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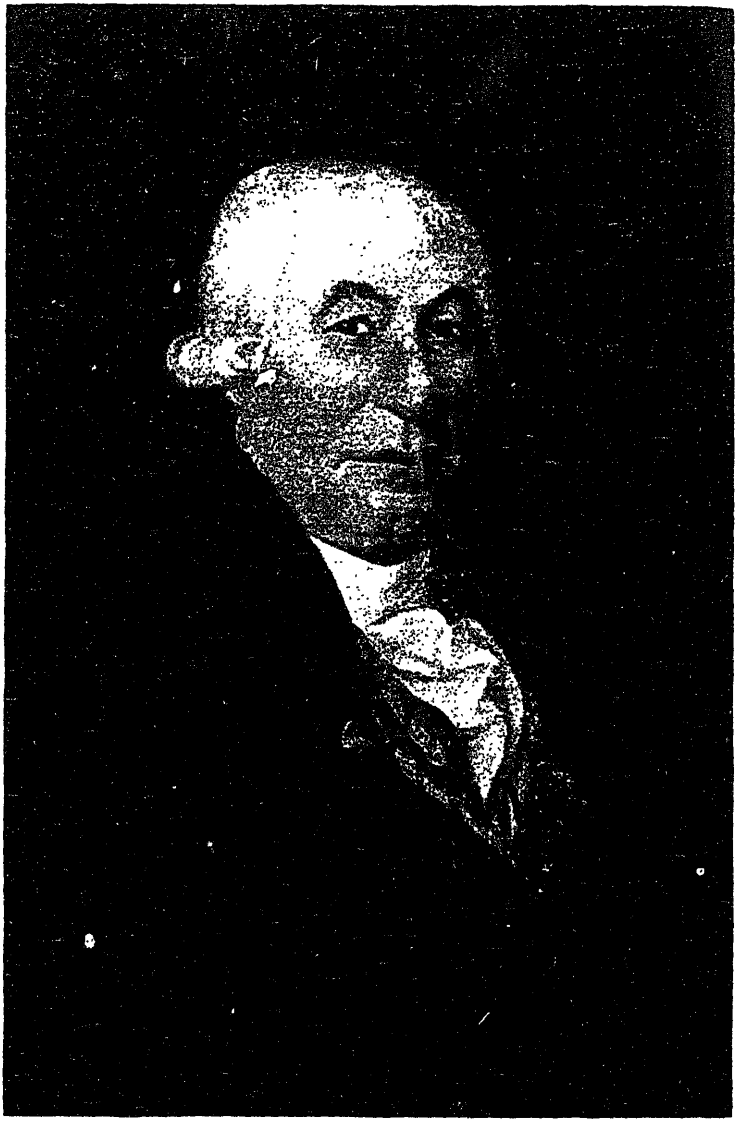

JAMES McGILL.

1744—1813.

Founder of McGill College, from the portrait now in Molson Hall.

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AN HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

Medical Faculty of McGill University

BY

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The Medical Faculty of McGill University is a direct outcome of a teaching body known as the Montreal Medical Institution, which was organized in 1824, by the first medical staff of the Montreal General Hospital, itself established in 1819. In the history of any institution it is often the day of small things, when the foundations of future success are being laid, that most attracts one's interest. And successive epochs in the history of an institution are sometimes marked in an interesting way by the buildings it has occupied. These things are true of the Medical School of McGill University. It was organized to meet a pressing demand by medical men of high professional status, pioneers in their departure. And it was carried on in the earlier years of the century through great difficulties at the cost of much personal labour and sacrifice. The character of its really heroic past lends lustre to the prosperity which the college seems now beginning to enjoy, and any contribution to our knowledge of the

early history and of the later movements of the medical schools should be of great interest even to the general reader.

I am greatly indebted to the late Dr. Douglas Brymner and to Mr. Wm. McLennan for much kind assistance in the preparation of the historical portion of this work. And I have to thank Mr. Vaughan, University Secretary, and Dr. R. F. Ruttan, Medical Registrar, for access to the Minute books of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning and of the Governors of the University, and also to the earlier Minutes of the Faculty of Medicine, all of which I have consulted freely in that portion of the work which deals with the college buildings. I have also to thank the Hon. Justice Baby and the Rev. W. S. Barnes, for information kindly given.

For the sake of clearness the facts to be related may be first briefly summarized :—

About the year 1818, the first provision for the sick poor of the Protestant portion of the civic population of Montreal was made. In this year the Female Benevolent Society of Montreal, an Association founded in 1816, which seems to have done active charitable work on a large scale among the poor immigrants of the time, established the "House of Recovery" for the care of the indigent sick. This house had four rooms and was in the Recollêt suburb. Gratuitous medical attendance was given to the patients by Dr. T. P. Blackwood, a retired Army Surgeon. In the following year a larger house having room in it for three wards and 24 patients, situate on Craig Street, was fitted up and given the name of the "Montreal General Hospital." It is said to have been a direct outcome of the small House of Recovery. In the year 1821, the central block of the present Montreal General Hospital was built, and in 1822, active work was begun there, patients, staff and equipments being removed from the house on Craig Street.

The first medical officers of the General Hospital, Drs. Robertson, Stephenson, Holmes, Caldwell and Loedel, seem from the first to have tried to utilize the hospital opportunities for clinical purposes, and in 1824, organized themselves into a teaching body—the Montreal Medical Institution. The first session of this body was held in the academic year 1824-25, at the Institution's rooms on St. James Street.

On the 19th of June, 1829, the Governors of the "Burnside University of McGill College" held their first meeting as a Corporation at Burnside House with the object of organizing the university. It was a condition of the bequest of the late Hon. James McGill that the college must be in operation within a certain number of years after his decease ; failing this, the money and the estate of Burnside, on which the college was to be built, was to pass to the heirs-at-law, the

Desrivières family. To enable this essential condition to be realized, the lecturers of the Montreal Medical Institution, now an active teaching body of established reputation, was "engrafted on" the University of McGill College as its Medical Faculty. This event happened at the meeting of June 29th, 1829, and the first session of the Medical Faculty of McGill University took place in the winter of 1829-30.

The Faculty remained on St. James Street for some years after this event, and then removed to a house on St. George Street, near Craig, where they remained until 1845. From 1845 to 1851, they occupied the central part of the Arts Building, which, with the east wing, was the only portion of the present Arts Building then standing. In 1851, they again returned to the heart of the city, to No. 15 Coté Street. In 1872, the front block of the present Medical Building was erected, and the Faculty returned to the university grounds not to leave them again. The building of 1872, was extended and renovated in 1885, in 1895, and again in 1901, when the present new building was completed.

PART I.

THE RISE OF THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

1816–1822.

Montreal, in the year 1816 was a thriving little city, a military post, with active commercial and manufacturing interests. Possessed of great natural advantages in its situation at the head of navigation, the depôt of the Great Northwest Fur Company, it was even then a centre of trade with the neighbouring States and with Europe. Travellers of the time speak enthusiastically of its fertility and beauty, and of the enterprise of its inhabitants, as promising it a first place among the emporiums of the world.

The city proper, covered only a space of some 100 acres, lying in an area enclosed by the site of the old walls, McGill Street on the west, Fortification Lane on the north, and what is now Place Viger on the east. But its principal streets ran on to form its suburbs, the Recollêt to the south, Quebec to the north, and St. Lawrence to the west, while St. Lawrence Main Street, long known as "the road to the Country," was built up for a considerable distance to the north. The whole populated area contained some 15,000 inhabitants. Parts of the old walls, although ruinous, were still standing, but were being rapidly removed by the Commissioners appointed for this purpose by an Act of 1801. This Act also provided for the "embellishment, convenience and salubrity of the City" by the laying out of new squares, streets, etc., and perhaps no better idea can be gained of the business enterprise of Montrealers of that day than by reading the description of the projected improvements in the city given by Bouchette, Surveyor-General of Canada, in his Topographical Survey of Lower Canada, published in 1815 (App. i.).

The principal streets, and the only ones as yet lighted by night, were St. Paul, the "bustling business street," and Notre Dame, "more quiet, more genteel and better built;" St. James Street was not yet built up, and along the line of the present Craig Street ran a babbling brook. Well out in the country, about the site of the present Unitarian Church, stood Beaver Hall, the home of Frobisher, of the Northwest Company, while a mile and a half back from the city rose the thickly-wooded mountain, with its cultivated slopes studded by a few country residences, and the imposing "Maison des Prêtres" with its towers towards the west.

Such was Montreal less than one hundred years ago. At this time, little more than fifty years since the Conquest, the city was still quite French in its institutions and its culture. The only places for the care of the sick poor were the Hôtel Dieu for general cases, and the "Grey Nuns" (Les Sœurs Grises), where the mentally afflicted were received. The only facilities for higher scientific study were to be found in the Seminary (Collège de Montréal) of the learned Sulpicians. But the city, fresh from the War of 1812, was alive with the stir and discipline of British military life, and English enterprise and energy, and the attempts to meet the needs of the growing Protestant population made themselves felt on all sides, in educational as well as in philanthropic undertakings. The public spirit of the prominent English-speaking citizens of the time cannot be better illustrated than in the stories of the rise of the Montreal General Hospital and of the origin of McGill University.

Much active charitable work was done at the time in the city. It is to the systematic organized efforts that were made to alleviate the general conditions of the poor, and especially of the distressed immigrants of the time, that the rise of the Montreal General Hospital may be distinctly traced.

The tide of immigration, which had almost ceased during the years 1812-1815 (App. ii.) had set in with renewed vigour after the close of the war. The general prosperity of the inhabitants of the city was somewhat lessened by the distresses that often occurred among the new arrivals. "Every succeeding summer," says a writer of the time, "from the termination of the war in 1815, brought to this country increasing numbers of poor peasantry from England, Scotland and Ireland. Many families embarked from the Mother Country too late to reach the remote situation in the Canadas, where they had friends and relatives previously settled, and on whose alluring promises they had depended when they left the Mother Country. Arrived in Canada and landed at Quebec, they had still (with empty pockets and bodies debilitated by those diseases incident to a long voyage in a crowded vessel) to proceed several hundreds of miles before they could reach the place in which their friends resided. With the season frequently too far advanced for them to take the advantage of a summer conveyance to a place of their ultimate destination, what could they do but endeavour to find employment (such as they, weakened by previous disease, could take) to enable them to live through a long and rigorous winter? Even in this effort they were defeated. The long and arduous winter in Canada puts a stop to the operations of husbandry and to the labours of many outdoor

mechanics. A great proportion of these immigrants had been bred as manufacturers, weavers, etc.—a business for which there is no demand in this country. Under such circumstances what could these unfortunate people do? No resource was left to them but a dependence on promiscuous charity; and that source only afforded a scanty and precarious supply, tending to maintain life, but ill calculated to renovate a frame or restore a constitution previously brought down by sickness.

In Lower Canada the French language prevails in the country, of it these immigrants had no knowledge; and hence they were of necessity constrained to reside in the principal points where they spent their first winter, and on these cities the burden of supporting them chiefly fell; and the wretchedness of their condition became most apparent." *

In the year 1817, there was also widespread distress throughout the country from failure of the crops in the summer of 1816; it amounted almost to a famine. It was so severe as to call for immediate assistance from the Provincial Parliament, for in the *Gazette* of January 20th, 1817, the Governor-in-Chief is reported as saying in his opening address that he had been "obliged to make such temporary arrangements as would secure the lower orders from the dreadful effects of famine until the Legislature could be convened." In March of that year an Act for the Relief of the Poor, in the loan of wheat and other seed grain, is reported to have been passed in the Provincial Parliament.

In the *Gazette* of January 27th, 1817, the following announcement occurs:—"*Distress of the Lower Class of the People*: It has been ascertained by gentlemen of the first respectability, who have taken much pains to enquire, that there are no less than 1500 people in the suburbs of this city reduced to actual distress from want of the necessities of life. It is necessary to observe that these are bread and fuel, both of which are at a price beyond the reach of hundreds of families whose delicacy forbids them from making known their urgent need. The distressing scenes in many families are truly heartrending. To alleviate those dreadful sufferings we rejoice to state that J. P. Leprohon and Henry McKenzie, Esquire, are about collecting voluntary subscriptions. It is hoped that the citizens of Montreal will give renewed proofs of their humanity and liberality, by subscribing such sums as their respective situations may admit; for never were the cravings of indigence more acute nor immediate relief more required."

* On the Origin and Rise of the Montreal General Hospital, *The Canadian Magazine and Literary Repository*, No. xx, iv., February, 1825.

It was with the object of mitigating conditions such as these that the Female Benevolent Society, to whose small beginnings, such great events have been ascribed, seems to have arisen. The first announcement of this Society appears in the Montreal *Gazette* of February 26th, 1816 (App. iii.) It began with a capital of £150 and had as its first objects the distribution of charity, and the establishment of 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 form them to become useful members of the community."

The claims of the Protestant sick poor seem almost from the first to have pressed themselves upon the Society. In the Montreal *Gazette* of February 24th, 1817, the following interesting announcement occurs:—"Mrs. B. Gibb, as Directress of the Female Benevolent Society, begs leave in the name of that Institution *to return its sincere thanks to the several gentlemen of the Faculty for the gratuitous advice and assistance which they have cheerfully and promptly afforded them when requested by any of its members.* Many distressed objects have been relieved by their timely professional skill who have no other means of expressing their gratitude than by this public acknowledgment; and although it has been deferred, it is hoped that it will not be considered as the less sincere, nor attributed to any intentional neglect.—Montreal, 21st February, 1817."

In the autumn of 1818, £1,200, Halifax currency, was raised by the Protestant clergymen and other philanthropic individuals, to help the immigrants through the coming winter, and these funds were used in establishing a soup-kitchen, the superintendence of which was placed in the hands of the Female Benevolent Society. In following up the cases applying for relief in the enlarged field now offered it, the Society soon found itself crippled by the want of some adequate provision for the sick, and upon its representations the Committee of the Soup-Kitchen joined with its members in renting a small house of four rooms where the more urgent cases of sickness could be cared for.

In the Third Annual Report of the Female Benevolent Society, published in the Montreal *Gazette* of February 17th, 1819 (App. iv.), it is stated: "*Thirty-seven invalids have been received at different periods during the last twelve months in the House of Charity rented in the Recollet suburb.* In this house also the charity school is kept."

By the exertions of Deputy Commissary-General, Sir Isaac Winslow Clarke, a quantity of condemned Barrack bedding was obtained for the little Hospital and the services of Dr. T. P. Blackwood, a retired Army Surgeon, as well as those of other physicians, were secured.

This small beginning was the first step in the establishment of the Montreal General Hospital, in its turn the first link in the chain of events that led to the existence of the McGill Medical Faculty, itself an all important factor in the establishment of the University as a whole. The establishment of the House of Recovery had the most powerful effect, in the words of the writer already quoted: "in promoting the general wish that the great desideratum, a place for the reception of the indigent sick, should be supplied. From the expense of this miniature establishment the managers of it were enabled to estimate the sum requisite for an institution of such an extent as the population of the city required. And although they found at that period no source from which they could expect a fund adequate to this, from the charitable exertions which had been made the previous fall by the citizens, the Committee justly inferred that by an appeal to the feelings of the benevolent through the medium of charity sermons, by subscription lists sent round the city for the same purpose, and other charitable donations they might receive from casual occurrences, they would be enabled to establish and support an hospital upon a more extensive scale than the one then existing. The Protestant clergymen of the city, some of the most eminent medical practitioners, connected with a few of the citizens who had already acted in the establishment of the Soup-Kitchen and House of Recovery, finding their way thus clear for the attainment of their object on a more enlarged scale, hired a house for the purpose in that part of the city called Craig Street. This was soon fitted up with the necessary articles of furniture and an additional quantity of barrack bedding was procured by an application to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief. This building consisted of three wards capable of containing about 24 patients, and it was so arranged that a nearer approach to a classification of them could be made than in the former very confined building. A meeting of the citizens was called by public advertisement; a committee for managing the institution was appointed; a housekeeper and other attendants engaged; at the same time a certain number of directors or visiting members were chosen, two of whom took the duty of visiting the Hospital in rotation. The medical department was placed under the direction of four professional gentlemen who attended monthly in rotation; one of them at the same time acted as house-surgeon, and attended daily in case of accidents.

This house was prepared for the reception of patients on the 1st of May, 1819, and such as were in the House of Recovery, together with the little property belonging to the establishment were removed into it."

Here, in 1819, to this house on Craig Street with three wards and

accommodation for 24 patients, the name of the Montreal General Hospital was first applied, and a table of "Rules and Regulations for the Montreal General Hospital" was first drawn up. Regular Quarterly Reports were given and the Hospital work systematically carried on until May 1st, 1822, when patients, staff and equipments were transferred to the present building then first opened to patients.

In the newspapers of the time one finds many other evidences of the efforts that were being made and the need that was felt for a civic hospital for the Protestant poor, and several doctors of the time announce free dispensary services.

"Mr. Smythe, having relinquished his situation in the Army, respectfully offers his services in medicine and surgery to the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, and hopes by unremitting attention to merit the confidence that may be reposed in him. Advice to the poor every morning from 8 to 9 o'clock at Mr. Mechtler's, next door to Mr. Dillon's, Place d'Armes.

Montreal, 21st June, 1816."

In 1818 this same Andrew Smythe memorialized the Government on the establishment of a charitable hospital as follows:—

To Major Bowles, M.S., &c.:

Sir,—I beg leave to acquaint you for the information of His Grace the Duke of Richmond, that the shortness of his stay here prevented us the honour of personally waiting on him and of stating to His Grace the great inconvenience to which the public of this place must daily submit in cases of poverty and sickness. There is but one religious establishment here by the name of the Hotel Dieu, in which about thirty patients can be admitted and attended by one medical gentleman and the Sisters of the Institution, and another called the Gray Nunnery, where lunatics are received. It is obvious that an hospital like that above mentioned, if managed with all the skill of the most eminent physicians, must be totally inadequate to relieve all the sick poor of Montreal and the vicinity, and the immigrant poor, who are daily sinking under disease arising from climate, poverty and disappointed expectation.

The propriety, therefore, of establishing a public infirmary or general hospital in this growing place for the relief of the sick poor of every nation and religion whom Providence may be pleased to place among us, can no longer admit of doubt. I accordingly pray you to interest His Grace the Duke of Richmond in this act of humanity and to beg his patronage and aid to establish and protect a general hospital in Montreal for the relief of the sick poor of every denomination, to be managed like similar institutions in Great Britain and Ireland. In hope of success I beg of you to leave it to the better judgment of His Grace to recommend voluntary subscription or any other means he may graciously think best to adopt.

Meantime I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
ANDREW SMYTHE,
Surgeon, &c.

To MAJOR BOWLES,
Military Secretary,
Head Quarters, Quebec.

N.B.—It may be necessary to add that I have professionally served His Majesty upwards of three years in active services, for which I do not at present receive, nor do I ever wish for, fees or reward.

A. SMYTHE.

Montreal, Sept. 20th, 1818.

On October 8th, the following answer was received: —

"His Grace will be very happy to promote an undertaking of this description . . . . a more detailed plan requested.

G. B."

(Canadian Archives, Series C, Vol. 292, p. 160.)

On October 13th, Andrew Smythe again addresses the Duke of Richmond through Major Bowles, elaborating the details of his scheme and enclosing a plan for a hospital to contain 100 patients. (App. iv.).

There was opposition too, to the plan. In the *Gazette* of March 13th, 1819, there is reported a debate in the House of Assembly at Quebec on a motion of Mr. Molson, "to resolve that it was necessary to establish a public hospital at Montreal." An Hon. Member, Mr. O'Sullivan, spoke at great length and with much fervor against the motion which seems to have been lost. (App. v.).

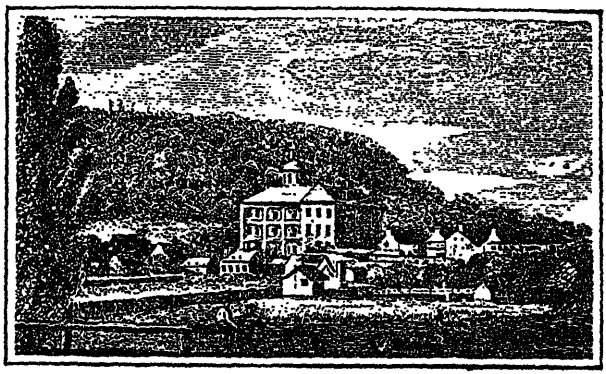
There is an editorial comment on this speech in the same *Gazette*, viz.:

"Mr. O'Sullivan's speech in the House of Assembly against establishing a public hospital in this city, will not, we fear, be much admired by the Sons of Æsculapius; it is, however, fraught with many plausible arguments and the vein of facetiousness and good sense which runs through the whole of it cannot but make it be read with pleasure by every disinterested person. Such an institution as a public hospital will some time or other be needed in this city, but the Hotel Dieu with such an enlargement as mentioned by Mr. O'Sullivan will answer every purpose, it is thought, for some time to come."

The story of the erection of the present Montreal General Hospital, or rather of that part first built, its central block, is one of prompt action and of the same enthusiasm and liberality of the earlier efforts, only on a larger scale. In August, 1820, the ground on which the building stands, situate in the then St. Lawrence suburb, now Dorchester Street, east of St. Lawrence Main, was purchased for the purpose of erecting an hospital upon it by the Hon. Wm. McGillivray, Hon. John Richardson and Samuel Gerrard, Esq. At the first public meeting to discuss the question of further funds, £800 was subscribed on the spot. Other subscriptions quickly followed, and on June 6th, 1821, the corner stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies. On May 1st, 1822, the completed hospital stood open to receive pa-

tients, having been built at a cost of £5,856 8s.; £2,167 10s. of which had already been subscribed, the balance remaining as a debt on the building. This debt was only allowed to stand until the following year, when, in May, 1823, it was discharged through the Hon. John Richardson, who, to use his own words, congratulated the Directors and the public of Montreal in thus presenting them with "a splendid building appropriated for the relief of the distressed poor, on such a scale as the population required, free from all encumbrance." (App. vi.)

The Charter of the Hospital was granted in 1823, and its first Medical Staff were Drs. Robertson, Caldwell, Stephenson, Holmes and Henry P. Loedel.



GENERAL HOSPITAL

From Hochelaga Depicta 1830.

It is interesting to note that the Hospital was erected on the site of the "Rédoubt de l'Enfant Jésu," one of the earliest outlying defences of the little town of Ville-Marie.

PART II.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MONTREAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION AND OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY.

1824-1833.

The condition of the medical profession and the state of education generally in the years immediately preceding the formation of the Montreal Medical Institution and the organization of McGill University, was, like everything else, in a transition state. In 1801 the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, a body with powers to receive and administer monies and to make appointments for educational purposes, was organized. And in the year 1811 the Hon. James McGill, a wealthy merchant of the city, and a member of the Provincial Legislature, had, by his bequest, laid the foundation of the future university. But the nearest approach to higher education in any form then available was a single course of lectures on Natural Philosophy given by the well-known Mr. Alexander Skakel, at his own Grammar School, on St. James Street (App. vii.).

In the year 1788 an "Act to prevent persons practicing Physic and Surgery within the Province of Quebec or Montreal without a license" was passed (App. viii.), and under this Act Boards of District Examiners were appointed yearly for each of the two districts of Quebec and Montreal (App. xii.).

Those physicians and surgeons practicing in the country at this time, who were of good professional status, were either Canadians who had served their apprenticeship with a physician of standing and then gone to the Mother Country for graduation and further study, or they were, as often happened, Englishmen and Scotchmen who had received their entire training at home. Many of these were former Army Surgeons who had found the demand for their medical services in civil life so great that they had retired from active duty and were engaged only in their profession as private practitioners. It is said that "the stamp of Englishmen who thus first practiced medicine in Canada was as good as British education could make it."

On the other hand, as was natural in a country where there was no provision for medical education and where the demand for medical

assistance far exceeded the supply, quackery seems to have abounded and flourished. The Rev. Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Strachan writes at this time (speaking, it is true, of the Province of Upper Canada where the law for the examination of licenses is said not to have been enforced), "The Province is overrun with self-made physicians who have no pretentions to knowledge of any kind, and yet there is no profession that requires more extensive information. They comprehend not the nature or causes of disease, are totally ignorant of anatomy, chemistry or botany, and many know nothing of classical learning or general science. Where shall you find one among them attending particularly to the age, constitution and circumstances of his patient, and varying his prescriptions accordingly? It is indeed preposterous to expect judgment and skill, a nice discrimination of disease and a proper method of cure, from men who have never been regularly taught, who cannot pronounce, much less explain, the terms of the art they practice, and who are unable to read the books written on the subject."

In the Kingston *Gazette* of June 2nd, 1812, is published a copy of an account sent to Mrs. John Gould by a self-taught physician:—

"The Estate of Mrs. John Gould, Dr.

To Dr. for medsin and attendants when he was choked with a large peas of Butter no of meat.. . . . . £3.

Some attempt was made in the city to meet the need that seems to have been felt for medical teaching by private lectures. The same Andrew Smythe, whose letters to the Duke of Richmond in 1818 on the establishment of a hospital in Montreal, we have quoted above, advertises in the *Gazette* of Nov. 1817, as follows :—

"*Anatomy & Surgery*: On the 2nd day of January, 1817, Andrew Smythe will begin a course of lectures on Anatomy and the principles and operations of Surgery (at his house, corner St. Gabriel Street), which will be illustrated by a regular series of the finest anatomical preparations.

Montreal, 12th November, 1817."

This announcement continues through many numbers of the *Gazette*.

Among other advertisements of a like nature is one occurring repeatedly of a "Wm. Willcocks Sleigh," which is of interest, because these courses are referred to in the Faculty's Minutes many years later. One of Mr. Sleigh's announcements reads:—

"*Medical Lectures*: Dr. W. Willcocks Sleigh, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in London, etc., purposes delivering a course of

lectures in this city on Anatomy, Surgery and the Practice of Physics, which will commence at six o'clock on Monday, the 4th day of October. The lectures during the first month will be free to the public; the private course will commence on the first Monday in November, and continue till the month of May.

68 Notre Dame Street, Sept., 4th, 1819."

The Minutes of the Faculty referring to Dr. Sleigh are as follows:—

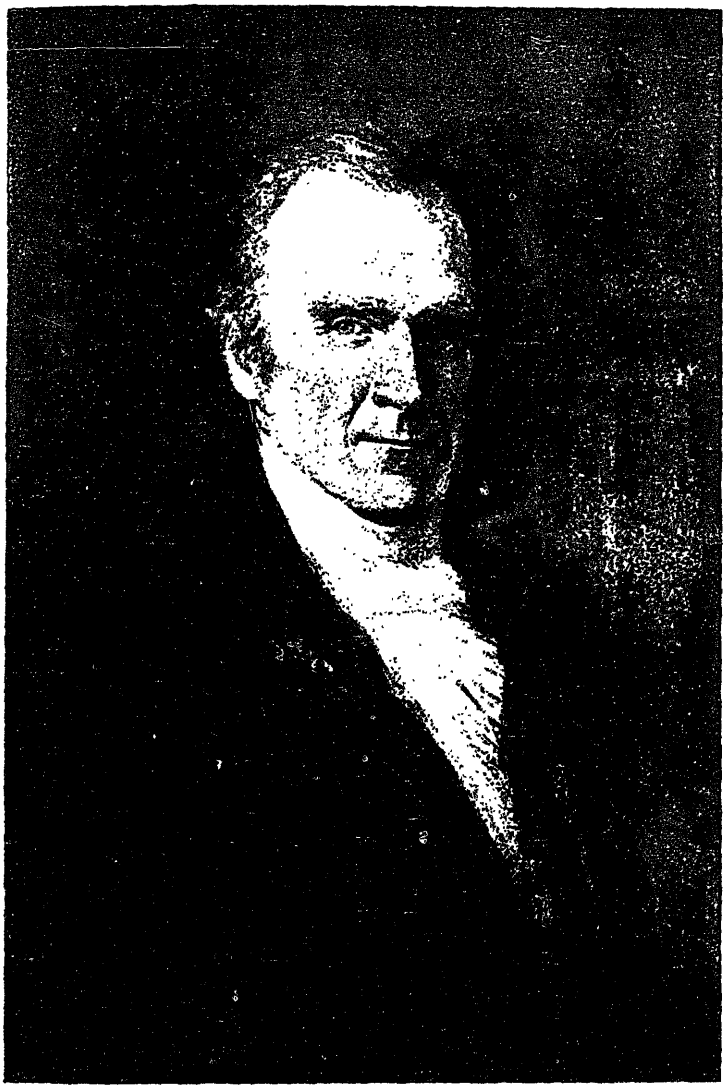
"An application was then received from Dr. Weilbrunner to be allowed to graduate, he being a Provincial Licentiate of 25 years' standing and having, when a student, attended three winter courses of lectures (the only ones then delivered in the country), viz.; during one winter the general course by Dr. Sleigh, and during two others the courses given at the Montreal Medical Institution.

The Faculty passed over the allusion to Dr. Sleigh, but resolved to consider the application of Dr. Weilbrunner on the ground of his attendance at the Montreal Medical Institution, which has already been recognized as equivalent to this school." (App. ix.)

The formation of a medical school was the natural outcome of a general hospital in a rapidly growing city where a real need for medical teaching existed. It was fortunate for the future of the Montreal Medical Institution and of McGill University itself, that the members of the first medical staff of the Montreal General Hospital were men of character, ability and promise. Dr. Wm. Robertson and Dr. Wm. Caldwell were British military surgeons of established reputation and experience, Dr. Holmes and Dr. Stephenson were young Canadians, graduates of Edinburgh University and further qualified by courses of foreign study. The latter success of the undertaking may be largely ascribed to their unflagging enthusiasm. Dr. Henry P. Loedel, though connected with the institution in its infancy, resigned before active work was begun.

The initiative in teaching at the Montreal General Hospital seems to have been taken by Dr. Stephenson (App. xv.), for, in the Hospital Minutes bearing date August 6th, 1822, the year the present Hospital building was opened to patients, there is the entry, "That Dr. Stephenson be allowed to put in his advertisement for lectures, that they will be given next winter at the Montreal General Hospital."

The first public announcement appears in the Montreal *Gazette* of



WILLIAM ROBERTSON,

1784–1844.

First Professor in the Medical Faculty of McGill University, from the painting now in the Faculty Room.

August 9th, 1822. It also speaks of Dr. Stephenson only and reads as follows :—

"*Medical Lectures at the Montreal General Hospital.*"

Dr. Stephenson will commence on the first Monday of October a course of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, and on the first of March next a course of lectures on Surgery. On the 15th of October Practical Anatomy commences.

N.B.—It is in contemplation to give during the 12 months, lectures on other branches of the profession. For fuller particulars apply to Dr. Stephenson at the house adjoining the hospital.

Montreal, 9th August, 1822."

On Wednesday, October 2nd, appears the following:—

"*Montreal General Hospital*: An introductory lecture to those advertised to be given at the Montreal General Hospital, will be delivered by Dr. Stephenson on Monday the 7th of October, 1822, at one o'clock p.m., in the Committee Room of the Institution.

Montreal, 28th September, 1822.

On October 12th, 1822, appears with the advertisement of Dr. Skakel's lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, the following announcement of Dr. Holmes' first lectures held at Dr. Skakel's house :—

"Dr. Holmes will commence his course of experimental lectures on Chemistry, on Saturday the 14th of December, at 7 o'clock in the evening and continue them weekly through the winter terms. For the course—2 guineas or 5 shillings for single lecture."

The Minute Book of the Montreal Medical Institution shows that the first meeting of the Hospital Medical Staff "to consider the expediency of establishing a medical school" was held October 20th, 1823. At this meeting Drs. Holmes and Stephenson were appointed a committee to draw up in due form the reasons for the step. The document prepared by them setting forth the inadequacy of medical skill in Lower Canada, the demand among students for a medical education in this country, and the good opportunities afforded by the Montreal General Hospital, was approved at the next meeting of the Hospital Medical Board and was sent to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-in-Chief, for his consideration. A letter was also written to him by Dr. Wm. Robertson suggesting the propriety of remodelling the Board of Examiners of the District of Montreal so that it should consist of the Medical Officers of the Montreal General Hospital.

Lord Dalhousie expressed his approval of and interest in the scheme,

and after some discussion by correspondence, the request concerning the remodelling of the Board of Examiners was also granted. On the 28th of February, 1823, a Royal Commission was given appointing Wm. Robertson, Wm. Caldwell, A. F. Holmes and H. P. Loedel, Medical Examiners for the District of Montreal.

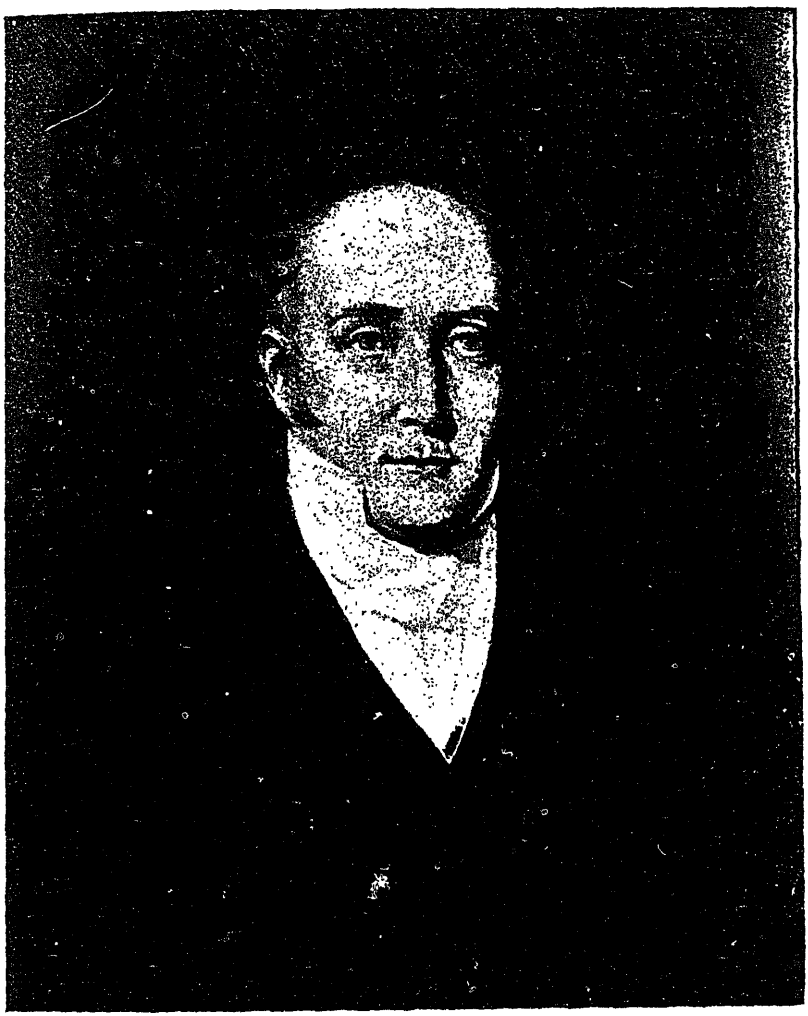
The Board of Examiners for the District of Montreal in the previous year (App. xii.) had consisted of Dr. D. Arnoldi, (Dr. Holmes' friend and teacher), Dr. Henry Loedel (App., xi.) (father of Henry P. Loedel) and Dr. Wm. Robertson himself. It is thus more than probable that the change in the personnel of the Board would have taken place with the full co-operation of these retiring members.

During the ensuing year the membership of the Institution was altered by the appointment of Dr. Wm. Lyons in place of Dr. Henry P. Loedel, resigned. Dr. Robertson was appointed Treasurer and Dr. Stephenson Secretary. A Medical Library was organized and regular courses of lectures were first begun Nov. 10th, 1824, at the "House of the Institution" No. 20 St. James Street, the first announcement of lectures reading as follows :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine—Dr. Caldwell.
Surgery, Anatomy and Physiology—Dr. Stephenson.
Midwifery and Diseases of Children—Dr. Robertson.
Chemistry, Pharmacy and Materia Medica—Dr. Holmes. (App. xvi).

Once established, the Montreal Medical Institution seems to have worked its way on quietly, winning good repute, until 1829, which marks an epoch in its history, for in this year it became "engrafted upon" McGill University as its Medical Faculty.

This University founded by the will of the Hon. James McGill (App. xiv.), did not come into actual operation for many years, in spite of the need that was felt for such an educational institution among the English-speaking population. The bequest, which consisted of £10,000 and the estate of Burnside, was left in trust for a college to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, a body contemplated by a Provincial Act of 1801, (App., xiii.), but which was not incorporated and therefore not able to hold property until the year 1818. This circumstance, combined with an almost total lack of funds in the institution, delayed action. And delay was further occasioned by protracted litigation over the bequest with François Desrivières, the heir-at-law of Mr. McGill's estate. Indeed, had it not been for the far-seeing condition of the bequest, that the legacy should revert to certain persons, unless a university were established



DR. JOHN STEPHENSON.

First Registrar, 1829—1842. From the painting now in the Faculty Room.

within ten years of the testator's decease, it is more than probable that the project would have been indefinitely delayed.

James McGill died in 1813. In 1818 the Royal Institution was incorporated. In 1821 the University received its Charter, and in 1823 it became necessary to appoint a teaching staff in order that the condition of the bequest might be fulfilled.

These appointments, which were purely nominal, were as follows:—

Professors, etc. Appointed 1823.

Principal and Professor of Divinity, the Rev. G. J. Mountain, D.D. (of the University of Cambridge); Professor of Moral Philosophy and Learned Languages—the Rev. J. L. Mills, D.D. (Univ. of Oxford); Professor of History and Civil Law—the Rev. J. Strachan, D.D. (Univ. of Aberdeen); Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Rev. J. Wilson, A.M. (Univ. of Oxford); Professor of Medicine—Thos. Fargues, M.D. (Univ. of Edinburgh).

Of Dr. Thos. Fargues, Professor of Medicine, we learn that he was a graduate of Edinburgh of high standing, and that he lived and practiced, not in Montreal, but in the City of Quebec, and did no teaching in the University. His name appears in Neilson's Almanacs from 1817 to 1834, as one of the Examiners for the District of Quebec. In 1821 he was President of the Vaccine Board, and he was for many years attending physician and later consulting physician to the Hôtel Dieu de Québec.

In the year 1829, that portion of the lawsuit which referred to the bequest of the landed estate of Burnside was decided in favour of the University, but the question of the £10,000 continued unsettled for many years longer, and no funds were at the disposal of the College. Yet it was felt that, to fulfil the conditions of the will, actual teaching must now be done in the University and the purely nominal appointments of 1823 be refilled or supplemented.

At this time the eyes of the Royal Institution and of the friends of education were turned upon the Montreal Medical Institution, now an active teaching body of established reputation, and it was decided to bridge the difficulty by making this body the Medical Faculty of the University, its officers becoming Professors or Lecturers in their respective branches.

On June 29th, 1829, the first meeting of the Governors of "Burnside University of McGill College" was called at Burnside House, which had just come into the hands of the Royal Institution under the will. This meeting had as its object the promulgation of the Charter and the inauguration of the university. It was largely attended by representative citizens of all classes, and at this meeting the members of the Montreal Medical Institution, who had been

invited to be present, were formally "engrafted upon" the University of McGill College as its Medical Faculty. The report of the interesting meeting given at full length in the Governor's Minute Book (App., xvii.), closes as follows:—

"The public business having been closed, the Governors of the Corporation held an interview with the members of the Montreal Medical Institution, who had been requested to attend the meeting for that purpose. During this interview it was resolved by the Governors of the Corporation that the members of the Montreal Medical Institution (Dr. Caldwell, Dr. Stephenson, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Holmes), be engrafted upon the college as its Medical Faculty, it being understood and agreed upon by and between the said contracting parties that until the powers of the charter would be altered, one of their number only should be university professor and the other lecturers. That they should immediately enter upon the duties of their respective offices. All of which arrangements were agreed to."

29th June, 1829.

The Montreal Medical Institution, as it still continued to be called for some years, was now a Faculty of an established University capable of granting degrees. For some years the only active work done in the University was that in this Faculty, and by its simply fulfilling the time limit of the will, it may justly be said to have saved the University, at least from much involved and tedious litigation, if indeed it did not preserve for it the bequest itself. The first University degree was granted in 1833, in medicine, to Mr. W. Logie. The original draft of this and two other certificates for Mr. Logie in Dr. Wm. Robertson's handwriting, lies in the McGill Medical Library and read as follows :—

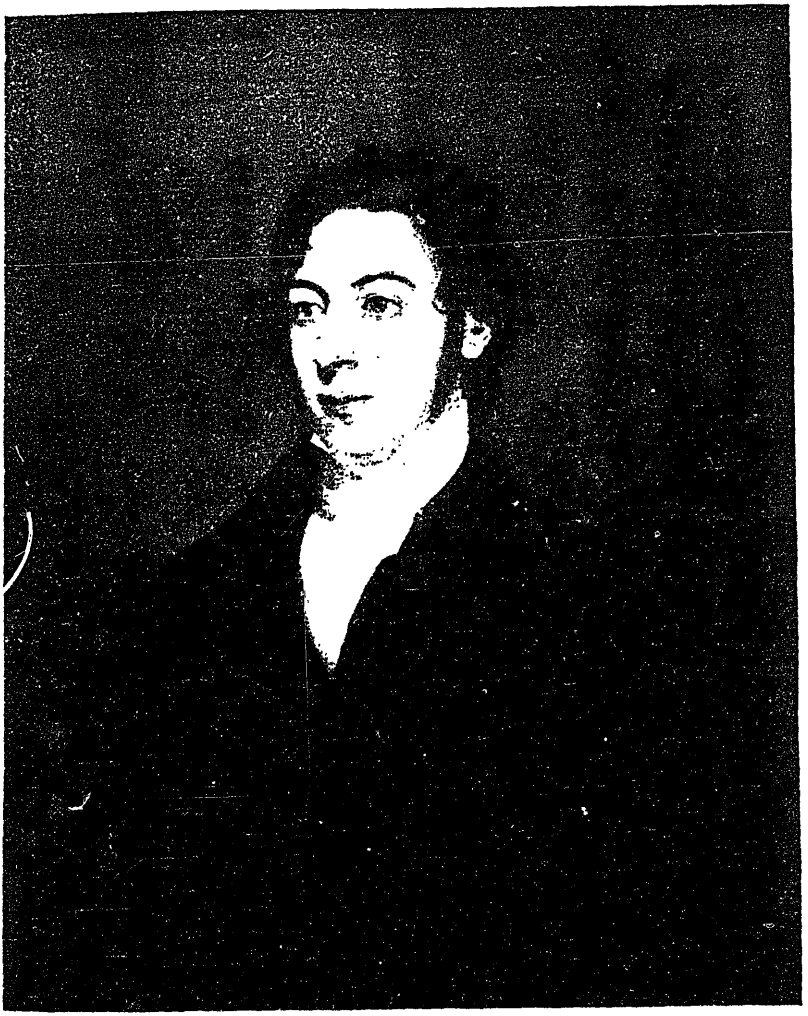
DEGREE.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

We, the undersigned, Principal and Professors of the University of McGill College, do hereby certify that Mr. William L. Logie, of the City of Montreal, having been deliberately examined on the different branches of science connected with Medicine and Surgery, and having satisfactorily defended before the Medical Faculty, his inaugural dissertation on Croup, is, in conformity with the statutes, rules and ordinances of the said College, declared Doctor in Medicine and Surgery, fit and qualified to practice medicine and surgery in all their branches.

We therefore admit him to be a *Graduate* of this University and authorize him accordingly to practice medicine and surgery.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed the seal of the College at the University of McGill College, the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.



DR. ANDREW F. HOLMES.

First Dean of the Faculty, 1854. From the painting now in the Faculty Room.

Montreal, 20th March, 1833.

I do hereby certify that Mr. William L. Logie attended during five successive years the different lectures delivered by the Medical Faculty of the University of McGill College, the Medical and Surgical Practice of the Montreal General Hospital and Practical Anatomy, all as required by the statutes, rules and ordinances of the said University, entitling him to present himself as a candidate for the degree of doctor in Medicine and Surgery.

(Signed) J. STEPHENSON,
Secretary Medical Faculty.

Montreal, 23rd March, 1833.

This certifies that Mr. William Logie studied under me as an indentured apprentice, the different branches of medical and surgical science, during five successive years.

(Signed) W. ROBERTSON.

The opening words of the address given by Dr. Wm. Robertson at this first convocation, are historic and may fitly close this sketch.

"Conferring the first degree by a legally established medical school forms an interesting era in the medical history of the province. Although the country has been settled upwards of two centuries, no institution has existed for the education of physicians until within the last few years; and as a natural consequence of such a state few scientific practitioners were to be found except such as went to Europe to complete their education or emigrated to this country from other parts of the Empire or from foreign countries. A majority of these settled in the principal towns and villages, while the great mass of the inhabitants of the country were compelled to employ those who were less qualified to administer medical aid. The limited means of a great majority of the settled inhabitants of the colony are such that, however much they may be disposed, they cannot afford the necessary expenses which a medical education abroad requires.

The professional information acquired by a young man during a few years' study in the country is very limited, he has seen the diseases of a small district for a few years; his knowledge of anatomy is derived from books, or it may be from the examination of a skeleton; he has probably attended a few surgical operations; his range of medicine is confined to such as his instructor prescribed. A person thus prepared when he enters on even the common routine of practice must frequently be embarrassed and encounter difficulties, which he may not always overcome with safety to his patients.

Experience has taught mankind that the elements of science are better inculcated by public lectures than by any other method, and we find that from the earliest ages this mode of instruction has been followed by all nations in making their youth acquainted with the arts and sciences. The Hindoo, Brahmin, the Celtic Druid, the German Philosophers and the Professors of modern universities and colleges, all adopted the same plan of oral instruction, although somewhat modified. Public lectures abridge the labours of the student by directing his energies to the acquisition of what is really useful and, in addition to the knowledge which he acquires from his immediate attendance, the proper sources of correct information and the best

authorities are pointed out to him. In this way the principles of his particular pursuit or profession are more effectually impressed upon his memory than by the most assiduous and extensive course of private studies.

The Medical Officers at the M. G. H., sensible of the difficulties under which the medical students in this Province labour and being desirous of affording them all the advantages resulting from academical and clinical instruction, held a meeting in 1843, to consider of the expediency of establishing a medical school in this city, and as a first step adopted to obtain this object may be interesting, I shall read the Minutes of the Medical Board of the Hospital connected with the same.

* * * * * * * * * * *

I have received through the courtesy of Dr. John Racey of Johnville, the following information about his father Dr. John Racey, who received his early training in the Montreal Medical Institution and was on the staff of the Medical Faculty of McGill University from 1833-1835.

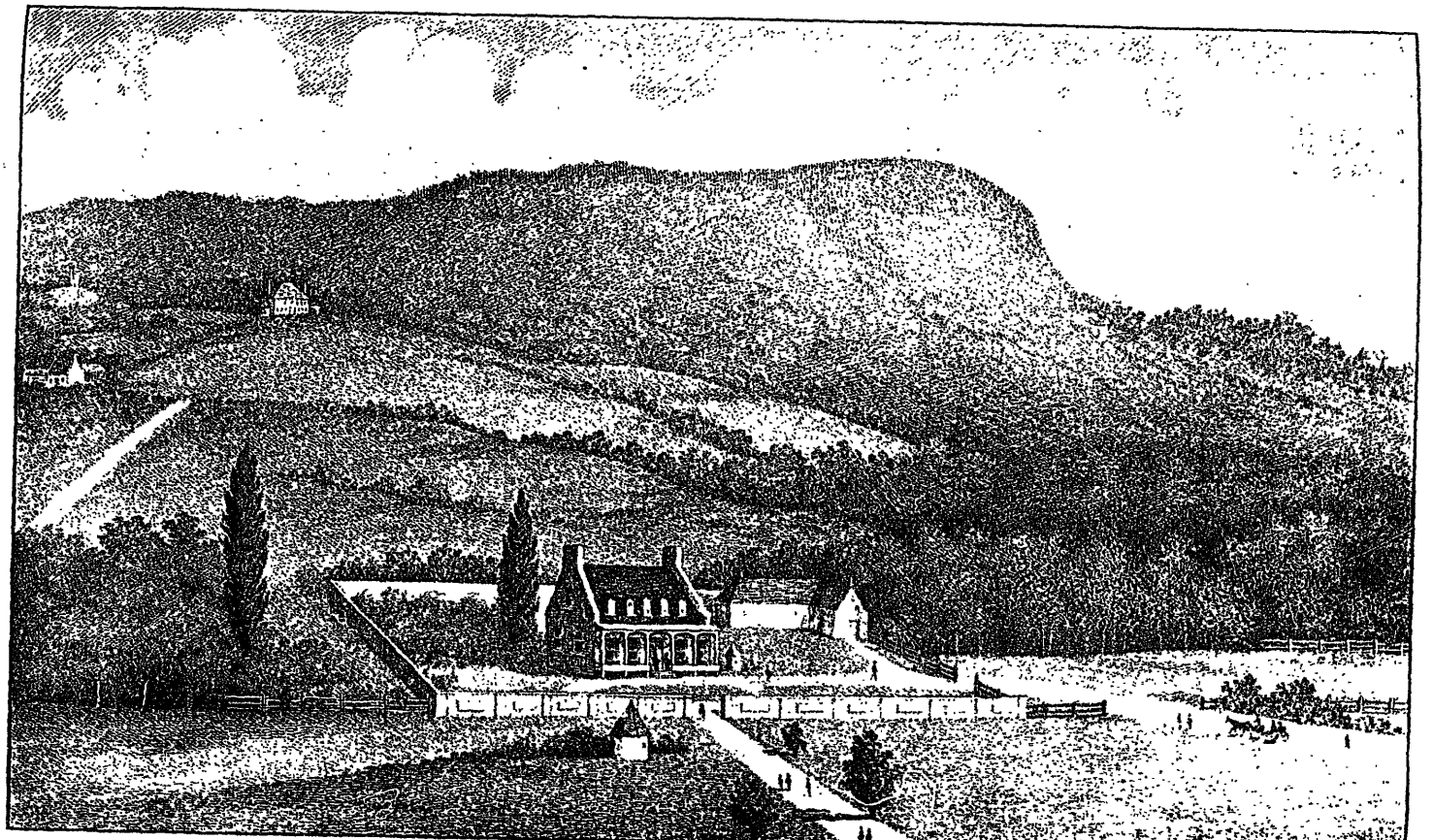
"Dr. John Racey was born in Quebec, 24th March, 1809. He attended Dr. Wilkie's school in Quebec and subsequently that of the Rev. Mr. Esson's and the Rev. Mr. Urquhart in Montreal. He began the study of medicine under the late Dr. Caldwell of Montreal, proceeding thence in September 1829 to Edinburgh for the further prosecution of his studies at the university in that city, and also went to Paris for the same purpose. He was admitted as a member of the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, 1st June, 1830.

Cholera having broken out in Scotland in 1831-1832, Dr. Racey was appointed House Physician to the Cholera Hospital in Edinburgh, and received the thanks of the Governors of that Hospital for his assiduous attention, kindness and skill displayed while occupying that position.

He obtained his degree of M.D. of the University of Edinburgh, 2nd July, 1832, having passed his examinations with honors, and returned to Quebec the same year.

He removed to Montreal during the winter of 1832-1833, where he began his career under propitious circumstances, being favorably known from his excellent character while a student of medicine. A vacancy having occurred in that city owing to the death of Dr. Caldwell, he was appointed one of the visiting physicians of the Montreal General Hospital, and was also chosen Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to McGill College, two appointments highly favorable and flattering to so young a man (I was informed many years ago on reliable authority that Dr. Caldwell was anxious to keep up McGill College as a medical school and that he, and I think that Dr. Holmes' name was also mentioned in connection with his, was desirous of doing so, for if such a

DR. GEORGE W. CAMPBELL (Dean 1860—1882).



Burnside House, the country residence of James McGill and the place where the first meeting of the Governors of McGill University was held. It stood at about the site of the corner of the present Burnside Place and McGill College Avenue.

From a Water Color Sketch by W. B. Lambe, Esq., in 1842.

course had not been followed it was believed that the McGill bequest towards the foundation of the College would have reverted to the heirs McGill).

On the 1st June, 1833, Dr. Racey married Miss Susannah Withington Wise, by whom he had five children. In the autumn of 1835, owing to the wishes or persuasions of his parents, he returned to Quebec, where he practiced his profession until 1847. In 1846, he entered into partnership with the late Dr. James Douglas.

During the summer of 1847, typhus fever was brought to Quebec by the Irish immigrants, therefore an Emigrant Fever Hospital was built which was intended to contain about 350 patients, but soon being filled to overflowing, the number of cases being increased to over 1100, temporary sheds were erected near it and buildings reared on the Beauport road to be used as hospitals. Dr. Racey was appointed one of the medical attendants to these hospitals and in the early part of October, when the fever was declining he was attacked by the disease and succumbed to it on the 25th October, 1847."*

* In the University Calendar John Racey is stated to have filled the chair of Midwifery from 1833-1835; but there is no mention of him as filling the chairs of either Anatomy or Surgery. It is possible that he may have taught in these departments without holding the appointment of full Professor.

PART III.

THE BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

1824-1901.

The first lectures of the Montreal Medical Institution were given, according to its Minutes and to its first public announcement, at "the House of the Institution, No. 20 St. James Street.

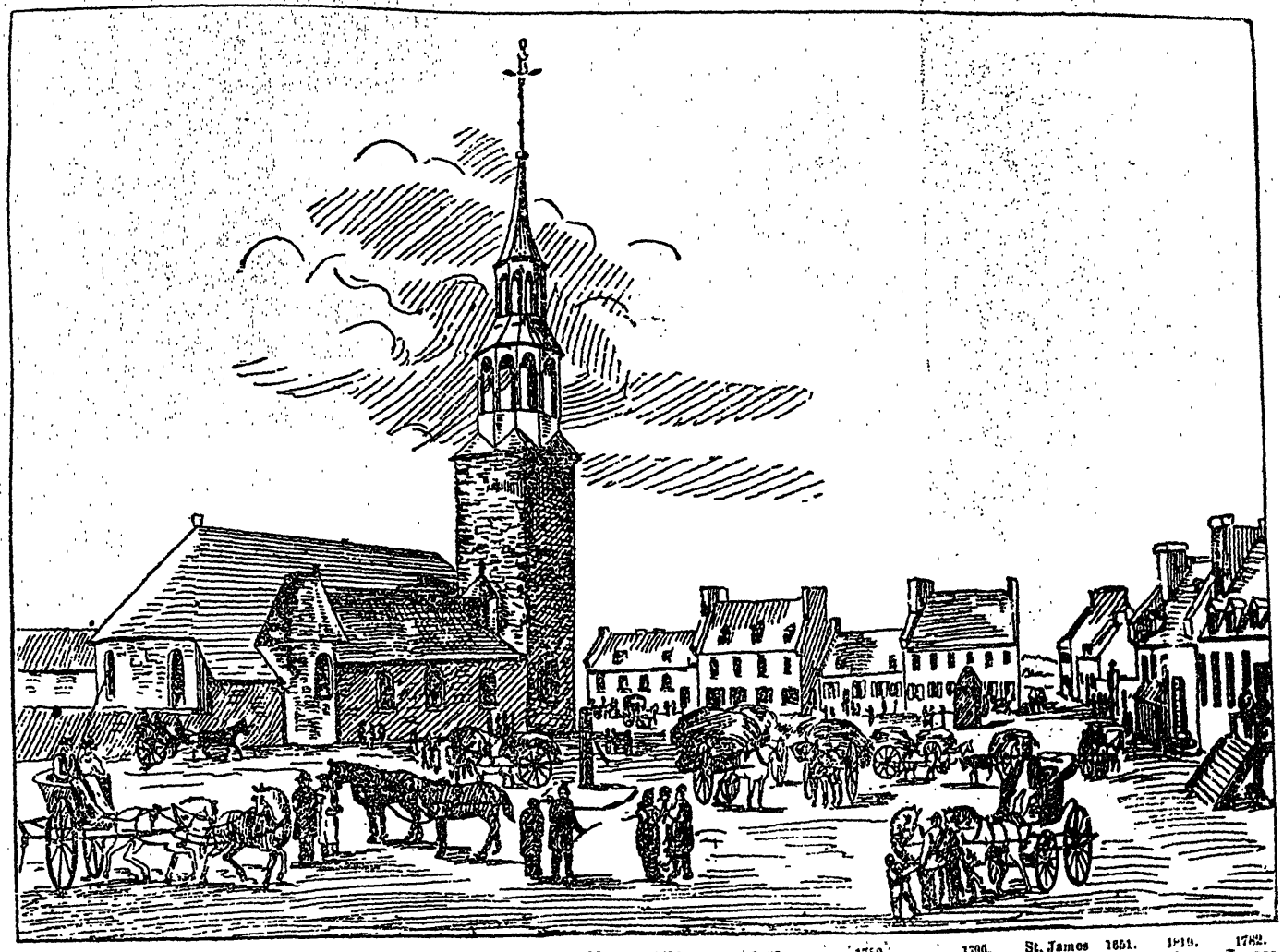
From a comparison of the first Montreal Directory, published in 1819 (and not continued until 1842), with maps of the city at this time, No. 20 St. James Street, in 1824, would appear to have been situate on the northwest side of St. James Street to the east of Place d'Armes. Several historical sketches of the Faculty, however, state that the first lectures were given in "a small wooden building, situate on Place d'Armes on the site of the present Bank of Montreal." There would appear to be a discrepancy in this statement; first. because No. 20 from the Directory of 1819, seems to have lain further east than Place d'Armes, and secondly, because the present site of the Bank of Montreal was occupied in the year 1819 by an unused cemetery and the only houses standing upon it were a small mortuary chapel and the beadle's house. It is possible, however, that the statement may have had reference to the location of the school a few years later. The first lot west of the unused cemetery, was occupied in the year 1833, and probably earlier, by a narrow three storey building in which there is reason to think lectures were given in the early. although not in the first, years of the Montreal Medical Institution.

It was fitting that the pioneer work in what was later to be the active agent in a future great university should have been carried on in a spot of such historic interest as old Place d'Armes.

Upon the plans of 1758 and 1803, published with this, I have written the numbers of the lots as found in the "Terrier" of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the Seigniors of Montreal. In these books the changes in ownership of each lot has been given so long as it was subject to seigniorial dues, and its location can thus be determined.

In the plan of 1800, the cemetery as the site of the Bank of Montreal, is clearly established. It was still there in 1824. but just to the west of it the street had then been widened, and the old Bank of Montreal stood on the corner of St. François Xavier Street, farther back than the line indicated in the plan of 1800.

PLACE D'ARMES IN 1807.—The old cemetery on the site of the present Bank of Montreal is seen. The house next to it that occupied by Dr. Henry Loedel.



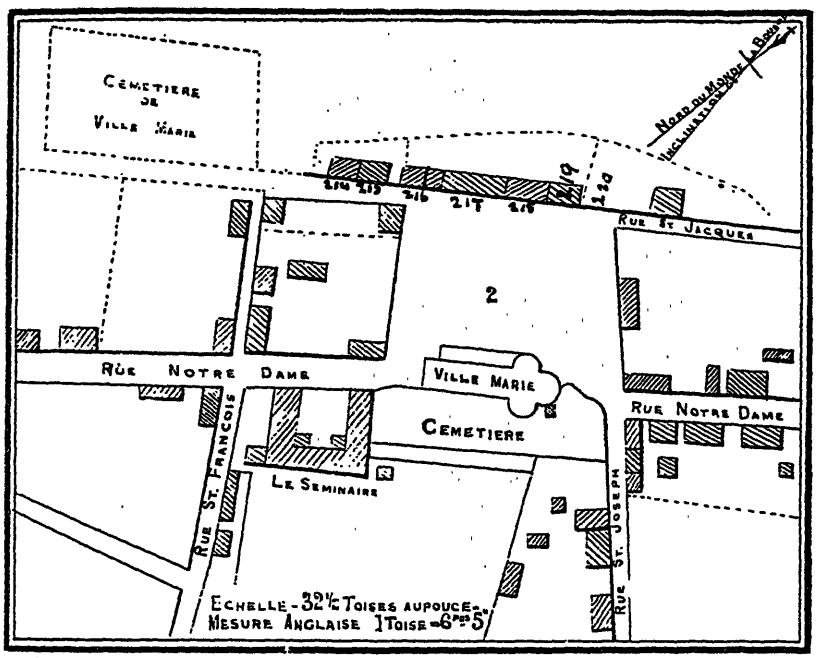
Parish Church.

Tower End toward Notre Dame street.

Old Pump. | 1838. Campbell, dry goods. 1896. Royal Insur. Co. | 1857. Dougald Stewart. 1852. "Pilot" Office. 1863. Ontario Bank. | 1752. Toupin. 1830. Hilton & Baird. 1896. Mutual Reserve Life Ins. Co. | 1796. Richard Dillon. 1850. Compain's 1896. Liverpool London & Globe. | St. James street 14 feet wide. Post Office. | 1851. Old Cemetery. 1896. Montreal Bank. | 1819. Dr. Henry Loedel. | 1782. Ignace Dubois. 1811. City Bank. 1896. Imperial Building.

The occupancy of the lots along the St. James Street side of Place d'Armes in 1825, was as follows, using the Seminary numbers and beginning from the eastern corner of St. François Xavier Streets. Lot 214, 215 (site of the present Post Office) were occupied by the old Bank of Montreal, the number of which is given in the Directory of 1819, as 34 St. Jacques Street.

Lot 216 (also part of the site of the present Post Office), the front portion included in the widening of St. James Street, the rear in the plan of 1803 was a vacant lot. Later, somewhere about 1830, *a narrow three story building was erected* on this lot, which seems to have been the home of the medical school for some years.



Plan of Place d'Armes in 1798. Lot 217 is the site of the present Bank of Montreal.

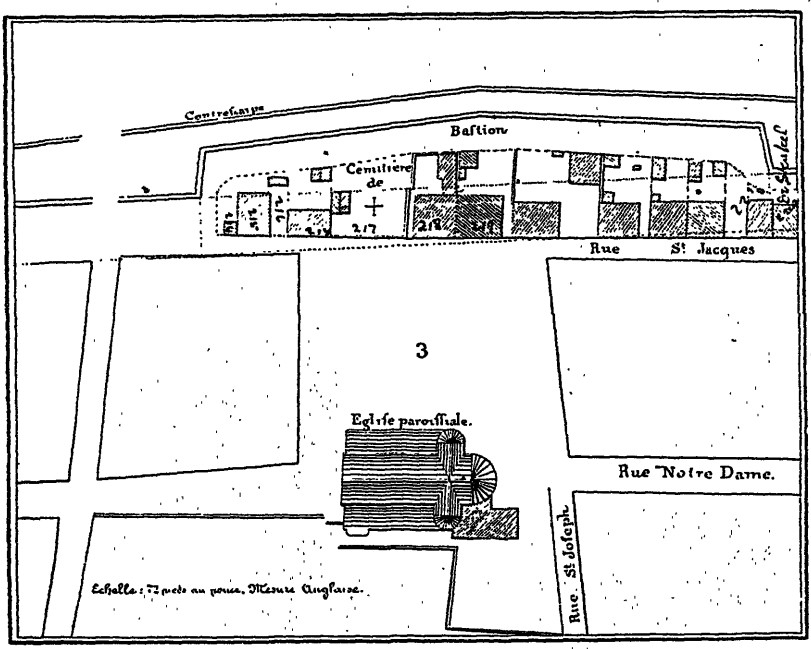
Lot 217 (the site of the present Bank of Montreal), was the cemetery with the mortuary chapel and the beadle's house. This lot was the property of the "Fabrique de Montréal" at this time and was sold in 1845 to the Bank of Montreal.

Lot 218, the house of Dr. Henry Loedel, father of the Henry P. Loedel of the first medical staff of the Montreal General Hospital (App. xi.), No. 31 in the Directory of 1819.

Lot. 222. The house of Dr. Skakel, No. 27 in the Directory of 1819.

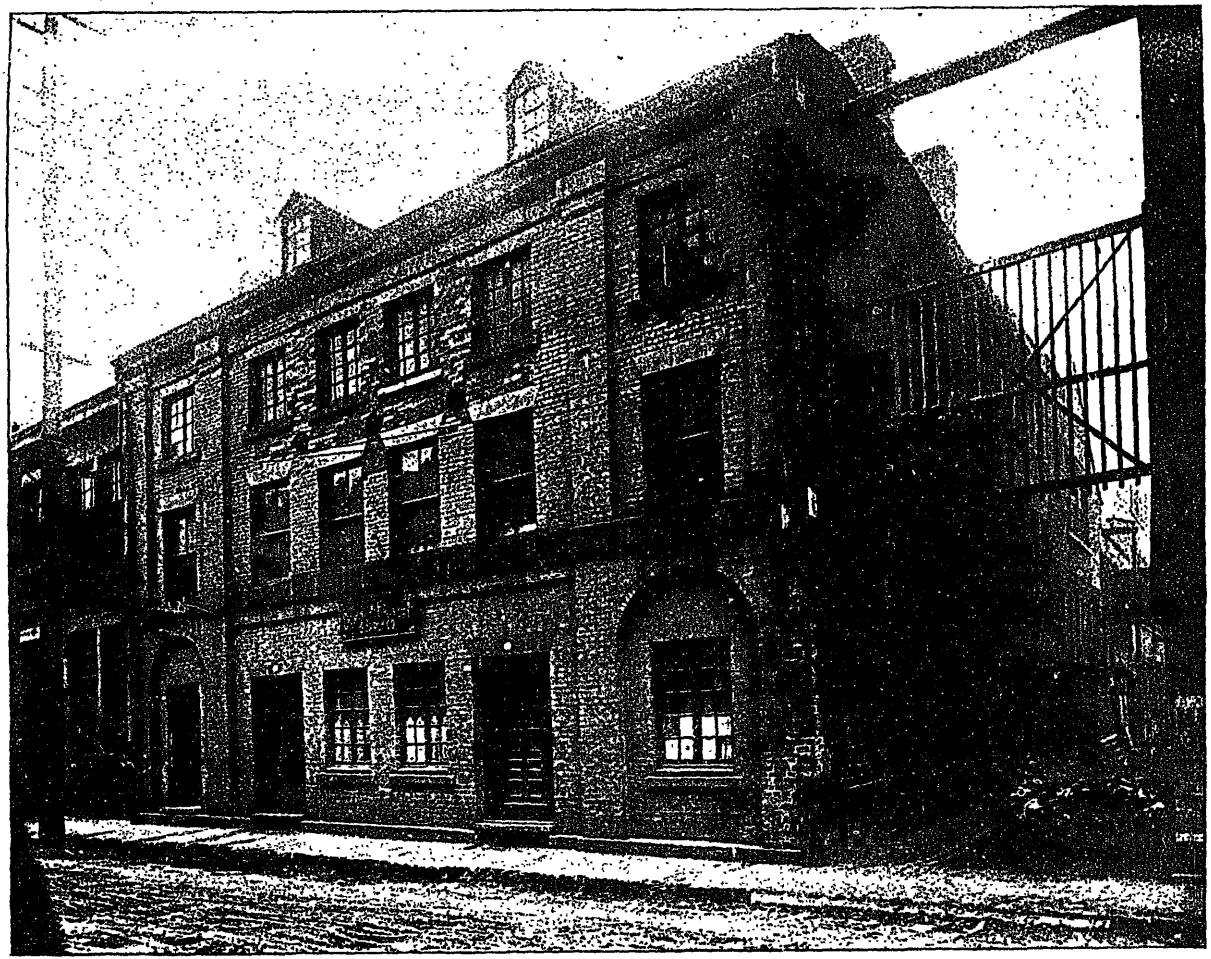
From the numbers of these lots it will be seen that No. 20 St. James Street, the first "House of the Institution," must have been east of Dr. Skakel's.

It may be added that Dr. Arnoldi's house stood at the east corner, now part of the site of New York Life Company's building.



Plan of Place d'Armes about 1800. The cemetery on the site of the present Bank (lot 217) is seen.

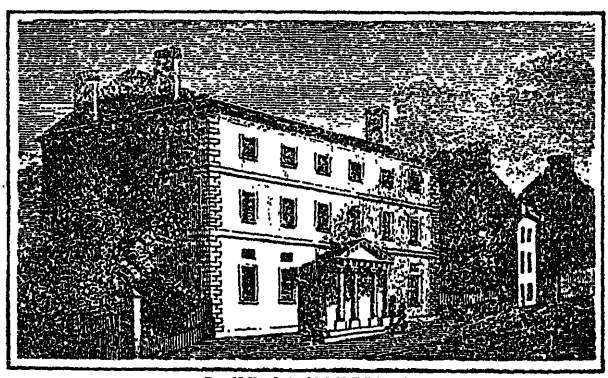
There is no record of the Faculty's doings from the close of the Minutes of the Montreal Medical Institution in 1824, until the year 1842. Some time before 1833, the school seems to have been removed from No. 20 St. James Street to the tall narrow three storey building which stood between the old Bank of Montreal and the cemetery. Dr. Arthur Fisher, the only person now surviving who was in the College while it was on Place d'Armes, narrates that in the winter of 1833-1834 he was a student in the McGill Medical Faculty, then occupying a narrow three storey building next to the old Bank of Montreal on Place d'Armes. The Hon. Justice Baby, well known as an antiquarian, also told me that he remembers this building as a "sort of medical museum" in which medical lectures were given.



House on St. George Street occupied by Medical School 1841-1845.

The next move of the school was to St. George's Street. The Minutes in possession of the Faculty began again on February 12th, 1841. The Faculty occupied at this time a three storey brick building on the west side of St. George's Street, three doors above Craig. This house is still standing and is now the property of the Estate of the late Mr. Warden King. Dr. Wm. Wright, Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica has kindly sent me the following statement about it:—

"In the year 1843, the lectures were delivered in St. George's Street, the first large yellowish-looking building on the left hand side as one turned up from Craig Street. There were two lecture rooms, one for Anatomy, the other for the other branches; a large upstairs place for dissection and a small bit of a room for pathological preparations, of which there were very very few, preserved in weak pyrolignous acid in square colored bottles closed by cork bungs, all under the care of Dr. Arthur Fisher. The property belonged to Mr. Leclaire and Mr. Jordan was his agent. There also, some 6 years afterwards, the Montreal Dispensary was started."



BANK OF MONTREAL.

The Old Bank of Montreal. The building next to it may have been that occupied by the Montreal Medical School.

Between the years 1837 and 1839, during the disturbances caused by the Rebellion, lectures stopped; so it is probable that the occupation of the house on St. George's Street may have taken place in 1840; at all events we find the school there established in 1842.

An examination of the Minutes show that the accommodation afforded by the St. George's Street School was from the first unsatisfactory. But the question of ways and means was one of paramount importance at this time. On September 13th, 1844, the Faculty petitioned the Governors of McGill College for a site within the University property. And on May 5th, 1845, the Secretary writes to the Secretary of the

Montreal General Hospital offering terms for the purchase of one-third of the lot adjoining the Hospital.

On July 12th, 1845, the Royal Institution informed the Medical Faculty of their intention to reserve a suitable lot of ground for the Medical Faculty and if the funds of the College permitted, to defray the expense of the erecting of a building upon it.

"Whereupon it was Resolved that the Secretary be requested to endeavour to show the Royal Institution that it was of much importance that the lot be granted at once."

At the next meeting of the Faculty, however, a suggestion to occupy the newly erected College buildings was made. After some discussion of conditions with the Governors, it was decided not to await the pleasure of the Royal Institution in the matter of a building lot, but to accept the offer of the Governors and use their Arts Building *during the ensuing session 1845-1846.* This was done.

The erection of the Central Arts Building with the east wing, which were the first of the present college buildings, was completed about 1842, (App. xiv.). The Principal and the Secretary were in residence there but the buildings were otherwise little used and naturally seemed to meet the demand for increased accommodation made by the Medical Faculty, although its long distance from the city, the hospital and the students' residences formed a serious obstacle to its occupancy. The inconvenient situation far out in the country, and also the unsuitable way in which the building was laid out for a medical school, made themselves more and more felt as time went on. At that time the chief meal of the day came at noon and the visit at the hospital was at the same hour. A lecture at the college ending at 12 o'clock, a rush through the quite untravelled winter snow and a vain attempt at dinner to attend a one o'clock clinic was a daily trial even to the bravest. Already in the autumn of 1846 we find Dr. Archibald Hall asking permission to give his lectures in town in a room hired at his own expense, this arrangement being more advantageous both for himself and his students. On March 19th, 1847, the students set forth the disadvantages of the location in a petition in which they asked that lectures be given in town. Complaints were also made about the want of facilities for dissection in the college building. No action was taken at this time and matters dragged on until the spring of 1851, when the St. Lawrence School of Medicine, with a strong teaching staff and a locale in the city, was organized. The McGill School now decided to return to the city at any effort, rather than to risk this competition under such disadvantages as the out-of-the-way situation in the University grounds

presented, and on July 16th, 1851, the arrangements were made for erecting a building in town before the beginning of the next winter session. The Minute reads as follows :—

"July 16th, 1851 :—The question of the expediency of procuring a lecture house within the city having been brought before the meeting, and various plans of arrangement having been discussed, it was resolved as the most eligible that a house adapted for the different purpose of the Faculty should be built, provided any members would undertake the responsibility of building, and subsequently receive the Faculty as tenants.

The first Arts University Buildings erected 1843. Occupied by the Medical Faculty 1845-1851.

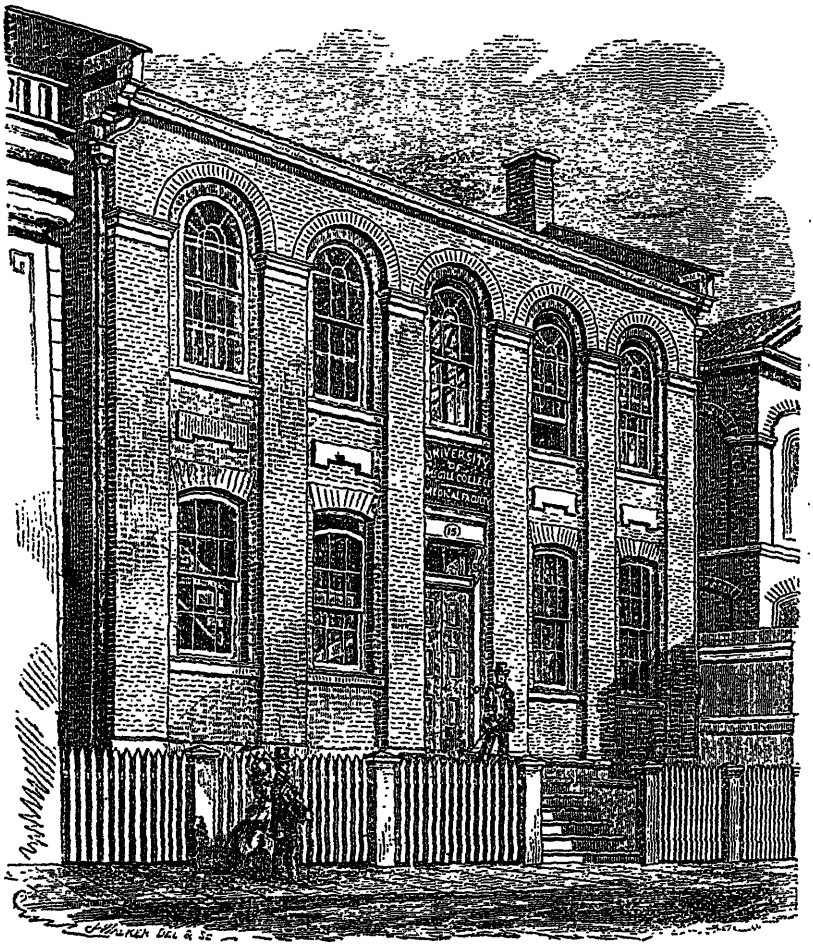
Whereupon *Drs. Campbell, McCulloch and Sutherland* undertook to erect such a building agreeing to the following conditions :—

1. That the rent should be at the rate of 10 per cent. on the outlay and in no case to exceed £100 per annum, and for five years.
2. That the Faculty should pay assessments.
3. That gas and water pipes should be introduced by the builders.

On these terms then, at the private expense of three members of the Faculty, a lot of ground was bought on the east side of Coté Street and a brick building, No. 15 Coté Street, erected upon it in time for the session 1851-52. In this building (enlarged in 1860), the school remained until 1872, and here, during these 21 years, in an unbroken circle of steady work and of gradual progress, the founda-

tion of its present era of comparative prosperity was laid. Here in 1853, all the lecturers of the Faculty were appointed Professors and here in 1854, Dr. Holmes became its first Dean. New appointments were made, new courses and a summer session instituted, and the number of students, 69 in 1851-52, rose to 184 in the session 1866-67.

The Coté Street building, at first large enough to meet all demands,



The Coté Street Building, occupied 1851-1872.

soon required extension, and in 1857 we find Dr. Holmes, on behalf of the Faculty, memorializing the Governors for an additional grant of £200 for the express purpose of equipping and enlarging the museum and library by the addition of another room. Dr. Campbell at the same time explained to the Governors the tenure of the building of which he was one of the proprietors, stating that they would be

willing to sell it to the Governors for £1,200, the sum it had cost them; although the city property had risen much in value in that time, in view of the fact that increased accommodation was needed in the building and that the proprietors did not see their way to any further expense. This suggestion, which was made again in 1858, was not agreed to by the Governors until 1860, when they took over the building and made the improvements required, spending, as seen from a statement of the year 1861, the sum of £9,360, £1,200 of which was paid to the proprietors in purchase of the building and the balance on the extensive enlargements made in the year 1860.

The migration from the university grounds to Coté Street, involving as it must have done increased expenditure in rental, etc., seems to have taken place against the wishes of the University authorities, and the request now being made for substantial aid in the extensions contemplated of the Coté Street building, had been met by repeated suggestions to return to the Centre Arts Building. But the Faculty knew from experience its disadvantages and consistently refused to remove from their central position near the Hospital, until such time as the growth of the city to the west made a return to the University grounds a suitable measure. Dr. Holmes concludes his letter of July 23rd, 1857, in which he asks for the grant of £200 for the museum, as follows :—

"The Faculty have heard of your disposition to erect for their accommodation a house at or near Burnside, but they would assure you that until the city undergoes great additions and considerable deviations from its present arrangement, such a situation would be positively deleterious to their interests, from tending to lessen the attendance upon their classes and proving most inconvenient for the earlier lectures of the morning and afternoon. Your Faculty consider their present residence not to be surpassed by convenience of locality and other advantages thereby entailed, and with the improvement now desired, sufficient for present purposes. They therefore in conclusion earnestly request your consideration and entertainment of their necessities and a concession to the appeal made for the moderate sum now asked."

In 1860, the whole matter was put plainly before the Board of Governors in the following document which illustrates the conditions of the time so well that it is republished in full:—

February 18th, 1860. Special meeting held at Bank of Montreal,

14th February, 1860.

To the Governors of the McGill College, Gentlemen:—

The Medical Faculty having carefully considered the proposed change in the location of their establishment, beg to lay before you as

the result of their deliberate judgment that, first, the Medical School would be very materially injured by its place of operations being removed to any distance from its present locality, which is in proximity to the Hospital, to the boarding houses of the students and to the residences of the Professors; second, were it feasible they would prefer a new site anywhere between Dorchester and Craig, and Bleury and St. Lawrence Streets, but as it appears there is no probability of finding a suitable lot; therefore, third, as it is indispensable that increased accommodation shall be procured before next session, they recommend that the present building be enlarged and altered, being of opinion that this can be done with ease and at a moderate outlay, and in a manner to meet all the wants of the school for a series of years.

As it may be satisfactory to know the grounds upon which the Faculty have come to these conclusions, they transmit the following memorandum:—

A. F. Holmes, M.D.
G. W. Campbell, M.D.
Committee appointed to meet the
Committee of Governors.

REASONS.

1st. A number of years ago the Faculty were induced contrary to their own wishes to remove their lectures, etc., to the College Buildings on Sherbrooke street. This change furnished the principal reason for the Canadian School of Medicine, then being established, adding an English department to itself, which was continued for several years to the manifest injury of the McGill School.

2nd. Subsequently, when by an arrangement with the French Canadian School, the English Department was given up, a new English School was started under the name of the St. Lawrence School of Medicine.

3rd. The danger of the more favorable position of the new school was so obvious that the Medical Faculty resolved to return to the city, and the present building was erected to accommodate them, the result was that the St. Lawrence School was broken up.

4th. Therefore the dangers which they have already undergone are sufficient in their eyes to prevent their risking a renewal of them by removing from the central parts of the city.

5th. When the Faculty were lecturing in Sherbrooke street, both the lecturers in Chemistry (who lectured in the evening), actually rented premises in the city for their lectures.

Besides the foregoing, which belong to experience, the following refers to the present :—

6th. The morning lectures close at 12, and are resumed at 2 p.m. During these two hours the visit at the hospital is made, commencing at or near 12

and continuing a greater or less time, sometimes in the clinical wards to past 1 o'clock. After the hospital visit, students generally dine; now, how can they afford the time that would be required to walk from about McGill College and back?

7th. Again, as one hour frequently intervenes between the different lectures which a student attends, he would spend most of it in walking up and down to and from his boarding house.

8th. The proximity of the lecture building to the hospital is therefore a necessity.

9th. The dissecting would be almost destroyed if the dissecting room were removed from the neighbourhood of the boarding houses. At present, and especially since attendance on zoology and botany have been made imperative, most of the dissection takes place in the evening by gaslight. It would obviously be impossible to get the students to go up to Sherbrooke Street for dissection, putting out of view there being no gas or water.

10th. The bulk of the students live in Craig Street and the streets off it, many often board in St. Paul Street and the French-Canadians more towards the eastern part of the city.

11th. The convenience of the Professors must be considered; they all, some more, some less, require to prepare for their lecture, and therefore visit the lecture building beforehand to make preparation by laying out apparatus, or plates, or books, etc.

This expressed the views of the Faculty so clearly that the Governors decided to meet them, and at a meeting held on February 25th, 1860, it was resolved:—

"That the Committee be authorized to arrange with the proprietors of the building used by the Medical Faculty and with the Medical Faculty for the acquisition thereof at the price of $4,800, with the view of erecting thereon the further building required for the Faculty at a cost not exceeding $3,200, on the understanding however that the Board will not be able to pay up to the Faculty the $1100 intended to be paid to it from the college funds for the next two years, and cannot engage to continue their grant of $500 a year from such funds."

A second resolution passed at this meeting shows that the Governors still held tenaciously to their own views in the matter:—

"Resolved that in thus voting the Board feel it necessary to place on record the fact that the above resolution is passed simply on account of the strong view expressed by the Medical Faculty in favour of the site in question *and although they are by no means convinced that the interests of the University or of the Medical Faculty will thereby be as much promoted as they would have been by the erection of a suitable building on another site.*"

The contract for carrying out these additions to the Coté Street building was given to a Mr. Spiers, architect, and the alterations were carried out at a cost of $3,200 with two subsequent grants from the Governors of $500 and $400 respectively.

On the Origin and Rise of the Montreal General Hospital, the *Canadian Magazine and Literary Repository*, No. xx., Vol. iv., Feb., 1825.

But the number of students continued to steadily increase. From 126 in 1860-1861, the year of the extension of Coté Street, they had reached 184 in 1866-1867, and the old demand for increased accommodation soon arose anew. And now the Medical Faculty themselves began to look upon the University precincts as their proper home. The rapid growth of the city to the west had removed many of the old objections to the site, and even rendered it a more suitable spot for the home of the Faculty than a place nearer the Hospital, which was already in the heart of a busy town in what was likely to be one of its poorer quarters.

And so on October 1st, 1869, we find Dr. G. W. Campbell, the then Dean, setting forth their views to the Governors in the following letter:—

"The great desire of the Faculty is to improve its means of instruction by having a larger and more suitable building erected for its use in the University grounds above Sherbrooke Street. Principal Dawson is well acquainted with the very inadequate provision which its present building affords for the necessary operations of the Faculty. If the Governors of the University agree to this proposal the Faculty will bind itself to pay annually to the Treasurer of the University the interest of the money expended in the erection of the building, over and above the sum obtained from the sale of the property on Cote Street, at present occupied by the Faculty. Of course the Faculty would expect that the Governors would remit this annual rent whenever they considered that the funds of the University were in a sufficiently prosperous condition to enable them to do so, without detriment to its other interests. It is very desirable that a determination should be come to upon this subject at as early a period as possible, for the building should be ready to receive the Library and Museum of the Faculty by the 1st of September next, so that it would be desirable if possible to have the foundations in before the winter is fairly on us.

I remain, Sir,

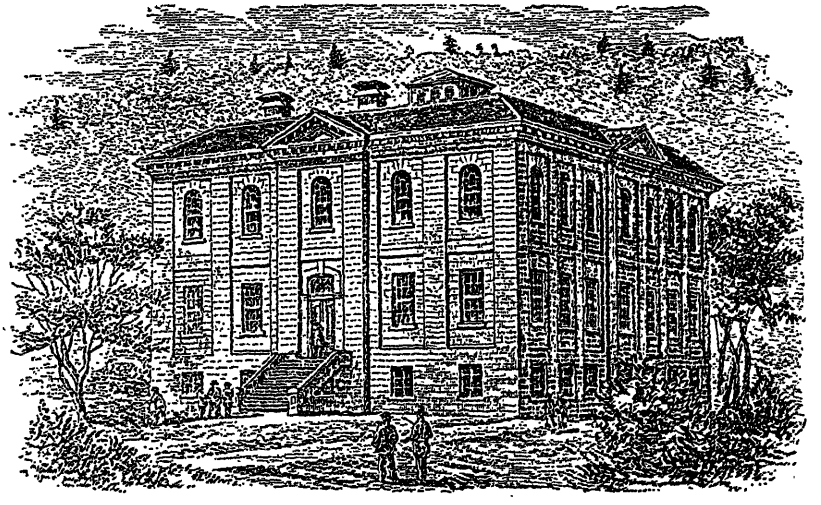
Your obedient servant,

Geo. W. Campbell, Dean."

This letter was referred to the Committee on Real Estate with a recommendation, but a long delay was occasioned before even the matter of assigning a lot in the University grounds to the Medical School could be decided. Difficulties were raised by those who had bought lots along University Street, against a medical school being erected on that side of the College grounds, and the owners memorialized the Governors against it. Investigation, however, showed that in the year 1863, a sale of these lots on terms more advantageous to the College than those on which the present owners had acquired them, had taken place and had been nullified on the advice of Mr. Strachan

Bethune because the owners required a clause inserted in the deed of sale limiting the sale of adjacent lots. Neither had any provisional clause been inserted in the deed of sale to the present owners of the University Street lots, nor could such limitations have been in any way the intentions of the Governors, as seen from their having nullified the previous deed of sale. The claim thus fell to the ground.

This difficulty having been settled and the site of the present



The Building of 1872, situated in the University Grounds.

buildings having been chosen, plans and tenders were called for and on February 16th, 1871, the following interesting Minute occurs:—

"That the estimates for a new Medical School, the plans of which have now been submitted to the Board, be obtained and that *the Estate Committee are hereby authorized to undertake the erection of such a building provided the whole cost be under the amount to be realized by the sale of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners bonds paid to the Royal Institution for Burnside Hall and the land adjoining, namely $24,000.* That the plans be first submitted to the Medical Faculty for their decision, as no alterations will be allowed on any consideration after the tenders for the same have been received. That the Faculty of Medicine be informed that in the event of the Governors erecting the building, it be clearly understood that the Faculty engage to meet annually the incidental expenses of insurance, say to $16,000, corporation assessments, water rates and municipal taxes, and pay for all repairs in keeping the property in good order, the whole at the expense of the Faculty. That the Faculty is requested to state whether these terms are satisfactory and acquiesced in by them before the Estate Committee proceed further."

At a subsequent meeting the following resolution was passed:—

"The plans for the new Medical Building and the terms proposed by

the Governors be accepted by the Faculty,—the Governors erecting the building upon the plans exhibited and the Faculty binding itself to keep the building insured to the extent of $16,000, to pay the corporation assessments, water rates, municipal taxes and to pay for all repairs necessary for keeping the property in good order."

The plans chosen were those of Hopkins & Wiley, who were the architects of the new building which still stands—its internal arrangement only partly altered—as the first block of the present buildings. The estimated cost was $23,991.50, but $27,000 was spent on it by the Board of Governors. The Faculty themselves spent over $3,000 additional in furnishing and equipping it, and also paid according to agreement "the corporation assessments, water rates and municipal taxes, the insurance to the extent of $16,000, and all expenses necessary to keep the proporty in repair." (App. xviii.)

The material advancement of the School up to the time of the return to the University Street grounds and the opening of the building of 1872, had been slow and struggling, the work carried on in narrow quarters on scanty funds. Its rapid growth, both in number of students and in breadth of education—all facilities during the 20 years that have since elapsed—is measured by the extension of the modest single block of 1872, through three successive additions to form the new buildings of 1901.

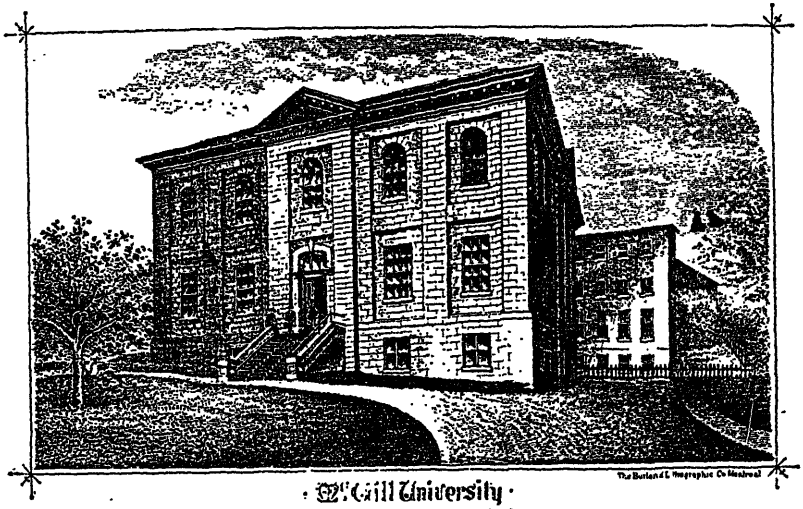
Such extensions have meant of course widely increased resources. The first substantial public support was the Lean Choil endowment of $50,000 given by Lord Strathcona in 1882; in 1883, the Campbell Memorial Fund, raised by graduates and friends of the University, supplied a further $50,000. Of this fund some $25,000 was applied in 1885 to the first alteration in the Building.* An extension of three stories was built at the rear, almost doubling the capacity. It contained two large lecture rooms, one capable of seating 275, the other 300 students, and laboratories for Physiology, Pharmacology and Histology. (App. xix.)

In 1893, Lord Strathcona endowed the Chairs of Pathology and Public Health with $100,000. This led at once to a demand for laboratory equipment in these departments and this time it was the late Mr. J. H. R. Molson who came to the assistance of the Faculty with a gift of $60,000. This money, with $23,000 additional from

*The Extension of 1885.

the private funds of the Faculty, was spent in the purchase of adjoining land, and a private residence which stood upon it, converting this into a pathological laboratory and connecting it with the old buildings by a suite of new rooms. A Laboratory of Sanitary Science was provided for at this time and a class room capable of holding 450 students. These formed the extension of 1893-95.

Finally in 1899, Lord Strathcona again contributed $100,000, and with $3,000 additional from the Faculty's private funds, has all been



· McGill University ·
BUILDINGS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

The Extension of 1885.

expended on the new building of 1901, in extending all the departments and especially in bringing the laboratories up to the standard of to-day. As one walks through its corridors and enters its beautiful library, or looks from its lofty laboratory windows upon the city below or the Royal Victoria Hospital above, after indulging in such a retrospect as has been made in this paper, one thinks, with desire for their presence, *of those four strong men, who, less than eighty years ago laid these foundations, and whose labours live now in these works which follow them.*

PART IV.

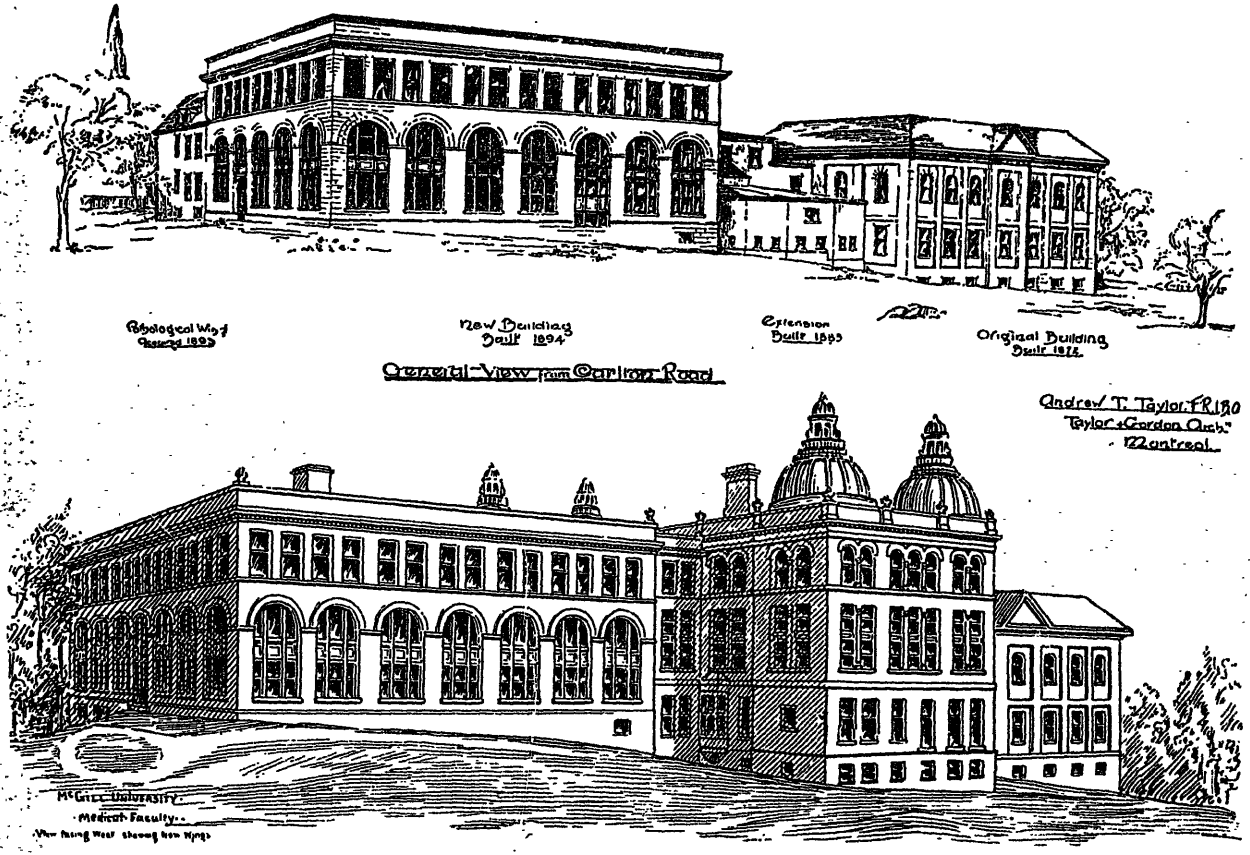
THE NEW BUILDING OF 1901.

The building of 1901 was formally opened by the Duke and Duchess of York on September 19th, 1901, at the time when Their Royal Highnesses were passing through Montreal on the Viceregal Tour of the Colonies. The ceremony was performed in the central hall of the building which from its comparatively small size allowed of the presence only of those more immediately interested, a circumstance which added to its impressiveness.

This main central hall is the main architectural feature. It is an expansion some 35 feet wide of the long corridor which runs from the front to the rear entrance of the building. It is open to the skylighted roof in more than half its area by a central light well, which is surrounded above by the three successive tiers of the upper stories. The gallery of the first storey is supported by a ring of pillars rising from the floor of the hall. The whole effect given is one of light and space. The two staircases arise from the front end of this wide portion of the hall, and the most of the laboratories and class rooms open into it or its galleries. In the arrangement of the building the plan has been to group the different departments together so that class room, laboratories and museums may be in communication with professors' rooms and rooms for special work. In lighting, ventilation and general equipment no effort has been spared to bring its laboratories, class rooms and its fine library up to the full standard of modern requirements. The architect is Mr. Andrew Taylor of the firm of Taylor & Gordon.

The building faces to the south and is of cut stone. In the full plan it consists of two blocks, an anterior, the larger of the two, connected by a narrower portion with the posterior. The front block has as yet only been completed in half its depth, its anterior half being occupied by the old building of 1872, which is still standing. It is hoped in time to complete it, replacing this older portion by an addition which will project to the south beyond its present façade and about 30 feet out on either side of it, as does the central portion already built, thus completing the anterior block of the plan.

As it stands to-day the building may be said to consist of three parts. The front block of 1872, three stories high, a central portion four stories high consisting of two wings jutting out widely on either side



View from Carlton Road Shewing New Wings erected 1901.

of the front block, and a narrower part behind connecting the anterior block of the architect's plan with the posterior one. This is raised a couple of feet above the level of the front block and it replaces the extension of 1885, which has been pulled down. The third part is the rear block raised some six feet above the second and entered by a flight of steps. It is three stories high and is in part new, in part the old extension of 1893-1895. The half on the left hand (northwest) side of the hall with the hall itself stands practically unaltered. But the right hand (northeast) wing with the private residence acquired in 1893, and used as part of the Molson Pathological Laboratory, has been entirely pulled down and is replaced by a new wing symmetrical with the old one on the opposite side of the hall, the two together forming the square rear block.

The basement runs under the whole length of the building excepting the older northwest wing at the rear. It is asphalted throughout, is some 10 feet high, fairly well lighted and slopes gently upward following the rising ground on which the building stands. It contains vat and storage rooms for anatomy, carpenters' shop, students' lockers (of which there are 500) and lavatories, storerooms, janitor's apartments, and fanroom.

The janitor's apartment is at the northwest corner quite at the rear. It has six rooms of good height and well lighted. Here dwells the well known Mr. Cook.

The old students' entrance on the east side of the basement of the original front block still remains.

The ground floor: The main entrance is on the south side. The corridor runs the whole depth of the building some 325 feet. It is some 10 feet wide in the front and rear blocks, expanding in the centre portion into the space already described, some 35 feet wide. The Library is entered by the first door on the left. It consists of students' reading room with librarian's office, and stackroom. The outer end of the stackroom occupies the front of the projecting central block and is thus lighted from two sides, and is fitted up as a Professors' reading room. The whole of the old library has been converted into the students' reading room, making a very large, handsome and well lighted apartment, 25 feet by 65 feet. The library contains some 23,000 volumes and is being brought daily into more active use by students and teaching staff alike under the efficient management of the Assistant Librarian, Miss Charlton.

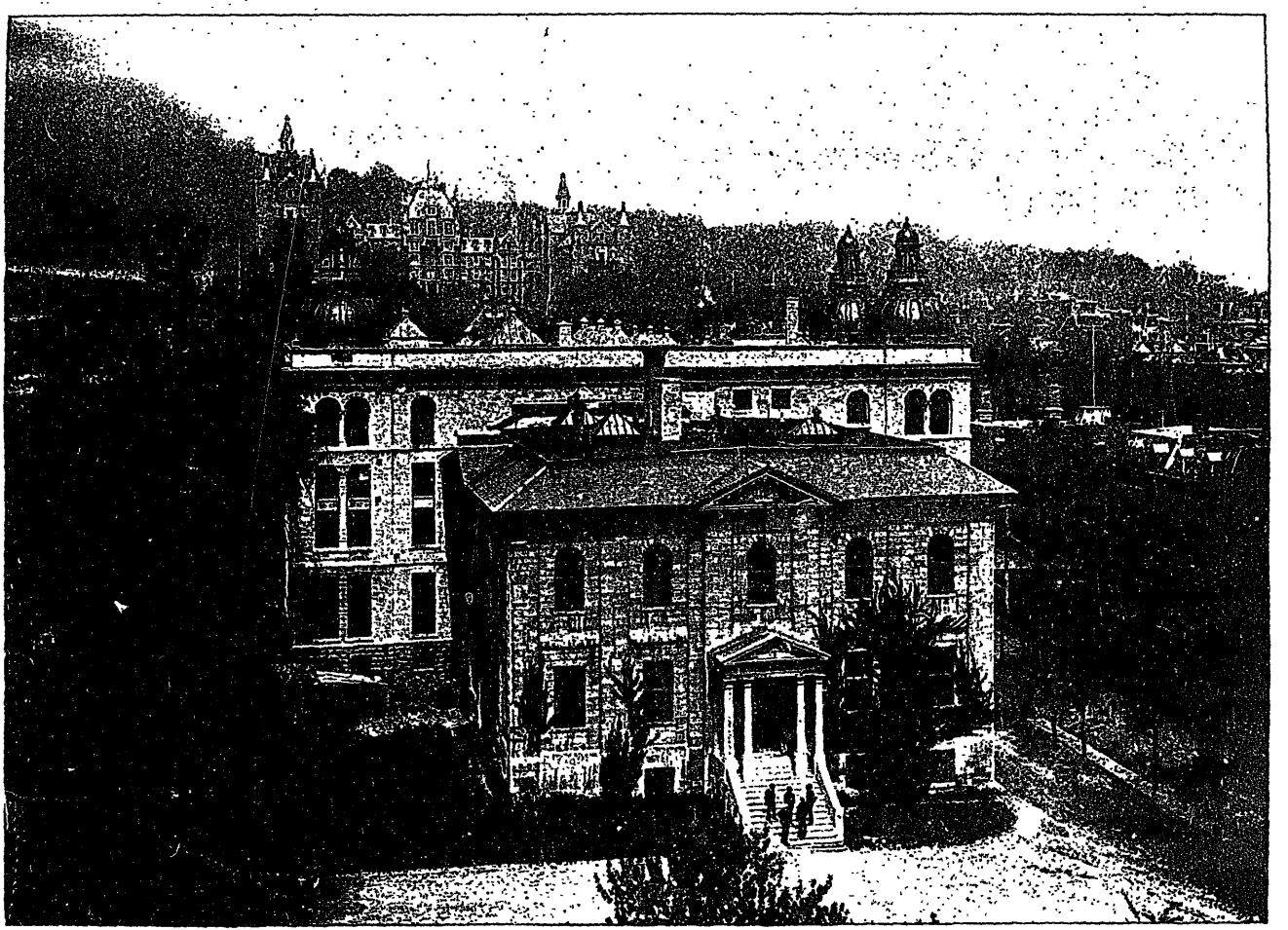
The Pathological Museum lies on the right of the main entrance. It consists of a suite of five rooms. The front part is occupied by two rooms with galleries used for moist and dry specimens respectively,

connected by a smaller room containing a spiral staircase which ascends to the galleries. These rooms are fitted up with shelving through their whole height and are painted in dark green and white. A central table with shelving upon it for demonstrations and a students' corner fitted up with table, etc., are also provided. This part of the museum was arranged in its present order in the year 1897. Behind these rooms an entrance leads into the curator's room, formerly the registrar's office, and behind this room again is the Museum Annex, a space below the seats of the large theatre adjoining. The outer end of this which is well lighted is fitted up as an Obstetrical and Gynæcological Museum, the dark part next the hall is partitioned off and used for hand specimens. (These last two apartments which have been added to the extension of 1901, are not shown in the plan, it having been altered in this particular.)

The Faculty room opens into the large central hall through the Professors' room on the left. It occupies the outer portion of the rear part of the projecting left wing; the front of this wing consisting of the library, stackroom and Professors' reading room. The Faculty room is very handsomely decorated and has a large mahogany table of special form which gives it character and dignity. The Registrar's offices occupy the remainder of the left side of the central wall, being situate in its narrower portion. On the right of the hall is a lecture theatre seating 250 students, two small Professors' rooms and the students reading room, where a tablet erected by the students to Lieutenants Borden and Riley may be seen.

The whole of the ground floor of the rear block is devoted to the Department of Chemistry; students laboratory on the right, a class room seating 400 on the left, with private and research laboratories behind. The hall communicates also with the Pharmacological department which occupies the northeast corner of the building. The department is now in the enjoyment of extensive laboratories fully equipped for the teaching of this branch of the curriculum and liberally supplied with instruments, apparatus for research work along Pharmacological and Physiological lines. For this equipment the college is indebted to Mr. David Morrice of this city, who has supplied the funds therefor as a memorial to his son, the late Eddie Morrice. Mr. Morrice had further, through a yearly grant, supplied the means for the persecution of research work in the department.

The first and second floors of the central blocks are devoted to the Department of Anatomy, the dissecting room in the front, anatomical museum on the right (45 feet square) and anatomical class room on the left (both of these departments being the full height of the two stories with smaller rooms for Professors and Demonstrators.



The Present Medical Buildings.

The Department of Hygiene runs along the back part of the rear block. It consists of a suite of rooms for research and practical work, students' laboratory, professors' room and museum. This department was specially endowed with a sum of $50,000 by Lord Strathcona in 1893, and is fully equipped with models and new apparatus.

The top story (4th of the central and 3rd of the rear block) is devoted to the Departments of Physiology, Pathology and Histology.

Physiology occupies the entire left side, having lecture theatre, Professors' and Demonstrators' rooms, special research rooms and students' laboratories.

Pathology is on the right side with a large and fully equipped students' laboratory and a suite of rooms for special research workers, Professors' private room, library, incubation and dark rooms, etc.

Histology occupies the whole back of the upper story.

Some members of the Teaching Staff have kindly given me the following accounts of the departments with which they are connected.

Pharmacological Department.

The department possesses four well lighted laboratories, a museum and an apparatus room, all on the lowest floor of the new building. The laboratories consist of a large teaching laboratory, and three smaller ones used for research work. The teaching laboratory is equipped for practical work in Pharmacology and Therapeutics and offers accommodation for 30 students doing such work. The research rooms comprise a completely equipped chemical laboratory, a room devoted to experimental work of various descriptions, and one used to accommodate an extensive special library, apparatus for optical determinations and chemical balances.

The apparatus represents a very complete outfit of the various instruments used in Physiological, Histological, Bacteriological and chemical investigations. In addition there is a considerable amount of apparatus used in teaching the students.

The possession of this equipment has made it possible for the department to supplement its didactic lectures by numerous demonstrations of the action of drugs, an addition which we believe must be of great advantage to the students. Further, an optional practical course was offered to the students of the second year and was participated in by more than half of the class. In this course the students

had the opportunity of studying for themselves the action on frogs and on mammals of many of the more important drugs. Practical work in pharmacy was also a feature of the instruction.

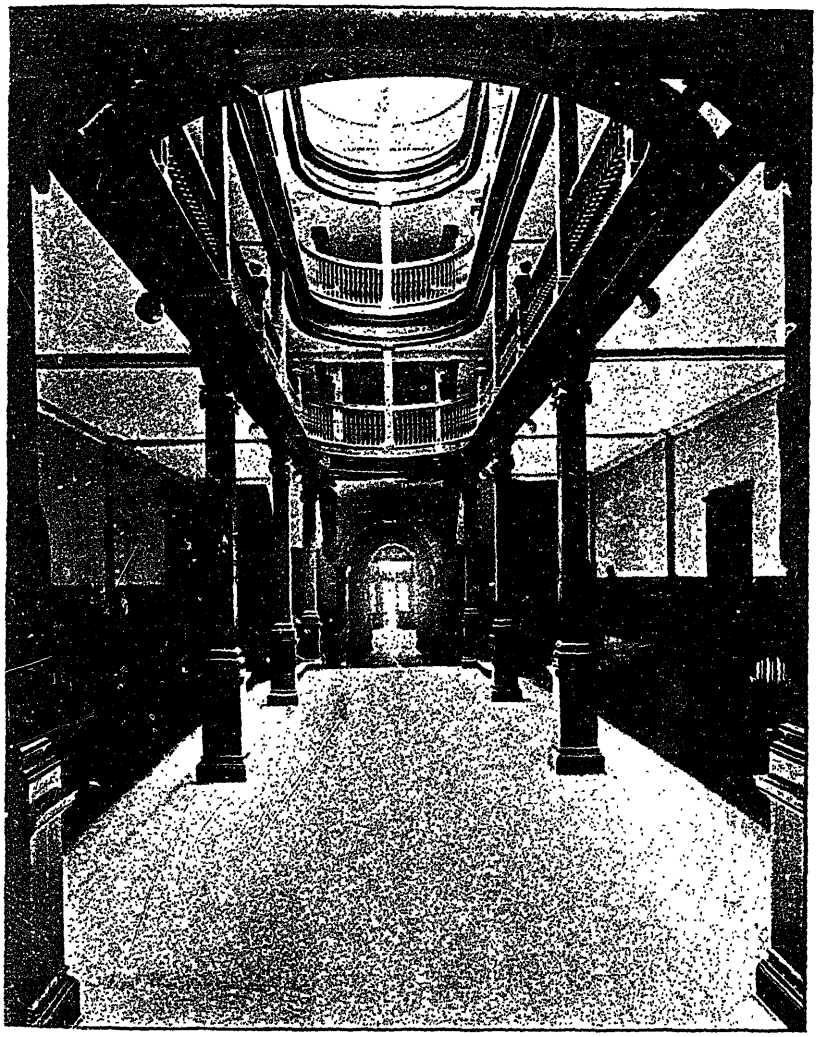
The department is able to offer ample accommodations and facilities to any qualified persons wishing to engage in research work along Pharmacological and Physiological lines, and it is hoped that students or graduates of this or other schools will avail themselves of this opportunity.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

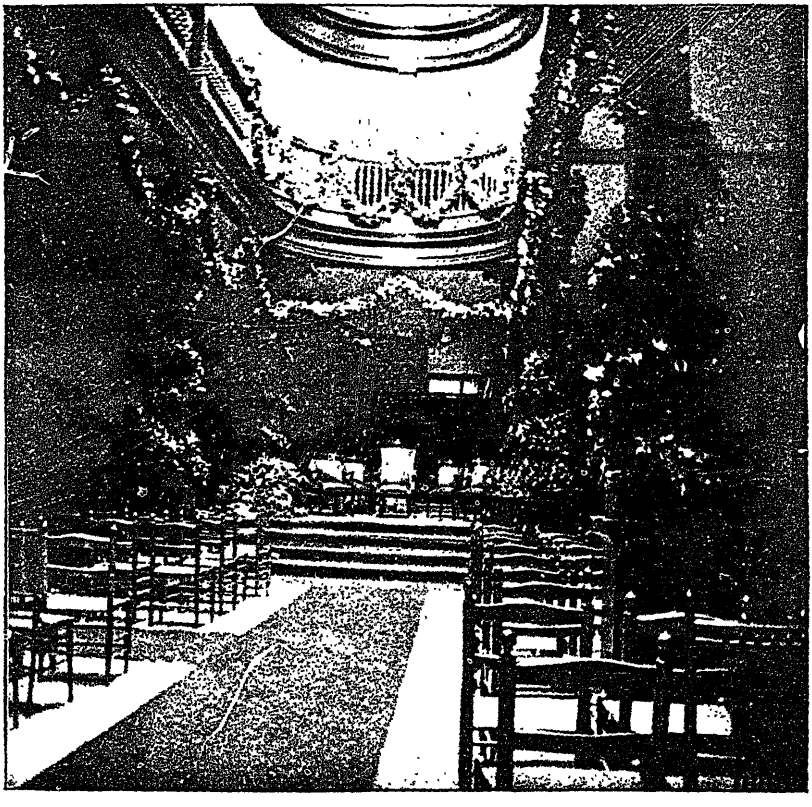
The Physiological Department embraces a large lecture room, a large students' laboratory and seven smaller rooms for demonstration and students at a time. On each table are four glass cases containing the apparatus for experimental Physiology and underneath are wooden cupboards containing apparatus for Physiological Chemistry. The class is divided into groups of two and each group have at their disposal a complete set including a substantial clock-work kymograph and a liberal supply of strong, well finished instruments for stimulating, recording and time marking.

They perform for themselves a goodly number of important experiments in which many of the fundamental facts of physiology are investigated by the graphic method. For this work frogs are used where possible but a limited number of mammals are also supplied and in some cases the students themselves serve as the subjects.

Near the demonstrator's platform is a switchboard from which various kinds of electrical currents may be supplied to the tables as required through wires running under the floor. The currents at the students' disposal include interrupted currents for slow and rapid time marking, and constant currents of suitable strengths for running the inductoriums and for stimulating and polarizing animal tissues. The strongest current supplied is one of seventy volts with which the law of contraction in the human body may be completely worked out. The necessary apparatus for cutting this current down and regulating it is contained in the students' cases. Attached to the wall of the laboratory is a galvanometer which was specially designed for students' work by Professor Tory of the Faculty of Applied Science. On this they perform for themselves the classical experiments in Electrophysiology. In this instrument the results are read from the movements of a tiny pointer along a scale, without the use of either telescope or mirror. It is sufficiently delicate to show the demarcation currents of frogs' muscle and nerve and also the current of negative variation.



Central Hall, 1901.



Central Hall after the opening of the New Buildings by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, September 1901.

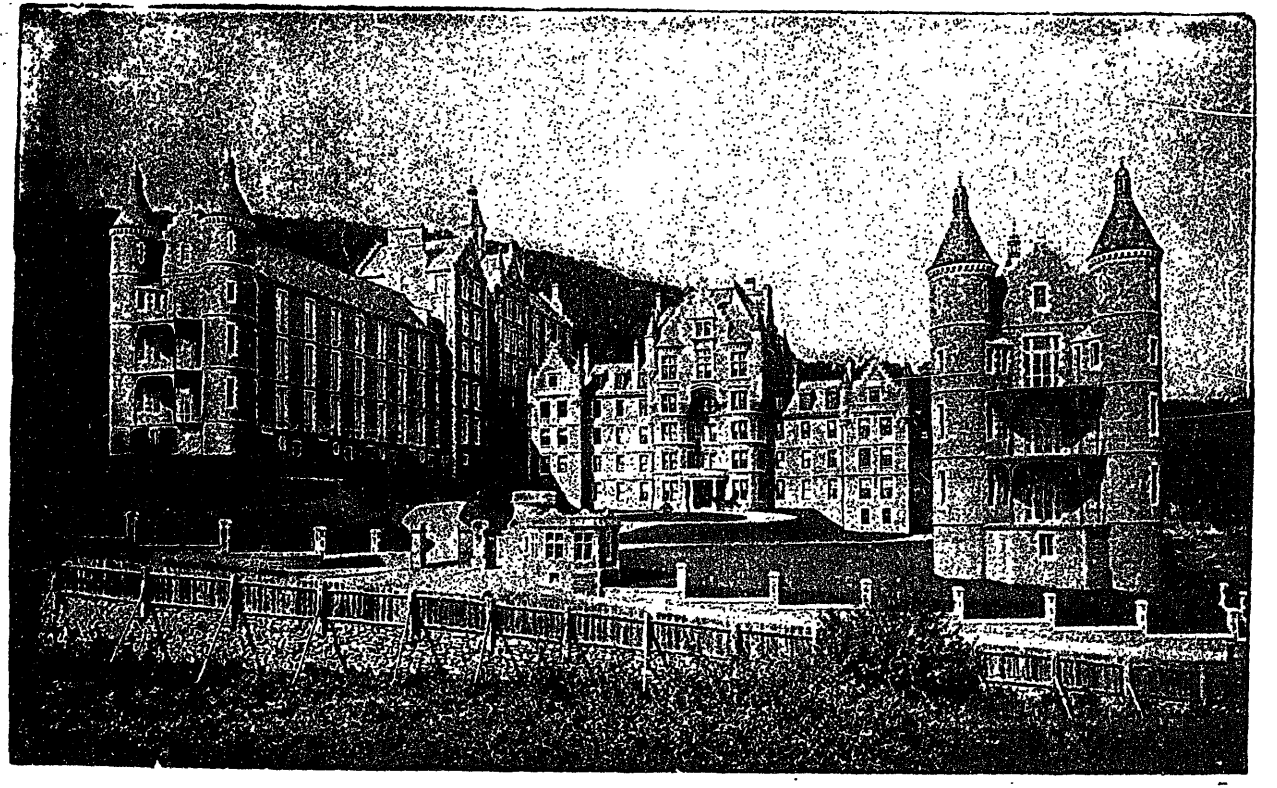
In addition to the cases and cupboards mentioned above, the tables are supplied with shelves for reagent bottles and also with a water tap and sink at each end. These are used especially in the Physiological Chemistry course where the composition of food stuffs, the chemistry of digestion and the physical and chemical properties of blood and urine are taken up. The research laboratories are supplied with a large Hurthle kymograph, mercury and membrane manometers, heart catheters, clock-work and electrical time markers, and a considerable quantity of other apparatus for demonstrations and research.

The lecture room has seating capacity for 250, can be well lighted by either sunlight or electricity and can be conveniently darkened for lantern demonstrations.

PART V.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

Any sketch of the Medical Buildings of McGill University, would be incomplete without a reference to the Royal Victoria Hospital. It was founded in 1887 by Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona, who each gave $500,000 for the purpose, and it was thrown open to patients in the year 1894. Its close proximity to the Medical School can be well seen in the picture of the exterior of the new building published herewith. It is beautifully situated on the side of the mountain, and commands not only a magnificent view of the surrounding countryside, but also hygienic conditions of air, light and space, that are invaluable in the treatment of the sick. It is built of cut grey stone, after the model of the latest European hospitals, and has a large central administration block, with two wings projecting forwards on the west and east sides, devoted respectively to surgical and medical wards. Its out-patient department has been lately completed, and is thoroughly modern. It is high and airy, with suites of rooms for the special departments and a fine operating room for minor cases. It is also provided with clinical, bacteriological and pathological laboratories, which allow of the investigations so indispensable an adjunct to diagnosis in these days, and the connection of which with our larger hospitals contributes so large a share to the advancement of the medical science of the day.



Royal Victoria Hospital.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN, RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Reprinted from *The Canadian Magazine and Literary Repository*, No. XX., Vol. IV., February, 1825.

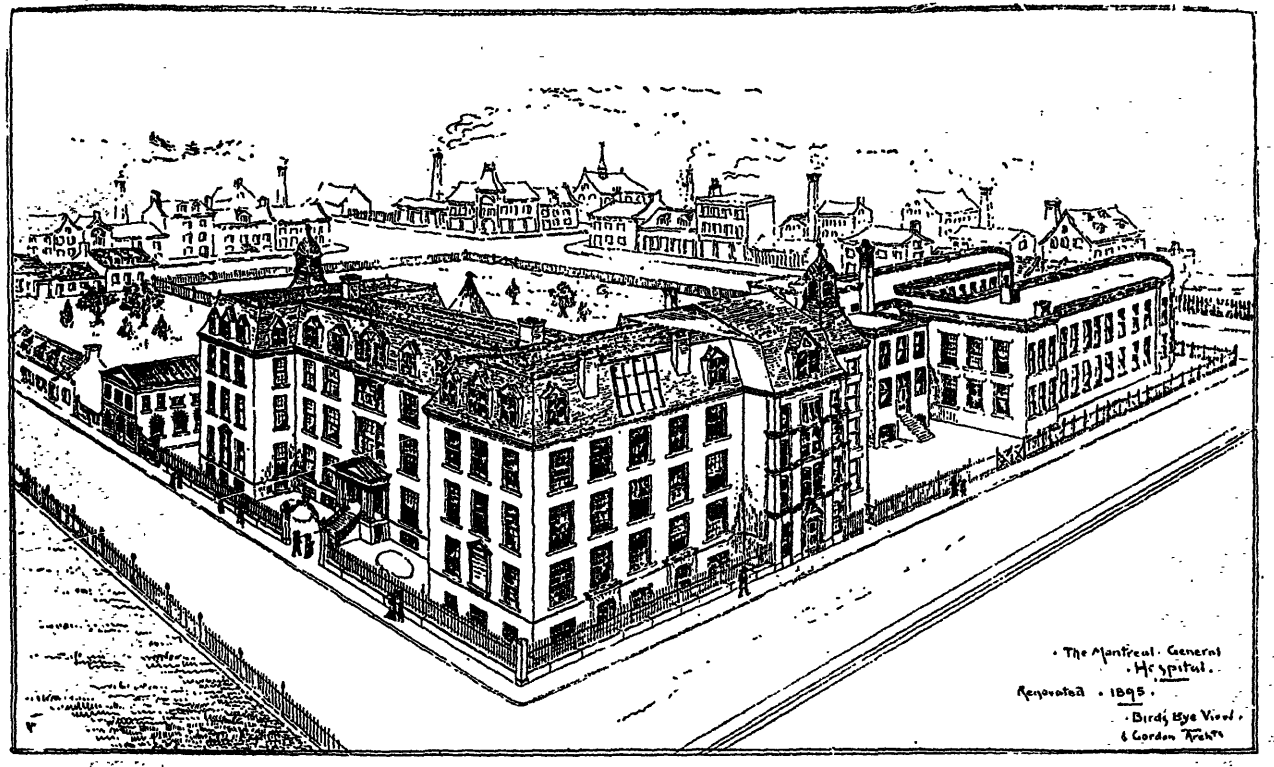
To trace the origin and rise of any institution which is designed for public benefit, is a labour accompanied with no small degree of pleasure to the person engaged in it; and the extent of his gratification will be in exact proportion with the usefulness of the institution whose history he details. But in addition to the individual pleasure which flows from such a task it has other claims to notice. A history of such institutions, as that which forms the subject of this article, is only a mark of common justice to which their founders are entitled, and at the same time may be essential to the present generation as well as to the future, by stimulating others to make similar efforts.

Those institutions which have for their object public benefit, owe their commencement to some of the finest feelings in our nature, a desire to relieve the distresses and minister to the comforts of our fellow creatures; and it is no more than justice to hand down to posterity the names of men who were so strongly actuated by those feelings, as to leave in those valuable institutions proofs of them, from whence a whole public reaps a benefit. It is not enough to have the names of their founders, recorded and blocked up among the archives of the institution. If only this be done, they are soon forgotten, except by the few who have access to these records; and one-half of the benefit which would flow from a general diffusion of their good example, is lost to mankind. An argument against such histories has been advanced from the circumstances of its being thought indelicate to propagate the names of such men during their lives; as if it savored of ostentation on their part. This is a mistaken idea. Why should any man be offended at seeing his name recorded for a good action? And if in the performance of that action he has set a good example, it cannot be too soon held forth nor too widely diffused for imitation. Besides, to delay such a history until the founders of the institution are no more, might endanger the fidelity of the details, which is always best secured, when made near the time at which the event narrated took place.

Histories of public institutions are highly useful both for present and future generations. Many such institutions which we now see

flourishing and diffusing their benefits over a whole country, had their origin from very trivial circumstances. None would have ventured to foretell that they would attain the extent they now have, from the small means with which they were commenced. There are many places where such institutions as the one whose history we are about to detail, are loudly called for, but where a dread of a want of means has hitherto prevented their being established. By examining the faithful histories of the origin and rise of such institutions, men will see that they have often begun on very small means; and have risen to their present state of magnificence by fortunate circumstances and public patronage, which was extended to them after they were commenced on a scale befitting the means which could be commanded at the time. From such records it will be seen that it is not requisite to defer the establishment of necessary public institutions till means be formed to raise them at once to their greatest extent of magnificence. The co-operation of a few to originate the undertaking; will soon draw the public attention. And if the object be for public good, it will soon meet with support. Such has often been the case; great public benefits have resulted from efforts feeble at their commencement; and whatever can give a hope and induce the desire to make that commencement, will be of service to mankind.

Previous to the establishment of the Montreal General Hospital, the only public place for the reception of the sick poor was the Hotel Dieu Nunnery. This place was in many respects inadequate for the purpose. It was on too small a scale to admit the numerous cases of indigent sick such a population as the city of Montreal presented. Being under the management of a few pious females, many cases occurred among the dense population of a commercial city which were not admissible. Many applicants for relief were of course rejected; and this limitation of the Hotel Dieu to the reception of particular cases, combined with that unpleasant feeling which but too frequently arises from the differences of religious opinions, conspired to give this Hospital a character widely different from what ought to pervade such an institution. The want of a place for the reception of the indigent sick, on such a scale as the population of the city required and under such management as would extend relief to every description of disease, had of course been long felt; and at different times the supplying of this deficit had been considered. Still, nothing had been done to effect this desirable object After the war a change took place in Canada which contributed to render such an institution still more necessary. We allude to the immense influx of emigrants which set in—and which not only created an increase of population beyond


The Montreal General Hospital.
Renovated 1895.
Bird's Eye View.
G Gordon Archt

what would have arisen in these provinces from other causes, but that increase was of such a nature as to render it necessary to take prompt measures for supplying many requisites, of which the emigrants were urgently in need; and to the exertions made to supply these wants we are indebted for that valuable institution, the Montreal General Hospital.

From the termination of the war in 1815, every succeeding summer brought to this country increasing numbers of poor peasantry from England, Scotland and Ireland. Many families embarked from the Mother Country too late to reach the remote situation in the Canadas where they had friends and relatives previously settled, and on whose alluring promises they had depended when they left the Mother Country. Arrived in Canada and landed at Quebec, they had still (with empty pockets and bodies debilitated by those diseases incident to a long voyage in a crowded vessel) to proceed several hundreds of miles before they could reach the place in which their friends resided. The season being frequently too far advanced for them to take the advantage of a summer conveyance to the place of their ultimate destination, what could they do but endeavor to find employment (such as they weakened by previous disease, could take) to enable them to live through a long and vigorous winter? Even in this effort they were defeated. The long and arduous winter in Canada puts a stop to the operations of husbandry, and to the labors of many outdoor mechanics. A great proportion of these emigrants had been bred as manufacturers, weavers, etc., a business for which there was no demand in this country. Under such circumstances what could these unfortunate people do ; no resource was left to them but a dependence on promiscuous charity ; and that source only affording a scanty and precarious supply, tending to maintain life, but ill calculated to renovate a frame or restore a constitution previously brought down by sickness. In Lower Canada the French language prevailed in the country ; of it these poor emigrants had no knowledge, and hence they were of necessity constrained to reside in the principal towns. Quebec and Montreal became of course the principal points where they spent their first winter ; and on these cities the burden of supporting them chiefly fell, and the wretchedness of their condition became most apparent. The distressing hardships of these poor unfortunate people had been so great during the previous years, that on witnessing the accumulated numbers of them which arrived at Quebec in the summer of 1818, it was decided among a few charitable individuals in Montreal that some preparations for their maintenance should be made for the winter. In this plan the Protestant clergy-

men of every section readily combined; appeals were made to the public in the form of charity sermons, and by dint of these and public subscriptions, a sum amounting to twelve hundred pounds, Halifax currency, was raised and appropriated in the following manner:

The persons to whom the expenditure of this money was entrusted, well knew that the indiscriminate distribution of it in money, even under every care they could bestow, would not be attended with the desired effect; they therefore decided on establishing a soup-house, from whence might be issued to such individuals as they considered objects of charity, a portion of soup, meat and vegetables, daily. At this time there existed in Montreal an association of females who, actuated by the most benevolent motives, had formed themselves into a society for charitable purposes and who, in their unwearied exertions in seeking out and relieving objects of distress, might be truly said to confer more real benefit than all the promiscuous charity of the rest of the population. To these ladies the superintendence of the soup kitchen was entrusted, and in this way a provision was made which not only alleviated the distress of many a sufferer, but was in all probability the means of preserving many from death by actual famine.

These ladies, then termed the Benevolent Society, had not long entered upon the discharge of their duty when they found there were other claims of the distressed besides their poverty to be satisfied. They, with unwearied zeal, sought out those who were truly objects of charity in order to guard against the hypocrite, and in the course of their enquiries found many stretched on the bed of sickness, unable to seek for relief, and for whom medical aid was indispensably necessary. They justly considered that to relieve them was more the object of pure charity than to supply the wants of many clamorous applicants who came for food, when they could have procured it from their own labor. This opinion was communicated by these benevolent females to the committee who had been appointed to disburse the money collected, and who readily joined with them in the plan of renting a small house where a few of the most dangerous cases of diseased and poor individuals might get the benefit of medical aid. This was a step, though necessary at the time, not to be entered upon without mature consideration; the funds which had been collected were not more than sufficient to furnish the numerous claimants on their bounty with the means of supporting life; but still the charitable feeling for the sick and diseased had its weight with both the gentlemen of the committee, and those ladies who so urgently pressed upon their minds the necessity of such an establishment. It is not here requisite to enter into the whole proceedings—on this occasion a brief

outline is all our limits will admit. Upon the representation of these ladies, Dr. Blackwood, a young gentleman who had retired from the army where he had acted as a surgeon, agreed, in conjunction with some of the other medical gentlemen of the city, to give their professional assistance, provided a place was found where the most necessitous cases of sick poor could be relieved. By the exertions of the late Isaac Winslow Clarke, Esq., then Deputy Commissary General (and who was one of the most active and zealous members of the committee), a quantity of condemned barrack bedding was obtained from the Governor-in-Chief, the Duke of Richmond. Thus supplied with the two great requisites for their object, the committee hired a small building in the St. Joseph suburb, consisting of four apartments, which they dedicated to the reception of the most pitiable cases of distress which came under their notice, and gave it the name of the *House of Recovery.* The smallness of the building and the limited state of their means, would admit of their extending relief to but few; small however as it was, and contracted as the system of its utility must necessarily have been under such circumstances, this establishment was the first step, and from it arose that valuable institution, the Montreal General Hospital, as will be seen from the sequel.

This circumstance took place in the winter of 1818-19, and had a most powerful effect in promoting the general wish that the great desideratum (a place for the reception of indigent sick) should be supplied. From the expenses of this miniature establishment the managers of it were enabled to estimate the sum requisite for an institution of such an extent as the population of the city required. And although they found at that period no source from which they could expect a fund adequate to this, from the charitable exertions which had been made the previous fall by the citizens, the committee justly inferred that by an appeal to the feelings of the benevolent, through the medium of charity sermons, by subscription lists sent round the city for the same purpose, and other charitable donations they might receive from casual occurrences, they would be enabled to establish and support an hospital upon a more extensive scale than the one at present. The Protestant clergymen of the city, some of the most eminent practitioners, with a few of the citizens who had already acted as the committee in the establishment of the soup-kitchen and house of recovery, finding their way thus clear for the attainment of their object on a more enlarged scale, hired a house for the purpose in that part of the city called Craig Street. This was soon fitted up with the necessary articles of furniture, and an

additional quantity of barrack bedding was procured by an application to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief. This building consisted of three wards capable of containing about twenty-four patients, and it was so arranged that a nearer approach to a classification of them could be made, than in the former, very confined building. A meeting of the citizens was called by public advertisement; a committee for managing the institution was appointed; a housekeeper and other attendants engaged. At the same time a certain number of directors or visiting members were chosen, two of whom took the duty of visiting the hospital weekly in rotation. The medical department was placed under the direction of professional gentlemen who attended monthly in rotation; one of them at the same time acted as a house surgeon, and attended daily in case of accidents.

This house was prepared for the reception of patients; and on the first of May, 1819, such as were in the house of recovery, together with the little property belonging to that establishment, were removed into it.

Soon after, a meeting of those who had subscribed for its support was called by public advertisement, when it was determined for the better management of the institution, that a code of rules and regulations should be drawn up. This duty was referred to a committee chosen at the time, who drew up the following rules, which were afterwards submitted to a second general meeting and approved of.

Rules and Regulations for the Montreal General Hospital.

1st.—The management of the institution shall be invested in a board of 36 Directors, or more if necessary, of whom one shall be a President, seven Vice-Presidents, one Treasurer and one Secretary.

2nd.—That at all meetings of the Board of Directors, five shall be a quorum, of whom one must be either the President or a Vice-President.

3rd.—The Board of Directors shall be elected annually at a general meeting of subscribers, when two thirds of the directors for the preceding year shall remain in office, and the remaining third shall be elected from among the subscribers.

4th.—A general meeting of subscribers shall be held annually on the first Monday in May, to hear the report of the proceedings of the year and to elect a Board of Directors according to Rule three.

5th.—The Board of Directors shall meet quarterly, beginning with

the first Monday in May, to receive the report of the proceedings of the institution.

6th.—Special meetings of the Directors may be called by notification from the Secretary, at the requisition of any three Directors, or any two medical officers of the institution.

7th.—Two members of the Board of Directors shall be appointed to act as weekly visitors to the institution in rotation, to receive a weekly report of the number of patients, admitted, discharged, and remaining in hospital, to receive and approve the requisitions of the resident physician, and to inspect the household economy of the institution.

8th.—Five medical officers shall be appointed to the institution by the Board of Directors of whom one shall be a resident physician.

9th.—The charge of the medical department is to be entrusted to the resident physician, who is to make up all prescriptions, and give all directions in the department with the advice and assistance of the medical gentlemen on duty for the time. It shall be in the power of the resident physician to call in the assistance of the other medical gentlemen when requisite.

10th.—Patients shall be admitted to the institution by a ticket from the clergyman to whose parish or congregation they may belong, or from any member of the Board of Directors or from a subscriber. Provided always that such patients be approved of by the physician in attendance.

11th.—None but paupers shall be admitted as patients gratis, and all others shall pay not less than 5s. per week as hospital charges.

12th.—The interior economy and arrangements of the institution, such as the engagement of servants, etc., etc., shall be left to the discretion of the resident physician.

13th.—Outdoor patients shall attend at the hospital at stated hours, to be fixed by the medical gentlemen of the institution to receive medicine and advice.

14th.—It shall always be in the power of the Board of Directors, either at quarterly or special meetings, to alter, amend or add to these regulations.

The regularity and good order in which this institution was kept and the great interest excited in its behalf from the numbers connected with its management, as provided for in the foregoing rules, soon made it an object of public consideration. The quarterly reports evinced

the benefits which resulted from it, and had the effect of inducing many, who had not previously done so, to come forward as subscribers, while the confidence excited by its judicious management, operated as a stimulus to many to make greater exertions for its support.

But although this was another step towards the attainment of this important object, and a near approximation to it, still it was not on such a scale as the population required, and by the favourers of the plan was rather looked upon as an experiment to ascertain how far the expenses of such an establishment could be defrayed by subscriptions from the citizens and other funds raised within the town, than anything else. Such, however, was the general impulse in favor of the plan, and such the desire to have an hospital established upon a proper footing, that the undertaking was not allowed to linger long in this state of experiment. At this time there was a piece of ground situated in a convenient place, in the St. Lawrence suburb and which then belonged to a person by the name of Marshall, who occupied it as a nursery. With a liberality highly deserving to be recorded to their credit, the Hon. John Richardson, the Hon. William McGillivray and Samuel Gerrard, Esq., purchased upon their joint credit this lot of ground, and by a notarial deed, declared it to be held in trust for the purpose of erecting an hospital upon it. This occurred in the month of August, 1820, and gave a new stimulus to the exertions already made for the attainment of this desirable object.

The next step was to devise the means of erecting a suitable building for such an establishment, and previous to this being tried, it was very properly deemed expedient to procure plans and estimates for a building so designed that it would suit for an hospital adapted to the exigencies of the present population, and at the same time so contrived that additions might thereafter be made, as an enlargement became necessary, without violating the proportion or altering the design of that which was now intended to be erected. At the next meeting a plan and estimate embracing the foregoing intentions was submitted by Mr. T. Phillips and approved—and such was the zeal of those present at the time, that above £800 was subscribed by individuals present, instanter, to assist in erecting the building.

The plan thus approved of comprised a centre building, 76 feet in length by 40 wide—capable of containing 72 patients, and in cases of emergency 80, with the other necessary apartments for attendants, etc. It was also so laid down that at a future period, when the augmentation of the population should call for it, two wings could be added, projecting to such an extent in front and rear of the centre that each of them could be fitted up to contain as many patients as the centre building.

The estimate for the erection of the centre building, exclusive of an apparatus for warming it by heated air upon a similar plan to that of the Derby Hospital, and besides the sum required for the cupola, double windows, furniture and out-building, etc., was £2,200. It was therefore considered necessary to limit the object at present to the erection of this part, as being sufficient in extent for the demands of the present population and within what the funds they could readily raise would be adequate to complete.

A committee was appointed to carry round subscription lists to raise this sum; and such was the general feeling in favor of the institution, that by the exertions of this committee at the end of the month of January, 1821, a sufficient part of the amount was raised to justify the Directors in making contracts for the building. The Hon. John Richardson, the Rev. John Bethune, Dr. William Robertson, John Molson, sen., David Ross, John Try and Alexander Skakel, Esquires, were elected as a committee for this duty, and Mr. Thomas Phillips was appointed to superintend the building as architect—for which duty fifty pounds were allowed him, but which he relinquished as his subscription to the institution. Contracts were entered into with masons and carpenters for the building; materials were prepared for commencing the work as early in the spring as the climate would allow, and on the 6th of June the foundation stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, of which event the following account was published in the newspapers of the day:

Masonic Ceremony.

On laying the chief corner stone of the Montreal General Hospital.

By the Right Worshipful Sir John Johnson, Knight and Baronet, Acting Provincial Grand Master, assisted by F. X. Perrault, Esq., Deputy Provincial Grand Master, W. E. Thompson, Esq., Provincial Grand Senior Warden, John Molson, Esq., Acting Provincial Grand Junior Warden, Francis Coulson, Esq., Provincial Deputy Grand Master, Simon McGillivray, Esq., Past Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England, and several other Brethren distinguished in Masonry, the whole amounting to about 200.

The Craft assembled at the City Tavern at eleven o'clock. After the completion of the preparations usual on such occasions, and the arrival of the Building Committee and Directors of the institution, together with the officers, band, and a guard of the 60th Regiment, the procession set out, moved up St. Paul Streets, and passed through

McGill, Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets to the sound of a Masonic march, towards the Scotch Presbyterian Church, in the following order:—

A Military Guard.
Grand Pursuivant.
Military Band.
Committee for the Building.
Tyler of the Junior Lodge No. 20.
Entered Apprentices Two and Two.
Fellow Crafts, the same.
Master Masons, the same.
Steward, Standard, Steward.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Senior and Junior Wardens.
Past Masters.
Junior Deacon, Master, Senior Deacon.
Two Stewards.
Lodge No. 12 in same order.
Lodge No. 8 in same order.
Three Past Masters bearing corn, wine and oil.
Architect with Plan.
Grand Deacon.
Grand Secretary with the Book of Constitutions on a Velvet Cushion.
Grand Treasurer with his Staff.
Grand Chaplain.
Past Deputy Grand Master.
Past Grand Warden of England.
Junior Grand Warden with the Plumb.
Steward with the Wand.
Senior Grand Warden with the Level.

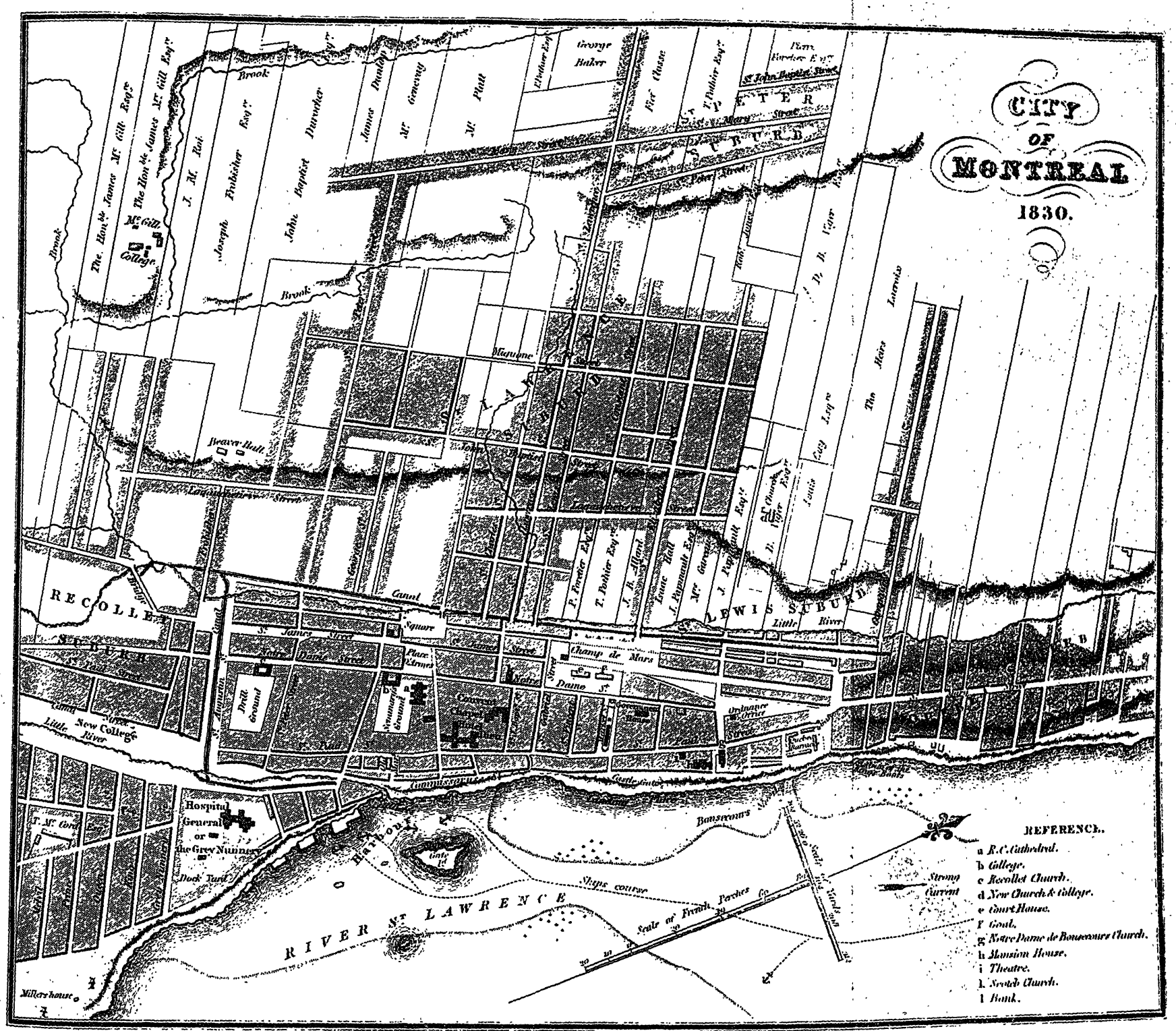
Steward with a wand. — Bible with Square and Compass on a Cushion. — Steward with a wand

Deputy Grand Master with the Square.

Steward with a wand. — Standard of the Grand Master with his Coat of Arms. — Steward with a wand.

The Grand Sword Bearer.
The Right Worshipful Grand Master.
Two Stewards with Rods.
Grand Tyler with Drawn Sword.
Officers of the Garrison.
Managers of the Institution.
Military Band.

The van, having arrived at the door of the Church, halted; the Brethren opened to the right and left, facing inward; the Grand Master walked up the centre, preceded by his Sword Bearer, and follow-



PLAN OF MONTREAL IN 1830. Published by Bouchette in 1832.

ed by the Brethren in succession from the rear, so as to invert the order of the procession, and entered the place of worship, where an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. Somerville, Grand Chapter, and a collection made in aid of the funds of the institution. After which it left the Church in its original order, passed through part of St. Jacques Street up the Main Street and St. Lawrence suburb, and thence along Dorchester Street, as far as the lot of ground on which the future hospital was to be erected, into which they were admitted through a floral arch constructed by the Montreal Horticultural Society, of which the following description has been given to us:

"It was of the ancient Gothic order. The principal columns of buttresses were crowned with turrets, from within which arose sharply pointed spires whose summits were encircled by a rich profusion of the choicest flowers now in bloom, whence issues tufts of evergreens between 3 and 4 feet high. Adjoining the columns, were architraves, the diameter and height of which were about two-thirds those of the former, on which rested the arch, of a semi-reversa form, which, instead of coming to a point at top after approaching its own diameter followed out and formed a cove for a tower, whence shot up a spire similar to the others but from its position, appearing considerably higher. Upon this spire was fixed a cross, about 5 feet high, tastefully composed of evergreens and of a few modest flowers; and the face of the arch bore the appropriate inscription "Benevolence," the letters of which were formed of quilled daisies which had an excellent effect; from the pinnacle descended a wreath of rich and various flowers, looped up upon the architraves, forming two festoons and the ends reaching from the loops nearly to the ground. The entire frame work was first covered with different kinds of evergreens on which were arranged flowers of almost every hue; so that the whole displayed a degree of taste and ingenuity extremely creditable to its constructor, Mr. H. Corse, Vice-President of the Horticultural Society."

When the van reached the arch, the procession again halted, and entered as at the Church; the Grand Lodge and Building Committee taking their station on a platform erected over the site; the Officers of the Garrison, the friends of the institution standing near the spot where the stone was to be laid, surrounded by the Brethren two deep facing inwards, behind whom was an elevated stage for ladies and another for a band of music. Everything being now ready, the upper part of the chief corner stone was raised to the sound of a solemn air; the Grand Chaplain repeated a prayer; and the Grand Treasurer deposited, in a cavity made in the lower part of the stone, a crystal tube

hermetically sealed, containing two written pieces of parchment and several coins, as follows:—

First Parchment.

Montreal General Hospital.

The centre part of this building situated on Dorchester Street, in the St. Lawrence suburb, of the City of Montreal, was erected in the year of our Lord Christ, 1821, and in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George IV (under the administration in this Province of His Excellency the Right Honourable George, Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-in-Chief of the British North American Provinces), by voluntary contributions, for the benevolent purpose of establishing a hospital, to be called the *Montreal General Hospital*, for the reception and cure of the diseased poor, and others who may not have the means or conveniency of being duly cared for when sick, at their own places of residence.

The only institution of this kind, hitherto, has been the Hotel Dieu Nunnery which although highly useful, yet the accommodations for the sick being very limitel, and their rules excluding certain diseases, it is found to be now inadequate for the growing population of this city and suburbs, which is now estimated at about 20,000 souls.

An effort, therefore, to establish an hospital upon a more extended and general plan as to residence, and embracing also the reception and cure of diseased poor emigrants from the mother country, on passing through Montreal, became indispensable, and happily has succeeded beyond expectation.

The present building is so constructed, as to be capable hereafter of a three-fold extension when needful by adding thereto a wing at each end of equal capacity with the centre. The contributors up to the fifth day of June, 1821, when the corner stone was laid with Masonic ceremony; and the amount of their respective subscriptions to this praisworthy undertaking, are as follow, viz.:—

	£	s.		£	s.
Auldjo, George	50	00	David, David	12	10
Armour, Robert	5	00	DeWitt, Jacob	10	00
Busby, Thomas	10	00	Dwight, James A.	5	00
Blackwood, Thomas	5	00	Dease, Peter B.	5	00
Brown, John	5	00	Dunn, James	10	00
Bancroft, F. Charles	10	00	Esson, Rev. H.	10	00
Bagg, Stanley	5	00	Forsyth, John	50	00
Beek, J. G.	7	10	Finley, John	5	00
Bethune, John	10	12	French, Thomas	5	00
Bent, William	5	00	Forster & Try	5	00
Beckett, Joseph	10	00	Allen, Andrew	5	00
Clark, L. W.	25	00	Annesly, William	5	00
Clarke, John	5	00	Bagg, Abner	10	00
Carsuell, James	5	00	Brooke, Charles	12	10
Caldwell, Doctor	10	00	Babuty, E. S.	5	00

	£	s.
Brown, James	5	00
Banbury, Abraham	5	00
Bland, John	10	00
Binley, William	5	00
Barrett, J. T.	5	00
Clark & Appleton	5	00
Chapman, Joseph	25	00
Campbell, James E.	5	00
Clamp, Benjamin	5	00
Crose, Henry	10	00
Dowie, Kenneth	6	5
DeWitt, Jabez D.	10	00
Davies, George	5	00
Drummond, Robert	5	00
Ermatinger, Frederick W.	50	00
Fellows, John	5	00
Phillips, Thomas	50	00
Pierce, Jason C.	5	00
Pyke, George	5	00
Richardson, John	50	00
Robertson, David	5	00
Stuart, James	12	10
Skakel, Alexander	25	00
Sewell, Stephen	5	00
Shaw, Andrew	10	00
Sprague, William	5	00
Shuter & Wilkins	10	00
Somerville, James	6	00
Solomon & Co., L. & B. S.	5	00
Summers, John	5	00
Torrence, Thomas	50	00
Thin, Thomas	50	00
Torrence, John	25	00
Taylor & Gelston	5	00
Wragg, John	10	00
Ware & Gibb	5	00
Willard, Charles	7	10
Waite, Oliver	5	00
Wagner, C.	5	00
Woolrich & Symes	5	00
Walker, Kenneth	5	00
Grant, J. C.	5	00
Gillespie, Robert	50	00
Gibb, Benaiah	50	00
Grant, C. W.	25	00
Gale, Samuel	12	10
Gundlack, Chr.	5	00
Hutchinson, Wm.	25	00
Hart, B.	5	00
Harwood, Robert	5	00
Handiside Bros. & Co.	5	5
Henry & Bethune	7	10
Hughes, James	5	00
Hoffstetter, Chas.	5	00
Jones, John	10	00
Jones, Nathaniel	5	00
Kays, William	10	00
Leodel, Henry	5	00
Lunn, W.	7	10
Leslie, James	25	00
Molson, John	25	00
Molson, Thomas	25	00
Fisher, Daniel	25	00
Fleming, John	12	10
Ferguson, Archibald	5	00
Forbes, William	5	00
Froste & Porter	25	00
Gerrard, Samuel	50	00
Garden, George	50	00
Gates, Horatio	10	00
Gonnerman, Frank	10	00
Grey, Wm.	5	00
Griffin, Henry	5	00
Hall, N.	5	00
Hardie, Alexander	5	00
Harwood, John	5	00
Henry, James	5	00
Hurd, R. B.	5	00
Hogg, J P.	5	00
Hall, Benjamin	5	00
Jones, Isaac	5	00
Kurczyon, N.	5	00
Logan, James	6	5
Levy, Boruck B.	5	00
Lloyd, Hoyes	5	00
McGillivray, W.	50	00
Molson, Jr., John	25	00
Molson, William	25	00
McKenzie, Henry	25	00
McLean, A. N.	25	00
McCord, Thomas	25	00
McGill, Peter	6	5
McIntosh, Peter	5	00
Malcolm, Andrew	5	00
McKenzie, John	5	00
Naters, M.	100	00
Oakes, Cornelius	5	00
Moffatt, George	25	00
Miller & Parlane	25	00
Metzler, Francis	7	10
McGinnis, Richard	12	10
Mower, Nahum	5	00
Mabhut, Alexander	5	00
McGinnis, R.	5	00
McNider, A. L.	10	00
Nicholas & McDonnell	5	00
Ogden, C.	12	10
Platt, Ann	5	00
Platt, Eliza	10	00
Prime, J. B.	10	00
Ross, David	50	00
Reid, James	25	00
Stemm, William	10	00
Scott, Michael	5	00
Shaw, Angus	25	00
Sprague & Hutchinson	10	00
Struthers, J. D.	10	00
Sawtell, Luther	5	00
Shay, Isaac	10	00
Solomon, Henry	5	00
Seaver, Hemen	5	00
Try, John	50	00
Thayre, Zabdiel	10	00
Thin, Alexander	12	10
Tiffry, John	5	00
Webster, Arthur	5	00
Woolrich, James	10	00
Wurtele, George	5	00
White, Andrew	5	00
Warrick & Co., Guy	5	00
Willard, J. R.	5	00

The first Directors consist of :—George Auldjo, Robert Armour, Thomas Blackwood, William Blackwood, L. T. Barrett, I. Winslow

Clarke, Joseph Chapman, Henry Corse, Jacob DeWitt, David David, Frederick William Ermatinger, John Fisher, Sr., Samuel Gerrard, George Garden, Benaiah Gibb, Sr., Robert Gillespie, William Gray, James Leslie, William Lunn, James Millar, John Molson, Sr., Oliver William McGillivary, Peter McGill, John Molson, Jr., Adam L. McNider, Henry McKenzie, William Porter, Thomas Phillips, Hon. John Richardson, David Ross, Alexander Skakel, Michael Scott, John Try, Thomas Torrance, Andrew White and Kenneth Walker.

The directors, ex-officio are:—The Rev. John Bethune, Rector of the Parish of Montreal; the Rev. Mr. Somerville, Mr. Esson, Mr. Lusher.

The Committee for carrying on the building are :—The Hon. John Richardson, David Ross, John Molson, the Rev. Mr. Bethune, Alexander Skakel, John Try and Dr. Wm. Robertson.

The Treasurer for the institution is Samuel Gerrard.

The Contractors for the masonry are John Redpath and William Reilly.

The Contractors for the carpenters' and joiners' work are Edward Barnett and Gordon Forbes.

And the professional superintendent of the works is Thomas Phillips, who contributes his services in that respect in lieu of a pecuniary subscription, such services being considered and accepted as equivalent to £50.

Second Parchment.

At Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada, in the year of Our Lord Christ, 1821, and of Masonry 5821,—being the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, His Royal Highness Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, and the Right Honourable George, Earl of Dalhousie, Governor-General of British North America.

This chief corner stone of the Montreal Hospital was laid in due form by the Right Worshipful Sir John Johnson, Baronet, Past Provincial Grand Master of Canada, deputed by and acting as substitute for the Right Worshipful and Honourable Claude Denechaud, Present Provincial Grand Master of the Grand Lodge aforesaid, attended and assisted by the Officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge, and the Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the three Lodges held in this city, being Nos. 8, 12 and 20 in the Registry of the said Province and in

the presence of several visiting gentlemen of distinction in Free Masonry.

COINS DEPOSITED UNDER THE STONE.

A half crown of George IV.

A guinea, sovereign, a half-sovereign, a third of a guinea, two shillings, a sixpence, a farthing of George III.

A shilling of Ann.

An Irish halfpenny of William and Mary.

A halfpenny of James II.

The cavity was then covered with a piece of lead, and the cement being laid on the lower part of the stone, the upper was lowered on it, the band played Rule Britannia. Being adjusted, it was at the request of the Grand Master tried by the plumb, square and level by the Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, and being found correct received three knocks with the mallet from the Grand Master who pronounced the following benediction—"May the great Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this chief corner stone which we have now laid; and by His providence, enable us to finish this and every work which may be undertaken for the embellishment and advantage of this city."

Three cheers succeeded; a royal salute was fired from Mr. Dillon's small park of artillery; and the band played our great National Air, God Save the King.

Next the Cornucopia was handed to the Grand Master, who sprinkled the corn on the stone, and the Brethren marched round the site of the building to the sound of music. Wine, in a silver cup, was next presented to him, sprinkled as the corn, and the tour repeated. Lastly, oil, in a cup of the same metal, was sprinkled with the same formalities. The plan and elevation of the intended edifice was then delivered to the Grand Master, who having attentively examined it, returned it to the architect, desiring to see the work completed according to that plan. Finally he ascended the platform, to the sound of solemn music, and addressed the Brethren and gentlemen as follows:—

BRETHREN AND GENTLEMEN:—

"I feel much pleasure in having the honour of laying the chief corner stone of a building which promises to be of so much utility to Montreal and the adjacent country. I congratulate my fellow citizens on the rapid growth and very flourishing state of the city, which is evinced by the many useful and ornamental buildings, both public and

private, which have lately been erected and are now in operation. I also congratulate them on the many valuable institutions that have lately been established, of all these buildings and institutions the Montreal General Hospital here to be erected, will rank amongst the first as being a neat and commodious building which appears from the plan now exhibited and which does much credit to the architect, and also on account of the valuable purpose for which it is intended, namely, the relief of those suffering under the double calamity of poverty and disease. Much praise is due to those who were the first promoters of this institution, for their benevolence, liberality and activity in promoting so laudable an object.

"My sincere wish is that they may be enabled to finish the work which is here begun, and that this institution may be the means of all that good which its nature and the plan on which it is commenced is so evidently calculated to produce."

The Honourable John Richardson, President of the Building Committee, then addressed the Grand Master as follows:—

"In the name of the Building Committee, the Directors, and the subscribers of and to this Institution, I return their and my warmest thanks to the Honourable Sir John Johnson, Knight and Baronet, and his worthy Masonic Brethren, who have so handsomely come forward on this occasion, and acted with such becoming solemnity and dignity, to give due effect to the ceremony which we have just witnessed.

"Such cannot but produce the happiest effects in impressing upon the public mind, the utility and benevolence of the institution for which the building now commenced is intended.

"I hope and trust this will tend to augment the list of subscribers thereto, and that every person who can at all afford it, will contribute his mite; as further aid will yet be needful for finishing that part of the general plan which is now intended to be completed, in order to apply to the present state of the population of this city, leaving to those who may follow us to extend and perfect the remaining part of the plan when necessary.

"A short history of the origin of this institution, with a list of the present subscribers and other particulars, which having been engrossed on parchment is enclosed in a glass tube, hermetically sealed, and including some national coins of gold, silver and copper, has been deposited in the corner stone of the building as a memorial to future ages of the facts, should accident be had to the glass tube by any future accident."

This speech was followed with three cheers.

A purse containing money for the workmen was then handed by Samuel Gerrard, Esq., Treasurer to the institution, to Henry McKenzie, Esq., Grand Treasurer, and by him, at the request of the Grand Master, placed on the stone.

The ceremony having ended, the Officers of the Garrison and gentlemen of the Committee left the procession, and the Masonic Brethren returned in the same order to the City Tavern which they re-entered by the same evolution as they did the Church. The usual formality of closing terminated the business of the day.

During the whole of this procession and ceremony, there prevailed the greatest order and decorum, both amongst those engaged in them and the spectators. The fineness of the weather, with a gentle breeze, gave a fine effect to the flags, jewels and other Masonic insignia, and the benevolent nature of the object in view inspired a feeling of interest that was expressively depicted on the countenances of the vast multitude which thronged the streets and windows.

The ships in harbour were all decorated with flags, so that everything wore the appearance of some great public rejoicing."

During the erection of this building the former Hospital was still in operation. We find from the month of May, 1820, the time at which it was opened, until May, 1821, there had been expended in maintaining it £378 10s. 7d., and, independent of what had been raised by contributions to erect the new building, there had been collected and paid to the Treasurer, Samuel Gerrard, Esq., a gentleman to whose liberality the City of Montreal is much indebted for the completion of this valuable establishment, the sum of £145 9s. 4d., and on the first of May, 1822 at which time the present building was opened for the reception of patients; and when the whole of the former establishment was removed into it, there was a debt due the Treasurer for the former Hospital amounting to £203 15s. 3d. The following extracts from the Secretary's Report read the first of May, 1823, one year after this establishment had been commenced, will exhibit the expenses of the building, and give an idea of the amount of benefit which was reaped from it during that period.

"During the progress of the work it was deemed highly expedient to follow the method adopted in the Derbyshire Hospital, in England, to warm the building by air heated by a furnace placed in the basement story. Even though no saving should arise from this method, the convenience of supplying the fuel, the cleanliness, the small risk of fire being communicated to the building, were considered a sufficient reason for its adoption, and they will be, it is hoped, an adequate compensation for the money expended in its construction. A cupola

was also added to serve as an ornament to the building, and to give light to an operating room—the latter of these objects, from the distribution of the interior, could not be effected. It was found indispensably necessary to erect some out-buildings. Instead of the wooden fence which formerly surrounded the ground, it was thought proper to enclose it on two sides with a stone wall, and on the front with an iron railing erected on a foundation of stone."

To give a detailed account of the money expended in completing those works would extend this report far beyond its due length; an abstract only shall therefore be given. It is as follows:—

Dr.

The Montreal General Hospital,

To Samuel Gerrard,

1823				
May 1st.	To amount of accounts paid as per detailed account	£4,556	8	0
	To cost of the land purchased from Marshall.	1,300	0	0
	Cost of the Hospital	£5,856	8	0

Cr.

1823				
May 1st.	By subscriptions received to this date	£2,167	10	0
	Due to Treasurer	£3,688	10	0

"This sum has been advanced in equal shares by the Honourable John Richardson, the Honourable William McGillivray and Samuel Gerrard. Esq."

"Though the Hospital has cost much more than the estimate mentioned above, it is to be remembered that many additions have been made to the original plan, which were not at first contemplated, and that that estimate was merely of the building itself, exclusive of any appendages. Those capable of judging, who have seen it, consider it to have been erected at a very cheap rate."

"To estimate the good that will arise from this institution, it is only necessary to notice that which has already been done by it, even when cramped in its utility for want of funds. This will appear from the following statement:

"The number of patients admitted from May 1st, 1822, to May 1st, 1823, with those brought from the temporary Hospital is 421.

"The number of patients that have received advice and medicines as out-patients for the same period is 397.

"The total number of patients who have received benefit from the Hospital during the last twelve months is 818.

"This great number of indigent human beings have in their sickness been carefully attended, and everything in the power of human beings done for their recovery. The consciousness of having contributed to alleviate the sufferings of so many fellow-creatures is alone no small return for the sum annually bestowed by each individual for the support of the Hospital. But this is not all. Several of those, according to the Physicians' Report in August last were labouring under typhus fever. By means of the Hospital this disorder was prevented from spreading among the inhabitants. The alarm that was excited about 24 years ago by the arrival of a regiment infected with this disease must still be in the recollection of many. In supporting the Hospital, therefore, we not only relieve the distresses of suffering humanity, but we use the best means to prevent those distresses from reaching ourselves."

The expenditure of the Hospital taken from the Treasurer's account from May 1st, 1822, to May 1st, 1823, amounts to				£1,036	1	6
From this sum is to be deducted on account of debts contracted during the time of the temporary Hospital				203	15	3
Expenditure for the last twelve months				£832	5	3
Drawn from the Treasurer, as above				£1,036	1	6
Received from pay-patients	£ 31	4	6			
Annual subscriptions	413	0	7			
Two old boilers, etc	6	0	0			
Sundry public collections	127	0	0			
Sundry donations	47	17	3			
Funds received by the Treasurer from May 1st, 1822, to May 1st, 1823				£ 625	12	8
Due the treasurer on account of the current expenses of the Hospital				410	8	10
To this add the debt contracted on account of the building				3,688	18	0
Total debt of the Hospital				4,099	6	10

In the session of 1823, the Provincial Legislature, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor-

in-Chief, granted the sum of £850 currency to defray the annual expenses of the Montreal General Hospital, and the same season a further mark of favour and patronage was extended to it by granting it a Charter of Incorporation under the following Letters Patent:—

THE CHARTER.

DALHOUSIE, GOVERNOR,

George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith,

To all whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

(Here followed the full charter.)

Hitherto this Hospital has been governed under the rules and regulations of the former with only such alterations or amendments, as might be considered necessary for its enlarged scale. Some further alteration, however, was required in conformity with the tenure of the charter. To make these alterations a meeting of the directors (now called by the Letters Patent Governors) was held, and a committee formed for the purpose. These drew up from the previous rules, and in conformity with the provisions of the charter, a code of laws which were submitted and approved of at a general meeting in April, 1823, by which the institution is governed and under which it has attained a state of prosperity, perhaps unparalleled in any establishment of the kind, which had its origin from so small a beginning, and has only been in existence for so few years.

There is one circumstance connected with this institution which deserves to be particularly noticed; although it is from motives of the most commendable nature, in such a state that an attempt to seek its origin or enquire from whence this benefit sprung would be, perhaps, committing a violation on feelings of the most pure and delicate description. It will be observed from the statement of the expenses above given that in the month of May, 1823, there was a debt upon the establishment amounting to £4099. 6. 10., at a subsequent meeting, the Directors had the high gratification to learn from the Honourable John Richardson, that means had been found to discharge that debt, and although not permitted to state the source from whence this truly benevolent action had emanated, he had to congratulate the Directors and the public of Montreal in having now a splendid building appropriated for the relief of the distressed erected,

and an establishment in operation on such a scale as the population required, free from all incumbrance.

Independent of the strong public feeling on behalf of this establishment in Montreal, and the support it is expected it will receive through Legislative provision, it has become the object of individual charities. The late David David, Esq., for many years a respectable merchant in this city, on his death bequeathed to the Montreal General Hospital a legacy of £100 currency, which has been judiciously laid out in purchasing a building adjacent to the Hospital grounds by which they are enlarged, and an annual revenue will be derived from the rent of it. To render the establishment complete in all its branches an Apothecary has lately been engaged for it; whereby a considerable saving will occur to the establishment in having its medicines compounded in the place.

Their Medical Department consists of :—Drs. Caldwell, Robertson, Holmes, Loedel and Stephenson, the last of whom acts as House Surgeon.

These, with a matron, three nurses, and the necessary servants and attendants constitute the establishment. The benefits resulting from it have already been sensibly felt. By the last annual report published in May, 1824, it will be seen that the advantages of the institution are progressively extending.

ADMITTED FROM 1ST MAY, 1823, TO 1ST MAY, 1824.

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Total.
	254	316	470
Outpatients who received advice and medicine	254	110	364
	508	326	634

Of these were discharged :

Cured	378
Relieved	30
At their own request	16
For misconduct	2
Died	43
	469

Remaining in Hospital, 20.

The increase in the number of patients during the year is 115.

Thus we find this Hospital commencing from a circumstance trivial indeed, when compared with the degree of magnitude it has attained. We find through every stage of its progress an ardent zeal for its promotion actuating all concerned in establishing it; and we find these efforts crowned with a success equal to the most sanguine expectations they could form. The good and prudential management hitherto manifested in conducting every department, and the salutary regula-

tion made for it, give a promise that it will continue to future generations a striking proof of what can be accomplished by small means when guided by well directed efforts.

The expenses of this institution are derived from three sources—1st, legislative grants as before mentioned ; 2nd, charitable donations, public subscriptions, and the annual contribution of the Governors and other subscribers ; 3rd, from the sale of tickets to the students of Medicine in the town, who are by the rules of the institution allowed to attend to see the Hospital practice and witness the operations, on paying each the sum of two guineas per annum.

APPENDIX.

I.

MONTREAL IN 1815.

A Topographical Survey of Lower Canada, by Joseph Bouchette, Esq., Surveyor-General, Montreal, 1815.

Bouchette gives the following account of the improvements being projected and carried out under the Act of 1801.

"When the Act that was passed in the Provincial Parliament in 1801, for removing the old walls and fortifications surrounding the City of Montreal, and otherwise to provide for the salubrity, convenience and embellishment of the said city, shall have been carried into effect, according to the plan projected, none of the external possessions of England, excepting its Eastern Dominions, will embrace a town of so much beauty, regularity, extent and convenience, as this. Part of these alterations, as far as the sums hitherto assigned would enable the Commissioners to proceed, have already been made and the remainder will be continued as fast as further funds become applicable. These improvements are intended to be as follows :—

'An elevated terrace extending from the suburbs in the southwest of the city, along the river as far as the Quebec Suburbs, which, independently of its utility as a road, will be sufficiently high to form an effectual barrier against the floating ice at the breaking up of the frost ; it will also impede the communication of fire to the town should it take place among the large quantities of wood and timber of every description that are always collected on the beach. The little river of St. Pierre is to be embanked on both sides as far as the new College, forming a canal 20 feet wide, which is to be continued southwest and northwest to the Quebec Suburbs, with bridges over it at the openings of the principal streets and other convenient places ; at the angles ornamental circular basins are to be formed and a lock near the mouth of the little river, by which the water may be drawn off for the purpose of cleansing it. This work will be so constructed as to raise boats, etc., from the St. Lawrence, from whence they may proceed to the further extremity of the canal. The buildings on each side are to be retired 30 feet from the water, thereby forming a street 80 feet wide, having the canal in its centre. To the northward of Notre Dame is to be another parallel to it, 60 feet wide, called St. James Street, running the whole length of the city and terminating at the Quebec Suburbs by one of the same breadth leading to the St. Lawrence. Between St. James Street and the canal parallel thereto and running in the same direction will be a street of 24 feet wide. Where the Quebec gate now stands will be formed a square 174 feet by 208 extending towards the suburbs. The Place d'Armes is to have its dimensions enlarged to 392 feet by 344, which will protract it to the canal. From the south-west side of the canal towards the St. Antoine Suburbs, another square or rather parallelogram, will be made 468 feet by 180. The Champs de Mars from being very circumscribed, and quite inadequate as a

place of military exercise, will be made level and carried on nearly to the canal, to form a space 227 yards by 114. This has been nearly completed and it is now an excellent parade as well as an agreeable promenade for the inhabitants; seats are fixed for the accommodation of the public and trees planted in various parts of it. From this spot there is a fine view of the well cultivated grounds beautiful orchards and country houses towards the mountains. Adjoining the new college a lot of ground 156 feet by 258 is reserved as the site of a new house of correction. The new market place occupying the ground where formerly stood the college, founded by Sieur Charron in 1719, and destroyed by fire a few years back, has been finished according to the proposed plan; it is 36 yards wide and reaches from Notre Dame to St. Paul Street. In the middle of it are ranges of stalls for butchers, covered in by a roof supported on wooden pillars; great care is taken to ensure cleaniness in this part. The two principal market days in each week are well supplied with every necessary, and nearly every luxury for the table, in great abundance and at prices extremely moderate. The produce of the upper part of this fertile district is almost wholly brought thither for sale, besides a great quantity from the American States, particularly during the winter season, when fish frequently comes from Boston and the adjacent parts. The whole of the plan sanctioned by the Act of Parliament has been arranged and acted upon by Commissioners appointed under it, who have for years been indefatigable in their exertions to carry its provisions into effect. As their duties have been arduous and frequently unpleasing, from the numerous lawsuits they have found it necessary to institute and defend in cases of disputed claims, they are entitled to the esteem of their fellow-citizens for the manner in which they have always performed those duties to the public gratuitously.' "

IMMIGRATION.

II.

In a sketch of conditions prevailing in the city previous to 1856, prepared for the celebration of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway, it is stated:—

"In the year 1812, 53 vessels entered the Port of Montreal.
In the year 1813 (during the war with the United States,) 9 vessels.
In the year 1814, 13 vessels.
In the year 1815, 32 vessels.
In the year 1816, 63 vessels.
In the year 1817, 46 vessels."

THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

III.

The first announcement of the Female Benevolent Society appeared in the Montreal *Gazette* of Feb. 26th, 1816, and reads as follows:—

"A number of ladies deeply impressed with the destitute situation of the poor in this place and solicitous if possible to mitigate their sufferings, have formed a Society for relieving indigent women with small children, the sick, the aged and the infirm. This assocation shall be called the *Female Benevolent Society of Montreal.*

VIEW OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL IN 1830. Taken from the Mountain.

Published by Bouchette in 1832.

"*Contributions:* The funds shall be raised by annuities, subscriptions and donations. Members will be admitted by paying 25 shillings annually into its funds. Ladies who do not wish to become members yet are willing 'to *feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and minister to the sick,*' through the medium of the Society, and gentlemen will be permitted to subscribe, and their names enrolled with pleasure on the list of benefactors.

"*Management:* This shall be vested in a Directress, Secretary and Treasurer, with twelve Managers, who shall be chosen annually by a plurality of ballots.

"The Directress shall preside at meetings both of the Society and Managers, state questions, declare decisions and in all equal elections have the casting votes.

"The Secretary shall be the organ of communication to and from the Society, give notice of all meetings, regularly attend them and record their proceedings; in her absence there will be one chosen to supply her place.

"The Treasurer shall receive the annuities and donations and keep a regular account of all collections and expenditures. in a book provided for that purpose, which together with the books of the Society shall be submitted at their stated meetings.

"Managers: Two shall be appointed for each week, to visit the poor, enquire into their circumstances, administer necessary and appropriate relief, and endeavour to stir them up to industry, order, neatness and economy—to make them useful to their families and better members of Society. And they shall give at the stated meetings such information as they may acquire respecting objects of charity, particularly worthy their attention, and render an account of the manner of their distributions. They shall meet on the first Monday in every month; three shall be competent to proceed to business and the Secretary and Treasurer shall have a seat at their Board.

"The Society, shall meet twice a year; namely on the first Tuesday in February and the first Tuesday in September, the former to be considered the anniversary of the Society. Twelve members will be sufficient to transact business—each member shall be at liberty to propose an object, and when their character and situation are investigated, relief shall be afforded in necessaries and not in money. It shall be an object of the Society to obtain and keep on hand, such stores as clothing and other necessaries as they shall judge most proper to be given or lent, in cases of immediate necessity. Articles of wearing apparel, bed clothing, provisions, or in fact anything which can promote the grand object of the Society, the comfort of the poor and destitute, will be thankfully received and judiciously distributed. Should there be any surplus of donations or contributions, unexpended at the end of the year, it shall be appropriated as an increasing fund; the interest (except in cases of peculiar demand) being added to the principal until it becomes sufficient to establish and support a school, where the children may be instructed in the most necessary branches of education, may be taught 'that the fear of God, which is the beginning of wisdom,' and those habits of industry, order and economy which will best form them to become useful members of the community.

"The sum already received in aid of the above institution amounts to about one hundred and fifty pounds, any further contribution to carry the object of the Society into effect either by subscription or donations, will be addressed to Mrs. Aird Treasurer of the Society."

In the *Gazette* of Aug. 26th, 1816, the first semi-annual meeting of the Society is announced for Sept. 11th, at 2 o'clock, at the Rev. Mr. Easton's Meeting House, and on Feb. 4th, 1817, at the house of Geo. Platt, Esq., St. Paul Street, the first annual meeting was called.

In the *Gazette* of Feb. 17th, 1817, appears the following letter from the President, Mrs. Benaiah Gibb:—

To the ladies composing the Female Benevolent Society: Having been prevented by indisposition from attending at your meeting on the 3rd inst., permit me through this channel to return you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred on me in again appointing me your Directress in my absence. It is truly gratifying to me to find that my humble endeavours to promote the objects of this infant institution have met your approbation, and on this occasion I acknowledge with much pleasure the kind advice and assistance which I have constantly received from the Treasurer, Secretary and Managers of the Society, the zeal which they have invariably manifested in the discharge of their respective offices reflects the highest credit on the benevolent motives which have animated their exertions. As it is my duty to contribute all in my power to the advancement of this establishment so it will be a source of the happiest reflection to my mind if I should be instrumental in extending its influence and increasing its resources. The relief and comfort which have been afforded the distressed objects of your bounty have called forth the unfeigned tears of gratitude from hundreds, and cannot fail of its reward from the great Author of all good.

With sentiments of personal consideration and esteem,

I am, Ladies,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

ELEANOR GIBB."

The Third Annual Report of the Female Benevolent Society appears in the Montreal *Gazette*, of February 17th, 1819, as follows:—

FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

"The Female Benevolent Society of this city met on Tuesday morning, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, St. Gabriel Street. Several ladies of the first respectability were present, who have not before honoured the meetings of the Society.

"The subscriptions and donations of the members were then received, after which the transactions of the members during the first year and the present state of the Society were laid before the meeting by the Secretary. From this statement it appears that 89 persons were relieved from the funds of the Society last month. The number of recipients for the past year was 370, 50 of whom comprising superannuated men and women, orphans and widows whose infant families deprived them of the power of earning their subsistence, and the victims of lingering maladies, had been supported for many months. *Thirty-seven invalids have been received at different periods during the last twelve months in the House of Charity, rented in the Recollet Suburb.* In this house also the Charity School is kept, which was commenced in June

DR. R. P. HOWARD (Dean, 1882).

and contains from fifty to sixty children. Very few of these could read or write when they were admitted, and many of them it was necessary to clothe before they could decently attend. The most indigent received instruction and books gratuitously, but those parents who are able to contribute something towards the education of their offspring pay 2s. 6d. per month and purchase books.

"They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, making linen, mending clothes, etc. Many of the little girls can do coarse work very well, and any ladies who will have the goodness to send such to the school will confer a benefit on the children, for whom it is not always easy to find suitable employment.

"The Treasurer's account was laid before the Society.

"By a provision of the Constitution any money remaining unexpended in the hands of the Treasurer at the end of the year is appropriated as an accumulating fund for the support of the school.

"Officers for the ensuing year elected.

The Female Benevolent Society,

In account with the Treasurer

	£	s.	d.
To sundry disbursements to this date for order of the Managers.	402	6	11½
To balance in the Treasurer's hands this day..	30	6	4½
	£432	13	4

Feb. 3:	£	s.	d.
By Balance in Treasurer's hands per acct. this date..	8	13	11
By amount of subscriptions from 58 members..	72	10	
By amount of donations received to this day..	351	9	5
	£432	13	4

Montreal, Feb. 13th, 1819."

In the fifth annual report of the Female Benevolent Society, published in the Montreal *Gazette*, for February 14th, 1822, the following interesting allusion to the Montreal General Hospital occurs:—

"518 individuals were sent by the Emigrant Society to the Upper Province in the course of the summer, and our recipients have been correspondingly fewer than last year, for a large proportion of them are strangers. But this circumstance has prevented those measures of public charity which were then resorted to as it was considered that the diminished number of the poor precluded the necessity of such a provision. This is now, therefore, the only charitable institution to which the remaining poor (and they are not a few) can look for succour, except the *General Hospital which, in sickness, is a blessed resource. So that we have the honour of being in a humble degree coadjutors, for the convalescents whom the physicians are often obliged to dismiss before their perfect recovery, in order to make more room for more pressing cases, are frequently received into your house and nourished there till* their recovered health enables them to gain their own subsistence. Were this not done they would probably soon relapse, and the Hospital would be unable to retain its sick."

IV.

Letter from Andrew Smythe, to the Duke of Richmond, through Major Bowles, giving details of proposed Hospital.

Montreal, October 13th, 1818.

Sir:—

"I have been honoured with your letter of the 8th ulto. communicating His Grace's approbation of a Charitable Hospital establishment here and of his wish to receive a more detailed plan, which I now beg leave to transmit for his consideration. For this establishment the first requisite is a centrical, dry, capacious and well ventilated building, three stories elevated above ground and one underneath, to be properly divided into large rooms or wards for the reception of patients—but a sketch of the first range of wards fit for an Hospital will give His Grace a better idea of the interior of the building than anything I can write on the subject. The first, or ground story, will suffice for the servants, etc., of the establishment, the second, third and fourth, for six large wards, each capable of containing fourteen patients, twelve side rooms each capable of containing two patients, a hall and surgery in the centre of the second story, a consultation room in the centre of the third and an operation room in the centre of the fourth story.

"This building I recommend to be made of brick as it will become much sooner dry than a stone wall and consequently more serviceable for the purpose. In the plan I recommend uniformity and room to extend the establishment without injuring its symmetry. The plan will accommodate about 100 patients, but cutting off the three wards marked with red ink, which may be added at some future period, the house will contain about fifty. I have consulted the best architects here respecting the probable amount of a building like the above which I also beg leave to submit:—

"If built to contain 100 patients it will cost £7,000, and if only to contain fifty it will cost £5,000. Supposing the plan agreed on and ample means collected, a person is wanting to direct the execution of it, for I hazard nothing in asserting that an hospital will never be established here, if it be left to the direction of voluntary individuals. The second requisite, viz.: how is this establishment to be supported? is not easily solved. Servants and some other of the laboring classes might be able to pay at the rate of one shilling per day to the hospital during their residence therein, but there are many who are unable to give anything whatever (for whom the establishment is more immediately recommended by me) that must be paid for from voluntary donations or subscription or from the resources of government. It will require about one shilling daily for the support and medicine of each patient, during his residence in hospital. For a trusty matron to be responsible for hospital furniture, cleanliness and regulation of diets as prescribed by medical attendants, 2s. 6d. and for as many nurses as may be wanted at the rate of 2s. each per day, fuel and candles not specified in the above statement. The last requisite is a medical person of trust to have the direction of the establishment, to be accountable for all donations or monies paid into, to make a quarterly report of the number of patients admitted into, discharged from and remaining in hospital, drawn up in the form of a nosological table and published in one or more of the Provincial

newspapers, as also a statement of the money received and total expenditure of the hospital during the same period. This Medical Director to call one or more of the Faculty in Montreal to prescribe diet and medicine gratuitously for one, two or three months, after which to be succeeded by others and so forth. But in all operations the whole medical men of the place to be invited to give their opinions and aid if required.

"It is quite unnecessary to enter more into the minutiæ of Hospital Practice, which must be similar to the most approved plans throughout the British Empire. I shall sum up what is wanted for this desirable establishment.

"A portion of ground to build on; a house such as that I have been recommending and a person to have the direction and responsibility of it. With exertions a sum of money might be raised here to defray annual expenses but I am doubtful whether a sufficient sum could be raised in Montreal to purchase a lot of ground and to build a fit house for this much wanted institution. The great difficulty lies in procuring the ground and building the house; this being got over the people will then feel an interest in the welfare of the establishment. I mention this as the only difficulty in order that His Grace the Commander of the Forces may cause such measures to be adopted as will totally obviate it.

"Thus have I submitted for the consideration of His Grace the Duke of Richmond, a short description and plan of a house suitable for such an establishment with the cost of the building as also the manner in which it ought to be superintended and conducted. But I am not able to detail any plan for raising the necessary sum of money for purchasing the ground, building the house and procuring hospital furniture such as bedding, etc., etc., without voluntary subscription, which I fear would fall greatly short of the sum required for this desirable object.

In the meantime I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

AND. SMYTHE.

Major Bowles, Montreal, 13th October, 1818.

Military Secretary, etc., etc.

(Canadian Archives, Series C., Vol. 292, p. 95.)

V.

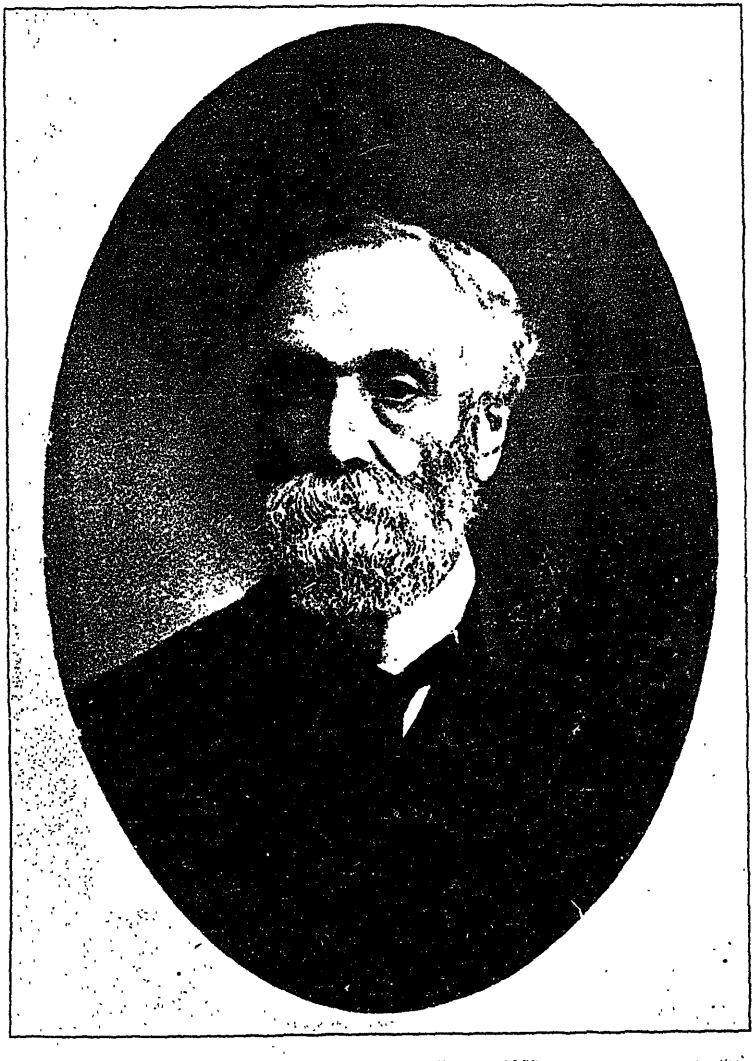
O'SULLIVAN'S SPEECH AGAINST THE HOSPITAL.

Mr. O'Sullivan's speech against Mr. Molson's motion "To Resolve that it was necessary to establish a public hospital at Montreal" may be fairly said to lend a biased view to affairs, but it gives such a good idea of conditions prevailing at that time that it deserves to be reported.

Mr. O'Sullivan said that when it had first been in contemplation to frame the petition before the Committee, an opportunity had been afforded him of participating in the proceedings. That honour he had been under the necessity of declining, that he might not be considered as pledged to the support of a measure which was to be discussed in the House. He was disposed to give the Hon. Member (Mr. Molson) and the petitioners every credit for their benevolent views, but he was under the necessity of differing

with them as to the plan proposed. The petition prayed for the establishment at Montreal of a public hospital, capable of containing at least two hundred patients. One of the grounds urged in favour of it was the great influx of emigrants. He (Mr. O'S.) thought it a fallacious one. It was true that the state of things in the Mother Country had caused the strong tide of immigration to extend itself to Canada. The good people at home had imagined that our fields flowed with milk and honey. They would, no doubt, have formed a valuable acquisition to Canada in every point of view, but not finding here that protection which they had been led to expect, they became mere birds of passage, a few stragglers who had not the means of keeping up with their respective flocks had been left behind. Some of them had become sickly and destitute. Our medical alarmists had spoken and written a great deal about typhus and contagion, but the charity of Quebec and Montreal had been found sufficient for their relief. Everything seemed to be again seeking its proper end, and surely the Hon. Member would not allow his humanity so far to mislead his judgment as to argue that in order to remedy a temporary evil, it was necessary to create a permanent establishment. In differing with the Hon. Member as to that part of the subject, he (Mr. O'S.) was ready to admit that the increase of population required that something should be done. If the Committee thought the present establishment insufficient, it became necessary to enquire how the insufficiency was to remedied. With respect to the project in view he saw amongst the papers before him a plan of a most magnificent building, three stories high, 192 feet long, capable of containing ninety-six persons, besides apartments for consultation, apartments for dissection, apartments for lectures, in short a medical college. It was worthy of remark that the petition spoke of at least 200 patients, and that the estimate only provided for 96. He (Mr. O'S.) found the prices in that estimate extremely low. Would it be credited that such a large edifice was to be completed and furnished with every necessary article for £10,000? This might do to begin with, but it would certainly cost more than double that sum when finished; witness the prison at Quebec, the castle at St. Louis and every other public building. The petitioners had built their hospital without having thought of a very essential thing, namely, the lot of ground upon which it was to stand; this would form no inconsiderable item. The next question was, how was the establishment to be supported? Mr. O'Sullivan here entered into a detail of the expenses; he enumerated the staff of officers which it would be necessary to create and who, of course, must all be paid. It was a pity the petitioners had not thrown a little light on that part of the subject; upon the whole a rough guess might easily be formed as to the annual amount; and was all that to be paid by the Province? If not, would it be fair to saddle the whole district with such an immense burden? Or, rather, was not the whole plan too gigantic? People were too much in the habit of taking their ideas from English institutions. We could not go to a better source for examples of generosity, but our admiration should not make us overlook our means. How much of the substance of the sick poor was there not wasted in salaries and fine entertainments at which there were always a great many toasts and fine speeches. Such establishments were beyond our wants.

What plan was there to be adopted? He would propose one solution



DR. ROBT. CRAIK (Dean, 1889.)

the petition itself seemed to suggest. It stated, and he believed correctly, that the funds of the Hotel Dieu were insufficient. The remedy was at hand. The Legislature had just given a sum of money to the Hotel Dieu at Quebec. A sum of money might also be given to the Hotel Dieu of Montreal. There was an appendage to the Hotel Dieu at Montreal called the Salle Royale, which he understood could afford accommodation for 50 sick. He had been informed that the nuns were anxious to convert it to that end; afford them the means of doing so and the petitioners have all they want at a trifling expense. This affiliation of the old establishment might be placed under such regulations as should be deemed necessary, but the care of the sick should be left to the nuns. How different their conduct to that of hirelings! The sublime motives which animated these Religious Ladies produced maternal affection. What else could induce them to perform the most humiliating duties, with what tender anxiety they watched by the sickbed, soothed the pain, anticipated the wants of their suffering brethren, no matter of what religion or nation! It had been observed that persons afflicted with certain diseases were not allowed admittance; surely no one would even think of introducing contagious or incurable disorders. To incurables an hospital was useless; they found an asylum in another institution, that of the Sœurs Grises. Whether contagion had lately existed here was a question which he would leave to the learning of the faculty, and proceed to the evidence adduced in support of the petition.

Three medical gentlemen, resident at Quebec, had appeared before the Committee to show that an additional hospital was necessary at Montreal. One of them, of whose professional merit he had heard a great deal, and whose special duty it was to watch over the health of His Majesty's subjects, is stated by the report of the Special Committee to have said, "That the religious hospital institutions have hitherto been of great use in this Province, but in the present state of increased population and perfection of medical science, are totally inadequate for the public wants of such a large city as Montreal." He (Mr. O'S.) read from the Report itself. The Report further mentioned that a second gentleman, also of very great respectability in his profession, had appeared before them and confirmed the above. These two gentlemen agreed with a third in stating that hospitals had greatly contributed to promote "the perfection of medical science, an object always to be held in view in institutions of that kind." These were certainly very frank and very important disclosures! An object always to be held in view was the perfection of medical science. An hospital contributed to that perfection because, no doubt, it afforded the best opportunities to make experiments. Now, one of the consequences of the perfection of the said medical science was to render the hospital totally insufficient for the public wants. Thus an hospital and the perfection of medical science have alternately cause and effect and must constantly reproduce each other in a very destructive ratio. . . . . When he (Mr. O'S.) reflected not only on the fatal perfection of the redoubtable healing art, but on the great increase of the Faculty in Montreal, he trembled for the fate of his fellow citizens. Certain it was from the evidence of these gentlemen, as stated by the Special Committee, that both these causes must prevent in future that rapid increase of population which had induced the unsuspecting petitioners to make the present application.

He concluded by saying that he would vote against the motion.

VI.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Montreal *Gazette*, June 6th, 1819: The Montreal General Hospital "Yesday the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the building intended for the Montreal General Hospital took place. We have not been able to be particularly informed of everything which passed on this occasion. The Masonic procession, which was very numerous, accompanied by the band of musicians, a detachment of the 60th Regiment, set out at mid-day from the City Tavern by the way of McGill and Notre Dame Streets to the church in St. Gabriel Street where divine service was performed and a discourse suitable to the occasion delivered by the Rev. Mr. Somerville. The procession afterwards proceeded to the site of the edifice, the corner stone of which was laid by the Hon. Sir John Johnson, Baronet. The procession then returned about four o'clock by St. Paul Street to the City Tavern to dine."

VII.

DR. SKAKEL'S LECTURES.

The first announcement of Dr. Skakel's lectures on Natural Philosophy seems to have been in 1813. They are advertised in the Montreal *Herald* for Oct. 30th, of that year:—

"Mr. Skakel will during the winter give a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy. The course will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 19th. Those who wish to patronize the undertaking may, by calling at his house, No. 20 St. James Street, see a prospectus of the lectures and be informed of the terms."

VIII.

THE MEDICAL ACT OF 1788.

An Act "to prevent persons practising Physic and Surgery within the Province of Quebec, or Midwifery in the towns of Quebec or Montreal" had been passed in 1788. It provided that, "no persons should practice medicine or surgery within the towns of Quebec or Montreal or in the suburbs thereof, without a license first having been obtained from His Excellency the Governor, or the Commander-in-Chief of the Province, for the time being, which license shall not be granted but upon certificate of the person applying for the same, having been examined and approved by such persons as the Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being may have appointed."

Under this Act Boards of District Examiners seem to have been appointed yearly for each of the two cities of Quebec and Montreal. The examiners for the District of Montreal for the year 1819 were, Henry Loedel, Dr. Arnoldi and Wm. Robertson. (Neilson's Almanac, 1819).

In the *Gazette* of Jan. 4th, 1814, appears the following notice:—

"Notice is hereby given, to avoid the inconvenience and delay resulting from the present desultory way of convening the *Medical Board*, that henceforward the Board will meet on the first Monday in every month at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House in this city, whereof every candidate who has obtained his reference and desires to be examined before the Board, is required to take notice and govern himself accordingly."

By Order of the Board,

Montreal, Feb. 19, 1813.

IX.

WM. WILLCOCKS SLEIGH.

In a later announcement Dr. Sleigh seems to be treading the broader road of Quackery, for in the *Gazette* of Jan. 20th, 1821, we read:—

"FREE TO THE PUBLIC!!!

"Dr. W. W. Sleigh proposes delivering a few lectures on those affections which proceed from diseased states of bowels and liver and satisfactorily prove that ninety-nine diseases out of a hundred have their origin in those parts; further, will particularly notice the common mistake of calling a disease in the liver a consumption. Female parents are particularly invited, and to render the company a select one, none will be admitted without a ticket to be had at Dr. Sleigh's house on giving their names."

On July 11th, 1821:—"In consequence of the great interest which appears to be taken by many of the cultured and enlightened and respectable citizens in the few lectures which have already been delivered in the *Anatomical theatre*, Dr. Sleigh will regularly proceed through the most interesting principles of the animal economy every Monday evening at 8 o'clock."

On August 22nd: Dr. Sleigh's "Lectures on Craniology" are advertised at great length.

X.

RE DR. ARNOLDI.

Dr. Arnoldi has several characteristic announcements in the Montreal *Gazette*:—

"Dec. 22nd, 1814: A stray cow and an ox have been for some time past at the subscriber's farm, the owner is desired to prove property, pay the expenses and take them away.

May 6th, 1816:—A Card. D. Arnoldi requests the person who borrowed his Brass Pump and Breast glass, some time ago, to return them as soon as possible, as he has an urgent occasion for them and does not recollect to whom he has lent them."

Feb. 14th, 1818: "Dr. Arnoldi takes this method of letting his friends and the public in general know that he had taken his nephew Mr. Peter Deihl into partnership, who being very generally known here, it is presumed

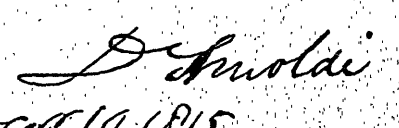
he may confidently promise every attention to those that may apply to him, and will enable D. A. to devote more time now to the particular friends who have so liberally supported him.

"D. A. avails himself of the occasion to request his friends to settle their accounts with him as soon as convenient.

"An apprentice of reputable connections and competent acquirements will meet with every opportunity that the country and an extensive practice can afford.

"Montreal, 1st February, 1818."

The following is Dr. Arnoldi's signature:



XI.

RE HENRY LOEDEL AND WILLIAM LEE.

Henry Loedel, the father of Henry P. Loedel, was a hospital mate of the First Battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteers. The following is a petition for a promotion to a position of Hospital Mate, vacant at Kingston, in which he gives the more important points in his personal history:—

Montreal, February 26th, 1799.

May it please Your Excellency,

Your Excellency's humble Petitioner shows that in 1776, he came out to this country with the German troops in the quality of a surgeon's mate and served in that quality to the year 1784; being the latter time attached to the General Hospital (which he will prove if necessary) and that since the year 1784 he has practised in this city in the quality of a surgeon, has held the honour of being chosen surgeon's mate of the British Militia in the spring of 1787, and since that, a member of the Board of Surgeons, as Examiner for the District of Montreal, since which in the month of August, 1787, when the First Battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers was without a Mate, in consequence of the resignation of a Mr. Ferrie, the then Mate, he applied to His Excellency, who was pleased to grant said place to your humble Petitioner, and has been ever since with the same regiment, and done the duty of Surgeon's Mate. From these services he thinks he has a right to a place that now offers for a vacancy of a Hospital Mate at Kingston, in Upper Canada, and begs that His Excellency will take into consideration his former services as well as his large family of a wife and eight children, and that it is absolutely impossible for him to move much about with a regiment. Under these circumstances he flatters himself that His Excellency will take his case into consideration for former services, as well as being burdened with such a large family, and recommend him to the Board of Surgeons in London, being

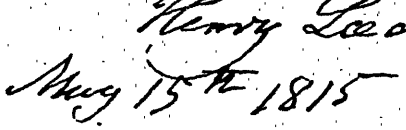
DR. GEORGE ROSS (Vice-Dean, 1880).

confident that no applicant can show greater pretensions to the place in question or anything similar. And His Excellency's petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

HENRY LOEDEL,
Surgeon's Mate,
1st Batallion Royal Canadian Volunteers.

(Canadian Archives, Vol. C., 287.)

The following is Henry Loedel's signature:



At the close of the war in 1815, Henry Loedel, Senior, was placed with many others upon the Half-Pay list, and continued to draw his half-pay allowance of two shillings per diem for fourteen years, when an order was issued from the Home Government ordering not only that the half-pay allowance of "Hospital Mates William Lee and Henry Loedel" be stopped, but that they be requested to refund all the money paid to them since they were placed upon the Half-Pay List. No reasons are given, but the Commissioner General is told to explain to them the apparent irregularity of the order. Petitions remonstrating and setting forth the hard conditions of their case were sent in by both men, and the order was finally withdrawn. The following are the documents telling the story:—

(C. Archives, Series C., Vol. 298, p. 126.)

Adjutant General's Office,

Quebec, 19th September, 1815.

General Order No. 3: Hospital Mates Christopher Carter, William Lee, Henry Loedel, George Stubinger and John Buchanan, having been struck off the Establishment of the Medical Department, but having been recommended to the Commander-in-Chief for Pensions suitable to their services, are to continue to draw their Garrison allowances until His Royal Highness' pleasure is known.

In absence of the Deputy-Adjutant General,

Signed: G. F. BURKE,
Major of Brigade.

C. Foster,
Lt.-Col. Asst. Adjt. General.

(C. Archives, Series C., Vol. 298, p. 104.)

Commissariat, Canada,
Quebec, September 29th, 1829.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit to you extract from a Treasury Letter, No. 268, dated 6th of August, ultimo, relative to the allowances issued to Hospital Mates Lee and Loedel, and I request you will communicate this enclosure to the latter gentleman and call upon him to repay the value of the allowances he has received into the Military chest in conformity to the directions of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and you will be careful to suspend all further issue of allowances to Mr. Loedel.

Signed, R. J. ROUTH,
Com. Genl.

Depty. Com. Genl. Forbes,
Montreal.

(C. Archives, Series C., Vol. 200, p. 106.)

Extract from a Letter, No. 268, dated Treasury Chambers, the 6th of August, 1829, to Com. Genl. Routh :—

"I am commanded to desire you will call upon Hospital Mates Lee and Loedel to pay into the Military Chest the value of the allowances issued to them subsequently to the notification to them of their being placed upon Half-Pay, and that you will explain the apparent irregularity of the circumstances attending such issues."

(C. Archives, Series C., Vol. 298, p. 103.)

Deputy Com. Genl. Office,
Montreal, 3rd October, 1829.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit copies of documents which have been addressed to me from Head Quarters directing me to call upon you to refund the value of all allowances issued to you in this Garrison since the period at which you were placed upon Half-Pay was notified to you, and to which I have to request your attention.

I am also directed to state to you that the issue of all further allowances is stopped.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. J. FORBES,
D.S.G.

Henry Loedel, Esq.,
Hospital Mate, h. p.
Montreal.

(C. Archives, Series C., Vol. 298, p. 124.)

Commissariat Office,
York, 12th October, 1829.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you extract of a letter from the Lords Commissions of His Majesty's Treasury, which I have received from the Commissary General with directions to request you will be pleased to call at this office and pay into the Military Chest the value of the allowances you have drawn subsequently to the notification of your being placed upon Half-Pay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,
John Rendall,
Act. Comm. General.

To Hospital Mate Lee,
York.

(C. Archives, Vol. 298, Series C., p. 100).

To His Excellency Sir James Kempt, Knight, G.C. of the M.H.M.O. of the Bath, Captain, General and Commander-in-Chief, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of Henry Loedel, Hospital Mate, on Half-Pay:—

Respectfully Showeth,

That Your Petitioner has had the honour of bearing His Majesty's Commission for a term upwards 53 years, 28 of which have been spent in actual service in the respective capacities of Surgeon's Mate and Hospital Mate, and has now attained the advanced age of 75 years, suffering under the infirmities incident to that period of life.

That at the close of the late war with the United States of America in the year 1815, your Petitioner in common with many other Hospital Mates were struck off the Establishment and were at the same time recommended to the Commander of the Forces for pension suitable to their respective services, and till the pleasure of the Commander-inChief should be known by an order dated from the Adjt. General's Office, Quebec the 19th of Sept., 1815, and signed F. Burke, Major of Brigade, your Petitioner and the other Hospital Mates were permitted to continue to draw their Garrison allowances until His Royal Highness' pleasure should be made known. That subsequently your Petitioner was placed on the Half-Pay list of 2/ per diem and continued to receive his Garrison allowances, there being no order or regulation to the contrary.

Your Petitioner did in fact and in truth, considering his long services, and the small sum allowed him at pension or half-pay, believe that from the day on which his pension commenced it had graciously pleased His Majesty's Government to continue the allowances for the purpose of rendering his declining years more comfortable, and your Petitioner never did believe whilst enjoying the said allowances he was receiving that which he was not entitled to.

That your Petitioner has received intimation causing him the greatest

grief and astonishment, namely that instructions have been received from home ordering him to refund the allowances drawn since he was placed on the Half-Pay List.

Your Petitioner respectfully represents that if blame can attach to anyone, your Petitioner humbly conceives that he is exonerated, and that had it been the intention of His Majesty's Government to discontinue the allowances, ample time has been allowed its officers to have done so, and to have notified him thereof.

That it is a very hard and distressing case that at this moment, after having been permitted by Government and its officers openly and in good faith to draw garrison allowances for a space of fourteen years that he should be now called upon to refund the same.

That your Petitioner is now not in a situation to pay any sum of money, much less one of such magnitude, that his pension merely gives him the means of existence and if that were stopped your Petitioner would be reduced to a state of beggary.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly solicits your attention to the subject of this petition and prays you will be graciously pleased to cause his case to be so represented to His Majesty's Government that it may be taken into consideration and that justice and mercy may be granted him in the premises.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray,

Henry Loedel,,

Hospital Mate, h.p.

Montreal, 9th October, 1829.

(C. Archives, Series C., Vol. 298, p. 107).

Montreal, 17th October, 1829.

Sir :

Since I had the honor of presenting to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, a Petition in my behalf when in Montreal, I have discovered several letters and documents relating to the subject and which place my peculiar situation in a much more favorable point of view. I have also been informed that there are in the Public Offices at Quebec several orders and documents of material importance to me. I have therefore to request that you will delay forwarding that Petition till I shall have it in my power to frame a new memorial which I shall immediately forward for His Excellency's gracious consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

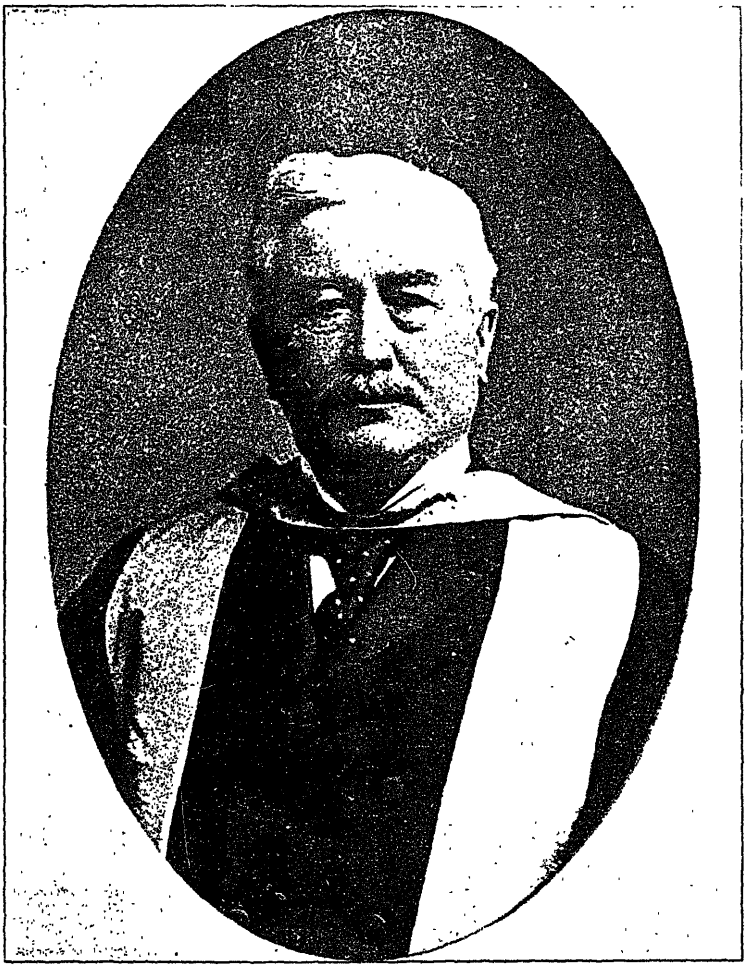
Your obedient humble servant,

Henry Loedel,

Hospital Mate.

To Lieut.-Col. Cooper, Military Secretary, Quebec.

(C. Archives, Series C., Vol. 298, p. 174).



DR. THOMAS G. RODDICK (Dean, 1901).

To His Excellency Sir James Kempt, Knight, Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, &c., &c., &c.

The Petition of Henry Loedel, Hospital Mate, on Half-Pay :—

Respectfully showeth,

That your Petitioner has had the honor of bearing His Majesty's Commission for upwards of fifty-seven years, twenty-eight years of which have been spent in actual service in the respective capacities of Surgeon's Mate and Hospital Mate, and has now attained the advanced age of seventy-five years, suffering under the infirmities incident to that period of life.

Your Petitioner under any other circumstances would be very much averse to an enumeration of particular services, but in the present case he feels he would be doing an injustice to himself if he refrained from stating such facts as may tend to place his services in a proper point of view.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, when the 41st regiment of foot came to this country and were quartered in Montreal, the regiment was afflicted with a malignant typhus fever, their assistant surgeon had died at Three Rivers on his way up, the Surgeon, Mr. Park, was too ill for service and it fell, consequently, to the lot of Mr. Gould, the only garrison medical officer in Montreal to attend the sick of the regiment. It was his fate to contract the infection, and in a few days he died.

At this period your Petitioner was Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Canadian Volunteers, and, seeing the dangerous situation of the regiment and the continued increase of the infection which had spread from the men to the inhabitants, he volunteered his services, and, being accepted, devoted his time with assiduity and success till it pleased the Almighty to afflict him with the same fever, under which he lingered a long time, but happily recovered.

Your Petitioner then on full pay only considered he was doing his duty to his country in thus volunteering and never thought of any remuneration for it.

That at the close of the late war with the United States of America, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, your Petitioner, in common with many other hospital mates, was struck off the Establishment and were recommended to the Commander of the Forces for pension proportionate to their respective services, and till the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief should be known, by an order dated from the Adjt.-General's Office, Quebec, the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and signed "F. Burke," Major of Brigade. Your Petitioner and the other Hospital Mates were permitted "*to continue to draw their garrison allowance until His Royal Highness' pleasure should be made known.*"

That subsequently your Petitioner was placed on the Half-Pay List of 2 shillings per diem, and continued to receive his garrison allowances, there being no order or regulation to the contrary.

Mr. Wright, then Inspector of Hospitals, considering that the length and merits of your Petitioner's services deserved something beyond the usual allowance of half-pay; two recommendations were sent home, strongly backed by Sir John C. Sherbrooke, then Governor-General, "*to have your Petitioner placed upon increased half pay.*"

That on the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, Mr. Wright informed your Petitioner that both applications had been successful, and that "*he had no chance of any increase being obtained to the very inadequate pittance of two shillings per diem, but that through the kind indulgence of His Excellency his allowance should be continued to him for the small deduction of two pence halfpenny per diem.*"

On the same subject in May, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, Mr. Wright states in a letter to your Petitioner, "*Your barrack allowances will in no way interfere with your half pay for which your affidavits, &c.*"

Your Petitioner therefore, from that day to this, continued to draw his allowances and did verily believe that he was strictly entitled so to do, as well from the foregoing communications from the then Governor-General and from his superior officer, Mr. Wright, as from the firm conviction that His Majesty's Government had consented to it to make amends for the small amount of his half pay.

That your Petitioner has now received intimation causing him the greatest grief and astonishment, namely, that instructions have been received from the Home Government ordering him to refund the allowances drawn since he was placed on the Half-Pay List.

Under all the above circumstances your Petitioner throws himself on the justice and clemency of His Majesty's Government. If he has erred and received that to which he was not entitled, can any blame be attached to him ? In good faith, under sanction of a general order and with the approbation of his Superior Officer he has continued to draw his garrison allowances &c., and all the respective officers as well in this country and at home have permitted him to do so for upwards of fourteen years without any censure, although the allowances must have been audited and sanctioned from year to year.

Your Petitioner therefore respectfully represents that if blame can attach to anyone your Petitioner humbly conceives that he is exonerated and that had it been the intention of His Majesty's Government to discontinue the allowance, ample time has been allowed its officers to have done so, and to have notified him thereof.

That it is a very hard and distressing case that at this moment after having been permitted by Government and its officers, openly and in good faith to draw garrison allowances for a space of fourteen years, that he should now be called upon to refund the same.

That your Petitioner is not now in a position to pay any sum of money, much less one of such magnitude, that his pension merely affords him the means of existence, and that if that were stopped your Petitioner would be reduced to a state of beggary.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly solicits your attention to the subject of his petition and prays you will be graciously pleased to cause his case to be so represented to His Majesty's Government that it may be taken into consideration and that justice and mercy may be granted him in the premises.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray,

Henry Loedel,

Montreal, 16th November, 1829. Hospital Mate, h.p.

(C. Archives, Series C., Vol. 298, p. 123).

York, Upper Canada,
Sir: 22 October, 1829.

I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency herewith copies of communications from Assistant Commissary Rendall to me relative to certain allowances which I have received yearly since the year 1815, under the authority of a general order of Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, at that time Commander of the Forces in British North America.

In my answer to Mr. Rendall's letter, a copy of which I transmit for Your Excellency's information, I have stated in detail the peculiar circumstances of my case, and I pray of Your Excellency to be pleased to take the same into your favorable consideration and to recommend me to His Majesty's Government for relief in such way as to Your Excellency may appear most proper.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
William Lee,
Hospital Mate, h.p.

To His Excellency, Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., &c.

(C. Archives, Series C., Vol. 298, p. 122.)

Government House,
Sir: York, 29th October, 1829.

I have the honor to forward to Your Excellency the enclosed statement and accompanying papers from Mr. Lee, formerly attached to the Indian Department; from which it appears I think that his case is deserving of a favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,
J. Colborne.

His Excellency, Lieut.-General, Sir James Kempt, G.C.B., &c.

(C. Archives, Series C., Vol. 298, p. 127.)

York, 22nd October, 1829.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing an extract from a letter from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty Treasury and calling upon me by command of Their Lordships to pay into the Military Chest the value of all the allowances issued to me subsequently to the notification of my being placed upon half-pay, and I beg leave to state for the information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury that the allowances were given to me in virtue of the enclosed general order of His Excellency, Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, Commander of the Forces in British North America in 1815, and as far as relates to me I have reason to believe that His Excellency was influenced by the peculiar hardship of my case, having at the same time strongly recommended me for an increase of half-pay.

My situation in the Medical Department of the army is so singular and

the allowances made to me so inadequate for the long and faithful services which I have performed that I hope I shall not be deemed wanting in respect in taking this opportunity of bringing them under Their Lordships notice, and I am the more encouraged in doing so as I have never yet failed to interest every military officer commanding in the Provinces warmly in my favor, who became acquainted with my services and the manner in which they have been remunerated.

I entered His Majesty's service at Wexford in Ireland on the 6th day of May, 1786, at the solicitation of Major Grant, then commanding the 49th Regiment, and remained with the corps eleven months, the surgeon and mate being left in bad health at Duncannon Fort.

I was soon after examined by the Medical Board at Dublin by order of the Secretary of War, and attached to the 24th Regiment as Surgeon's Mate, purchasing off Mr. Inglis for one hundred and twenty guineas, and continued with the regiment till the fourth of April, 1800. During this period I was stationed with detachments of the regiment in several parts of Ireland, Quebec, Montreal and Michilimakinac. While I was at Michilimakinac in 1796, it was given up to the Americans and the garrison moved to St. Josephs where all were forced to hut without any comforts, by which the duties of the Medical Officer were very much increased.

Discerning while stationed at Halifax in 1799, that I had never been gazetted or received my commission as Assistant Surgeon, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, was pleased in consideration of my long services to direct me to be again examined by a Medical Board assembled for the purpose, to enable me to procure my commission, which His Royal Highness promised immediately to obtain.

In 1800, His Royal Highness recommended me for an Hospital Mate, which was then considered promotion and given me as a reward for services, and my appointment came out signed by Inspector-General Knight.

I was immediately sent to Canada to the most distant post, St. Joseph, where there was still no quarter of any description, which brought on me the severe calamity of losing my wife from cold, having no shelter from the weather and leaving three infant children, the youngest fourteen days old, all of whom I have subsisted ever since on my pay as an Hospital Mate.

After a residence of three years I was sent to Amherstburg, where I likewise continued three years, two of which I had no military quarter allowed me and was forced to hire lodgings at my own expence.

In 1807, I was removed to York where I still remain.

On the 27th of April, 1813, when York was taken by the enemy, I was ordered by Major-General Sheaffe to retreat with the army to Kingston and dress such of the wounded as could travel, I was forced to walk the whole way through the worst possible roads, stopping and dressing daily all who were able to retreat. On my arrival at Kingston and giving up the wounded I was ordered instantly back to York to attend those that had been left behind, and not having the means of procuring a horse I had to retrace the same on foot, being 180 miles.

I lost on the occasion everything that I possessed as I resided in the hospital at the garrison for which a small remuneration was allowed me. I had sixty-seven sick and wounded to attend to at York on my return, assisted by Temporary Hospital Mate Summer. Perceiving a great waste in Public

Stores in June 1813, I volunteered my services as Apothecary and Purveyor, such a person becoming necessary as a general hospital was then establishing at York, but not omitting to perform my whole duty as Hospital Mate.

I was left in care of the Hospital at York on the 31st July, 1814, when the enemy again took possession of the post, and was able by my exertions to preserve the whole of the Government Medical Stores to a large amount, though the enemy were frequently in the hospital during the two days that they were in possession. Being Apothecary and Purveyor, for the performance of such duties no allowance has ever been made me, but I was forced to live in a small storeroom in the hospital where I was exposed to calls night and day, I continued to act in this double capacity during the remainder of the war, the hospital frequently containing from five to six hundred patients, a great portion of whom were confided to my care as an Hospital Mate.

I hope when the length of my services being more than twenty-nine years, is considered, and my situation with three helpless children to support, that I purchased my commission in the first instance, and that which was intended as a benefit for me by His Royal Highness, the late Duke of Kent, has turned out a deplorable disadvantage from new regulations being adopted in the Medical Department which allowed me but two shillings per day, half-pay, and the arduous duties which I have performed during the war,—I trust that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury will take my case into their favorable consideration and order me such relief in lieu of the allowances ordered to be withheld and may enable me now an infirm old man, to pass the remainder of my life in some degree of comfort.

With respect to refunding the amount of the allowances drawn by me since the notification of my being placed upon half-pay, I beg leave to state that it is utterly impossible for me to do so. And should the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury order my half-pay to be stopped until the amount of these allowances should be refunded, it will be depriving me and the children, who still depend upon me for support, of the small pittance hitherto received by me as half-pay for services rendered to His Majesty for the long period of nearly thirty years, the whole of which time, with the exception of two years, has been on foreign service.

When Their Lordships shall have my case made fully known to them I have every confidence in the benevolence which I am sure will guide them in coming to a final decision upon it, and that they will rather confirm the general order of His Excellency, Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, than take from me what the order conferred. Much less can I fear that Their Lordships will under any view of my case permit their order to Commissary-General Routh of the 6th of August last, to be carried into full effect.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

Wm. Lee,

Hospital Mate, h.p.

To John Rendall, Esquire

&c. &c. &c.

XII.

EXTRACTS FROM NELSON'S ALMANACS 1797–1830.

Neilson's Almanac published in Quebec and printed by John Neilson, 3 Mountain Street, 1797.

1797. Physicians, Surgeons, etc., District of Montreal.

Surgeons to examine those asking for licenses: Chas. Blake, Geo. Selby, R. Jones, Xavier Bender, Henry Loedel, John Rowand.

Surgeons, Apothecaries and Obstetricians: John Rowand, Jean Claud Lehoulier.

Surgeons and Apothecaries: Jean Descondue, Robert Jones, Hern. Melchoir Eberts, Geo. Stubenger, John Ferries, Geo. Meyers, Louis Barbier, Marie Antoine Vigneau, Geo. Henkel.

Surgeons: Francois Rientord, Daniel Arnoldi, Henry Munro, J. Herigault, J. Bte. Rientord, Alex. Talham, Aug. Beng. Schulte.

1806. Physicians and Surgeons for District of Quebec.

Surgeons appointed to examine those asking for licenses: James Fisher, G. Longmore, Wm. Holmes.

District of Montreal.

Surgeons to examine those asking for licenses: Blake, Selby, Jones, Richard Symes, Henry Loedel, John Rowand, Bender.

Surgeons, Apothecaries and Obstetricians: John Rowand, Jean Claud Lehoulier.

Surgeons and Apothecaries: Jones, Hern. Melchoir Eberts, Stubenger, Loedel, Meyers, Marie Antoine Vigneau, August Globenskynd, Moses Nicolls, Simon Fraser, Augustin Leonard, Timothy Johnson, Abner Rice, Jos. Lesage, Robt. Sheldon, John McLaughlin, John H. Ferris, Henry Porter, John Carter.

Surgeons: Francois Rientord, Daniel Arnoldi, Henry Munro, J. Rientord, Alex. Talham, Aug. Ben. Schiller, Chas. Gusmgher.

Apothecaries: John Kinlard, Wm. Barr, Caseneuve, Jonas Abbott, Geo. Wadsworth.

Among members of Provincial Parliament, Montreal West Ward James McGill and Louis Chaboillez.

Among the King's Honorable Executive Council, the Hon. James McGill, the Hon. John Richardson.

Among Commissioners to execute repair of churches, District of Montreal, James McGill.

Among Commissioners for execution of Act 40th, George III., for the relief of insane persons and for the support of foundlings, James McGill.

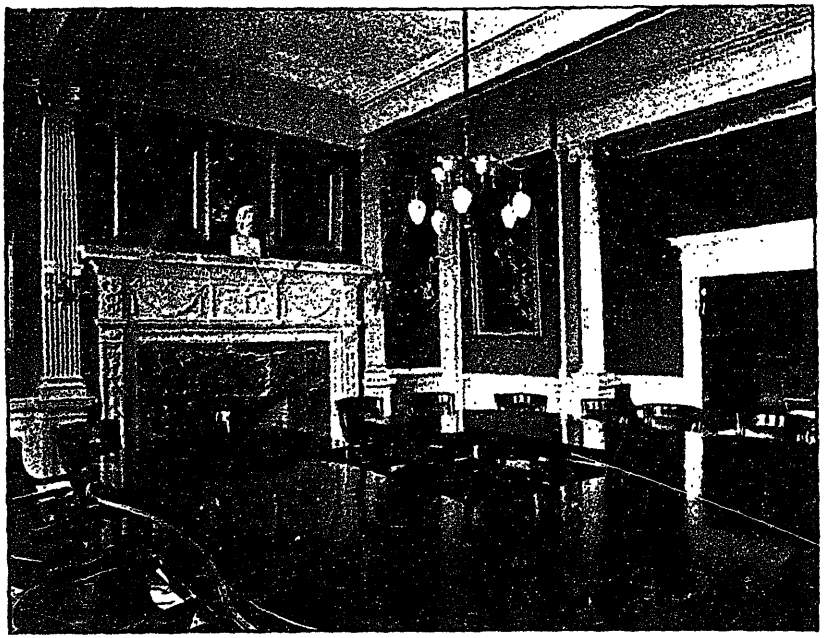
Trustees for improving, widening and keeping in repair the road from the City of Montreal to Lachine through the wood, Hon. J. C. L. de Longueil, James McGill, John Lees, John Richardson, Jos. Papineau, Isaac McClark, Jos. Frobisher, Louis Guy, Jean Marie Mondelet.

Commissioners for removal of old walls surrounding city of Montreal, James McGill, Joseph de Longueuil, John Richardson, Louis Chaboillez.

1808. Hospital Mates Lee and Loedel mentioned.

John McGill, Captain in Canadian Fencible Infantry.

Physicians and Surgeons for District of Quebec, Samuel Holmes mentioned as licensed surgeon and apothecary; Wm. Holmes, surgeon appointed to examine for licenses.



Faculty Room 1901.

A Corner in the Pathological Museum.

Nothing new in Physicians and Surgeons for Montreal to examine license candidates.

1811. Among Commissioners appointed to administer oaths for applicants to Crown Lands, James McGill.

Surgeons and Physicians for District of Montreal.

Surgeons appointed to examine those who ask for licenses: Geo. Selby, Henry Loedel, John Rowand, F. X. Bender, G. Powell, Benj. Green, Daniel Arnoldi, Henry Munro, Peter Diehl, Abner Rice, John Rowand, Jean Bte. Herigault of Montreal; Jean Claud Lehoulier, Assomption; Geo. Stubenger, Fort Chambly; Geo. Meyers, Pointe Claire; Aug. Globenskynd, Riviere du Chene; J. Brown Chamberlain, Dunham; Simon Fraser, Terrebonne; Augustin Leonard, St. John; Robt. Sheldon, Prairie de la Magdalène; John H. Ferris, Rivière du Loup; Henry Porter, Les Cèdres; John Carter, Three Rivers.

Surgeons: J. Bte. and Francois Rientord, Three Rivers; Iserhoff, Berthier; Talham, Rivière Chambly; Schiller, Beloeil.

Apothecary: G. Lyman and Geo. Wadsworth, Montreal; Caseneuve, Assomption; Jonas Abbot, Dunham.

Among others under "Residence unknown" is the name of Henry Loedel.

Among Lower Canada Militia, District of Montreal, 1st Div., Lieut.-Col.-Major James McGill.

1812. Physicians and Surgeons, District of Quebec.

Surgeons appointed to examine for licenses: Wm. Somerville, James Fisher, M.D., James Macaulay.

District of Montreal, to examine for licenses: Geo. Selby, Henry Loedel, Rowand, Bender, Herigault, Benj. Green, D. Arnoldi, Henry Munro, Grant Powell, D. J. Kennelly, Wm. D. Selby, M.D., Abner Rice.

Apothecaries: In town, S. Lyman, Geo. Wadsworth, Moses Nichol.

1813. Physicians and Surgeons, District of Quebec.

To examine for licenses: J. Fisher, M.D., and Jas. Macaulay.

District of Montreal: Selby, Loedel, John Rowand, Bender, Arnoldi, Green, Grant Powell, D. J. Kennelly, Abner Rice, René Kimbert, in town. Henry Loedel in the country.

Among Justices of the Peace appointed 19th June to administer oaths to half-pay officers, Hon. John Richardson.

1814. Surgeons appointed to examine licenses, District of Quebec: Wm. Holmes' name again as surgeon among five.

District of Montreal: Same as 1813. Henry Loedel in the country.

1816. Dr. Arnoldi's name to examiners for licenses. Henry Loedel in the country.

1817. Physicians and Surgeons, District of Quebec, license examiners: Jas. Fisher, M.D., Wm. Holmes, Thos. Lloyd, Wm. Hackett, M.D., William Stewart, *Thos. Fargues, M.D.*

District of Montreal: Daniel Arnoldi, Benj. Green, Grant Powell, *Wm. Robertson*, Henry Loedel's name continued, but not mentioned among country practitioners.

1818. Fargues' name continued as examiner for candidates for licenses in Quebec District, as also Wm. Holmes. In Montreal, Henry Loedel, D. Arnoldi and Wm. Robertson, on a line by themselves; *Wm. Caldwell* in the country, District of Montreal, so also Wm. Fraser, Wolfred Nelson.

1819. Fargues and Holmes' names continue, District of Quebec; same examiners for Montreal; Henry Loedel's name not mentioned in the country, but Wm. Caldwell as practitioner in the country.

1820. Holmes and Fargues' continue; same examiners in Montreal; Wm. Caldwell mentioned in town.

1821. Fargues' name in District of Quebec as examiner with Wm. Holmes, M.D., Wm. Stewart and two others: District of Montreal, Loedel, Arnoldi and Robertson as examiners. Wm. Caldwell in town.

Vaccine Board:

Thos. Fargues, M.D., President,
Wm. Hackett, M.D., Vice-President,
Wm. Holmes and Jos. Morrin, Members.

1822. Same examiners in Quebec and Montreal. Among practitioners in the country, Peter C. Loedel.

1823. Physicians and Surgeons same as in 1822: Vaccine Board do.

First announcement of Montreal General Hospital: Established by subscription in 1820, subscribers of 25 and upwards are Directors for life; Chartered by Royal Warrant 1822:

Hon. John Richardson, President,
Rev. J. Bethune, Vice-President,
S. Gerrard, Esq., Treasurer,
J. Stephenson, M.D., Secretary,
John Try, Esq., Purveyor.

Committee of Management: Alexander Skakel, Chairman; Henry McKenzie, Thomas McCord, Henry Corse, Abner Baggs.

Medical Board: William Robertson, M.C., Chairman; William Caldwell, M.D., H. Loedel, M.C., John Stephenson, M.D., A. F. Holmes, M.D., Margaret Stevenson, Matron; Joshua Henneman, Doorkeeper.

1824. Physicians and Surgeons, District of Montreal, in the city.

Examiners of candidates for licenses: William Robertson, William Caldwell, John Stephenson, A. F. Holmes, Henry P. Loedel.

1825. Examiners for District of Montreal same as 1824.

Loedel's name is spelt Leodel as also was Henry Loedel's name.

McGill College at Montreal. Founded and endowed by the will of the late Mr. McGill of that city. Established by Royal Charter 31st March, 1821.

Governors: The Governor-in-Chief, the Lieut.-Governors of Lower and Upper Canada, the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Chief Justices of Upper Canada and Montreal.

Professors, etc. Appointed 1823: Principal and Professor of Divinity, the Rev. G. J. Mountain, D.D. (of the University of Cambridge); Professor of Moral Philosophy and Learned Languages, the Rev. J. L. Mills, D.D. (Univ. of Oxford); Professor of History and Civil Law, the Rev. J. Strachan, D.D. (Univ. of Aberdeen); Professor of

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Rev. J. Wilson, A.M. (Univ. of Oxford): Professor of Medicine, Thos. Fargues. M.D. (Univ. of Edinburgh).

N.B. In consequence of the bequest having been contested this establishment is not yet in operation.

1826. Thos. Fargues continues examiner for District of Quebec. District of Montreal examiners, same.

McGill College, Thos Fargues still professor of medicine.

1827. Physicians and Surgeons, no change.

1828. Hotel Dieu de Quebec: Thos. Fargues, M.D., Médécin Général; William Holmes. M.D., Chirurgien Général.

Montreal General Hospital, Henry P. Loedel's name off Medical Board and Peter Diehl's name on. Stevenson's name thus spelt.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

Earl of Dalhousie, Patron; Stephen Sewell, Esq., President; Col. Hill, Lt.-Col. McKay. Wm. Caldwell, M.D., Vice-presidents; John S. McCord, Recording Sec'y; Henry Corse, Treasurer; A. F. Holmes, M.D., Corresponding Sec'y.; H. H. Cunningham, Librarian and Cabinet Keeper.

Henry P. Loedel still on examiners for licenses, five names remaining the same. Peter Diehl is on list of doctors in town.

1829. Loedel's name still on list, other names the same.

Montreal General Hospital: Medical Board, now only—Wm. Robertson, Wm. Caldwell, A. F. Holmes, John Stevenson.

McGill College, same announcement.

MONTREAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

A. F. Holmes, M.D.—Chemistry and Materia Medica.

Wm. Caldwell, M.D.—Practise of Physic.

J. Stephenson, M.D.—Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery.

Wm. Robertson—Midwifery.

Medical Library—A. F. Holmes, Secretary.

1830. McGill College announcement the same.

Montreal Medical Institute—same announcement, words added "Associated with the above College."

Montreal General Hospital—visit every day at noon. Students who shall hereafter conform themselves to the bye-laws and statutes of this university may take out degrees in medicine and surgery.

1831. McGill College, Medical Institution, Montreal General Hospital same names.

1832. District of Quebec, Thos. Fargues' name still on list of examiners for licenses.

District of Montreal, Board of Examiners:—A. Arnoldi, president; W. Nelson, Vice-President; R. Nelson, F. C. Duvert, J. B. Mullein, Alex. Demers, W. J. Vallée, P. Beaubien, Z. Kimber, R. S. Boindage, J. Bte. Lebourdin.

Announcements of McGill College, Medical Institution and Medical Board Montreal General Hospital the same.

1833. Montreal General Hospital, Wm. Vallée, M.D. and G. R. Peyton, Apothecary added to Medical Board.

1834. Under Physicians and Surgeons is entered:—

Members of the Montreal Medical Board:—A. Arnoldi, Montreal President; W. Nelson, Vice-President, with a long list of others.

Hotel Dieu de Quebec:—Thos. Fargues and Wm. Holmes, Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.

Montreal General Hospital:—Wm. Caldwell's name gone. J. Racey, M.D. and A. F. Brunneau added to Medical Board.

Montreal Medical Institution:—Dr. Caldwell's name still on.

1835. Thos. Fargues' name disappears from list of examiners, but is on list of Hotel Dieu and list of Licensed and Surgeons, Que.

Dr. Caldwell's name still on Medical Institution; W. Fraser added to Montreal General Hospital Board, and Peyton's gone.

1836. Archibald Hall, M.D., added to Medical Board Montreal General Hospital.

McGill and Montreal Medical Institution announcement the same.

1840. Montreal General Hospital:—Samuel Gerard, President; John Molson, Vice-President; Benjamin Holmes, Treasurer; A. Skakel, Secretary.

Committee of Management:—W. Lunn, Chairman; J. A. Perkins, J. Redpath, J. Mathewson, F. A. LaRoque.

Medical Board:—Wm. Robertson, M.D., A. F. Holmes, M.D., A. Holland, J. Stephenson, M.D., G. W. Campbell, M.D., F. Bruneau, M.D., J. Crawford, M.D., S. Sewell, M.D.

J. Dick, Apothecary; Mrs. Ball, Matron; A. Bendal, Steward.

Natural History Society:—A. F. Holmes, M.D., President.

Thos. Fargues still on Quebec Medical Board.

Members of Montreal Medical Board:—Wm. Robertson, President; A. F. Holmes, John Stephenson, J. Bte. C. Trestler, P. C. Loedel, T. Bruneau, Guillaume Belin, Daniel Arnoldi, T. Quesnel, Francis C. T. Arnoldi, jun., Archibald Hall, Stephen C. Sewell, James Crawford, G. W. Campbell, Secretary.

XIII.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING.

(C. Archives, Laws of Canada, Vol. III.)

Provincial Act 41, George III. Cap. xvii.

An Act for the Establishment of Free Schools and the Advancement of Learning in this Province.

8th April, 1801: Presented for His Majesty's Assent and Reserved "for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon."

7th April, 1802: The Royal Assent signified by Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor:

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

PREAMBLE:

Whereas, Your Majesty from your Paternal regard for the welfare and prosperity of your Subjects of this Province, hath been most graciously pleased to give directions for establishing of a competent number of Free Schools

for the instruction of their children, in the first rudiments of useful learning, and also occasion may require, for foundations of a more enlarged and comprehensive nature. And whereas Your Majesty hath been further most graciously pleased to signify Your Royal Intentions, that a suitable proportion of the lands of the Crown be set apart, and the revenue thereof appropriated to such purposes. Therefore, we, Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Assembly of your Province of Lower Canada, with the most lively gratitude for this new instance of Your Majesty's paternal attention to the wants of Your Majesty's subjects, and desirous to contribute everything in our power for the execution of a plan so particularly beneficial to the rising generation, do most humbly beseech Your Majesty, that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue and under the authority of an Act, passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, entitled "An Act to repeal certain parts of an act passed in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign entitled "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the Province of Quebec in North America. And to make further provision for the government of the said Province," and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful to and for His Excellency the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, for the time being, by an Instrument under the great Seal of this Province, to constitute and appoint such and so many persons as he shall see fit to be Trustees of the Schools of Royal Foundation in this Province and of all other Institutions of Royal Foundation, to be hereafter established for the Advancement of Learning therein, as also for the management and administration, improvement and amelioration of all Estates and Property, moveable or immoveable, which shall in any manner or way whatsoever, be hereafter appropriated to the said schools and institutions, for the purposes of education and the advancement of learning within this Province, to remove from time to time the said Trustees or any or either of them, and to appoint others to be the successors of such as shall be so removed, or shall die or resign their Trust.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Trustees and their successors, to be named in herein before directed and appointed, shall be and they are hereby declared to be, a body Corporate and Politic, in name and in deed, by the name of "The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning" and that by the same name, they shall have perpetual succession and a common Seal with power to change, altar, break and make new the same, when and as often as they shall judge the same to be expedient, and that they and their successors by the same name may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all or any Court of Record or Places of Judication within this Province. And that they and their successors by the name aforesaid shall be able and capable in Law, to purchase, take, have, hold, receive, enjoy, possess and retain, without licence in mortmain or letters d'amortissement, all Messuages, Lands Tenements and immoveable property, money, goods, chattels and moveable property, which hereafter shall be paid, given, granted, purchased, appropriated, devised or bequeathed in any manner or way whatsoever, for and in favour of the said Schools and Institutions of Royal Foundation to and for the purposes of Education and the Advancement of Learning within

this Province, and do, perform and execute all and every lawful act and thing in as full and ample a manner and form, to all intents, constructions and purposes, as may any other Body Politic or Corporate, by Law, may or ought to do.

XIV.

McGILL UNIVERSITY PRIOR TO 1859.

The terms of the will of the Hon. James McGill are stated in one of a series of artitcles on "The Colleges of Canada," published in the Journal of Education. The article is abstracted in the Montreal Medical Chronicle of Education for July, 1859 and contains interesting information about the early history of the college:—

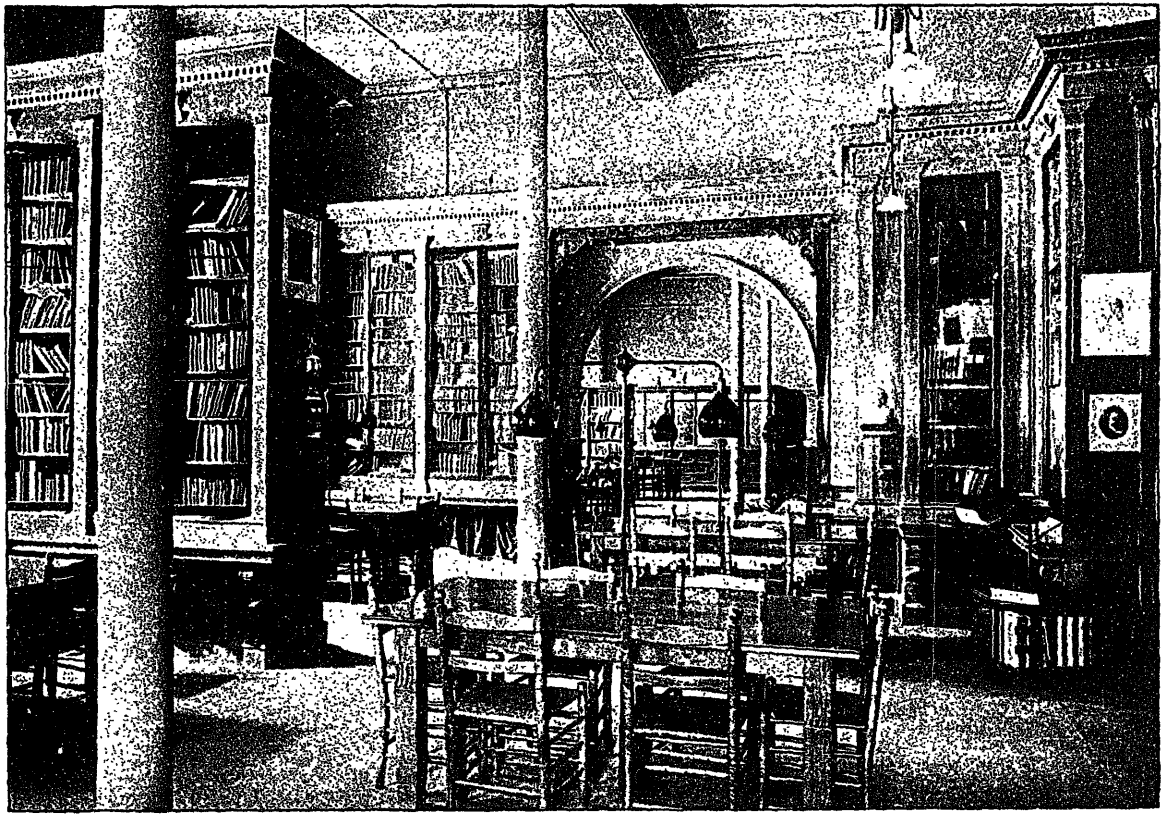
"By his last will Mr. McGill "gave to the Hon. John Richardson and other trustees" his farm and land called Burnside, situated near the City of Montreal, containing about forty-six acres together with the dwelling-house and other buildings thereon erected, upon the condition of their conveying the said property to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, established by an Act of Parliament of the Province of Lower Canada entitled "An Act for the establishment of free schools and the advancement of learning in this Province." But in case the said institution should not, within the space of ten years from the time of his decease, erect and establish on the said tract of land, an university or college for the purposes of education and the advancement of learning in this Province, with a competent number of professors and teachers to render such establishment effectual and beneficial for the purposes intended, it was provided that the trustees should convey the said property to Mr. François Des-Rivières, the son of Mrs. McGill by her first marriage. It was also provided that the college or one of the colleges of the university to be so erected, should bear the name of the donor. Moreover, he gave under the same conditions to the Royal Institution a sum of ten thousand pounds for the maintenance and support of the said college or university, which sum was also to revert to Mr. DesRivières in case of non-compliance with the intentions of the donor. This sum if not paid immediately, was to bear interest after three years.

The Estate of Burnside is situated near the Mountain of Montreal, on the road that leads to the Priests' Farm, in a commanding position, and its value, like that of all properties lying in the same direction, has been daily increasing since the bequest was made of it by Mr. McGill.

As to the other part of the bequest, when paid over to the college authorities, after a long protracted suit with the heirs who had been advised by eminent counsel that the legacy was null, it amounted to £22,000.

The intentions of Mr. McGill did not meet that prompt execution which they merited. Great delay occurred before any movement whatever was made for securing the bequest and giving effect to his wishes. At last a Royal Charter was obtained in 1821. In 1829, the Estate of Burnside was surrendered by the residuary legatees, and in 1835 judgment was rendered against them for the legacy of £10,000 with interest.

The first step towards giving to the University a practical operation



Students' Reading Room.—Medical Library.

was the establishment of the Medical Faculty, which, with the exception of two years has always since been kept in activity. It has always been the most flourishing department of the Institution, and has been for many years the only one in active operation. It was created by the merging into the University of a pre-existing institution, "The Montreal Medical Institute."

The buildings, which had been commenced in 1839, were completed in 1843, and, although parts of them are still in an unfinished state, they were ready for the reception of students on the 7th of September.

The original plan of these buildings embraced a central building and two wings connected with corridors. Only the centre building and one wing on the left side have as yet been erected. Since the erection of Burnside Hall they have been occupied as residences by several of the officers of the college and Mr. Fronteau, the professor of French, receives in one of them a certain number of pupils as boarders. Young men from the country or from Upper Canada have the advantage under that arrangement of a very comfortable boarding house, together with that of learning the French language from one who is highly conversant with all its nicetics and difficulties.

As may be seen by the accompanying engraving, the college buildings are placed in a commanding position and are surrounded by a large space of ground containing some fine trees and which has been improved recently by planting and the formation of a central avenue. It is expected that the College authorities will, ere long, complete the original design of the buildings and hold in them the classes of the faculty of arts, as intended at the time of their erection. When completed the whole front of the edifice will be 350 feet, and elevated as it is on a terrace surrounded by ornamental grounds, it will have a very imposing effect. Even in its present state the McGill College is one of the most remarkable objects in the scenery of the mountain of Montreal and never fails to attract the attention of the tourist.

The huge wall in the rear of the college is the terrace or embankment of the reservoir of the city water-works, deserving attention, and which draws many visitors to that spot. The site of the college buildings, as we have said, was for many years a very inconvenient distance from what was then the City of Montreal; but it must be admitted that the directors cannot be blamed for its selection, particularly if they then had in view the rapid development which the city is acquiring every day.

* * * * * * * *

In addition to the buildings we have described, the members of the Faculty of Medicine hold a two-storey brick house of plain exterior situated in Coté Street. On the ground floor there are two large rooms occupied as a library, museum and lecture room. It is intended by the University to acquire this building and to enlarge and improve it to meet the increasing demands of the Faculty for additional accommodation.

As we have already stated, the Faculty of Medicine has from its commencement been a prosperous and important department of the University. The thoroughness of its course of studies has given it a high reputation and so established the value of its degrees that its certificates are received by the University of London and other British colleges.

The Dean of the Faculty is Professor A. F. Holmes, who has held that position for many years, and was connected with the University since its first establishment in 1823. He is now the senior professor of the whole University, and consequently the senior professor of the universities of Canada. He was also, when few men gave attention to these subjects, most influential in founding the Natural History Society and promoting the study of that science.

Professor Holmes lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, including a full course of Pathology. The other professors of the Faculty are: Dr. Campbell on Surgery, Dr. Hall on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Dr. Fraser on the Institutes of Medicine. Dr. Sutherland on Chemistry, Drs. Scott and Craik on Anatomy, Dr. Wright on Materia Medica, Dr. Howard on Medical Jurisprudence, including toxicology, insanity and medical police and clinical medicine; Dr. McCallum on Clinical Surgery. Students are also required to follow one course of the classes of Botany and Zoology in the Faculty of Arts. The lectures of Drs. McCallum and Howard are given at the Montreal General Hospital twice in each week, and visits are made daily to the Hospital by the students.

The professors are all gentlemen well known in the community and some of them are known by their contributions to science. Dr. Hall has been for several years the editor of a medical periodical, and Drs. Wright and McCallum are now publishing the *Medical Chronicle*, a valuable review, the sphere of utility of which is about to be extended by the insertion of articles in the French language.

The tickets of the Faculty of Medicine are received by the British colleges and by those of the United States, whose tickets under similar regulations are likewise received by McGill College.

The library consists of nearly 3,000 volumes, among which are found not only the most valuable works for reference, but recent standard works on all the departments of medical literature, and moreover, those elementary works which are chiefly adapted for pupils, the use of which they are allowed without charge.

The museum, besides the preparations (wet and dry) of healthy and diseased structures, contains a considerable number of artificial preparations in wax and composition from the manufactories of Guy and Thibert, of Paris. The institution is also provided with an ice house and large and well ventilated dissecting rooms."

XV.

DR. JOHN STEPHENSON.

The following biographical sketch of Dr. John Stephenson was received from his son, Mr. John W. J. Stephenson, of London, England, in kind response to our enquiry:—

Dr. John Stephenson was born at Montreal in 1797 of Scotch parents. His education, for some time before he became a medical student, was received from the priests of the Roman Catholic "Collège de Montréal," who seem to have regarded him with affection during his life, and to have retained very kindly feelings towards his memory long after his death. He was, however, at no time a Roman Catholic.

He was apprenticed by his father on the 29th December, 1815, to Dr. William Robertson, of Montreal, as a medical pupil, the fee being £50 currency. This instrument bears an endorsation, dated 15th July, 1817 (signed by Dr. Robertson), which states that Mr. John Stephenson had served his apprenticeship "with the utmost integrity and honour, and neither spared pains for his own improvement, nor my interests."

He went to Edinburgh in 1817 as a medical student and took his M.D. degree there in 1820, his thesis being "De velosynthesis." In the meantime he had also, in 1819, passed the examination of the Royal College of Surgeons in London qualifying him to practice as a surgeon, and had studied in Paris under Roux and others. While he was in Paris, Dr. Roux performed an operation on him which is connected with the subject of his later thesis.

He returned to Montreal in 1821, where he practiced as physician and surgeon till his death in 1842.

On the 29th of October, 1832, he was appointed professor of anatomy, physiology and surgery in McGill College, Montreal.

He was married in 1826 to Isabella, eldest daughter of Thomas Torrance. All his children died before they were fifteen years old except one son, who went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as 8th Wrangler in 1860, and who, after serving as a professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Calcutta for two years, and being called to the English Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple in 1867, entered the English Civil Service in 1870 and retired in 1900, being then an assistant secretary to the Board of Education. Dr. Stephenson resided at the time of his death in St. James Street.

The following are extracts from a letter of condolence from Dr. Joseph Workman, of Toronto, written 22nd March, 1842, to Mrs. Stephenson, soon after her husband's death. Dr. Workman had been a pupil of Dr. Stephenson.

"I would respectfully refer you to an article in the *Toronto Patriot* with my name appended, a copy of which I send you by same mail as this letter. A perusal of that communication will at once shew you of what importance I consider the facts therein related. I have, with anxiety, long waited the promulgation of these facts, and a narrative of the discovery upon which they were based from the pen of your late lamented husband, himself. Fully convinced that the increasing demands of his large practice, added to the weakness of his health latterly, must have left him no leisure to reduce the results of his valuable experience to writing—and thoroughly satisfied, as I am, of their vast importance to the best interests of humanity, I have deemed it incumbent on me to take an early opportunity of announcing them—and at the same time to assert on behalf of my late Tutor his claim to the honour of the discovery, that no unprincipled copyist of his system of practise might pretend to a merit which appertained to one no longer present to disprove the pretension."

The discovery referred to here by Dr. Workman is said to have been something relating to the internal administration of white lead.

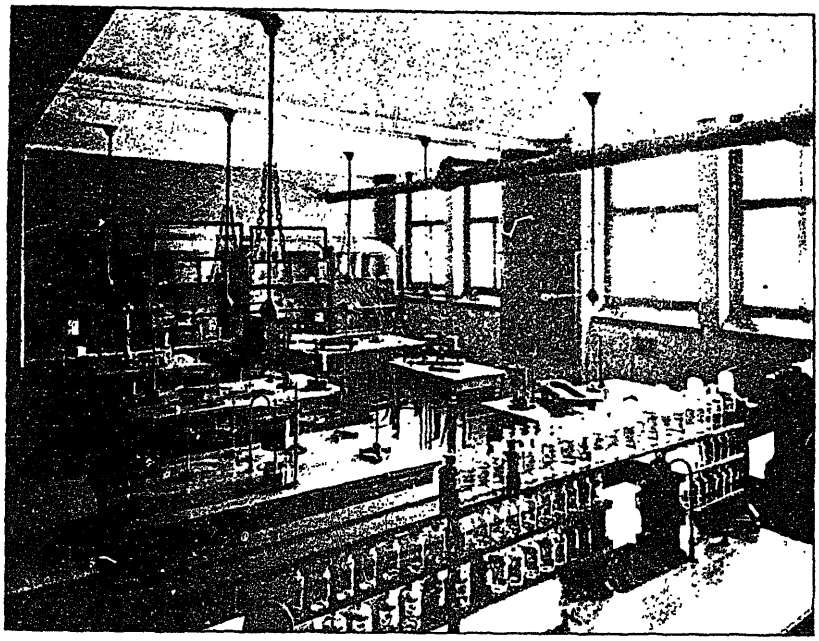
Dr. Workman says:—

"I knew Dr. Stephenson's domestic character, next to yourself, the best of any who, perhaps, ever knew him. I knew his fidelity as a husband, his

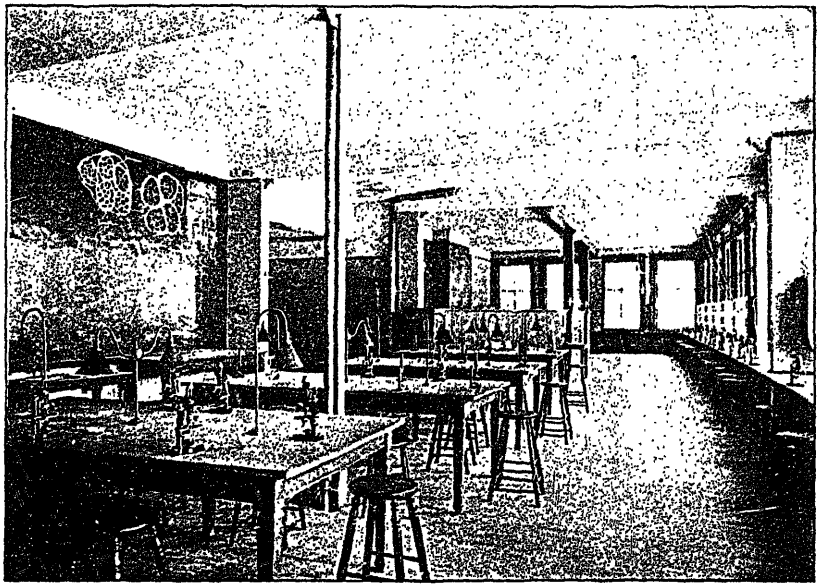
unfathomable affection as a father, his kindness as a master, his philanthropy as a man, and I think 'I shall not look upon his like again.' His benevolence to the poor was known to me, for I was in hundreds of cases the instrument employed by him to impart it. I never once knew him refuse to go to the sick bed of the distressed. Indeed, I have known his attendance upon the cases of the indigent sometimes command his time to the disadvantage of more lucrative calls."

Dr. Stephenson seems to have made the first move in the organization of the Montreal Medical Institution and to have had a large share in securing the bequest of the Hon. James McGill to the University. In an introductory address delivered at the Semi-Centenary Celebration of the Medical Faculty in 1882, the late Dr. R. P. Howard says:—

"It would appear from the records of the Montreal General Hospital that most probably to Dr. Stephenson belongs the honour of originating the Medical Institution, for in the minutes of the meetings of the Governors of the Hospital under date August 6th, 1822, this entry is found: 'That Dr. Stephenson be allowed to put in his advertisement for lectures next winter that they will be given at the Montreal General Hospital.' That his example bore fruit is shown by the minutes of the meeting 4th February, 1823, where it is noted that the medical board of the hospital communicated to the Governors its intention 'to deliver lectures on the different branches of the profession.' So great was the eagerness of young Stephenson in the cause of education, and so much did he deplore the absence of any provision for the proper education of the English-speaking people of the Province, that his nephew, William Whiteford, Esquire, of the Temple, in a short notice of his uncle kindly written for me, and to which I am indebted for many of the facts herein stated, observes that he 'was the first to begin the agitation which resulted in wresting from the hands of the heirs of Mr. James McGill the bequest of that gentleman towards a college,' but, 'except from his own profession, he received very little sympathy.' That the University is largely indebted to its Medical Faculty as a whole and to Dr. Stephenson in particular, for the recovery of the bequest made to it by its founder, is further rendered probable by the fact that a meeting of the Governors of the College, held on 29th July, 1833, it was 'Resolved, that the Medical Faculty of the College be authorized to use the means necessary to forward the interests of the College in the suit now pending touching the ten thousand pounds bequeathed by the late Hon. James McGill,' etc. At the same meeting Dr. Stephenson was nominated Registrar to the University. I have been informed by a reliable person (Dr. James Workman) that the successful issue of the contest and the recovery of the estate was largely due to the untiring energy and personal influence of Dr. Stephenson. And this opinion is borne out by the testimony of the late Hon. Peter McGill, who, in some letters of introduction given many years ago to Mr. Whiteford speaks of his uncle (Dr. S.) 'as the man, of all others, to whom we owe the existence of McGill College.' He did good work also as a teacher in the two institutions with whose foundation he was so intimately connected, having lectured upon anatomy and surgery from 1824 to 1835, and subsequently upon anatomy only up to the year of his decease, 1842. He is said to have been an able and eloquent lecturer, and was a man of con-



Laboratory of Pharmacology, 1901.



Laboratory of Normal Histology, 1901.

siderable culture and great industry. For many years he had a large share of the confidence of the public as a practitioner, and, until the time of his death, his name was a household world amongst all nationalities in this city."

XVI.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MONTREAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

MINUTES OF THE MONTREAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

J. STEPHENSON, M.D., Secretary.

Montreal, 20th October, 1823.

At a meeting of the Medical Officers of the Montreal General Hospital, viz.: Mr. Robertson, Wm. Caldwell, A. F. Holmes, John Stephenson and H. P. Loedel, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing a medical school in this city.

IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED THAT the considerations which seemed to warrant an endeavour to promote such a desirable object should be drawn out and laid before the next meeting of the Board, to be held on the 27th inst., and that Drs. Stephenson and Holmes be appointed a committee for the same purpose.

Montreal, 27th October, 1823.

At a meeting of the Medical Officers of the Montreal General Hospital held this day, Present:— Wm. Robertson, Wm. Caldwell, A. F. Holmes, J. Stephenson and H. P. Loedel, Drs. Stephenson and Holmes laid before the meeting the following, which was approved of, viz.:—

"The medical officers appointed by the President and Directors of the Montreal General Hospital, having seen the great difficulties which the student of medicine in this country has to encounter before he acquires a competent knowledge of his profession: knowing the great 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 of the possibility of founding such an institution in this city.

"After due deliberation they conceive that the following considerations warrant 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 a medical institution, such an institution will tend very much to remove this 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 be eager to profit by the opportunities thus 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 all the useful branches of medicine, while those who, after

attending this institution, might wish to enjoy the advantages of study in other countries, would be better able to benefit by them.

3rd. They consider that the Montreal General Hospital is an institution which favours much the establishment of a school of medicine in this city,—It affords the student a facility of acquiring a practical 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 advantageous in their present state.

5th. They are further encouraged to attempt the formation of a medical seminary when they reflect that at 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 one hundred years since medical lectures were first delivered in that city,—and the early history of the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh is not dissimilar to that of the Montreal General Hospital.

6th. In the event of the establishment of a classical and philosophical seminary in this city, the two institutions would be materially benefitted.

7th. To ensure the success and permanency of such an institution it would be highly desirable that the persons composing it should be associated by a Royal Charter or Act of Incorporation.

8th. Should such a desirable object be obtained, the following gentlemen in furtherance thereof have agreed to deliver lectures on the several branches of the profession :—

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

2nd November, 1823.

It was resolved that Dr. Robertson be requested to forward the same to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief for his consideration.

Montreal, 4th December, 1823.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the Montreal General Hospital, present : Wm. Robertson, Wm. Caldwell, A. F. Holmes, J. Stephenson and H. P. Loedel, Dr. Robertson informed the Board that he transmitted to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief the document which he was requested to forward, accompanied by a letter in which he suggested to His Lordship the propriety of new modelling the Board of Examiners at Montreal and including the names of the Medical Officers of the Montreal General Hospital, to which he received the following answer through A. W. Cochrane, private secretary.

J. Stephenson, M.D.,
Secretary.

Castle of St. Louis, Quebec,

13th of November, 1823.

Sir:

His Excellency, the Governor-in-Chief, directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of the 2nd inst., and to acquaint you that he approves of your suggestion for the new modelling of the Board of Medical Examiners at Montreal. And also of the scheme proposed in the paper which accompanied your letter, by the Medical Officers of the Montreal General Hospital for connecting with that establishment a medical school for giving a course of lectures on the different branches of that science.

His Excellency will readily join his support to this desirable object and will do all in his power to assist the endeavors of the medical gentlemen who have come forward in so liberal a manner. For this purpose he is ready to cancel the appointment of the Board of Examiners already existing and to form a new Board consisting of the Medical Officers of the Montreal General Hospital. But before this step is taken I am to suggest to you that as, by the Charter of the Montreal General Hospital now sanctioned, these officers may be changed every year, or oftener if requisite, some inconvenience may arise from this circumstance, which you may be able to suggest the means of obviating. The latter part of your proposal also—that the gentlemen who intend giving lectures in the medical school (and who may be seven in number) should be included in the Board of Examiners—seems in some degree to clash with the former part when it is recommended that the Medical Officers (limited to five by its rules) should form the Board. And I am further to request you will consider whether in the event which may occur under the Charter, of the gentlemen giving lectures ceasing to be officers of that institution, the Board of Examiners would not become inconveniently numerous if made to include both the Medical Officers of the institution and the lecturers in the medical school, which having no charter or public corporate existence, is only connected accidentally and by the voluntary act of its members with the hospital.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) A. W. Cochrane,

Secretary.

To Wm. Robertson, Esq., Montreal.

Montreal, 10th October, 1823.

At a meeting of the Medical Officers of the Montreal General Hospital, present: Wm. Robertson, Wm. Caldwell, A. F. Holmes, J. Stephenson and H. P. Loedel.

It was resolved that Dr. Robertson be requested to answer the letter received from A. W. Cochrane, bearing date the 30th ult., of which answer the following letter is a copy:—

J. Stephenson, M.D.

Secretary.

Letter of Dr. Robertson to
A. W. Cochrane, Esq., Prov. Sec.

Montreal, 10th October, 1823.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., and to express my own (and the gentlemen with whom I am connected) satisfaction at the interest His Excellency takes in the proposed measure for establishing a medical school in Montreal, to assure him no exertion on our part will be wanting to ensure the success of the institution. We intend to commence delivering regular courses of lectures next fall. The Medical Officers of the Montreal General Hospital are elected by the Board of Directors, but not annually, when once appointed they continue in office until some cause for their removal occurs and such were the conditions expressly understood and declared at the time of drawing up and approving the rules for the government of the hospital, on which they were elected. By the Charter of the New York Hospital the Governor or any seven of them legally convened and met (the President or Vice-President being one) had authority to elect, appoint and nominate the physicians and surgeons *from time to time.* When a commission is issued appointing members to the Board of Examiners, the names of the individuals composing the medical board of the hospital will, I presume, be inserted, and should any of those gentlemen hereafter cease to belong to the hospital, but still continue to lecture, it will be for the Governor's consideration whether or not they will be continued on the Board of Examiners or if the person elected be added to the members. Circumstances may require some alteration in the mode of constituting the Board.

The proposal I took the liberty of submitting for consideration was meant to apply to the existing state of things.

Upon enquiry I find that a number of persons who at different times were appointed Examiners, continued to belong to that Board although several of them have left the Province, but for some years past the only individuals who act are, Drs. Loedel, Arnoldi and myself.

I remain, Sir,

With consideration, &c.
(Signed) Wm. Robertson.

To A. W. Cochrane, Esq., Quebec.

Montreal, 4th February, 1823.

At a meeting of the Medical Board of the Hospital, Present: Wm. Robertson, Wm. Caldwell, J. Stephenson, A. F. Holmes and H. P. Loedel.

IT WAS RESOLVED THAT the following copy of an advertisement intended to be published in the public papers of the Lower and Upper Canadas, be transmitted by Dr. Robertson to His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief for his approbation, viz.:—

Letter from Dr. Robertson to the Secretary enclosing the aforesaid advertisement.—

Montreal, 4th February, 1823.

Sir,

I have the honour of enclosing the copy of an advertisement which we

Laboratory of Physiology, 1901.

intend to publish in the papers next Saturday week providing His Excellency has no objection to his name being used as approving of the proposed measure. I should be happy to know if the Medical Board of Examiners at Montreal is to be new modelled soon, if the alteration formerly suggested were to be adopted, then promulgation about the same time that an advertisement appears would be a demonstration probatory of the interest which His Lordship takes in the success and prosperity of the Institution.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obt. servt.,
(Sig.) WM. ROBERTSON.

To A. W. Cochran, Esq.,
Quebec.

MONTREAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

The Medical Officers of the Montreal General Hospital having seen the great difficulties which the student of medicine in Canada has to encounter before he can acquire a competent knowledge of his profession: knowing the inconveniences resulting to many from the necessity at present existing of spending several years in a foreign country to complete a regular medical education, and considering that the recent establishment of the Montreal General Hospital affords the stulent a facility of acquiring a practical knowledge of Physic never before enjoyed in these Provinces, 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 of the practicability of founding a medical school in this city.

The circumstances which rendered the success of such an institution probable and the measures intended to be adopted for carrying the same into effect having been submitted to His Excellency, the Governor-in-Chief, he was pleased to signify his entire approbation of the plans.

It is therefore resolved to deliver lectures on the following branches of the profession to commence in the second week of November ensuing :—

Anatomy and Physiology.. .. .. J. Stephenson, M.D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy.. .. .. A. F. Holmes, M.D.
Practice of Physic.. .. .. W. Caldwell, M.D.
Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.. .. .. W. Robertson, Esq.
Materia Medica.. .. .. H. P. Loedel, Esq.
Surgery.. .. .. J. Stephenson, M.D.

In the course of the summer, 1824.

Botany.. .. .. A. F. Holmes, M.D.

Montreal, 4th February, 1823.

Montreal, 4th March, 1823.

At a meeting of the Medical Officers of the Montreal General Hospital; Present: Wm. Robertson, W. Caldwell, Stephenson, A. F. Holmes and H. P. Loedel.

Dr. Robertson laid before the meeting an answer which he read from Mr. Cochrane to his letter of 4th February, 1823, as also a commission, appointing, commissioning for the examination of persons to be licensed to practice Physics, Surgery, etc., etc., accompanied by a letter from the Secretary.

Copy of a letter from A. W. Cochrane to Dr. Robertson :—

Castle of St. Louis,
Quebec, 8th February, 1823.

Sir,

I have the honour to return you herewith the draft which you enclosed to me, of the advertisement proposed to be inserted in the Montreal newspapers respecting the projected medical institution, and I am to acquaint you that His Excellency, the Governor-in-Chief, has no objection to your mentioning as therein stated, that he approves of the plan. I am further to acquaint you that His Excellency has determined upon issuing a new commission for the Board of Medical Examiners on the plan stated in my letter to you of the 30th 9ber last.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obt. servt.,
(Sig.) A. W. COCHRANE,
Sec.'y.

To Dr. Robertson.

Copy of letter from the Secretary to Dr. Robertson accompanying the commission alluded to above,—

Castle of St. Louis,
Quebec, 28th February, 1823.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit you the enclosed commission appointing you and four other gentlemen therein named to be the Board of Medical Examiners for the District of Montreal.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obt. serv.'t,
(Sig.) A. W. COCHRANE,
Sec.'y.

Wm. Robertson, Esq.

COPY OF THE COMMISSION.

Province of Lower Canada :

By His Excellency George, Earl of Dalhousie, knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Captain, General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, etc., etc., etc.

To William Robertson, Esquire, William Caldwell, M.D., John Stephen-

son, M.D., A. F. Holmes, M.D., and H. P. Loedel, Esquire, and to all others whom those Presents may concern.

Persuant to an Act or ordinance, made, provided and passed in the twenty-eighth year of his late Majesty's reign entitled "An Act or Ordinance to prevent persons practicing physic and surgery within the Province of Quebec, or midwifery in the towns of Quebec or Montreal, without a license." I do hereby appoint you or any three or more of you, the said Wm. Robertson, William Caldwell, John Stephenson, A. F. Holmes and H. P. Loedel, in some public or convenient place and time to examine and enquire into the knowledge of every such person as ought to have such certificate or license as by the said Act or Ordinance is required for the uses and benefits therein mentioned—and know ye further that I the said George, Earl of Dalhousie, do by these presents determine, revoke and make void all and singular the commissions heretofore granted and in force for the appointment of medical examiners for the said District of Montreal, and all matters and things therein contained, hereby declaring the same to be null and void and of no effect.

Given under my hand and seal-at-arms at the Castle of Saint Louis in the City of Quebec in the said Province of Lower Canada the twenty-second day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

(Sig.) Dalhousie,
Governor.

By His Excellency's
Command,
Montizambert, Actg. Prov. Secy.

Montreal, 10th Aug., 1823.

At a meeting of the members of the Montreal Medical Institution, Present: Wm. Robertson, Wm. Caldwell, A. F. Holmes and H. P. Loedel.

Dr. Loedel, intimating by Dr. Holmes that he did not wish to continue a member of the Montreal Medical Institution, Dr. Lyons was recommended as a proper person to fill the vacant chair, which was unanimously agreed to by the other members.

It was resolved: 1st., To establish a medical library—to carry which into execution the members of the institution have imported some of the periodical Medical Journals as a commencement.

2nd. That lectures commence on Monday the 2nd of November.

3rd. That the hours of each lecture be as follows:—

Wm. Robertson, from	3 to 4 p.m.
A. F. Holmes, from	10 to 11 a.m.
Wm. Lyons, from	9 to 10 a.m.
Wm. Caldwell, from	11 to 12 a.m.
J. Stephenson, from	2 to 3 p.m.

4th. That the fee for each class or department be three guineas.

5th. That the Treasurer—which Dr. Robertson is hereby requested to be—be requested by the Secretary—which Dr. Stephenson is also hereby requested to be—to procure a porter for the institution.

6th. That the lectures be advertised in two of the papers of this city,

in one of Quebec, the Kingston Chronicle and the Albion—to be continued three weeks in the Montreal papers and the Albion and two weeks in the others.

7th. That the meeting be held again on Thursday next, 17th inst., at the house of Dr. Robertson.

8th. That Drs. Lyons and Holmes be appointed a committee to draw up rules for the government of the library and the subscribers thereto.

Form of the advertisement to be published :—

MONTREAL MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

The lectures will commence at the house of the institution, No. 20 St. James St. on Monday, 10th November next, Materia Medica and Dietetics, Monday 9 a.m. ; W. Lyons, Esq., Practice of Physic, Tuesday 10 a.m. ; Wm. Caldwell, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy, Monday 11 a.m. ; A. F. Holmes, M.D., Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery, Monday 2 p.m. ; J. Stephenson, M.D., Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Wednesday 3 p.m. ; Wm. Robertson, M.D.

N.B. Visiting hour at the Montreal General Hospital, noon. Lectures on Botany will be given by Dr. Holmes during the entire summer.

J. Stephenson, M.D.,
Secretary.

Montreal, 27th Sept., 1823.

A meeting of the members of the Montreal Medical Institution, Present: Wm. Caldwell, Wm. Robertson, A. F. Holmes, J. Stephenson and Wm. Lyons.

Drs. Lyons and Holmes laid before the meeting the following rules for the government of the library and its subscribers, viz :—

1st. The library is exclusively the property of the members of the institution collectively.

2nd. No member can transfer his share of the library.

3rd. The library cannot be dissolved without the unanimous consent of the members.

4th. Any member of the institution dying or resigning his situation, loses all right as proprietor of the library.

5th. Any person becoming a member of the institution, becomes likewise a proprietor of the library with rights equal to those of an original proprietor, provided he pays to the Treasurer one half of the amount of subscription paid by the original proprietors.

6th. Should the Medical Institution be dissolved, the library shall still remain unless dissolved by unanimous consent. In case of the dissolution of the institution it may be lawful for the proprietors to admit a greater number of proprietors and new model the library.

These regulations were unanimously adopted by the meeting..

J. Stephenson, M.D., Secy.

Montreal, 6th 8 ber., 1823.

At a meeting of the members of the Medical Institution, Present: Wm. Robertson, Wm. Lyons, A. F. Holmes, J. Stephenson.

It was resolved: 1st. That each member pay immediately to the Treasurer £7 10s for contingent expenses.

2nd. That Dr. Holmes be the Librarian to the institution.

3rd. That the subscription to the library be 10s for students.

4th. That each member pay annually on the 1st of May £2 10s for the support of the library.

5th. That circulars be sent to all medical practitioners of the city by Dr. Holmes, intimating to them that a medical library is established to which they can subscribe by paying one guinea per annum.

6th. That the lectures be again published in the newspapers, four weeks in the Montreal Herald, Kingston Chronicle, Quebec Gazette and the Albion.

7th. That the tickets be printed or engraved and to have "Montreal Medical Institution" at the top.

8th. That Dr. Lyons' lecturing hour be from 9 to 10 a.m.

The meeting having no further business before them adjourned to Tuesday next at 1 p.m., and the meetings take place at the house of the institution, No. 20 St. James Street.

J. Stephenson, M.D.,
Secretary.

XVII.

REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF GOVERNORS OF McGILL UNIVERSITY.

From the Minutes of the Meetings of the Governors of the University of McGill College, situated at Montreal.

BURNSIDE UNIVERSITY OF McGILL COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the Governors of MsGill College, Montreal, 29th June, 1829, there were present: The Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Hon. Chief-Justice Reid and the Venerable Archdeacon Mountain.

A large room in the house, which has been for some time existing on the estate, having been fitted up, it was soon after 10 o'clock filled by the numerous and respectable individuals who had assembled to witness the ceremony. Among the company was noticed several officers of the Government, the principal members of the Bar, the lecturers at the Montreal Medical Institution and several gentlemen more or less connected with the proposed college.

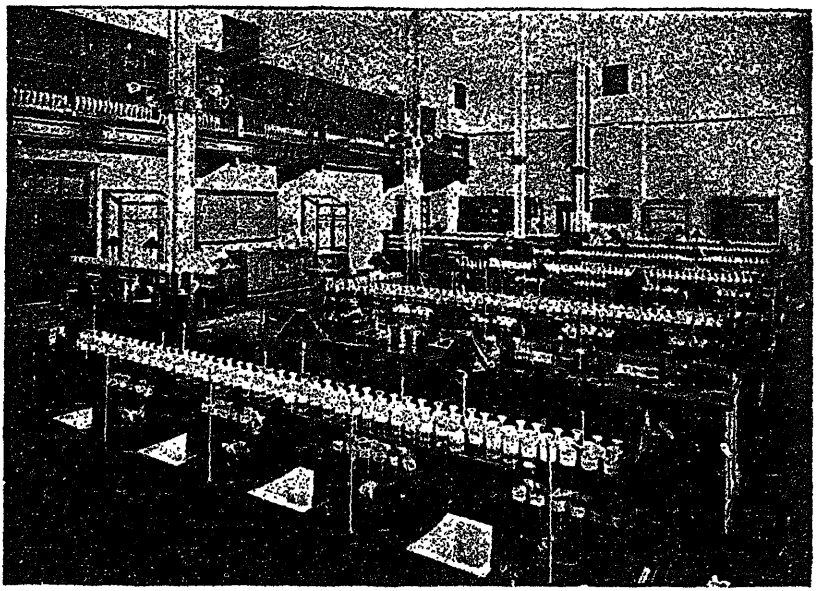
The Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, attended by the Reverend G. J. Mountain, D.D., the Reverend J. L. Mills, D.D., the Rev. B. B. Stevens, A.M., the Rev. A. M. Morrison and the Rev. A. F. Atkinson of Montreal; the Rev. James Reid of St. Armand; the Rev. W. Abbott of St. Andrews; the Rev. J. Abbott of Yamaska; the Rev. J. Braithwaite, A.B., of Chambly; and the Rev. H. Esson and E. Black of the Kirk of Scotland in Montreal, having entered the hall, the business of the day was soon after proceeded upon.

The Royal Charter incorporating the governors and professors of the university, being placed on the table, His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec, arose and addressed the assembled body; he stated that he had received a letter from Sir James Kempt, Adminstrator of the Government, expressing the impracticability of his being present at the ceremony of opening the University of McGill College fixed for to-day. His Lordship then submitted to the Governors the statement he proposed to make previous to the reading of the Charter, and the course of the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion. He stated that in consequence of the absence of His Excellency, the Administrator of the Government, who was one of the Governors of the Corporation of McGill College, it became incumbent on him to make a few remarks on the present occasion. He would, however, first state that he was commissioned by His Excellency to express his regret that in consequence of the very late arrivals of the April and May mails he was unable to leave Quebec in time to assist at the ceremony of promulgating the Charter which had been conferred on the College. His Excellency in his letter was pleased to add that he would not fail to use all his exertions to promote the institution.

Having fulfilled this duty the Lord Bishop begged to observe that the bequest which had been made in favor of this college by the late Hon. James McGill, consisted of the valuable estate of Burnside, comprising the building in which they were then assembled and the garden and grounds adjoining, together with the sum of £10,000 in furtherance of his benevolent intention. This liberal bequest was made in 1811 (two years previous to the death of Mr. McGill), in trust to a corporation called the Royal Institution, which was contemplated by an Act passed in 1801. This institution was to transfer the bequest when a college, in pursuance of his views, was established and bearing his name. To this most benevolent legacy he could not help referring as characteristic of its liberal donor, with whom he had the honor of an acquaintance, and as furnishing an example which he hoped to see more frequently followed in the Province.

The late Mr. McGill who had amassed a very large and a very considerable fortune within the country did not, like many others, leave the Province and spend his money in some other part of the globe, but, having no direct heirs, he had left a very handsome legacy for the laudable purpose of commencing an university in a country where such an establishment was very desirable.

The institution was to bear the name of its excellent founder, and he firmly hoped that it might prove a blessing to many generations yet to come, that it might tend to immortalize his name and be the best monument that could be erected to his memory. The Royal Institution was incorporated in 1818, and through their instrumentality this college was, in pursuance of the will of Mr. McGill, incorporated in 1821, by a Charter which he read to them. Under that Charter the governors of the college were the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, the Chief Justice of Montreal and Upper Canada, the Lord Bishop of Quebec and the Principal of the college. It would be needful for him to refer to the detentions and obstacles which had hitherto prevented the college from going into operation; it was known that this arose from the residuary legatee under the will of Mr. McGill disputing the legality of the bequest, and carrying his opposition through



Laboratory of Chemistry, 1901.

Laboratory of Pharmacology, 1901.

all the courts of the Province, till His Majesty in his Privy Council had finally given the decision in favor of the institution, whose duty it had become to prosecute for the recovery of the bequest. The suit in relation to the money bequeathed to the college was still before the Council, but he was happy to say that the residuary legatee intended to withdraw all further opposition.

It was the intention of the Royal Institution to transfer to the governors of the college the property of Burnside, and on the part of the governors he was authorized to say that they were willing to accept of it. A majority of them were either now present or consenting, for he was charged with the consent of the Governor of this Province and the Lieutenant-Governor of the adjoining Province, both of whom had expressed a desire to attend on the present occasion and it was known that there was now no Chief Justice in Upper Canada. On the part of the majority he accepted from the Royal Institution, the Charter which the secretary of that body would now read.

The Rev. Dr. Mills, Secretary to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, then read at length the Charter of the college.

The Lord Bishop then again rose and said that he was authorized on the part of the governors of the new college to state it to be their intention, as far as it was in their power, to carry into effect the liberal intentions of the late Mr. McGill. It was not a work in which they themselves were solely interested, but it was an institution which concerned every inhabitant of the Province, and under such feeling the governors were determined that no obstacles should deter them from following and prosecuting the views of the testator.

He deemed it unnecessary for him to exhort them upon the advantages of education as he was sure they were all of opinion that a moral and religious education, christian principles and a scientific course of studies on a true philosophical system were what it was their bounden duty to promote. The governors in assuming the Charter hoped that their exertions would meet with the co-operation of every individual within the Province.

The Venerable Archdeacon Mountain then rose and stated that as the individual named to fill the honorable office of principal of the new college, it became his duty now to say a few words. He could not but express his sense of his own unworthiness for such a distinguished office and he firmly hoped that he would be succeeded by a long line of eminent and learned principals. He had it in charge to state their anxiety to put the college into immediate operation, and he might urge as a proof of their wish that they had not been idle in this respect. With the assistance of the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, then present, they had been engaged in preparing and modelling a constitution and rules for the government of the institution. Although it was not necessary to detail at present their precise nature, yet he could take upon himself to state that they were liberal in every sense of the word, imposing no test upon professors or students. In thus applying the word liberal he wished it to be distinctly understood that he was not conveying the charge of illiberality against the noble and venerable institutions of the Mother Country, in which a test was properly exacted, of conformity to the national religion—but there were local circumstances which required local adaptation; and according both to the term 3 of the

will and the provisions of the Royal Charter, all offices whatever in McGill College were left freely open either to the Protestants or Roman Catholics and students of all denominations would be permitted to attend. He deemed it necessary to explain how the present professors happened to be all members of the Church of England. When found necessary to name professors in virtue of the Charter of the college his late father, then Bishop of the Diocese, had submitted several names to His Excellency, the Earl of Dalhousie, for these offices, among which those of the Rev. Archdeacon Strachan and the Rev. Dr. Harkness having been proposed as eligible either one or the other, to the same professorship. His Excellency, whether swayed by a feeling of delicacy and desire to avoid the appearance of partiality, on account of his being himself a member of the Church of Scotland, or from whatever cause, decided in favor of the former gentleman. This circumstance was mentioned in proof that the original as well as the present intention of the governors was in all respects to show due respect to the intentions of the will of Mr. McGill and the terms of the Charter.

It had been deemed necessary for the present to declare that the professors should be graduates of some British university, but that a preference should hereafter be shown to those who had graduated within its walls. The governors would feel it to be their duty under all discouraging instances to push on the great undertaking and never to cease in their exertions for its prosperity. They hoped they would meet with general support, and they trusted with confidence that they would be asisted by all when the very liberal terms of the will and Charter were considered. It would be necessary for them to make a strong and powerful appeal to the Mother Country and they expected great pecuniary assistance from those resident near the establishment, and more directly interested in its prosperity.

They would, as soon as possible, establish a system of collegiate education and there was a predisposition to engraft upon the college the well-known and respectable medical institution now in existence in the city. The door of the building was at length open and it was the duty of all to proceed with vigour. They might at first complain of a great want of means for such an institution, for it required much to place it on a respectable footing, but while they thus looked forward with confidence they should not be unmindful that the Province was highly indebted to the very liberal disposition of Mr. McGill who had set such a praiseworthy example to his fellow-citizens, whose duty it now became generally to aid his work and follow up his munificent views.

The Archdeacon concluded his address by expressing his convictions that all who were present felt alike the dependence of every human undertaking for its success upon the blessing of the Divine Providence and would be therefore unanimously ready to join in the religious services with which it was proposed to conclude the business of the day, and in which he accordingly proceeded.

The 8th chapter of Proverbs, which had been selected as appropriate to the occasion was first read; after which the following verses selected from different Psalms were repeated in the way of alternation—the responsive part being sustained by the other clergy of the Church of England who were present.

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The Archdeacon then proceeded with the following prayers.

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Then followed the prayer for the church militant from the Liturgy, with some adaptations to render it immediately applicable to the local authorities and to the occasion of the day. The Assembly was dismissed by a blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

"The public business having been closed, the Governors of the Corporation held an interview with the members of the Montreal Medical Institution who had been requested to attend the meeting for that purpose. During this interview it was resolved by the Governors of the Corporation that the members of the Montreal Medical Institution (Dr. Caldwell, Dr. Stephenson, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Holmes) be engrafted upon the college as its Medical Faculty, it being understood and agreed upon by and between the said contracting parties that until the powers of the Charter would be altered, one of their number only should be university professor and the others lecturers. That they should immediately enter upon the duties of their respective offices. All of which arrangements were agreed to.

(Signed) J. STEPHENSON, M.D.,
Registrar of the University.

29th June, 1829.

Next meeting held April 30th, 1830.

XVIII.

THE BUILDING OF 1872.

Extract from the University Calendar of 1873-74, describing the building of 1872.

"It affords the Faculty much pleasure to be able to announce that the beautiful and commodious new building erected by the Governors of the University for the use of the Medical Faculty, has been completed and was occupied by the Faculty during the last session.

The following extracts from Professor Wright's opening lecture, delivered in the new buildings at the commencement of last session, will convey some idea of the magnitude and completeness of the edifice :—

"The stately building wherein we are met, has been built by the Governors of the University out of the funds at their disposals, at a cost of $27,000, in addition to which sum the Dean and members of the Faculty of Medicine have contributed several thousand dollars to complete the internal fittings on a corresponding scale.

"The building is 80 feet front by 84 feet 8 inches deep, and 48 feet high to the top of the cornice, with a further elevation of seven feet in the roof. The latter is a half mansard, broken by three pediments and covered with slate. The walls are solidly built of cut stone.

"On the east side facing University Street, is the students' entrance leading into the basement. The lobby leads into a passage which, like the other halls, is 12 feet wide. On its left is a waiting room, 30 feet by 32 feet 6 inches, furnished with chairs and tables. It is intended for resort during the intervals between lectures, where you may fill up your notes or otherwise profitably occupy yourselves. A strip is partitioned off and fitted to

serve as a cloak room. On the right are the apartments of the caretaker, and on this room are also spare rooms, closets, furnace and fuel cellar. The apartments having floors are based with concrete.

"On the south side is the main entrance, facing Sherbrooke Street. Having ascended the flight of stairs in front and crossed the lobby, you first meet two apartments, one on either side for a library and museum respectively. Behind these are the chemical class rooms, with the professor's room, the former 30 feet by 46 feet, seated to hold 190 comfortably, and the laboratory 32 feet 6 inches by 32 feet for Practical Chemistry Class. It is provided with furnace, balance room and all other necessary requirements. This floor 'the ground floor' is also approached by a short stair running up from below.

"On the first floor, or one above the last is the general class room on the right hand side of the landing. It is 23 feet wide by 43 feet 2 inches deep. It has 11 tiers of seats, arranged as in the other class rooms in trilateral shape with desks and backs, regularly graded and able to contain 208 persons. Into it two doors open, the uppermost one being exclusively for the convenience of students. Close by are two side rooms, one for the use of professors, the other for the materia medica cabinet. On the opposite side is another class room, the Anatomical, 32 feet 10 inches by 43 feet, and seated for 180, it is supplied with seven tiers of seats and is well lighted with front and side windows and glazed skylight. Behind is the dissecting room 56 feet 10 inches long, and 30 feet 2 inches broad, provided with sink, light, as well as all other essential appointments, and having its floor covered with lead. At its end are two small rooms, one for the professor, and the other which opens into it for the demonstrator.

"The building will be warmed by hot water in circulation through coils and pipes of iron. Fittings are placed wherever gas may be needed. Means have been devised to ensure sufficient ventilation, and the acoustic adaptation of the lecture rooms has also been regarded. In short, the whole is so designed that, when completed, the equal will not be found in any other medical school in the Dominion.'"

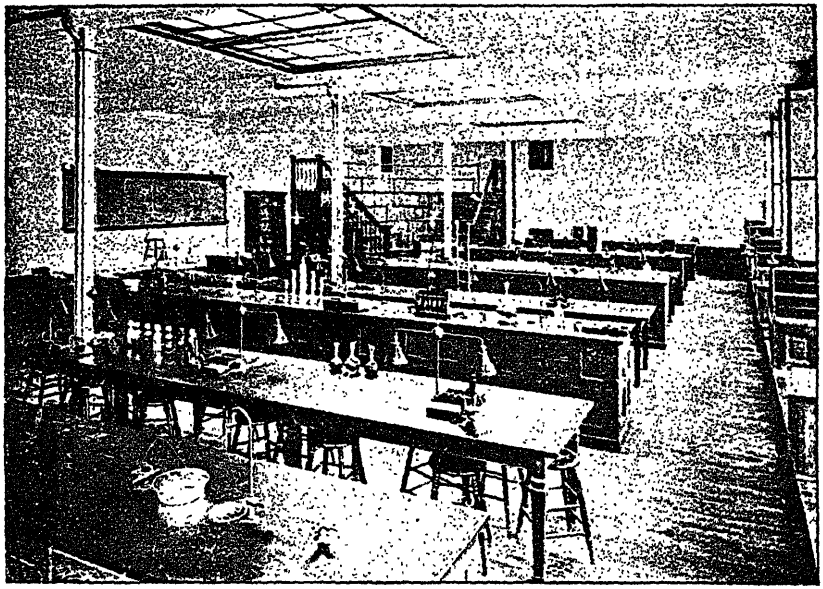
XIX.

EXTENSION OF 1885.

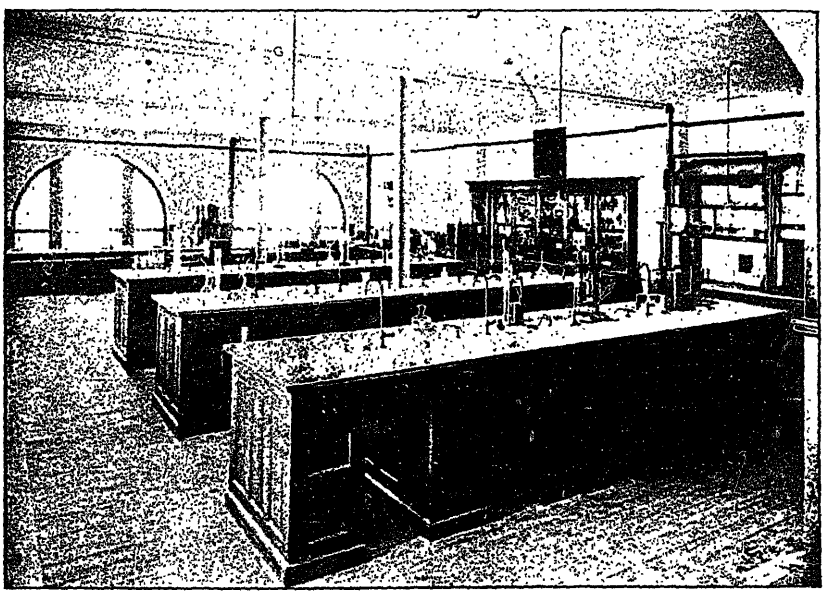
Reprinted from the *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*, June, 1885, describing the extension of 1885.

THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF McGILL UNIVERSITY.

We are quite sure our readers will be pleased to hear that the continually increasing success of the Medical Faculty of McGill University during the past few years has been so great as to render the large building at present occupied by them altogether too small for teaching purposes. In consequence, the Faculty have now in course of construction an annex larger than the present building, which will greatly increase the facilities for all the classes. As it is now the Faculty is much larger than any other medical college in the Dominion. When the annex is completed and the extensive alterations contemplated in the old building have been made, it will be one of the



Laboratory of Pathology and Bacteriology, 1901.



In the Laboratory of Hygiene, 1901.

largest and most complete on this continent. A student of former years will be unable to recognize the inside of the building in which he studied, as the only rooms existing then and now are the library and museum, and these too have been added to. Some idea of the size of the whole structure, complete, can be formed from the fact that the main hall on the first floor will be 136 feet long with a room 28 feet long at the end of it, giving a total length from front to rear of 164 feet. Accompanying this will be found a plan as taken from the College Calendar.

For those interested we give a description of the entire building:—

Ground floor: The library, which is a very extensive one, containing over 10,000 volumes, will now consist of two rooms, the additional room being 30 x 22, and opening off the present one. On the opposite side of the hall is the museum, which will now be connected with an extensive additional room by a small chamber, in this way almost doubling its present capacity. In the latter the curator will have facilities for his special work. Continuing along the main hall, the second door we come to on the left will be the entrance to the Pharmacological Laboratory. This room is to be specially fitted up for demonstrating experimentally the action of drugs, as well as for giving courses on practical pharmacy. On the opposite side of the hall is the students' reading room, which is to be comfortably fitted up. Next to the reading room is the private room of the Professor of Physiology. This is chiefly for the purposes of the experimental work of the professor himself. Here also will be kept the valuable apparatus of the department, which has been extensively added to, and is now thoroughly efficient. This opens into the Physiological Laboratory which is the next room to the right. Here the students will themselves take an active part in the physiological work, just as in the adjoining Chemical Laboratory they study chemistry practically. The Chemical Laboratory will have accommodation for 75 students, all engaged in the practical work of this subject. Here every convenience is provided for enabling the student to pursue this special work. Opening off the laboratory is the "balance room" and private room of the Professor of Chemistry. On the opposite side of the main hall is the large lecture theatre for the classes on these two branches. This room is hexagonal in shape and its widest part measures 76 feet. It is lighted by a skylight and three windows to the rear of the students which also serve admirably for ventilating purposes. It will seat comfortably 275 students. Beneath the higher seats are four rooms, each 8 feet high and ten feet wide. The Professor of Therapeutics will occupy the first two rooms, one of which will be for the convenient performance of his duties as Registrar. The Professor of Chemistry will use the other two rooms for physical apparatus and also for private experimental work.

Second Storey: Opposite the main staircase is the dissecting room. This will be now 72 feet long, and will be provided with 20 tables. The room will be splendidly lighted by daylight with two skylights, as well as windows from three points of the compass; and at night there will be both electric lights and gas. Opening off the dissecting room is the bone room. This will have a large table in its centre and seats, will be well supplied with bones, and will be a convenient place for the study of osteology. Opening off the bone room will be rooms for the demonstrator and his assistants.

Turning sharp to the left after ascending the main stairway, the first

door we come to is the entrance to a small lecture room or theatre for demonstrating purposes. This will be used for pathological and other demonstrations to at least 50 students at a time. Close to the door of this theatre is one of the entrances to the Histological Laboratory, the other entrance being to the right of the head of the stairs. This laboratory will have, commencing about its centre, a stage two feet six inches high, reached by three or four steps on which will be two tables extending across the room. Behind this will be another of a similar height and arranged in the same manner. There will also be four tables ten feet long with microscopes on the floor level, the tables on the stage being provided with three or four microscopes. This arrangement of stages is to prevent students standing in front of the tables from obstructing the light of those using the microscopes. This laboratory will be furnished with thirty microscopes, also microtomes and other apparatus for practical work.

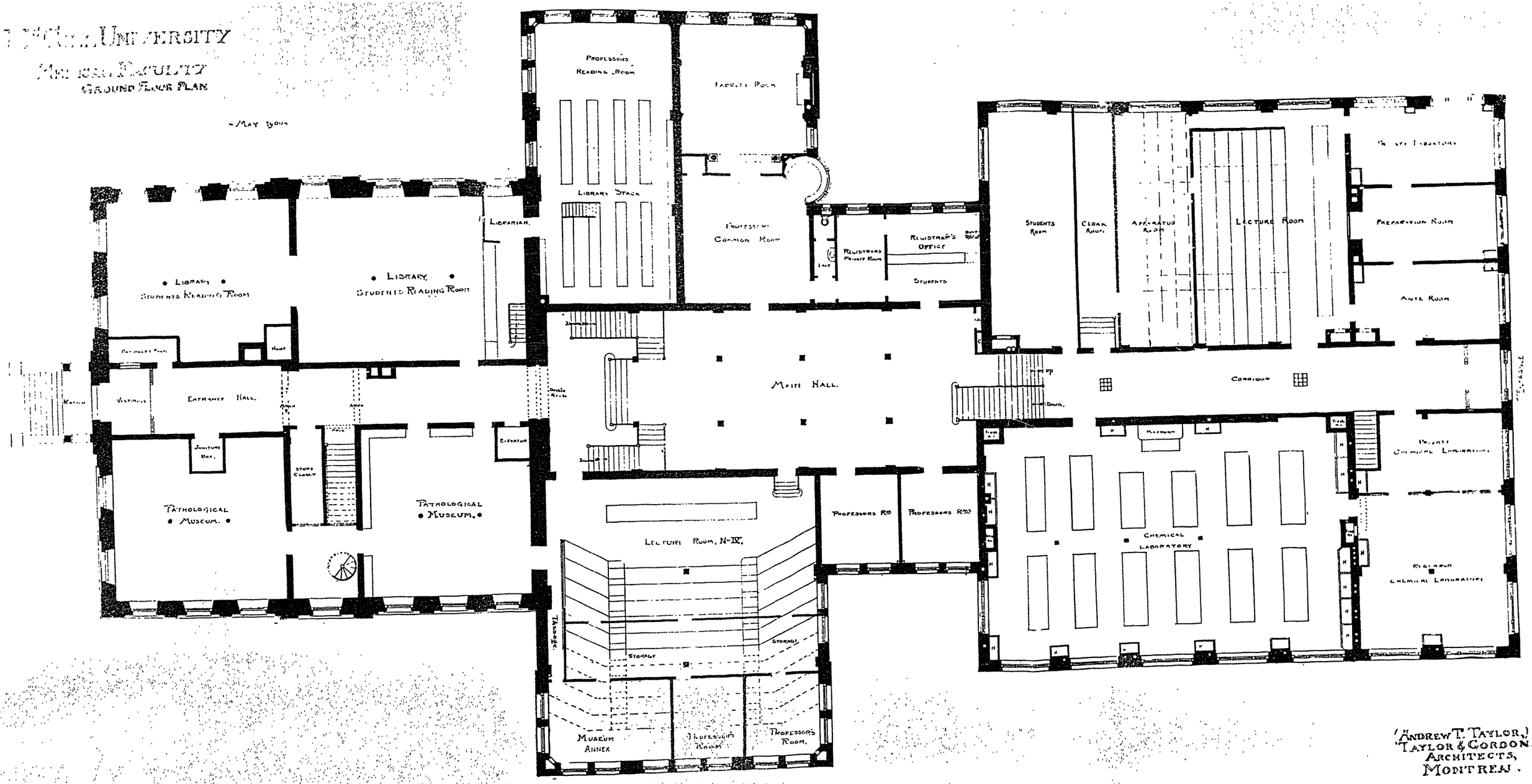
In the annex on this flat will be a large lecture room, capable of seating comfortably 300 students. Its measurements are 56 by 46. This theatre will be utilized as the anatomy lecture room besides other purposes. Separate entrances are provided for the students. The Professor of Anatomy will have his room opening off this theatre. Beneath the higher seats will be rooms eight feet high and twelve wide at narrowest part.

McGill University

Medical Faculty

Ground Floor Plan

May 1904



Ground Floor Plan

(Andrew T. Taylor,)
Taylor & Gordon,
Architects,
Montreal.