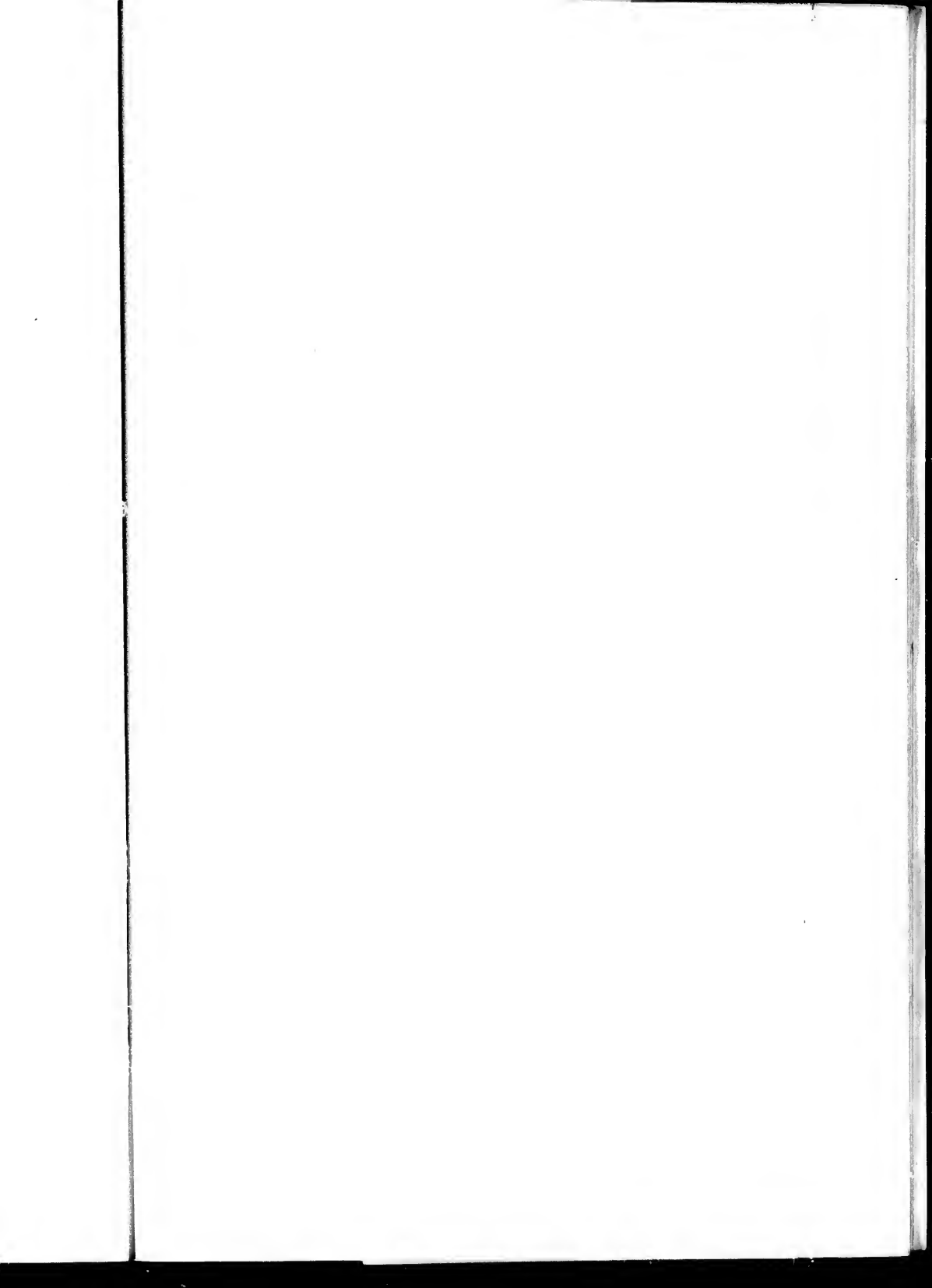
for the University, led by the Governor-General, and, upon the call of Mr. John Crawford, three were given for the Governor-General, which closed the Ceremony.

SOCIAL FUNCTION.

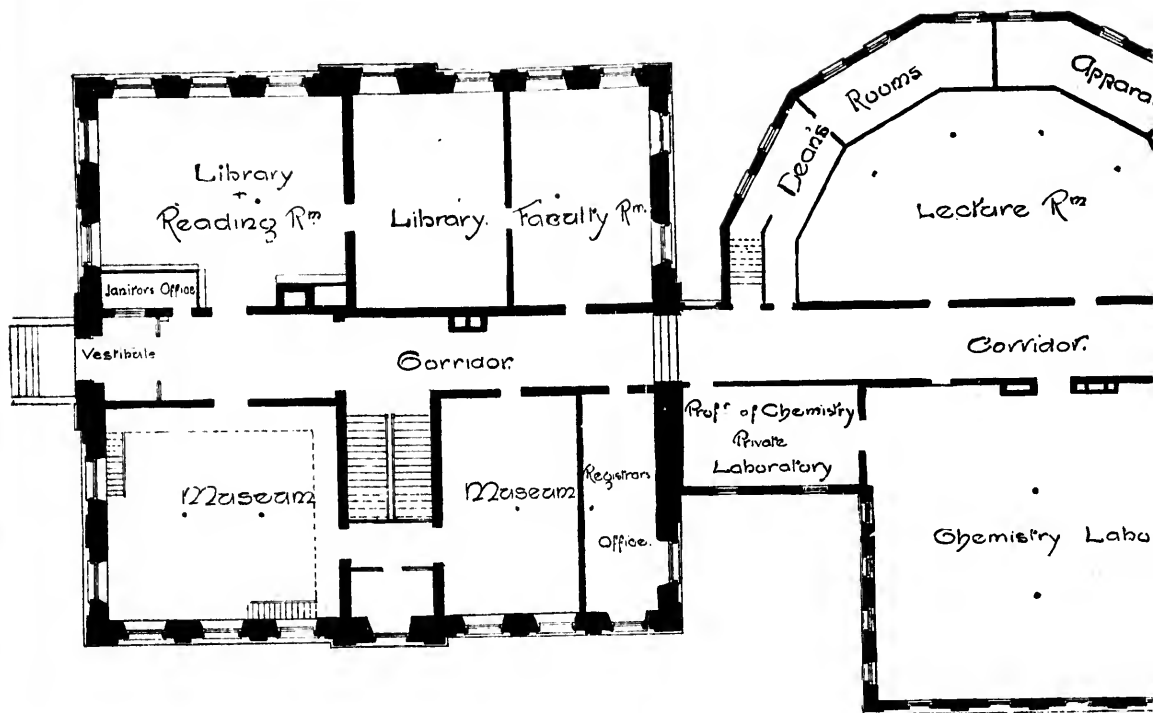
On the conclusion of the Addresses the second part of the programme, and that of more interest to the public in general was entered upon. The large numbers of the guests who were unable to gain admission to the Lecture Theatre, where the speeches were delivered, mingled with the throng that came from it and rapidly spread themselves over the building. All the Laboratories were thoroughly investigated, the very large number of ladies present seemingly taking the keenest interest in all.

Tea was served in the Faculty Room and in the Laboratory of Hygiene.

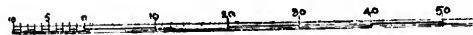


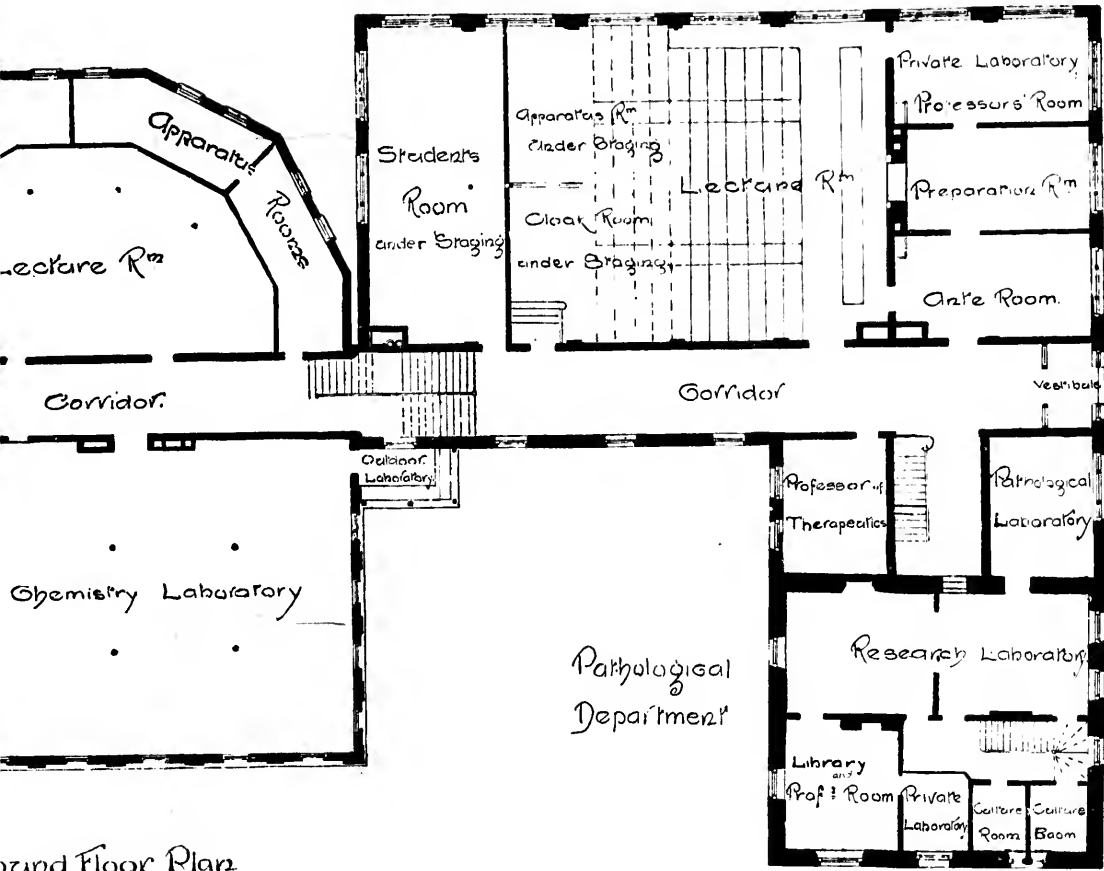


Buildings of the
Medical Faculty:
McGill College



Ground Floor Plan



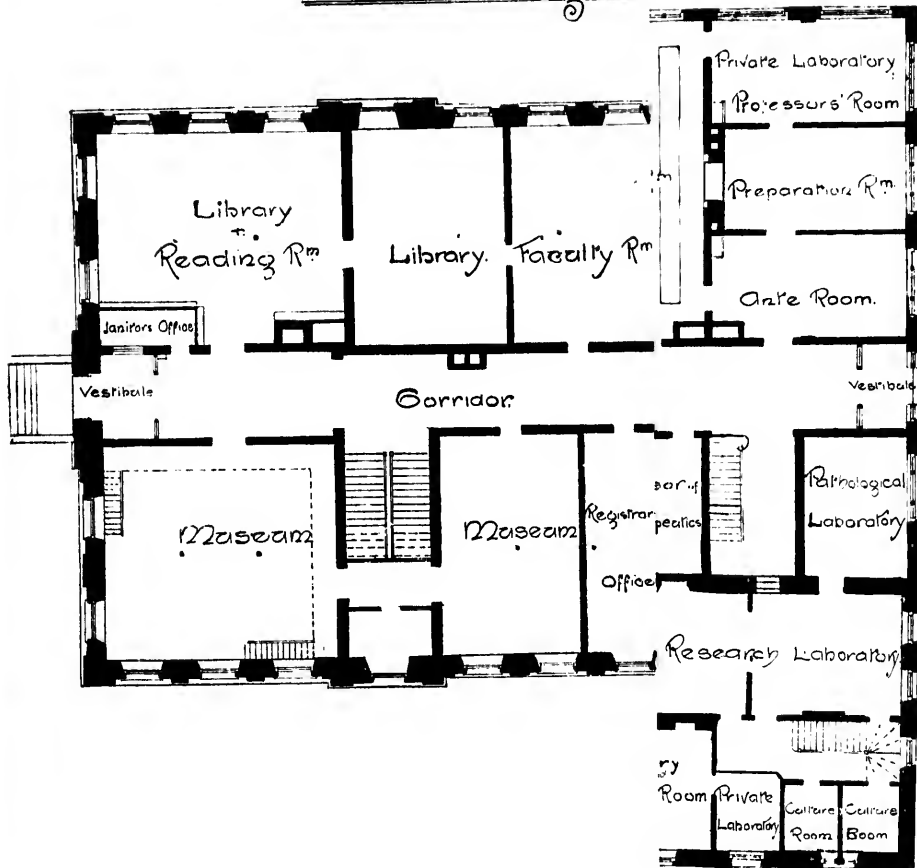


Ground Floor Plan



Andrew T. Taylor F.R.I.P.
 Taylor + Gordon Arch.
 Montreal

Buildings of the
Medical Faculty:
McGill College



drawn T. Taylor F.R.I.B.

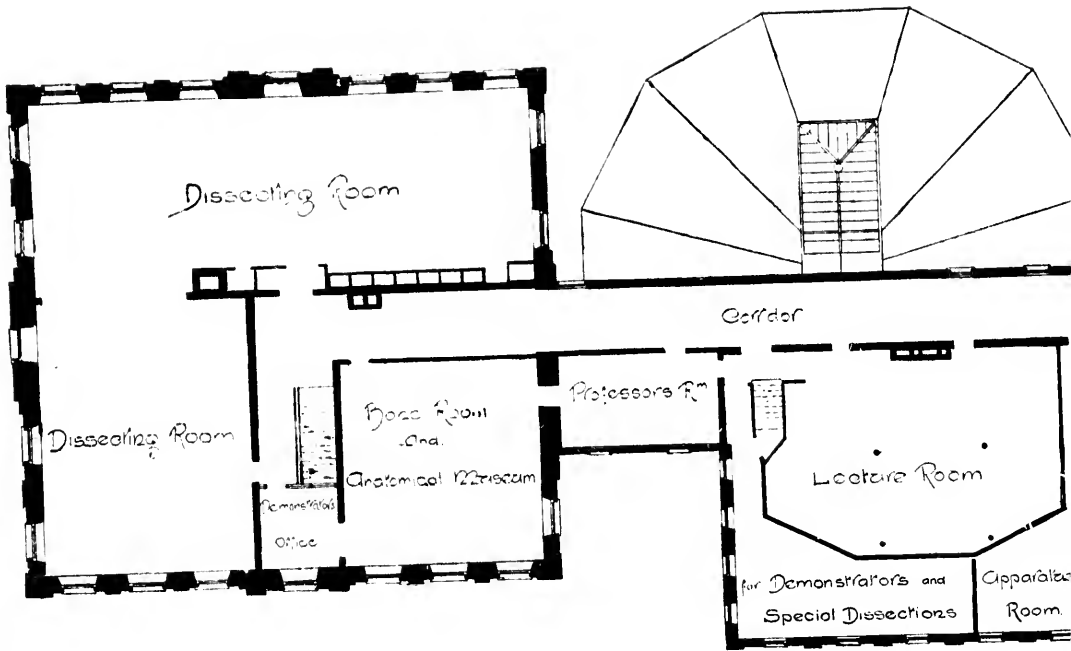
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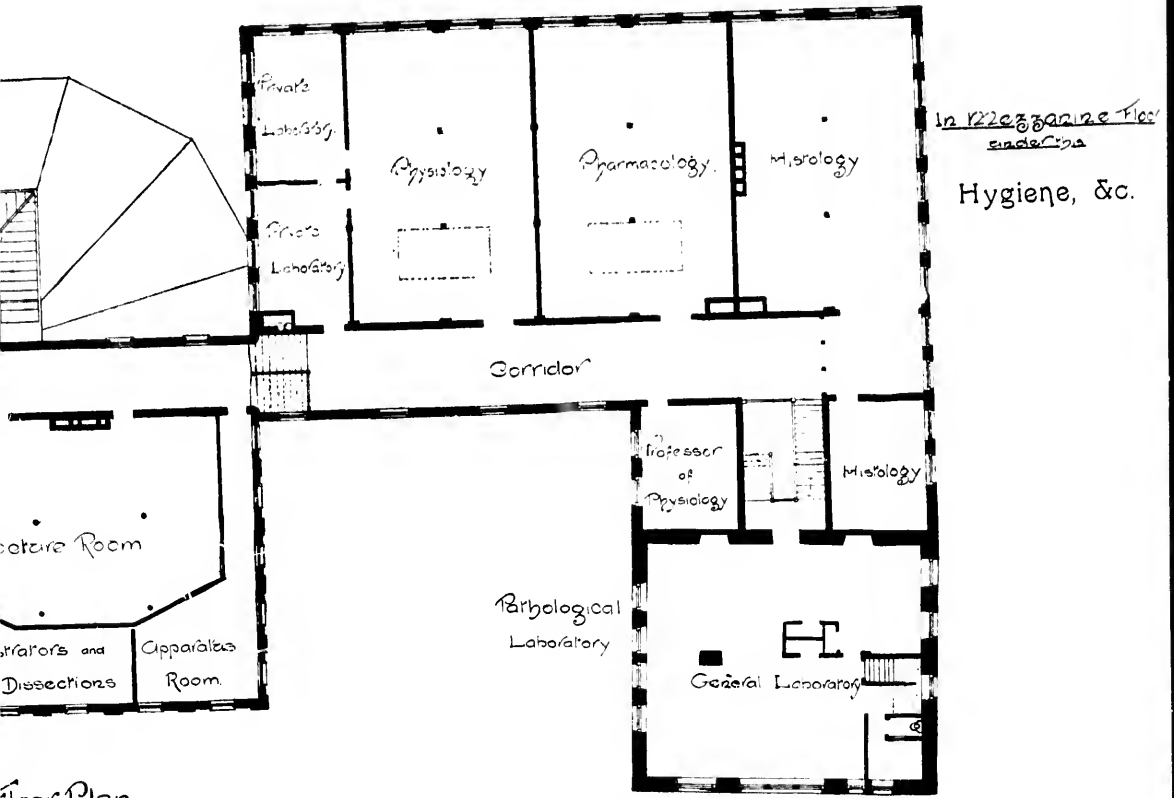
Dr. F. R. B.
Gordon Arch
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Buildings of the
Medical Faculty:
McGill College



Upper Floor Plan



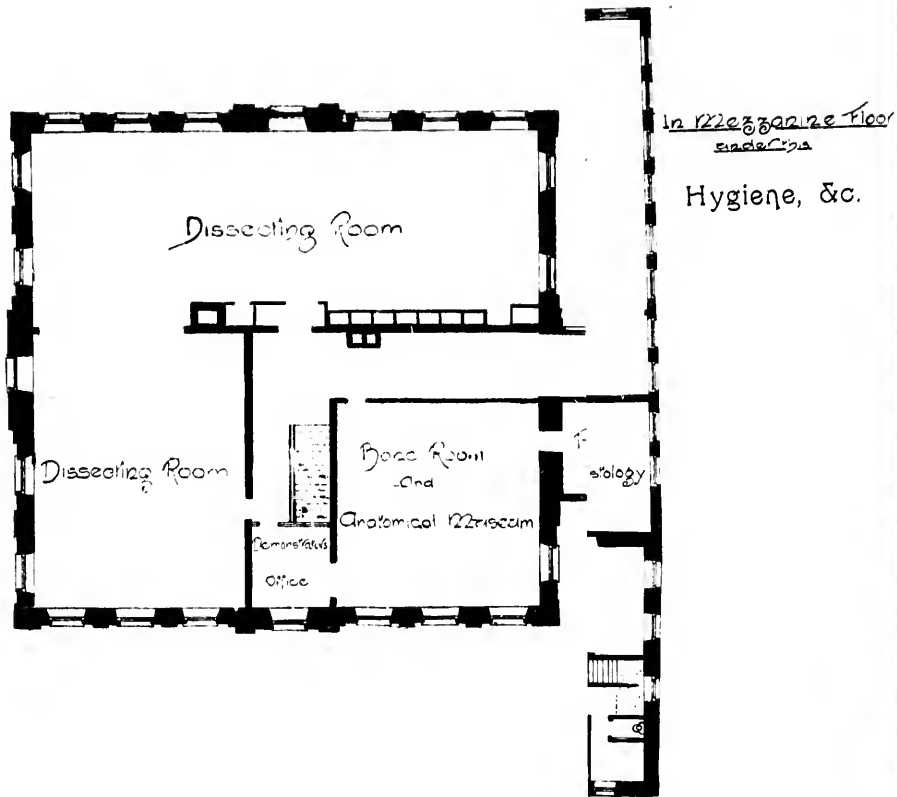


Floor Plan



Andrew T. Taylor F.R.C.S.
 Taylor-Gordon Arch^d
 Montreal

Plans of the
Medical Faculty:
McGill College



F. Taylor F.R.C.S.
 Architect
 Montreal

APPENDIX.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

In 1885, the building in the University grounds, erected by the Governors for the use of the Faculty, was found inadequate. A new Building was then added, which, at the time, afforded ample facilities for carrying out the great aim of the Faculty,—that of making the teaching of the primary branches thoroughly practical.

The Laboratories and Lecture Rooms, then added, have now become filled, and so great have been the advances in Medicine and in the methods of laboratory teaching, that it has been necessary again to increase the number and size of the Laboratories. Owing to the timely generosity of Mr. John H. R. Molson, who has already done so much for the University, the facilities for teaching in the Faculty of Medicine have been more than doubled.

As will be seen on reference to the architect's plans, the new buildings have been erected as an extension of the old ones, towards the north-west, partially facing Carlton Road, and convenient to the Royal Victoria Hospital. They connect the Pathological building acquired in 1893, with the older buildings, and comprise a large modern Lecture Room, capable of accommodating 450 students, with adjoining preparation-rooms and new suites of Laboratories for Physiology, Histology, Pharmacology and Sanitary Science. The Laboratories, etc., in the older buildings, have been greatly enlarged and improved; the whole of the second floor has been devoted to the Anatomic

cal department, and will be divided into a dissecting-room, anatomical museum, bone-room, preparation rooms, Professors' and Demonstrators' rooms, etc.

On the ground floor the Library and Museum have been greatly enlarged; a room forming part of the Library has been set apart as a reading room for the use of students, where the extensive Reference Library of the Faculty may be consulted. The old chemical laboratories have been increased by including the Laboratories formerly used by the department of Physiology.

LECTURE ROOMS.

In the buildings occupied this session, as will be seen by reference to diagrams, in addition to the Laboratories, dissecting-room, etc., there are three large Lecture Rooms, two capable of comfortably seating about 300 students, and one for lectures, examinations, etc., capable of seating 450 students.

ROOMS FOR STUDENTS USE.

Three cloak rooms are provided in convenient portions of the building, and in addition, commodious lockers can be procured provided with special locks at a nominal rental. A large well lighted reading-room containing newspapers, magazines and the current medical journals, is provided in the new block. The original Library has been refitted as a comfortable reading-room for students desiring to avail themselves of the reference works in the Library of the Faculty.

DISSECTING ROOM.

The Dissecting Room, which is situated on the second floor, is L shaped, one arm of which is 76 feet in length and 31 feet in breadth, and the other arm 45 by 32 feet. It is furnished with thirty tables, and is well lighted during the day and night. In procuring appliances for the comfort and convenience of the students, no reasonable expense has been spared.

In connection with the dissecting-room, there is a "Bone room," and Anatomical Museum where students have an

excellent opportunity of studying Osteology. There are also rooms for the Demonstrators of Anatomy.

PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

The new Physiological Laboratories, which are situated on the upper floor of the new building, are supplied with modern apparatus for the practical teaching of the most important branch of the medical curriculum. They consist of one large room forty-five by thirty-five feet for Undergraduate work and two smaller ones for more advanced work and private research. In addition there is a room set apart for a consulting Library and for the special use of the Professor of this department. The Student's Laboratory is arranged in such a way as to permit of Students assisting at, and taking part in demonstrations. During the coming session important additions will be made to the apparatus of the Physiological Laboratory.

HISTOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

The Histological Laboratory proper, is a large, well lighted room on the second floor of the new building. It is so arranged that over eighty Students can be present at the microscopical demonstrations; for this purpose it is supplied with 50 microscopes. From the large number of microscopes employed, students will have special facilities in studying and making themselves thoroughly acquainted with the specimens that are the subjects of demonstration. In addition to this there is a smaller Laboratory for the use of the Professors and Demonstrators.

PHARMACOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Pharmacological Laboratory is a large room 45 by 35 feet, situated on the second floor of the new building. It is now being furnished with the necessary appliances for the practical teaching of Pharmacology.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The Chemical Laboratory is large, lofty, and well lighted and can accommodate comfortably 126 men at one time,

but only a much smaller number are allowed to work at one time. Each student, when entering on his course, has a numbered table in the Laboratory assigned to him for his use during the session. Each table has its own gas and water fixtures, and is provided with shelves for its corresponding set of reagent-bottles, as well as a drawer and locker containing a modern set of chemical apparatus especially adapted for the work. This apparatus is provided by the Faculty, and supplied to each student without extra charge. The Student is only required to pay for apparatus broken or destroyed.

The Laboratory is ventilated by an electric fan and fully equipped for the various courses of study, thus giving to the Student unsurpassed advantages for acquiring a sound and practical knowledge of Medical Chemistry.

LABORATORY OF PRACTICAL HYGIENE.

On the Mezzanine floor, between the upper and lower stories, and behind the large Lecture Room, is the Laboratory of Practical Hygiene and Public Health. It is a large and commodious room with abundance of light, and is being fitted up with all the latest models, apparatus and appliances for thorough instruction in Sanitary Science.

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

A large building of three stories, 47 by 40 feet, adjoining the College, recently acquired by the Faculty, thanks to the generosity of Mr. J. H. R. Molson, constitutes the Pathological Laboratory; it has undergone extensive alterations to fit it for the purpose. The uppermost floor has been converted into one large Laboratory for classwork in Practical Pathology and Bacteriology; upon the floor beneath are Laboratories for research, a preparation room, Professor's private rooms and Library, and culture rooms; while upon the ground floor are rooms for the attendant, for storage and for keeping animals. Work rooms for the Curator and Osteologist are provided in the upper story of the building.

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