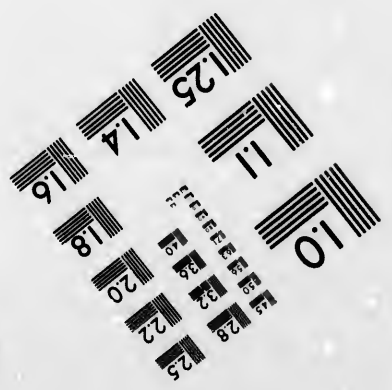
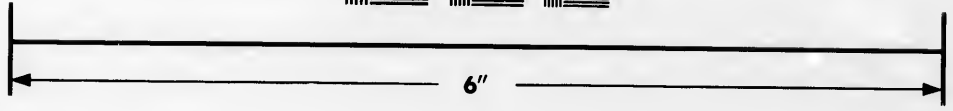
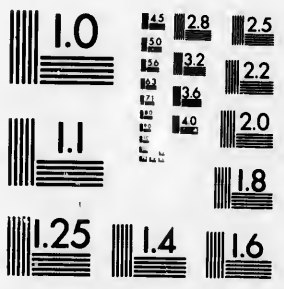


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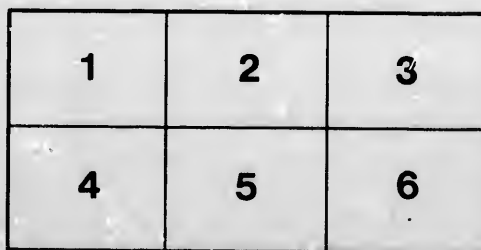
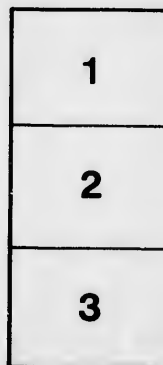
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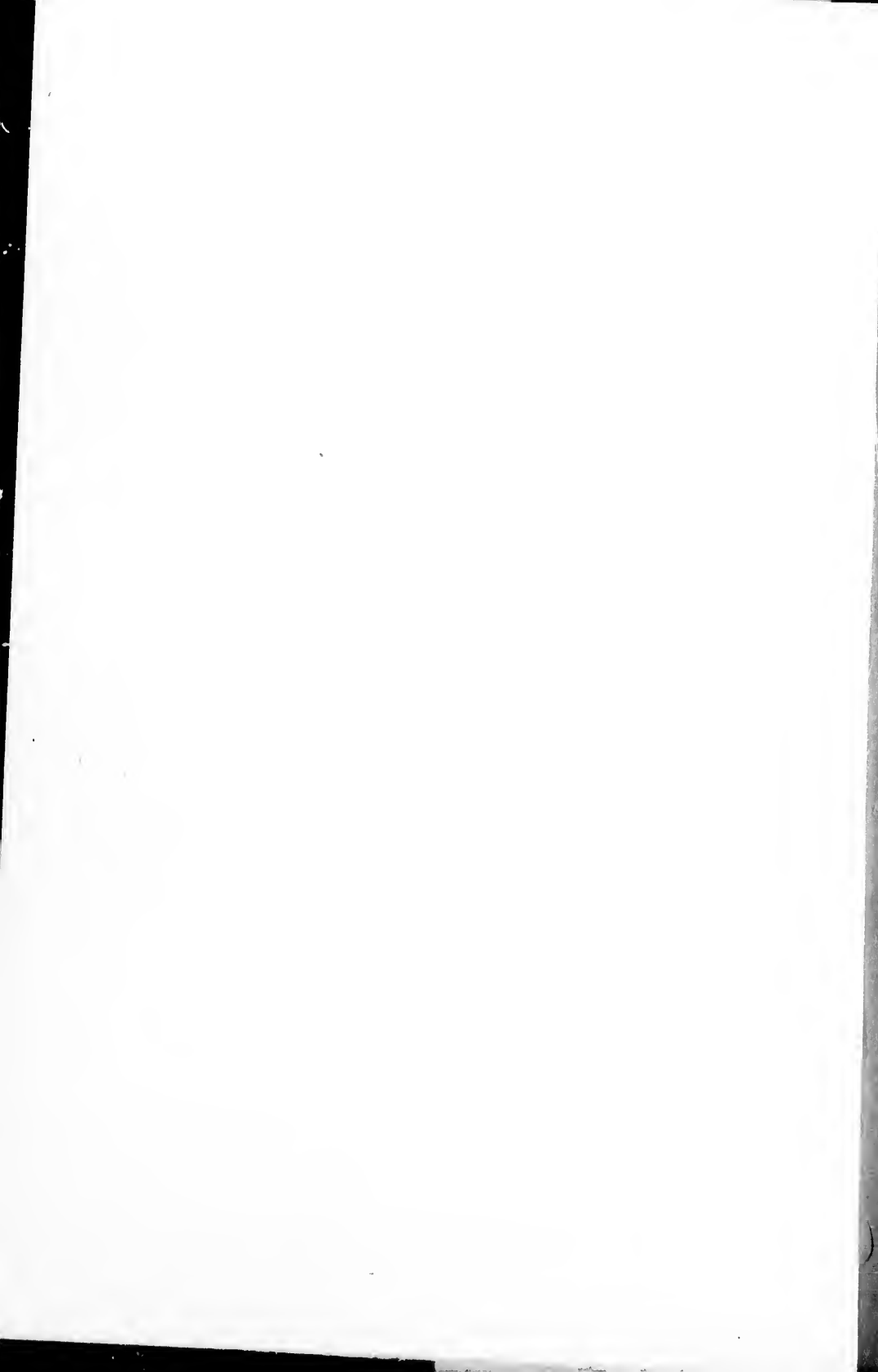
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HISTORY

— * OF THE FORMATION OF THE * —

MEDICAL FACULTY

University of Bishop's College

IN MONTREAL x

BY

FRANCIS WAYLAND CAMPBELL,

M. A., M. D., L. R. C. P. LONDON,, D. C. L.

Dean and Professor of Medicine



PRINTED BY J. H. OSGOOD, WATERVILLE, P. Q.

1900
MARCH 1900



Medical Faculty.

HISTORY OF THE FORMATION OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

Those who in the early part of the present century, established in Montreal, the first Medical School in Canada, now the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, were far seeing men. The future of Montreal, as a centre for Medical education was evidently not beyond the horiscope of their vision. Events have thoroughly proved the wisdom of the action which they took and persevered in, often no doubt amidst much discouragement. A few years later, in 1845 the Montreal School of Medicine was incorporated, and its lectures were delivered in both the French and English languages. This system of double lectures, was found not to work satisfactorily and was discontinued. It then became what it is today the medical educational institution for our French speaking confreres. During its history it has in turn been simply a teaching body or School, a Faculty of Victoria University, Cobourg, and now is a Faculty of Laval University.

Such was the position of Medical teaching in Montreal in 1851—This was before my day, but I can imagine existing lines, to have been then, as I know them to have been twenty years later. It was this condition which induced the formation of the St. Lawrence School of Medicine, a copy of whose first and only announcement was as follows:—

ST. LAWRENCE SCHOOL of MEDICINE of MONTREAL.

Incorporated by Act of Provincial Parliament.

The Winter Course of Lectures at this School will commence on Monday the 3rd of November 1851 and will be conducted as follows:—

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	F. C. T. ARNOLDI, M.D., late Lecturer on Midwifery, School of Medicine, and on Medical Jurisprudence McGill College. Surgeon Montreal General Hospital, and member of the Board of Examiners College of Physicians and Surgeons I. C.	9.00 o'clock A. M.
Institutes of Medicine, Physiology, Pathology and Therapeutics.	GEORGE D. GIBB, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., Physician to the Montreal Dispensary.	10.00 o'clock A. M.
Theory and Practice of Surgery.	R. L. MacDonnell M.D., L.K., Q.C.P. and R. C.S.I., late Lecturer on Institutes of Medicine, and on Clinical Medicine, McGill College late Surgeon to the Montreal General Hospital.	11.00 o'clock A. M.
Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical.	THOMAS WALTER JONES, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.,	2.00 o'clock P. M.

Theory and Practice of Medicine.	A. H. DAVID, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Physician to the Montreal General Hospital, Member of the Board of Examiners College of Physicians and Surgeons L. C.	3.00 o'clock P. M.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	GEORGE E. FENWICK, M.D., Physician to the Montreal Dispensary, late Curator to the Museum, McGill College.	4.00 o'clock P. M.
Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery.	HENRY HOWARD, M.R.C.S.I., Surgeon to the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution.	5.00 o'clock P. M.
Chemistry.	ROBERT PALMER HOWARD, M.D., L.R. C.S.E., Physician the Montreal Dispensary.	7.00 o'clock P. M.
Botany.	* * * * *	* * *
Clinical Medicine.	At the Montreal General Hospital by Dr. DAVID.	Noon
Clinical Surgery,	At the Montreal General Hospital by Dr. ARNOLDI.	Noon
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.	Dr. GIBB.	* * *

Anatomy being the basis of Medicine and Surgery special care will be devoted to its cultivation, and every facility will be afforded the pupil by dissections and demonstrations; and in order to enable him to prosecute his studies in this department more profitably, the dissecting rooms will be lighted with gas and will be kept open from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. daily, during which time competent demonstrators will attend to superintend the pupils.

The business of this School will be carried on in a commodious building, situate in the immediate vicinity of the Montreal General Hospital, containing a large theatre, spacious and well ventilated dissecting rooms, and a Museum of Human and Comparative Anatomy and Pathology.

Five Lectures will be delivered weekly throughout the session, on each branch (excepting Forensic Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery, Botany and Comparative Anatomy, and Zoology, each of which will be a three months Course.) from 1st November to end of April, in conformity with the rules of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada. They will be illustrated by numerous preparations, a large collection of plates, drawings, models and casts; and the recent discoveries in Physiology and Pathology will be practically taught by means of Chromatic Microscopes by the Lecturers on these branches.

Ample opportunities for Midwifery practice will be afforded to the Senior students in that branch, under the immediate superintendence of the Lecturer.

Students attending the lectures on Ophthalmic and Aural Surgery will have the privilege of witnessing the practice at the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution, during the session.

Board and lodging can be obtained at moderate rates in the vicinity of the School.

The fees for the lectures will be the same as at the University of McGill College.

For further particulars apply to

A. H. DAVID M. D.

Secretary.

N. B.—The certificates of this School being recognized by all the principal Colleges in Great Britain and the United States, it will be to the advantage of students intending to complete their professional education in either of these countries, to attend the courses of lectures of this school.

The St. Lawrence School of Medicine only existed for one session. The cause which it is said, terminated its existence, should have prevented its birth. This was the fact that it could not compete on equal terms with McGill University.—The graduates from McGill received their license from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, without further examination as to their knowledge and skill.—Those whose Medical course would have been completed at the St. Lawrence School, had it lived and requiring the Provincial License, would have had to present themselves, before the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada for examination on all the branches of Medical Science. The examiners of this Board, were, many of them Professors in McGill. I have been told by several who were Lecturers in the St. Lawrence School, that it was not considered either wise or fair, to submit the chance of their students getting fair play from a Board largely composed of rival Professors. With the termination of its first session—the St. Lawrence School of Medicine therefore closed its doors.

The spirit, however, which had brought to life this School did not die. On the contrary it continued to grow and gain force, and when I entered upon my professional life in 1862 in the city of Montreal, I found among many, a feeling of the necessity for a new, or if you like the word better, an opposition School of Medicine in this city. Various reasons may be assigned for this feeling, and they may briefly be epitomised as follows:—
 (1) A desire to have an up-to-date School, for the only existing English School had been for years running in the groove, which it had long followed, some subjects taught in England and the United States or more elaborately taught, not yet having been added to its curriculum. (2) A feeling that the members of the profession, outside of this school, had no chance to secure Hospital and other appointments—for when vacancies for these occurred, candidates from the outside profession, were met with the united opposition of this School. (3) This same opposition was evident in private practice, and gave rise to numerous heart burnings. It was felt that the formation of a new Medical School, would afford an opportunity of at least attempting to rectify some of these grievances, and if successful, place the profession generally in a more satisfactory condition. It was very generally expressed that a new School would be beneficial in many ways, and that McGill had not pre-occupied every avenue to science. How keen this feeling was, even at the foundation of the "School

of Medicine and Surgery", will be understood by the following lines taken from the lecture delivered at its opening by Dr. Sutherland. "What exclusive right is possessed by this Faculty? What species of idolatry is it which ought to enforce us to blindly worship the memory of its departed founders, in permitting their representatives to hold within an iron grasp, all the reputation derivable from such a source. What has rendered this place a shrine at which they alone are to receive homage." I found this feeling strong in 1862, I saw it grow year by year until in 1871 it culminated in the formation of the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College. This new teaching body, was free from the central point of weakness, which had wrecked the St. Lawrence School of Medicine. It was, like the Medical School of McGill, the Faculty of a University. The early history of this Faculty of Medicine, and of its creation may not as yet possess the interest which attaches to older institutions. It is however advisable that its history should be written while some of those who participated in its formation are still alive. When time shall have given antiquity to an institution still in its youth—but a youth of vigour, energy, and promise, it doubtless will be surrounded by hosts of friends. These will realise and we believe appreciate the untiring, unpaid energy and determination of its founders, who brushed aside all obstacles, till success rewarded their efforts. In January 1871, Dr. Charles Smallwood, Dr. Hingston, Dr. A. H. David, and Dr. E. H. Trenholme, met and discussed the formation of a School of Medicine in Montreal, in connection with the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The decision being in the affirmative, it was decided to ask me to assist them in the work. Having accepted the proposal, I attended a meeting at Dr. David's house in Beaver Hall Terrace, on the evening of 1st February 1871, when the four gentlemen named above were present: The following telegram was read:—

St. Hilaire, 1st. February, 1871.

To Dr. Hingston,

More particulars of ~~Medical~~ Corporation required, give them in person, it will hasten matters.

Signed T. E. CAMPBELL.

Major Campbell, C.B. who signed this telegram was Seigneur at St. Hilaire, and a warm friend of Bishop's College up to his death in August 1872. He was a lineal descendent of the Campbells of Inverawe, and served in several Imperial Regiments, his last I believe being the 7th Hussars. The Faculty of Medicine of Bishop's College, owe to him a debt of gratitude for the active interest he took in its formation.

It was decided to send Dr. David to Lennoxville, and he accordingly left that night, to lay before the Board of Trustees, a proposition for the establishment of a Medical School in Montreal, in connection with the University of Bishop's College. On the 3rd of February Dr. David, reported to the above five named gentlemen that his interview with the Board of Trustees of Bishop's College, had been very satisfactory—the following resolution having been passed by them.

"That it is the unanimous opinion of the gentlemen present at this meeting. . . . that the proposal to affiliate to the University, the Medical School about to be formed in Montreal, consisting of . . . and others, is one of the highest importance to the University, and with this view the gentlemen now present will request the President of the Corporation at the earliest possible period to call a meeting of the Corporation to consider this proposal."

On the 9th of March 1871, a special meeting of the Corporation of Bishop's College, was held in the Cathedral School house (now Synod Hall) the Hon. Edward Hale, Chancellor of the University—being in the chair. A motion accepting the offer of the proposed Medical School, and that it go into operation not later than the following October, was unanimously passed.

The following gentlemen were then appointed Professors in the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College:—Charles Smallwood, M.D., L.L.D., D.C.L., Professor of Midwifery. A. H. David, M.D., Edin., L.R.C.S. Edin., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. William H. Hingston, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edin., Professor of Surgery. Francis Wayland Campbell, M.D., L.R.C.P. London, Professor of Institutes of Medicine. Edward H. Trenholme, M.D., B.C.L., Professor of Materia Medica. Dr. Smallwood was named Dean and Dr. F. W. Campbell, Registrar at a meeting of the new Faculty held on the 14th. of March at Dr. Hingston's house.

On the 18th. of March at a Faculty meeting, a code of rules for its government was adopted. The only rule worthy of special mention, was the following:—"Should the resignation of any professor be deemed advantageous to the interest of the School he shall, upon the written request to do so of any six of his colleagues, resign forthwith his appointment." From this date till the 7th of June, the Faculty was engaged in the work of completing its formation. On this day it struck its first shoal, by Dr. Smallwood, severing his connection with it, on account of having "received an appointment from the Signal Office of the United States War Department, and also from the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries" which would occupy all his spare time. The resignation was accepted and Dr. Hingston elected Dean in his place. At the annual Convocation of the University held at Lennoxville, in the latter part of June, the Faculty attended, each member receiving the degree of M. A. *honoris causa*. The end of July the Faculty issued its first annual announcements, which created no small excitement, as it had been hoped by many, that the efforts which had been put forth to strangle its birth would have been successful.

The faculty at the time stood as follows:—

Wm. H. Hingston, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., D.C.L., Prof. Principles and Practice of Surgery, Dean of the Faculty.

Aaron H. David, M.D., Edin. L.R.C.S.E., D.C.L., Prof. Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Robert T. Godfrey, M.A., M.D., Prof. of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

Jean Lukin Leprohon, M.A., M.D., Prof. of Hygiene.

Francis W. Campbell, M.A., M.D., L.R.C.P., Lond. Prof. of Institutes of Medicine, Registrar of Faculty.

Edward H. Trenholme, M.A. M.D. B.C.L., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. Baker Edwards, M.A. Ph.D., D.C.L., Prof. of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, and Microscopy.

Richard A. Kennedy, M.A. M.D., Prof. of Anatomy.

William Gardner, M.A., M.D., Prof. of Medical Jurisprudence.

George Wilkins, M.A., M.D. Prof. of Pathology.

Silas E. Tabb, M.A., M.D., Prof. of Botany.

James Perrigo, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of Museum.

The second vicissitude of the Faculty came about soon after its first announcement was issued, and was the withdrawal of Dr. Hingston (now Sir William Hingston) from the Deanship and Professorship of Surgery. This action on his part having become necessary in order to retain his connection with his Hospital (the Hotel Dieu). It appears that many years previously, the Medical control of this Hospital, was by notarial deed, placed in the hands of the Montreal School of Medicine (at this time affiliated with Victoria College, Cobourg, Ont.). On the announcement of the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College, being placed in the hands of the public, Dr. Hingston, was notified by the Montreal School, through its Secretary, the late Dr. Pelletier, that he must sever his connection with Bishop's College, or his connection with the Hotel Dieu would cease on a date named. The future of the new School was of course uncertain, and after weighing well the *pour et contre*, he determined, with deep regret, to withdraw. I need hardly say that the Faculty felt that Dr. Hingston's retirement was a severe blow. Several meetings were held, and the situation thoroughly and thoughtfully discussed. The decision, was to proceed, and prepare for the opening of the School in October. Dr. David was elected Dean and Dr. Godfrey was transferred to the chair of Surgery, Dr. Trenholme to that of Midwifery, and Dr. Kollmyer was taken into the School and elected Professor of Materia Medica. The future being now clear, the Faculty began to look around for a building in which to carry on its work. In this search, great difficulty was experienced, as several buildings, which were deemed suitable, were refused by their proprietors to be rented for such a purpose. At last, a top flat was secured in a Building on the North East corner of McGill and Notre Dame Sts., it being sub-leased from the Chemists' Association. The date for opening the School, was fixed for the 4th of October 1871, and the opening lecture to be delivered by the Dean, Dr. David. This fact was duly advertised; also that the Registration book was open. The first name entered upon it, was Wolfred Nelson, a son of the late Dr. Horace Nelson, and a grandson of the late Dr. Wolfred Nelson, an ex-Mayor of Montreal, and well known in Canadian political life. The opening lecture was delivered on the date named. The audience was not large, but among those present was the late Dr. William Sutherland, Prof. of Chemistry in McGill University. Work was then commenced and the lectures regularly delivered, and the dissecting room opened. Many interesting anecdotes of this first session might be given, but they would occupy too much space; one will suffice. My class for the first two weeks, consisted of two students, viz. Mr. Richmond Spencer, and Mr. Robert Costigan. About the end of the second week, on arriving to deliver my lecture, I found that my class had diminished by one-half. Mr. Robert Costigan was absent. I was told he had been induced to

leave and go to McGill College. Depressed by this desertion, but not discouraged, I lectured for a whole week to the remaining member of the class, when Mr. Costigan returned to his first love. He attended the College for three years, and graduated, M. D. from Bishop's, April, 1874. The means used to detach Mr. Costigan were not fair. I will not say more, though the details are as clear in my mind today as if they had occurred but yesterday.

By the time the registration book closed in December, twenty-five students had registered their names. On the 4th, of April, 1872—the first Convocation of the Faculty took place at Lennoxville—the Chancellor of the University—the late Hon. Edward Hale—conferring degrees. The entire Faculty were present. The following are the names of the first graduating class:—

Wolfred D. E. Nelson,	Montreal Que.
Henry S. Cunningham,	St. Catherines Ont.
Philippe Deselets	Three Rivers Que.
Joseph F. Lanouette,	Champlain Que.
Andre Latour,	Lachine Que.
Richard Webber,	Richmond Que.

The first session was considered as being more than satisfactory. As a result of this success, the idea of erecting a building for occupation by the School, was mooted and seriously discussed. There were difficulties in the way—financial difficulties—of course. These were soon relieved by a generous offer on the part of Dr. Godfrey, our Professor of Surgery, to erect such a building as the School required, on the Faculty agreeing to pay interest on the cost. I need hardly say that this offer was accepted. Plans were prepared and discussed and finally adopted. That such an idea had very early in the history of the Faculty taken root, is proved by the fact that Dr. Hingston had secured for this purpose, a lot of ground on the corner of Mance and Ontario Sts. This land was purchased by Dr. Godfrey, and work was commenced on the building. Although not completed, yet it was in such a forward state, that the second session opened on time within its walls, the introductory lecture being delivered by me. The session showed a registered class of thirty students, being an increase of five over the previous year. This was considered a satisfactory showing, seeing that this faculty was competing for students, on an advanced schedule. By this I mean that we were teaching subjects, which up to that time, had not been included, as distinct branches, in any Medical School in the Dominion. These were, Pathology by Dr. Wilkins, Hygiene, by Dr. Lephoron, and Practical Chemistry by Dr. J. Baker Edwards. Subsequently—within a year or two—Dr. Wilkins took up Practical Physiology and Histology. In 1877, Dr. O. C. Wood of Ottawa, through his son, Dr. C. A. Wood, a graduate of the College, offered a Gold Medal, to be known as the "Wood Medal" to be competed for annually on the following terms:— 1st., Competitors must attend at least two sessions at Bishop's College. 2nd., 75 per cent of the whole number of marks must be taken—including all subjects. 3rd., If the graduating class, at any time be

less than four, the Medal may be withheld, unless the Faculty thought that the best man had shown such excellence, that he was deserving of it. Dr. O. C. Wood having died, Dr. C. A. Wood, has donated the sum of \$1000, which is invested, to produce the Medal yearly.

In 1880, Dr. C. E. Nelson of New York, founded the "Robert Nelson" Gold Medal. For this purpose he donated the sum of one thousand dollars. The Medal was in commemoration of his father, Dr. Robert Nelson, who began his medical career in Montreal, where he obtained special eminence in surgery. He subsequently removed to New York, where he died. This Medal, was donated as a special prize in Surgery, and for it there was to be a special examination, which must be written, oral, and the performance of operations on the Cadaver. To compete for this Medal, students must have attended two sessions at Bishop's, and have obtained 75 per cent of the allotted marks on all subjects. With the exception of one or two years, this medal has been awarded since its endowment, and at times the competition has been very keen and close. I believe the Faculty secured this magnificent Medal, which is of the value of \$60.00 through the influence of Dr. Wolfred Nelson, who as I have already mentioned was our first registered student, and a member of our first graduating class. In 1882, Dr. David, who had been Dean of the Faculty, since the active work of the School began, died, after a lingering illness. The loss which the Faculty sustained by his death was very great, for from its inception he had been its most zealous friend, and faithful adviser. To show its appreciation of his work, the Faculty founded the "David" Scholarship, which some years later was changed to the "David" Silver Medal. This is awarded to the student obtaining the highest number of marks in the Primary Examination. The other Prizes in the Faculty are "The Chancellor's Prize", (books) to the student who passes the best examination on the Final branches; Prize for the best examination in Histology. Prize to the best Dissector, and best examination in the practical Anatomy course (first year) and a similar Prize for the same (second year). A scholarship, consisting of a reduction of one half the fees, in all theoretical subjects of the Medical course, to the applicant showing the highest aggregate of marks, taken in the Provincial Matriculation examination. A similar scholarship to the graduate in Arts of Bishop's College, who shows the highest aggregate number of marks in the Arts course. The vacant position of Dean, and the Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, was filled in 1882, by my election there-to, and which position I still occupy. In another year the Faculty will be in the thirtieth year of its existence, and until recently the work has been performed by all, as a labour of love, the various members not receiving any money reward for their labour. A surplus there has been over expenses—but this has been used in the purchase of equipment—so that the amount so expended now stands at many thousands of dollars. Within the last few years however it has been found advisable to obtain special workers, and we now possess two who devote their entire time to College work. These naturally are

paid. At this moment the College is as fully equipped for its work, as is any College in the Dominion. Our endeavour, and in this I know we are successful, is to give a thoroughly practical training. In one département, Midwifery, whose successful practice has such an important bearing, on the success of a general practitioner, we possess advantages certainly not surpassed if equalled, by any Medical College in Canada—we possess a Women's Hospital which is under the charge of our Professor of Midwifery, where the practice is so extensive, as to give our graduates, practical charge of as many cases, as fall, as a rule, into the hands of the young practitioner, during the first four or five years of his professional life. The University has graduated M. D. 222 students. Of these thirty have passed to their rest. Those who survive are in the full pursuit of their life work, in almost every quarter of the globe. More than the usual success has been obtained by many, due beyond doubt to the eminently practical training they received.

Some have risen to distinction—carving for themselves a name, and a professional reputation, extending far beyond the Cities in which they reside, and reflecting honour on the University, which is their Alma Mater. In the special field of Ophthalmology—Dr. Wood, of Chicago stands preeminent among the practitioners in the United States who follow this specialty. This gentleman graduated in 1877, and practiced for at least ten years in Montreal as a general practitioner, filling during that time in Bishop's, the chairs of Chemistry and Pathology. Another graduate who occupies a distinguished position in this same field is Dr. H. B. Chandler, of Boston—one of the Surgeons of the Boston Eye and Ear Hospital. I every now and then see evidence of the very excellent work he is doing. In the field of general Medicine I find Dr. Tetreault, of Orange New Jersey, occupying the position of Medical Health Officer, and a recognised authority on Sanitary matters. In the City of New York I find Dr. Wolfred Nelson, holding an enviable position as a Life Insurance Specialist. In Kingston, Jamaica, West Indies, Dr. Bronstorph who graduated in 1884—I am informed, has risen to the position of one of the leading Surgeons, and has a reputation for Surgical knowledge, and skilful operator, which extends all over the Island. Dr. A. J. Richer, one of our graduates, and on the Faculty Staff, is rapidly coming into notice, as an authority on Tuberculous diseases, and is the head of the Sanatorium at St. Agathe. In the far West, at Belt, Montana, I hear of Dr. Vidal, who graduated in 1890, being so pressed with work as to need for several years past, two assistants. Dr. Blackmeer, who graduated in 1884, is Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Barnes Medical College, with a class of over four hundred students. In Montreal I find Dr. Maude Abbott one of our first lady graduates doing excellent work in the Pathological Laboratory of the Royal Victoria Hospital—also Drs. Jack and Foley—who graduated from Bishop's in 1889 and 1880—forging rapidly to the front as Skin Specialists. Dr. C. R. Wood (M.D. Bishop's 1891)—is in Ujjain, India, doing excellent work as a Medical Missionary. In Literature, my fellow Professor, and Bishop's College graduate Dr. W. H. Drummond, has won a place of great eminence. His

book of poems "The Habitant" is read and admired, all over this Continent. These are but a few samples, to show that our teaching has not been in vain.

Ever since the Faculty was organised, its members felt that a Dental Department, would prove a valuable addition to the University. It was however, not till about 1895, that the matter took shape, and it was then in a measure forced upon it, by the action of the Dental Board of this Province. That body had established, the Dental College of the Province of Quebec, and sought affiliation with another University. As we had for years, given the Medical portion of the Dental Curriculum to many students, we were forced in self defence to seek a change in the Dental Act. In this we failed before the Quebec Legislature, that is we succeeded before the Legislative Assembly—but failed before the Legislative Council. A year later the attempt was made again, and resulted in a compromise.

The Dental College became affiliated to the University of Bishop's College. The result has been excellent, to both of the contracting parties. The Dental College has prospered beyond the hope of its most sanguine friends, and the Medical and Dental students, fraternize, in a way that is calculated to add to the prestige of the two Faculties and the University. Lectures in the Dental Department are delivered in both the English and French languages.

During the twenty nine years of its existence the Medical Faculty has had many vicissitudes.—It has had its periods of despondency and of exultation—but it has in spite of bitter opposition, never wavered in its determination to continue the struggle till complete success rests upon its Banner. A large measure of this success has already been obtained. To the present members, and those who succeed them, remains the duty of pressing forward on the line of their predecessors. Of the original members of the Faculty only Dr. Perrigo and myself remain—before very long we also will be gone. The hope of the school, lies in its own graduates, of whom I am proud to say, ten are to-day on its teaching staff. It requires Hospital facilities for its clinical teaching. Will not some man or number of men, possessed of the means, come forward in answer to the appeal which is being made for this object? The Faculty has done, and is doing good work, and deserves recognition.

The establishment of this Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, has exerted a most beneficial effect upon the entire University. The name of Bishop's College is known to-day in every quarter of the Globe, and this is very largely due to its Medical Faculty. If the friends of the University, would remember that its Faculty of Medicine, is as integral a part of it, as the Faculties of Arts and Divinity, it would inspire additional enthusiasm among its workers. I hope the future—the near future will show evidence of it.

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