

THE MCGILL MEDICAL LIBRARY

1829 - 1929

BY

MARTHA BENJAMIN, B.A., B.L.S.

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL
MONTREAL
APRIL, 1960

PREFACE

This study of the McGill Medical Library covers the period from its beginning as a small collection in the Montreal Medical Institution to the coming of the Osler Library to McGill University just over a century later.

It was through the Medical Faculty that McGill College became established, and, as an important and continuous part of that Faculty, the Library, though not unique, certainly deserves historical treatment.

A number of histories of the McGill Medical Faculty have been written including "An historical sketch of the Medical Faculty", by Maude Abbott in 1902; "McGill's heroic past 1821-1921" by the same author which appeared in the McGill News in 1921; Dr. Francis Shepherd's brief history of "The first medical school in Canada", 1925, filled with his personal reminiscences; Dr. Duncan MacCallum's "Reminiscences of the Medical School of McGill University" telling of his student years from 1847 on. It is hoped that this present study may open another avenue of interest as very little has been written about the Medical Library itself. Although library records were not always complete, perhaps this history may suggest subjects for other studies connected with this famous medical school.

Through the kindness of Dr. Lloyd Stevenson, Dean of the Medical Faculty, it has been possible to include photostat copies of the original minutes of the Montreal Medical Institution, which, as Dr. Maude Abbott says "constitute its (the Medical Faculty's) greatest treasure."¹

Direct access to the minutes of the McGill Medical Faculty was not permitted and the information contained in chapter 3, when quoted as from these minutes, has been taken from carefully prepared notes by Dr. C.F. Wyld who, as Honorary Librarian, I am quite sure was entitled to and did see these minutes.

I am indebted to Dr. Stevenson for permission to pursue this subject; to Miss Grace Hamlyn, Librarian of the McGill Medical Library, and her entire staff for their kindness and willingness to help in many ways; to the late Dr. W.W. Francis, for his warm and friendly interest and help; to Miss Beatrice Simon, Assistant University Librarian, and to the staff of the Redpath Library; to Miss Cecile Desbarats, Osler Library; to Miss Edith Gordon, former Librarian of the McGill Medical Library; to Mr. Antoine Roy, Quebec Provincial Archivist; to Mr. Pierre Brunet, Assistant Dominion Archivist; and to Miss Freda MacGachen, Librarian of The Gazette.

¹ Abbott, Maude. The Faculty of Medicine of McGill University. (In Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, v.60, p.244, February 1935)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	Page 11
LIST OF TABLES.....	v
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.....	vi
Chapter	
I. THE MCGILL MEDICAL FACULTY AND ITS BEGINNINGS.....	1
II. THE MEDICAL LIBRARY QUARTERS.....	15
III. ADMINISTRATION OF THE LIBRARY.....	31
IV. THE LIBRARY COLLECTION.....	44
V. THE FIRST CATALOGUE.....	65
VI. CATALOGUING AND CLASSIFICATION.....	73
VII. LIBRARIANS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.....	82
VIII. THE OSLER LIBRARY.....	103
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	107
APPENDICES	
I. MINUTES OF THE MONTREAL MEDICAL INSTI- TUTION.....	117
II. LETTER FROM DR. JOHN STEPHENSON GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF THE MEDICAL INSTITU- TION SINCE ITS COMMENCEMENT, 29 OCTOBER 1831.....	146
III. STATUTES RULES AND ORDINANCES OF MCGILL COLLEGE.....	152
IV. LETTER FROM LORD GODERICH, 22 MAY 1832	158
V. MEMORANDUM ON THE RELATION BETWEEN THE MEDICAL LIBRARY AND THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, OCTOBER 27, 1921.....	161

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Medical school libraries in the United States, 1898.....	52
2. Medical schools in Canada, 1898.....	53
3. Growth of McGill Medical Library, 1897-1909.....	55
4. Statistics for McGill Medical Library, 1913-1920.....	78
5. Statistics for McGill Medical Library, 1924-1930.....	79

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure	Page
1. Circular of Dr. Holmes.....	10
2. Title page of the first Catalogue of the Medical Library.....	66
3. Sample page of the first printed Catalogue.....	68

CHAPTER I

THE MCGILL MEDICAL FACULTY AND ITS BEGINNINGS

In the years shortly before the establishment of McGill College, roughly from 1815 to 1818, Montreal was a thriving town of 15,000 inhabitants. It covered an area of 1,020 acres. The last remains of the ancient fortification, an enclosure of 100 acres, had been removed in 1801 by an act of the Provincial Legislature,¹ and town planning had begun in earnest.

The first strenuous years of the British Regime were over and social matters had settled into a pattern which permitted considerable leeway in so far as French interests were concerned. The old French civil laws remained almost intact. In matters of education, schools, convents and seminaries had long been established under the jurisdiction of the religious orders of the French Roman Catholic church.

The English and Protestant element, however, were sadly lacking in any facilities for education, either elementary or advanced. Their agitation in this regard resulted in the passing in 1801 of an act to establish the "Board of Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning" which was

¹ Bouchette, Joseph. A topographical description of the Province of Lower Canada... London, Faden, 1815. p.142.

to provide financial and moral support for the promotion of education. However, because of delays and opposition, the Act was not applied to practical purposes until some years had passed. Growing weary of this lack of progress, the Honourable James McGill, being a public spirited citizen with the interests of education very much at heart, determined to remedy the condition in so far as he, personally, was able to do so.

The story of his famous will which made the establishment of McGill University possible is well known. But McGill University did not begin as a liberal arts college, it began as a medical school. The need for instruction in the medical field was very great and the following facts, pertaining to the health and welfare of the community, will serve to demonstrate how this came about.

By the year 1819 Montreal had grown to a population of approximately 20,000 inhabitants, due mainly to increased Protestant immigration from England, Scotland and Ireland. Many of these people were ill when they arrived because of the long passage, and, though their intended destination was, in many cases, other than Montreal, they were often either too ill, or without sufficient funds to continue farther.

The Roman Catholic institutions which provided nursing care for the sick, were overcrowded and refused admittance to certain contagious cases, while the Protestants on their part

were reluctant to enter them. There was an urgent need for a more general and extensive establishment to give medical attention to the poor and needy already here, as well as to these "miserable exiles"¹ from the British Isles.

In 1816 a small group of English ladies with philanthropic ambitions formed the Female Benevolent Society with the intention of giving material aid, food and clothing to these "indigent emigrants." The good work of the Society soon became generally known and more people became interested, so that in 1818 it was possible to collect a fund of 1,200 pounds to relieve the sufferers and the poor of the city. A soup kitchen was opened where these ladies personally superintended the distribution of food. It soon became evident, however, that medical care as well as food was needed. Accordingly, the Society asked the committee, which had been set up to allocate the funds raised, to secure some kind of accommodation where this care could be given. "A small building, of four apartments, in the St. Joseph Suburb, was then hired, and called the House of Recovery."³ The St. Joseph Suburb lay between the present St. James and Notre Dame Streets, west of Chaboillez Square.

1 Bosworth, Newton, ed. *Hochelaga Depicta: The early history and present state of the City and Island of Montreal.* Montreal, William Craig, 1839. p.124.

2 Loc. cit.

3 Ibid., p.125.

This small attempt to alleviate the distress was successful, but the need continued and grew greater. With the benevolent citizens all aware of their responsibilities in this matter, further appeals were made to the public for funds. The response was so generous that within a year, on May 1, 1819, the patients that were being cared for in the House of Recovery were transferred to another building, officially called the Montreal General Hospital. This was a larger house on Craig Street, two doors east of St. Lawrence Boulevard, which was divided into three wards, capable of receiving about twenty-four patients.

The Hospital progressed from the experimental stage to that of a vitally needed public institution, efficiently operated, and issuing quarterly reports to show the work being done and cases treated. In August 1820, through the generosity of three gentlemen, the Hon. John Richardson, the Hon. William McGillivray, and Samuel Gerrard, Esq., a piece of ground was purchased on Dorchester Street and held in trust for the purpose of erecting a new hospital. The public reacted favorably to this liberal gesture; once again there was substantial support, and on the 6th of June, 1821, the foundation of a new building was laid with elaborate Masonic ceremonies. It was finished in less than a year, and on May 1, 1822, it opened for the reception of patients. The medical department consisted of Drs. Caldwell, Robertson, Holmes, and Stephenson,

the last of whom acted as House Surgeon.¹

On October 20, 1822 these men met together "for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing a Medical School in this city."² 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 said purpose.³

The "considerations" were presented at the next meeting, on the 27th of October, 1822, and were approved.⁴ They pointed out the difficulties of obtaining medical education in this country, such as the expense, the inconvenience, and in many cases, the sheer impossibility for students to travel elsewhere for this training. They also pointed out that since the Montreal General Hospital offered clinical instruction, it would in turn benefit from the fees collected from the students. The success of the Medical School at Edinburgh University provided an example of what might be achieved in the long run. And so, with this encouragement

1 An account of the origin, rise and progress of the Montreal General Hospital. (In The Canadian magazine and literary repository, v.4, p.125, February, 1825)

2 Appendix I, p.118.

3 Loc. cit.

4 Ibid., p.119.

"the gentlemen of the Institution" resolved that Dr. Robertson forward the resolutions to His Excellency Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-in-chief, for his consideration.¹ Dr. Robertson sent an accompanying letter in which he further suggested "the propriety of new modeling the Board of Medical Officers at Montreal"² to include the names of the Medical Officers of the Montreal General Hospital.³

A favourable reply⁴ to Dr. Robertson's letter was received from Lord Dalhousie through his private secretary, A.W. Cochran, stating that His Excellency readily gave his support and would assist "the endeavor of the medical gentlemen who have come forward in so liberal a manner."⁵

When the Medical Officers of the Hospital met on February 4, 1823, they prepared an advertisement for pub-

1 Ibid., p.123.

2 Ibid., p.124.

3 The Medical Boards were appointed annually by the Governor-in-chief, one for Quebec City and one for Montreal. An "Act to prevent persons practicing Physic and Surgery within the Province of Quebec, or Midwifery in the towns of Quebec or Montreal without license," had been passed in 1788. It was the duty of these Medical Boards to "examine and inquire into the knowledge of every such person as ought to have such certificate or license as by the said Act or Ordinance is required..."

4 Ibid., p.125-127. The date of the letter is quite clear. The copy shows it to be 30th, 9ber, 1822, or November 30, 1822. It was common practice to use the Latin terms when writing dates, i.e., septum, seven, written 7ber, September; octo, eight, written 8ber, October; novem, nine, written 9ber, November; decem, ten, written 10ber, December.

5 Ibid., p.126.

lication in the papers of Lower and Upper Canada. Hoping for the approval and patronage of His Excellency, a copy of this advertisement was sent to him.¹ Again Mr. Cochran replied favourably,² stating that His Excellency approved of the advertisement and enclosed a copy of the Commission appointing the five Medical Officers of the Hospital as the Board of Medical Examiners for Montreal.³ The advertisement as it appeared in the Canadian Courant follows:

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 inconvenience resulting to many from the necessity at present existing of spending several years in a foreign country to complete a regular Medical Education; considering that the recent establishment of the Montreal General Hospital affords the student 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, took into consideration the practicability of founding a Medical School in this city.

The circumstance which render the successes 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-on-chief, he was pleased to signify his entire approbation of the Plan. Lectures will therefore be delivered on the following branches of the profession, during the ensuing season, to commence in the second week of November.

1 Appendix I, p.131-134.

2 Ibid., p.135-136.

3 Ibid., p.137-139.

Anatomy and Physiology.....	John Stephenson, M.D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy.....	A.F. Holmes, M.D.
Practice of Physic.....	Wm. Caldwell, M.D.
Midwifery & Diseases of	
Women & children.....	Wm. Robertson, Esq.
Materia Medica & Dietetics..	H.P. Loedel, Esq.
Surgery.....	John Stephenson, M.D.

In the summer of 1824:

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

Montreal, 15th Feb., 1823.¹

A few months later on August 10, 1823 the members of the Montreal Medical Institution resolved 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."² Seventeen days later, August 27, 1823, rules were drawn up for the government of the Library and its subscribers. These read as follows:

1. The Library is exclusively the property of the members of the Institution collectively.
2. No member can transfer his share of the Library.

¹ This is the advertisement as it appeared in Canadian Courant and Montreal Advertiser, vol.16, no.42, Saturday, February 15, 1823. It also appeared in the issue of February 19, March 5, March 12, and March 19, 1823. Some histories of the McGill Medical Faculty call this the first public announcement of a course of medical lectures in this Province. However, in the Montreal Gazette, Dr. John Stephenson advertised a series of lectures on Anatomy to commence the first Monday in October, Practical Anatomy to commence October 15, and Surgery, to begin the "first of March next." All to be held at the Montreal General Hospital, and to commence, as just said, in October 1822. This advertisement of Dr. Stephenson appeared August 9, 1822. It continued to be inserted as late as October 1823, but with the date "8th August, 1822" always appearing at the bottom of the advertisement.

² Appendix I, p.140.

3. The Library cannot be dissolved without the unanimous consent of the members.
4. Any member of the Institution dying or resigning his situation, loses all right as proprietor of the Library.
5. 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 subscriptions paid by the original proprietors.
6. 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.¹

Further resolutions concerning the Library were submitted and unanimously adopted October 6, 1824:

1. That each member pay immediately to the Treasurer 7 pounds 10s for contingent expenses.
2. That Dr. Holmes be the Librarian to the Institution.
3. That the subscription to the Library be 10s for students.
4. That each member pay annually on the 1st May 2 pounds 10s for the support of the Library.
5. That circulars be sent to all the 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.
6. That the lectures be again published in the newspapers - four weeks in the Montreal Herald, Kingston Chronicle, Quebec Gazette and the Albion twice.

1 Ibid., p.142-144.

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

8. That Dr. Lyons' lecturing hour be from 9 to 10 A.M.¹

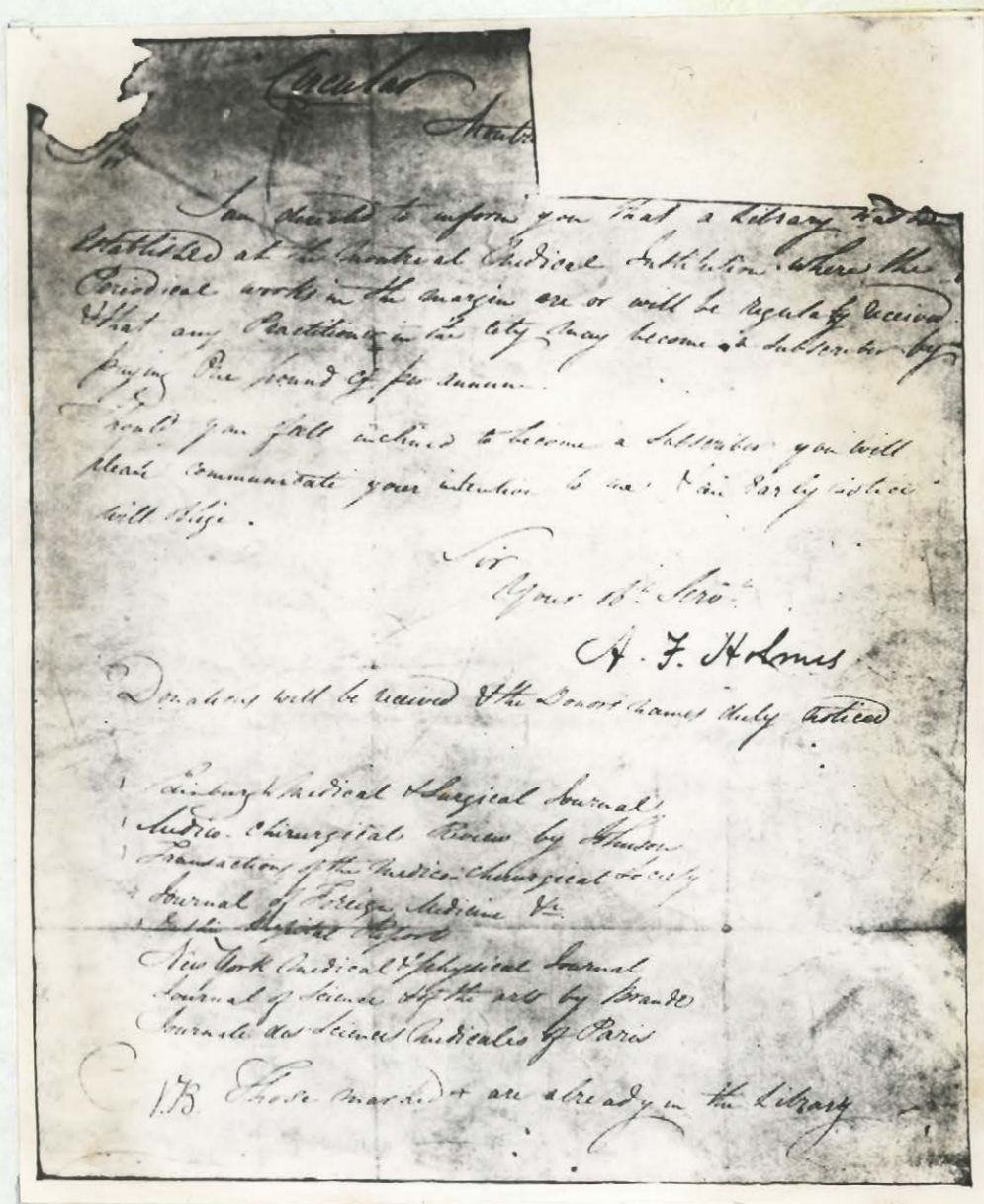


Fig.1 - Circular of Dr. Holmes. The date has
been torn away, probably 1824.

¹ Ibid., p.144-145.

Tickets were issued to students which were to be signed by the professors to prove that the student had attended classes and completed the courses satisfactorily. These tickets were accepted at Edinburgh, high tribute to the Montreal lecturers, even though, for a time, two McGill tickets equalled one from Edinburgh. Library cards were also issued to borrowers.

In the summer of 1826 a form of charter for a Medical School was drawn up by the members of the Institution, and submitted to an advocate in Montreal for consideration. It was then given to Lord Dalhousie who took it to the Attorney General in Quebec for an opinion. Eighteen months elapsed before a reply came. It was an unfavourable reply which listed four specific objections: (1) the number of the Executive was too limited, (2) the control of the Executive was insufficient, (3) the school had no connection with any seminary of learning, (4) the school had no foundation or endowment. This submission had, of course, been meant by the members of the Institution to serve only as a guide and "was not intended as dictatorial."¹

However, Dr. Stephenson had an explanation for each objection that was raised. As for the Institution having no connection with any seminary of learning, he cited the examples of the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, and Paris. When they had been founded they had had no connection

¹ Appendix II, p.149.

with any seminary, and he implied that in spite of this they had been successful. To the fourth objection Dr. Stephenson replied that provided they were permanently established as a medical school by Charter or Act of Incorporation no salary would be expected or sought by the members of the Institution until such time as circumstances made this possible.

The Government officials changed shortly after, and no further appeal was made until Sir James Kempt had been Administrator of the Government for some time. The members of the Institution then transmitted to Sir James, through his secretary Colonel Yorke, a brief account of what had preceded, and suggested as a means of obviating the difficulties of wanted endowment or foundation:

the appointment of the members of said Institution as Professors of the University to be established at Burnside near this city, one of the Colleges of which is established by Royal Charter, bearing date 31st March, 1821 and called the McGill College.¹

This suggestion led to the memorable meeting of June 24, 1829, when the Officers of the Montreal Medical Institution became the Medical Faculty of McGill College.²

The official opening ceremony of McGill University was held on Wednesday afternoon, June 24, 1829.³ According

1 Appendix II, p.150.

2 For a history of the University as a whole see "McGill and its story 1821-1921" by Cyrus MacMillan.

3 The Gazette (Montreal), Monday June 29, 1829. Under the caption "McGill College."

to the account in the Gazette:

...a very numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of this city were present at what we consider to be one of the most important and interesting ceremonies lately witnessed in this part of the Province...among the company we 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 Royal Charter incorporating the Governors and Professors of the University being placed on the table, His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec rose and addressed the assembled body...¹

Following the Bishop's address, the Reverend George Jehoshaphat Mountain, first Principal of McGill University, said that the Governors of the College:

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 this city. The door of the building was at length open,² and it was the duty of all to proceed with vigour.²

As a matter of fact, the Governors of the College met immediately after the opening ceremonies to discuss the possibility of "engrafting upon McGill College the Montreal Medical Institution." The Governors' Minute Book contains a full length account of this historic meeting, the last paragraph of which reads 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

1 Loc. cit.

2 Loc. cit.

Medical Institution (Dr. Caldwell, Dr. Stephenson, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Holmes), by 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 a 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.¹

Thus was established the Medical Faculty of McGill College. Four years after the opening, the first University degree awarded was conferred in the Faculty of Medicine.²

It is assumed, that since the original members of the Montreal Medical Institution became the Medical Faculty of McGill College, Dr. Andrew Holmes continued to be its Librarian, and the books and journals comprising the Library in the Institution became the Medical Library of McGill College.

1 Abbott, Maude E. An historical sketch of the Medical Faculty of McGill University. (In Montreal medical journal, v.31, p.578, August 1902) Dr. Abbott acknowledged the fact that she had access to the Governors' Minute Book, so the quote is taken from her article.

2 MacMillan, Cyrus. McGill and its story 1821-1921. London, Lane, 1921. p.93.

CHAPTER II

THE MEDICAL LIBRARY QUARTERS

1829 - 1841

The first session of the Medical Faculty of McGill College was held in 1829-1830, with an enrolment of thirty-five. Except for a change in name, and the added prestige of being part of a University, albeit poor, there appears to have been no change in location of the school. It continued as before, at No.20 St. James Street.

Exactly where No.20 was located, poses a problem. Dr. Abbott, in extensive research for her history of the McGill Medical Faculty, compared the first Montreal Directory, that of Doige published in 1819, with maps of the city at that time. Whereas most historical sketches of the Faculty state that the first lectures were given in a "small wooden building, in the Place d'Armes, where the bank of Montreal now stands,"¹ Dr. Abbott found discrepancies in this statement.² Probably most of these "sketches" were quoting from the same source, and that source could have been referring to the location of the school a few years later. In 1833,

1 Howard, R.P. A sketch of the life of the late G.W. Campbell...and a summary of the history of the Faculty. Montreal, Gazette, 1882. p.2.

2 Abbott, op. cit.

and probably earlier, the first lot west of the unused cemetery was occupied by a "narrow three storey building."¹ It seems likely that this is the building referred to in many of the available histories of the McGill Medical Faculty.

We assume that the Medical Library was also housed at No.20 St. James Street. If, in 1833 or before, the Medical Faculty moved from No.20 to the "narrow three storey building", was the Library also moved? Or is this the time to which Dr. Howard, Dean of the Faculty, refers by saying "and to his (Dr. Holmes) studious care the college is mainly indebted for its valuable medical library, which for many years was kept at his private residence."² The first address for Dr. Holmes that could be found was for the year 1856, when he lived at No.128, Craig Street.³ Whether this is the house in which he was living twenty years before is not known.

It is interesting to note that though Dr. Holmes was appointed Librarian of the Montreal Medical Institution on October 6, 1823,⁴ no mention was ever made in the records, calendars, or annual announcements of the University, of his

1 Abbott, op. cit. p.582.

2 Howard, op. cit. p.5.

3 McGill University. Announcement, session 1856-1857.
p.4.

4 Appendix I, p.144.

being either Registrar or Librarian of McGill College. That there was a Library, and that there was need for some one to supervise it can be seen from the provisions that were made in the "Statutes, Rules and Ordinances for the Government of the Medical Faculty of the McGill College of Montreal" drawn up and approved by the Principal of McGill College, Archdeacon George Jehoshaphat Mountain.¹ This document was personally taken to Quebec by the Secretary of the Medical Faculty, Dr. John Stephenson, presented to Lord Aylmer, who forwarded it to London for Royal Sanction. A letter dated 22 May 1832, from Lord Goderich in London, was received in Quebec by Lord Aylmer on July 23, 1832 which said in part: "In reply I have to convey to Your Lordship His Majesty's approbation of the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances agreed upon in February last..."²

These "Statutes, Rules and Ordinances" provided: (1) that every student who had matriculated and paid the fee for at least one class could have, from the Registrar, three books at a time for two weeks, by paying a deposit of ten shillings, Halifax currency, for each book taken out, (2) that the fees for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine and Surgery, three pounds fifteen shillings, Halifax currency, were to be paid by the successful candidate to the funds of the Library

1 Appendix III, p.152-157.

2 Appendix IV, p.159-160.

of the Medical Faculty for the purchase of books. This same document lists the duties of the Registrar of the Medical Faculty which were: (1) to take charge of, keep in good order, and keep from injury all the printed books belonging to the Medical Faculty, (2) keep a record of all students who matriculate, (3) request a deposit of ten shillings for each volume borrowed, (4) keep a record of the borrowers and books taken out by them, plus other duties not applicable to the Library. It is from this statement that we assume the Registrar was also the Librarian, until 1864. The "Revised Statutes" of 1842 contain only changes in the amount of fees to be paid, not in the duties of the Registrar.

1841 - 1845

In 1841 the Medical School moved to St. George's Street, a three storey brick building, located on the west side of the street, three doors above Craig Street. Dr. William Wright wrote to Dr. Abbott about the Medical School saying:

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...¹

¹ Abbott, op. cit. p.585. Dr. Wright was Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica, McGill when this letter was written.

That no mention is made of a library in Dr. Wright's statement above further confirms the opinion that during this time it may have been housed in Dr. Holmes' home.

The move to St. George's Street was unsatisfactory from the first, although they remained there from 1841 to 1845. Funds were low and a rival French medical school was established in 1843. This was L'École de Médecine et de Chirurgie de Montréal, located first on St. Urbain Street.¹ The number of medical students at McGill, while increasing slightly each year, only numbered fifty in 1844. Colby describes this period, until 1855, as "a time of deep depression."²

1845 - 1851

In 1840 plans for the central block and the east wing of the present Arts Building on the campus were approved and in 1843 these two buildings were completed.³ From 1845 until 1851 the Medical Faculty occupied the Central Building, in which the Principal was also in residence. The Board of Governors held their meetings next door to the dissecting room, being assured first that the "effluvium" would not disturb their deliberations. Professor Bland, in speaking of these

¹ Howell, William B. Medicine in Canada. N.Y., Hoeber, 1933. p.64.

² Colby, C.W. Dr. E.A. Meredith. (In McGill University magazine, v.3, p.19, December 1903)

³ Bland, John. The story behind the buildings of McGill. (In McGill news, v.39, p.5, autumn 1958)

buildings, says "the designer of the first buildings gave them a mild Greek Revival manner, possibly a little more American than British in feeling. So it could be said that a northern New York Greek was the University's first taste in architecture."¹

The worst feature of being on the campus was the great distance between it and the Montreal General Hospital. At that time the campus was "out in the country." During the winter it was practically impossible for the medical students to finish lectures at 12 noon, have dinner, and reach the Hospital for a one o'clock clinic. As a result, Dr. Hall asked permission in 1846 to hold his lectures in Chemistry in a room down town for which he paid, rather than have the students struggle from the campus to the Hospital. Not only was this distance a hindrance. Further complaints from the students about lack of facilities for dissection, suitable quarters, together with the final blow, the organization of the St. Lawrence School of Medicine, centrally located with an excellent teaching staff, all combined to make it imperative that the Medical Faculty take immediate action to improve teaching facilities.² Fortunately, Drs. Campbell,

1 Ibid., p.4.

2 The St. Lawrence School was founded in 1850, incorporated in 1851. It occupied a building on Lagauchetière Street near St. Urbain, close to the Montreal General Hospital. The St. Lawrence School apparently held only one session, 1851-1852.

McCulloch, and Sutherland of McGill undertook, at their own expense, to erect a building, and receive the Medical Faculty as tenants. Terms were agreed to, and in 1851 the Medical School moved to No.15 Coté Street.

1851 - 1872

The years 1851-1872, when the Medical Faculty occupied the Coté Street building, where the Library and Museum were well located, must have been satisfying years, full of realization that the early struggle had not been in vain. Unfortunately Dr. Holmes was the only one left of the four founders to see the success of their early venture. These were years of expansion and growth, with time and money to devote to things other than mere survival. Under the new Charter in 1852 new courses were started and all of the lecturers were appointed Professors. In 1854 Dr. Holmes became the first Dean of the Medical Faculty, and the number of medical students rose from 64 in 1851-1852 to 150 in 1871-1872.

This new building on Coté Street was found

to fully answer all purposes. It was well ventilated, commodiously fitted up and laid out, supplied with water and gas, situated in a retired yet central street, (and) within a few minutes walk of the Hospital and boarding houses...¹

In the preface of the first calendar of the McGill Medical Faculty attention is drawn to the extensive curric-

¹ McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Annual announcement, 1852-53. p.6.

ulum and the desire of the Faculty members for punctuality and regularity in attendance to their classes.

...for five and twenty years the Faculty have, in spite of every description of discouraging obstacles, maintained their position; and in keeping in mind the rapid progress of the science, have steadily increased their facilities, and enlarged their curriculum, a conduct evidently appreciated by the Public and the Profession, as shown in the regular increase of students. Bearing in view the difficulties which have been surmounted, and those which may be anticipated, it is with no ordinary satisfaction that the Faculty notice the recent important alterations in the charter of the University, whereby greater efficiency must be given to all its departments...¹

Dr. Francis J. Shepherd who began his study of medicine at McGill in 1869 and received most of his medical education in the Coté Street building describes the Faculty, teaching facilities and Library in these words:

...Most of these (Wm. Scott, Wm. Fraser, Robert Craik, Wm. Wright, R. Palmer Howard, George W. Campbell) were men of ability, energy, and devoted to their profession. At this time there were only two laboratories, viz., the dissecting room and the hospital. The latter was the strong point of the school, and its reputation for teaching bedside surgery and medicine was far spread. It was chiefly this reputation which brought William Osler to the school a year later. On entering the old Coté Street building the museum was on the right side of the passage and the library on the left. At the end of the passage was a large lecture room. Upstairs the whole front was the dissecting room, and there was another large lecture room in the rear. This was the whole equipment - two lecture rooms, dissecting room, museum and library...²

Sir William Dawson became Principal of McGill in 1855 and under his leadership the College flourished. A Nova

1 Ibid., p.5.

2 Shepherd, Francis J. The first medical school in Canada... (McGill University publications, series 8, [Medicine] no.28, p.13, 1925)

Scotian by birth, a graduate of Edinburgh, a noted geologist and educator, Sir William's zeal, ability and untiring industry stimulated action within the College. The Arts Faculty was revived, the Law and Engineering Faculties strengthened, and his lectures to the medical students on botany and zoology were without equal.

1872 - 1910

Around 1870 the Medical Faculty began to feel that the Côté Street building was being outgrown. Students were increasing, the curriculum was being extended, and the Museum and Library were growing each year. Sir William Dawson encouraged the Medical Faculty to appeal to the Board of Governors of the University for quarters on the campus. The city had grown and spread in the direction of the College so that the old argument for leaving the campus in 1851 no longer held true. However there was no building on the campus available to accomodate them. The Governors graciously offered to erect a suitable building and place it at the disposal of the Medical Faculty. This building was completed in 1872 at a cost of \$27,000. It was built upon the site now occupied by the Biological Building and "resembled the east wing in appearance, but the man who designed it is not known."¹ Dr. Wright, Librarian of the Medical Faculty from 1865 to 1869, gave this

¹ Bland, John. The story behind the buildings of McGill. (In McGill news, v.40, p.14, winter 1958)

description of the new building:

...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 compartments, one on either side, which, when fitted up, cannot fail to command the admiration of every intelligent observer. One measures 30 feet by 34 feet; the other, 32 feet 6 inches by 30 feet. And your expectations concerning them will be the more raised when I add that our worthy Dean has personally contributed \$1,000, under the stipulation that the sum will be disbursed in furnishing them for a Library and Museum respectively...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...¹

Three extensions were added to this Medical Building, in 1885, 1894 and 1900. The first extension, completed in time for the opening of the 1885-1886 session, was an annex, larger than the original building. Besides the new part, important improvements were effected in the old building as well. The entire building is described in the Canada Medical & Surgical Journal for June of 1885, with the following item regarding the Library:

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 30x22, and opening off the present one.²

In 1894, through the generosity of Mr. John H.R. Molson, another extension was added to the Medical Building.

¹ Wright, William. Introductory lecture... (In Canada medical and surgical journal, v.1, p.194-195, October 1872)

² The new building of the Medical Faculty of McGill University. (In Canada medical & surgical journal, v.13, p.693, June 1885.) Unsigned article.

It was designed by Sir Andrew Taylor. Bland says of this addition, it was "architecturally graceless and could never have been harmonious, in either scale or character with the original work."¹ It was an extension toward the northwest, partially facing Carlton Road, convenient to the Royal Victoria Hospital, and it connected the Pathological Building, a private residence acquired in 1893, with the older buildings.

Graduate and special courses in connection with the Montreal General and Royal Victoria Hospitals were started in 1896. This necessitated additional laboratory space and apparatus, and additional space for the Library. New courses in the curriculum, on such subjects as Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Ophthalmology, Otology, Mental Diseases, Rhinology and Dermatology, meant added reference books and journals and the need for a place to house them.

Lord Strathcona contributed \$100,000 in 1899 toward again enlarging the medical buildings. By 1901 extensions were completed, and were formally opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, September 19, 1901. These alterations provided: four lecture rooms; five museums, viz., Pathology, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Anatomy, Pharmacy, and Hygiene; a recreation room for the students; and locker rooms. The increased space enabled the Library to occupy the whole first floor of what

1 Bland, loc. cit.

was the original building, providing a students' reading room for 175 or more, and a fire-proof stack room capable of housing 40,000 volumes, although the Library at this time only contained 23,000 volumes.

On April 16, 1907 a part of the new building, together with the original medical building were partially destroyed by fire. The lead floor in the dissecting room saved the Library, located directly below, from too much damage, except for smoke and water. William Tobin was caretaker in the Medical Building at the time. Speaking of the fire he said:

Dr. Abbott was working hard to save at least some of her specimens. She gathered up her skirts and managed to rescue the oldest specimen in the Museum - the Holmes heart...Many students tried to recover their microscopes which were all put outside on the ground where the greenhouse is. So with the books, etc...all were got out...¹

Dr. Shepherd's Anatomical Museum, the work of thirty years, was destroyed, and with it went many treasures in books, plates and anatomical notes in his private room. From the Montreal Gazette, April 16, 1907 the following items concerning the fire are quoted:

The second disastrous fire within two weeks again visited McGill University at an early hour this morning and practically destroyed the Medical Building, one of the oldest and most valuable of the splendid collection on the college grounds...The magnificent medical library, however, was saved, and this is no small comfort to the University authorities, as it contained many works as valuable in

¹ Tobin, William. Thirty six years in the service of McGill. [Presented by O.C. Gruner] (In McGill medical journal, v.18, p.171, October 1949)

their way as the collection in the Museum...How the fire originated is not known...Dr. Ruttan had hopes that the library would be at least partially saved as, although the fire was raging on all sides of it, it was apparently still untouched, and as it was contained in a fireproofed corner of the structure, there were hopes that it had survived...

While it was impossible last night to figure just what portions of the building were saved, it was practically certain the library, with what is considered one of the finest collections of medical works on the continent, would escape serious damage. The library was built with a fire-proof construction, and while the building to the right and left rapidly fell a victim to the flames, the library itself remained untouched. It is just a question, however, to what extent the collection will be damaged by the water and heat...

At three o'clock the fire was practically under control and detachments of the brigade began to leave the scene. By this time it could be ascertained that the reading room of the library, where 10,000 books are stored was considerably damaged. It was thought however, that the stack room of the library, containing in the neighborhood of 20,000 volumes would be saved.¹

The school session was nearly at its close, so the remaining lectures were given in various buildings around the campus. The damage was repaired sufficiently for classes to resume in the fall of 1907. The Medical Library however, was removed to the University Library where it remained until the new Medical Building was ready. The University Library was able to provide a large reading room and stacks.²

In 1909 Lord Strathcona again came to the aid of the University. His gift was a new medical building as well as

1 The Gazette (Montreal), Tuesday April 16, 1907. p.4.

2 The readers decreased in number from 25,751 in 1906-1907 to 1,000 in 1907-1909. (McGill University, Faculty of Medicine. Library Committee. Report, 1907-1909)

its site directly opposite the Royal Victoria Hospital.

"Curiously it has been built on the axis of the court of the hospital as though the two buildings were to be united architecturally as indeed their purpose was."¹ Designed by Messrs. Brown and Valence,

it...remains the most monumental of the McGill buildings. It has a faint touch of the 'collegiate Gothic,' but its architectural quality lies in its strength, reposefulness, and fine materials, characteristics that have made the building inflexible in use.²

1910 - 1929

During the summer of 1910 the Medical Faculty took possession of the new building erected at the corner of Pine Avenue and University Street. They first occupied the east wing, extending along University Street, and the central portion facing the campus. The west wing was completed during the summer of 1911. The Library occupied the greater part of this central portion which faced the campus, all of the second and third floors, and part of the ground floor. When first opened, the third floor contained the well lighted reading room which measured 76x24 feet, accomodating seventy five students, as well as the journal room measuring 10x18 feet, and the private offices of the Librarian. The second floor contained stack room for 60,000 volumes, and three small study rooms for individual research. The ground floor was set aside

1 Bland, loc. cit.

2 Ibid., p.15.

for storage. The installation of book stacks and shelving was under the supervision of Mr. B. Shaw, who had originally designed the units and who had had charge of the construction of the Library of Congress in Washington.¹

Over the years there were many changes within the space allotted to the Library in this new Medical Building. The reading room and the journal room remained on the top floor, as well as the Librarian's office. By 1925 a large room 50x24 feet, on the second floor at the west end of the central portion of the building, was assigned to the Library for storing duplicates. The first floor contained a cataloguing department and the pamphlet room. In 1921 a bindery was installed in the Medical Building. This was to be used jointly by the University Library and the Medical Library.

By 1926 the Library had taken over an additional three rooms on the first floor, formerly used as offices by the Canadian Medical Association. These provided a room for accessioning, one for receiving, and an office for the Assistant Librarian. Room 74, on the second floor, across the corridor from the Library, was used first for the most frequently requested duplicate collection and later for older book titles. This room had formerly been occupied by the Embryology laboratory.

1 McGill University. Annual calendar, 1911-1912. p.115.

There have been many re-arrangements within the building, but the McGill Medical Library has remained in the Strathcona Medical Building to the present time.

CHAPTER III

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LIBRARY

1823 - 1890

In the early years of the Medical Library, before 1829, while it was still a part of the Montreal Medical Institution, each member of the Institution was charged seven pounds, ten shillings for immediate expenses, and annually thereafter each was to pay two pounds, ten shillings for the support of the Library. Students paid a ten shilling subscription. Dr. Andrew Holmes, as Librarian, was the administrator of the Library.

In 1829 the Montreal Medical Institution was "engrafted upon" McGill University as its Medical Faculty. The Statutes, drawn up and approved in 1832 for the "better government" of the Medical Department state that:

the fees for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine and Surgery to be three pounds, fifteen shillings, Halifax currency; to be paid by the successful candidate to the funds of the Library of the Medical Faculty for the purchase of books.¹

In the Revised Statutes...1842 the graduation fee for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine and Surgery was five pounds, Halifax currency, paid to the Registrar "for the funds of the

¹ Appendix III, p. 156.

Library."¹ There is nothing to indicate any change in the Librarian as the administrator of the Library.

On January 10, 1848, when Dr. Holmes was questioned by the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning about the Medical Faculty, he was asked if the Faculty received an annual grant from Parliament, and if so, what the amount was and how it was appropriated. To this Dr. Holmes replied:

It has done so since 1839. Till last year (1847) the amount has been five hundred pounds. Last year, in consequence of the Government thinking it right to give a grant to the New School, the amount to each has been three hundred pounds. Of this, one hundred pounds is appropriated to expenses, the remainder is divided among the ten members of the Faculty.

The "New School" of which Dr. Holmes spoke was the Montreal School of Medicine, established in 1843.

Dr. Holmes was next asked:

How are the fees appropriated and what amount do you suppose each Professor or Lecturer on an average of years derives from his fees and his share of the Parliamentary Grant?

Dr. Holmes replied:

The fees belong to each member of the Faculty respectively. Some of the classes are more numerously attended than others. The amounts may vary from 40 to 100 pounds. The share from the last Parliamentary Grant is 20 pounds.²

1 McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Revised Statutes for the government of the Medical Faculty of McGill College, made and established by the Governors, at a meeting held in Montreal on the 17 June 1842. Montreal, Rollo Campbell, 1843. (Certified copy in Redpath Rare Book Room).

2 "Questions proposed to A.F. Holmes, Esq., M.D., Professor of Medicine, McGill College, by the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, and of Dr. Holmes's answers there to. 10 January 1848." (True copy, W.S. Burrage, Actg. as Secy. R.I.) In Redpath Rare Book Room.

As Dr. Shepherd noted in his history of The first medical school in Canada, "it was not money that tempted them (the four founders) to form a medical school, for they were much poorer in pocket in consequence..."¹

Two years after the Medical Faculty moved into their new Côté Street quarters the College opened under the new Statutes. There was no change from the previous provision that:

the money arising from the fees of graduation as well as those of matriculation shall be applied to the enlargement of the Medical Library and the Museum and to defraying their expenses.²

In 1864 the Librarian held much the same duties as before:

The Librarian shall have charge of, and keep in good order the Library of the Faculty...He shall exact four dollars as a deposit for each volume taken from the Library, for which he shall give a receipt, on presentation of which, together with the volume uninjured, the money will be returned. He shall keep a Register, which shall contain the names of those who take books from the Library, the titles of the books taken out, and the dates at which they are taken out and returned; it being understood, that no student, who has not matriculated, shall be permitted the use of the Library.³

The above wording remains unchanged in the Regulations of the

1 Shepherd, op. cit. p.7.

2 McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Annual announcement, 1854-1855. p.12.

3 McGill University. Extracts from the will of the founder. Royal Charter. Acts of Parliament. Statutes. Montreal, Lovell, 1864. p.25.

Corporation of McGill University for 1874¹ and 1886.²

The first mention of a Library Committee is in Dr. Shepherd's minutes of 1880-1881 where he records:

The Committee recommended that the Faculty set aside a certain fixed amount yearly to carry on the work of the Library and to purchase books, and it is suggested that the sum thus set aside be placed at the disposal of the Library Committee and that they report yearly to the Faculty concerning the disposal of that sum.

At present no fixed amount is set aside and in consequence the additions to the Library consist entirely of the Periodicals.³

Dr. Shepherd in 1882 again urged a yearly budget for the Library, "...strongly advise that a yearly appropriation be placed at their (Library Committee's) disposal."⁴

At the semi-centennial celebration of the Medical Faculty of McGill College in 1882,⁵ Dr. R.P. Howard, Dean of the Faculty, lamenting the lack of funds said:

1 McGill University. Regulations of the Corporation of McGill University. Revised to January 1, 1874. Montreal, Lovell, 1874. p.47.

2 McGill University. Regulations of the Corporation of McGill University, Montreal. Revised to March 31, 1886. Montreal, Lovell, 1886. p.52.

3 McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library Committee. Report, 1880-1881. Written copy on file in the Medical Library.

4 McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library Committee. Report for the year ending 1882. Written copy on file in the Medical Library.

5 No classes were held at McGill for the three-year period 1836-1839.

The capabilities of our school are crippled, and our efforts to improve them are impeded by want of means. We have no endowments, and receive no pecuniary assistance from the University. Had we a Faculty Fund of \$50,000 the revenue it would yield could be applied to making some very much needed alterations of and additions to our buildings, and to extending our means of teaching in directions that would have remarkable results on our usefulness. Our present building is too small. We very much need increased accomodation for our Library, now numbering 8,000 volumes - perhaps the largest medical library in Canada...A laboratory for the teaching of practical pharmacy is now regarded as a necessary appurtenance of a good medical school, yet we do not possess it...¹

Sir Donald A. Smith (later Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal) because of his long friendship with the previous Dean, Dr. George W. Campbell, established the Leancoil Endowment of \$50,000 in 1883, with an understanding that the Medical Faculty would equal his donation within a specified time. This the Faculty did, establishing the Campbell Memorial Endowment of \$50,000 to commemorate the services rendered to the Faculty during forty years of Dean Campbell. The money from both these endowments was invested, and the interest used specifically for general expenses of the Faculty. These funds made possible the much needed extension of 1885.

1890 - 1911

In 1894, from February 3 until October 22, the question of whether or not to house the Medical Library with the University Library caused considerable discussion. Dr. Shepherd,

¹ Howard, cop. cit. p.22.

as Librarian, "advised"¹ transferring the bulk of the Medical Library to the University Library, and the Faculty approved. On March 3, Dr. Shepherd resolved that the Library Committee (Medical) be authorized to request a conference with the University Library Committee to discuss the subject of amalgamation. On March 17 the Faculty considered a verbal report of the above mentioned conference, but because Dr. Shepherd was absent, the Registrar was instructed to request the Secretary of the Library Committee to make no report to the Corporation. The Medical Faculty felt that they were not sufficiently informed as to the details of the proposed arrangement. There was further discussion on September 7, September 22, and on October 6. On this date Professors Shepherd, Adami and Ruttan were asked to study the proposed move and report in detail regarding the advantages and disadvantages of this proposed alteration. These gentlemen met for discussion on October 11 and October 15, at which time they asked for a special meeting of the Medical Faculty to settle the issue. On October 22, the Faculty met and agreed that:

for the present at any rate, the Library of this Faculty be not removed to the University Library Building, but that additional assistance be obtained and arrangements be made whereby the Faculty could secure the services of a competent cataloguer as soon as possible.²

1 Minutes of the Medical Faculty, February 3, 1894.

2 Minutes of the Medical Faculty, October 22, 1894.

It was also decided at this meeting to make necessary alterations to enable students to utilize the larger room of the Medical Library as a reading room.

The Medical Library was supported entirely by the Medical Faculty. The yearly grants toward its maintenance were understandably small, fortunately they were supplemented by funds from the members of the Faculty. The Minute Book records various grants to the Library: \$100 for current expenses on October 4, 1897; \$600 on January 8, 1898; \$700 on October 25, 1898; \$900 in 1899; on March 17, 1900 the sum of "not less than \$800 to be given to the Library for new books, etc."; on November 3, 1900 the annual grant was to be increased from \$800 to \$900 and new chairs were to be purchased for the reading room.

It is not difficult to understand how important the many gifts were to the Medical Faculty, and occasionally, directly to the Library. The Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal Building Fund, given in 1898 in the names of Lady Strathcona and the Honorable Mrs. Howard, each \$50,000, enabled the Faculty to meet the increased demand for laboratory accommodation, for the Library and for the Museum. For the Library it meant a fire-proof stack room with a capacity for 40,000 volumes, and alterations to make possible a large reading room, utilizing the Faculty room, stack room and student reading room. In 1904 Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal presented a

further sum of \$50,000 to meet increased expenditures of the Faculty. One of the more important gifts to the Library in 1905 was the sum of \$1,500, presented by the Post-Graduate Teaching Staff. This gift made it possible to enlarge the stack space and to have valuable journals bound, a work that had fallen behind because of lack of funds.

The H.W. Thornton Memorial Fund of \$3,000 was given in 1908, through the kindness of Dr. John J. Gardner to commemorate the name of Dr. H.W. Thornton of New Richmond, Quebec. The interest on this sum was to be applied to the purchase of foreign journals for the Medical Library. After the fire of 1907, two funds were established. The Lord Strathcona Building Fund of \$450,000, and that set up by the Graduates in Medicine called the Medical Faculty Relief Fund. This was the Graduates' response to an appeal for aid to meet the loss sustained by the destruction of the Medical Building.

For seventy years, from 1829 to 1899, the Medical Faculty had been free to use the graduation and matriculation fees collected from their students. In 1899 however, the Governors of the University felt this money was needed for general expenses outside the Faculty of Medicine.¹ The former arrangement was terminated, thereby reducing the annual income of the Faculty by a sum averaging about two thousand dollars.

1 McGill University. Annual calendar, 1899-1900. p.197.

Tuition fees were increased the next year from one hundred dollars to one hundred twenty-five dollars. However, the Faculty had help from another source. The Lord Strathcona Building Fund of \$100,000 given in 1898 was intended to meet the cost of extending the laboratories, Library and museum. It was also used partially as a fund, the interest on which was to be applied toward replacing the loss of the graduation and matriculation fees.

During the session of 1904-1905 the Medical Faculty decided to relinquish its autonomy and enter into closer union with the University. In this way the Medical Faculty was in line with the other Faculties of the University. By this decision the Governors had control of all revenues and assumed all financial responsibility. From this time on a yearly grant was made to the Medical Faculty from University funds.¹

1911 - 1929

When the new Strathcona Medical Building was first occupied, the Library was under the direction of Dr. F.G. Finley, Librarian, and Miss Margaret Charlton, Assistant Librarian. The Librarian reported to a Library Committee which was composed of nine members of the Medical Faculty. This Committee submitted the annual report of the Medical

¹ McGill University. Annual report of the Governors, Principal and Fellows...1904-1905. p.30.

Library to the Corporation. On April 1, 1914 however, this Library Committee was abolished.¹ There is no record of the reason for this action. Perhaps the size made it unwieldy. From this time, until 1924, the Library was under the management of the Medical Faculty and directly controlled by the Honorary Librarian and Advisory committee, consisting of the Dean and Registrar of the Medical Faculty, ex officio, and five other members chosen from the Faculty and teaching staff respectively.

Since February 3, 1894 there had been frequent discussions about amalgamating the Medical Library with the University Library. On October 27, 1921 Dr. G.R. Lomer, University Librarian, prepared a memorandum showing the relationship between the Medical Library and the University Library.² It was sent to Dr. Wylde, Honorary Medical Librarian, who in turn sent a copy of this memorandum to his Library Committee on November 23, 1921. He also sent extracts of minutes of Faculty meetings as far back as 1894, which included any discussion of amalgamation with the University Library. He undoubtedly wanted to acquaint the Committee with details of all that had preceded, regarding this important issue.

The memorandum stressed that no radical change in

1 Minutes of the Medical Faculty, April 1, 1914.

2 Appendix V, p.161-165.

the organization of the Medical Library was involved. No change was contemplated in the location of the books or property of the Medical Library. Dr. Lomer pointed out that the co-ordination of departmental and faculty libraries under one general administrative committee was the most satisfactory method of organization. In the situation at this time it was felt there was duplication, waste, and a lack of proper distribution of authority. It was recommended:

- (1) that there be one library consisting of all collections of books belonging to Faculties, Departments, or Schools within the University.
- (2) that the administration of this library be in the hands of one library committee.
- (3) that as parts of this University Library there would be special collections of three kinds, Faculty, Departmental, and donated reference libraries on special subjects.
- (4) that in the case of Faculty libraries situated in separate buildings, a (honorary) librarian be appointed by the Library Committee with duties and jurisdiction fixed by that Committee.
- (5) that the University Librarian have general supervision of the administration of the University Library, as detailed in (3) above.

There was discussion about the ideas and proposals in this memorandum for over a year. Finally on December 15, 1923 the following scheme for administration of the Medical Library was adopted by the Faculty:

1. It should become a part of the University Library, holding the same relation to the whole as does the Library of Law.
-

2. The routine details of the department of ordering, cataloguing, circulation, binding, and reports, should be under the supervision of the University Librarian.
 3. The Honorary Medical Librarian would have control of and be responsible for:-
 - (a) The selection of all books to be bought or withdrawn.
 - (b) The selection or cancelling of all periodicals.
 - (c) The answering of all correspondence not concerned with paragraph 2 above.
 - (d) The reception of distinguished visitors to the Medical Library.
 - (e) The representation of the Medical Library, when necessary, at Medical or Library conventions.
 4. The Honorary Medical Librarian shall be at liberty to appoint a sub-committee of an advisory nature for the selection of books and periodicals (see paragraph 3a and 3b), and the University Librarian shall place at his disposal all medical book-lists received. It is suggested that this purchasing committee do not exceed five in number, and that it represent, as far as possible, different departments in the Faculty.
 5. All matters relating to the employment and discipline of the staff of the Medical Library shall be dealt with by the University Librarian and Honorary Medical Librarian in consultation.
 6. The Medical Faculty shall have two representatives on the University Committee, one of whom shall be the Dean (or in his absence the Secretary of the Faculty) and the Honorary Librarian.
 7. Although the Osler Library is, under the provision of the trust, a separate library, with its own librarian, it shall, for purposes of administration, be considered a special library of the Medical Library and be related to it in the same way as the Blacker Library of Zoology, the Wood Library of Ornithology, and the Baillie Library of Chemistry are to the University Library.
 8. Nothing in this memorandum is to be taken as in any way indicating that there shall be any interference with the identity of the Medical Library, nor with
-

those traditions which have brought it to its present position of great usefulness.

(Signed) J.C. Simpson,
Secretary,
Medical Faculty.¹

Adopted December 15, 1923.

After twenty-nine years the "advice" of Dr. Shepherd was taken, although not exactly as he had given it. The decision was believed to be to the advantage of both parties, with the Medical Library, from a technical standpoint, still preserving its integrity. Since 1924 the Medical Library has been theoretically under the supervision of the University Librarian. However, the Honorary Librarian still continues to retain control of the purchasing, accessioning, cataloguing, and binding, so there is no delay in placing material on the shelves.² Quarterly reports are made by the Honorary Medical Librarian to the University Library Committee and through it to the Corporation.

1 Memorandum on file in the Medical Library.

2 Wylde, C.F. McGill University, the Medical Library. (In Methods and problems of medical education. Sixth series. N.Y., Rockefeller Foundation, 1927) p.44.

CHAPTER IV

THE LIBRARY COLLECTION

It is interesting to speculate as to whether Drs. Holmes, Caldwell, Robertson, and Stephenson had any basis on which to select material for a medical library. As graduates of Edinburgh it can be assumed they had used the Medical Library in that University and probably had visited other libraries. What medical libraries might have influenced them? Let us consider the possibilities.

In the city of Edinburgh there was the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, which received its charter in 1681. A library was established at the same time by the physicians of this College, the first printed catalogue appearing in 1767. The Library of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh dates from 1696. In June 1764 the Surgeons' books and museum became the property of the University of Edinburgh, which the Surgeons were to use upon payment of five pounds annually. The Royal Medical Society, oldest medical society in Great Britain, had a library of 1,500 "well-selected" books in 1778.¹ The Medical Library of the University of

¹ Jolley, L. Medical libraries of Great Britain. Part 2, Medical libraries of Scotland. (In British medical bulletin, v.8, p.258, no.2-3, 1952)

Edinburgh had a large collection of sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth century medical works and a few medical incunabula.

Dr. Holmes and Dr. Stephenson travelled extensively after graduation visiting London, Dublin and Paris. In London, the Library of the Royal College of Surgeons of England dates from 1800, that of the Royal College of Physicians from 1518. St. Bartholomew's Hospital possessed a library for the use of the Governors and University scholars in 1667. Guy's Hospital was opened in 1725. In 1771 the Guy's Hospital Physical Society was formed and a library started.

In Dublin, the Library of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland developed out of the collection of Sir Patrick Dun, and dates from approximately 1787.¹ The Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland received its charter in 1784. In 1788 was recorded the "College's first decision to purchase books, and as soon as their original buildings besides Mercer's Hospital were opened, acquisitions grew steadily."²

In France, the Université de Paris Faculté de Médecine was established in 1733, and that same year "it acquired

¹ This approximate date is given, because though Dun's will of 1711 stated his fortune was to go, after the death of his wife, to the Dublin College of Physicians, and his books were for the use of the College, unpleasant relations between Lady Dun and the College, and lost records make a definite date difficult. (See Widdess, J.D.H. Medical libraries in the Republic of Ireland. In Libri, v.3, p.81-87, 1954)

² Ibid., p.85.

2,273 volumes from Francois Picoté de Bélestre,"¹ bringing the total to 2,305 volumes.

In reading histories of these various libraries, little is said of the size of the collection for the years 1800 to 1825, nor of the classification used. Le Fanu in his history of the Library of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, speaks of Robert Willis, the first Librarian of the College, appointed in 1828.

Willis's concept of library work was ahead of his time. Panizzi's reforms at the British Museum were just beginning, but the general reform of learned libraries is usually dated from the work of Henry Bradshaw at Cambridge and Henry Coxe at Oxford in the sixties and seventies, and from the great American developments of the same period.²

From this we can assume that little had been done in actual organization within these libraries. However the need and importance of medical libraries must have been apparent to the four gentlemen who, soon after establishing the Institution in Montreal, started the Library.

1823 - 1845

As stated in the minutes of the Institution for August 10, 1823 some journals had been "imported" as a "commencement" of a medical library. From Dr. Holmes' circular we know that these were:

1 Thornton, John L. Medical books, libraries and collectors. London, Grafton, 1949. p.216.

2 Le Fanu, W.R. The history of the Library of the College. (In Royal College of Surgeons of England. Annals, v.9, p.374, December 1951)

Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal
 Medico-Chirurgical Review of Johnson
 Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society
 Journal of Foreign Medicine etc.
 Dublin Hospital Reports

These were listed as already available in the Library and

Dr. Holmes suggested the following as desiderata:

New York Medical and Physical Journal
 Journal of Science and of the Arts by Brande
 Journal des Sciences Medicales of Paris

It is assumed that the nucleus of the collection in the Institution was donated from the private libraries of the four founders. This is true of both books and journals. By signatures appearing in the early volumes of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, it is evident that Dr. Robertson gave his own copies. For the same reason it is believed that he gave the following books, though this list is by no means complete:

Bayle, G.L.	Researches on pulmonary phthisis... Liverpool, 1815. Cover title: Bayle on consumption.
Craigie, David.	Elements of general and pathological anatomy... Edinburgh, 1828.
Jenner, E.	An enquiry into...variolae vaccinae... 3rd ed. London, 1801.
Johnson, James.	The influence of tropical climates on European constitutions...London, 1818.
Paré, A.	The workes. London, 1649.

The following are selected titles given by Dr. Holmes and Dr. Stephenson, with their signatures:

Bryce, J.	Practical observations on the inoculation
-----------	-------------------------------------------

of cowpox. Edinburgh, 1809. On the fly-leaf: "A.F. Holmes, M.D. Edinburgh 1819."

Hunter, John. Treatise on the venereal disease...2nd ed. London, 1818. On the fly-leaf: "Ex Libris A.F. Holmes, M.D. Edinburgh 1819."

Foderé, François Emmanuel. Traité de médecine légale et d'hygiène publique, ou de police de Santé...par F.E. Foderé. Paris, 1813. 6 vols. On the fly-leaf: "J.W. Stephenson 1821 Paris."

1845 - 1890

From the first printed catalogue of the McGill Medical Library we know that in 1845 the book collection numbered 884 volumes, with perhaps an additional 40 titles.¹ In 1852 the Library contained "upwards of 1,800 volumes,"² in 1853, 2,000 volumes, and in 1857, 2,700 volumes. These 2,700 volumes included "monographs, elementary works and standard texts, hand books on the various departments of medical science, and a complete series of the best English periodicals."³ In 1859 the Library contained 2,850 volumes, in 1860, 3,000 and in 1867, 4,000 books and journals.⁴

1 The Catalogue is described in detail in Chapter 5.

2 McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Annual announcement, 1852-1853. p.6.

3 McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Annual announcement, 1857-1858. p.9.

4 The figures quoted in this paragraph are taken from the annual announcement of McGill College for the corresponding year. They are meant to give an approximate size of the collection only, not an actual count.

Dr. William Osler in his introduction to Bibliotheca Osleriana writes:

...on my return to Canada in July 1874 a berth was waiting, the lectureship on the Institutes of Medicine, which necessitated an immediate course of predatory reading in preparation for the delivery of 100 lectures.

The McGill Library, founded by Dr. Holmes, the first Dean, had many old books, and a pretty complete file of the British journals, with a few French, such as the Archives générales de Médecine, but no recent German periodicals. A Book and Journal Club, started about 1876, lasted for a few years and helped with new books and foreign journals. Palmer Howard was the only free buyer in Montreal, and from him one could always get the French monographs and journals. Complete sets of Virchow's Archiv, the Deutsches Archiv für klinische Medizin, the Centralblatt für die Medicinischen Wissenschaften, Wagner's Archiv, and Max Schultze's Archiv were collected, and a good many valuable books on medicine and natural history. Canadian journals on science and medicine were bought, and a nearly complete set obtained...¹

From 1878 to 1890 the collection grew from 5,000 to 13,000 volumes.

1890 - 1911

In 1890 there began a period of active organization in the Library, though a quickened interest and a desire for improvement can be sensed as far back as 1880. This was a general trend in medical libraries elsewhere.

In 1876 John Shaw Billings, an army surgeon and master bibliographer, was reorganizing and building up the Library of the Surgeon General's Office in Washington. That year he issued his report on medical libraries in the United

¹ Osler, William. Bibliotheca Osleriana. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1929. p.xviii-xx.

States.¹ It was this report which started the "important transition period," a phrase Grace Kelley uses to describe the history of library development between the years 1876 and 1900.² After the Medical Library Association was formed in 1898, Dr. C.D. Spivak of Denver, "a pioneer in the promotion and expansion of medical libraries,"³ drew attention to the dearth of medical libraries. He reported:

there are 165 medical colleges and 120 medical libraries in the United States. In the whole of Europe there are not as many colleges, neither are there as many libraries.⁴

Of the one hundred and twenty medical libraries reported by Spivak, only twenty four were medical school libraries. The others were either government, hospital, or medical society libraries.

Table 1 gives a list of medical school libraries in the United States in 1898.⁵ For comparison with it, the

1 Billings, J.S. Medical libraries in the United States. (In U.S. Bureau of Education. Public libraries in the United States of America, their history, condition and management; Special report. Part 1. Washington, 1876. Chapter 6, p.171-182)

2 Kelley, Grace O. The classification of books. N.Y., Wilson, 1938. p.29.

3 Ballard, James F. The past history of the Medical Library Association, Inc. (In Medical Library Association. Bulletin, v.36, p.229, October 1948)

4 Spivak, C.D. Medical libraries of the United States. (In Philadelphia medical journal, v.2, p.853, October 22, 1898) Spivak acknowledged help and encouragement from Mr. J.C. Dana, Dr. James R. Chadwick, Dr. George M. Gould, Dr. J.S. Billings, Melvil Dewey, and others.

5 Spivak, op. cit. p.851-858.

McGill Medical Library, established in 1829, contained 15,000 volumes in 1898. The Table is arranged alphabetically by States and includes only those medical libraries which have survived, in one form or another, to the present time.

In Canada there were eight medical schools established by 1898, as shown in Table 2.¹ In the Flexner report for the Carnegie Foundation² no mention was made of a library in either the Manitoba Medical School or the Halifax Medical College. Queen's University was reported to have "a small collection of books and periodicals in the faculty room open to students."³ Western University Medical Department had "a few hundred books, locked in cases to which the janitor carries the key."⁴ Laval University in Montreal had "a library and a small collection of specimens, not all labelled."⁵ Laval University in Quebec was reported to have "a library for students."⁶ Flexner reported for the University

1 Flexner, Abraham. Medical education in the United States and Canada. N.Y., Carnegie Foundation, 1910. p.320-326. This is a summary, arranged alphabetically by Province, of the information on libraries contained in this report.

2 Loc. cit.

3 Ibid., p.322.

4 Ibid., p.323.

5 Ibid., p.325.

6 Loc. cit.

TABLE 1
MEDICAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1898

Medical library	Established	Volumes
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.	1700	8,300
Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, Ga.	1832	3,000
Library of Alumni Assn., ^a Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.	1890	2,050
Quine Library, Chicago, Ill. ^b	1896	2,025
University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.	1837	4,000
Tulane University of La., New Orleans, La. ^c	1835	3,500
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. ^d	1876	7,000
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.	1783	2,169
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.	1854	7,762
Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.	1769	2,252
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.	1850	2,500
Hahnemann Medical College, Phila., Pa.	1850	1,500
University of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa.	1765	8,000
Women's Medical College, Phila., Pa.	1850	1,800

a This is now the Archibald Church Library.

b Originally a part of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, which became the College of Medicine of the University of Illinois.

c In 1937 became the Rudolph Matas Medical Library of Tulane University.

d In 1929 this, with other collections, became the William H. Welch Medical Library.

TABLE 2
MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN CANADA, 1898

Medical school	Established	Library
Manitoba Medical School, Winnipeg, Man.	1883	Not listed
Halifax Medical College, Halifax, N.S.	1867	Not listed
Medical Dept., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	1854	Yes
Western University Medical Dept., London, Ont.	1881	Yes
University of Toronto, Faculty of Medicine, Toronto, Ont.	1887	Yes
Laval University Medical Dept., ^a Montreal, Que.	1878	Yes
Laval University Medical Dept., Quebec City, Que.	1848	Yes
McGill University, Faculty of Medicine, Montreal, Que.	1829	Yes

^a In 1919 this school amalgamated with the Medical School of Victoria University, Cobourg, Ontario, to form the present Medical Faculty of the Université de Montréal.

of Toronto Faculty of Medicine "both general and departmental libraries."¹ McGill Medical Faculty was reported to possess "an excellent library."² In 1900 the University of Toronto Medical Library had 2,000 volumes,³ McGill Medical Library had 20,000.⁴

From the foregoing tabulations it can be seen that McGill compared favorably in size with representative medical school library collections in 1898, both in the United States and Canada. It was nearly twice the size of Yale and the University of Pennsylvania, the two largest American medical school libraries at that time. McGill also compared favorably with medical libraries other than those in medical schools such as, the library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland which was established in 1830 and which, in 1898, contained 8,315 books and periodicals; the library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia which was established in 1788 and which, in 1898, contained 54,097 volumes;

1 Ibid., p.323.

2 Ibid., p.325.

3 Polk's medical and surgical register of the United States and Canada...6th ed. rev. Detroit, Polk, 1900. p.189. In 1880 the Ontario Medical Library Association was organized, and their library housed in the building of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. In 1907 clinical societies and the Library Association united to found the Academy of Medicine. (Scott, John W. Toronto - the place of meeting. Medical Library Association. Bulletin, v.47, p.65, January 1959)

4 Loc. cit. The figures used by Polk on medical libraries were compiled by C.D. Spivak.

and the Boston Medical Library which was established in 1875 and which contained 28,604 volumes in 1898. Other large medical libraries in the United States at this time were: the New York Academy of Medicine Library, established in 1847, with 50,000 volumes in 1898; the Surgeon-General's Library in Washington, dating from 1863, with 123,924 volumes in 1898.

Great energy and zeal was evidenced around 1900 in enlarging the collection at McGill. As shown in Table 3, purchases were few but donations were many.¹

TABLE 3
GROWTH OF MCGILL MEDICAL LIBRARY, 1897-1909

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	To 1897	1898- 1899	1899- 1900	1901- 1902	1902- 1903	1904- 1905	1905- 1906	1907- 1909
<u>Volumes Presented to McGill</u>	410	850	1320	1823	1200	1500	1970	3058
<u>Volumes purchased by McGill</u>	227	130	163	150	307	21	27	35

¹ Figures for columns 1 and 2 were taken from "Annual announcement of Medical Faculty, McGill University, session 1897-1898, and session 1898-1899."

Figures for columns 3 to 8 were taken from "Report of the Library Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University. 1900, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1906, 1909."

Donations had played an important part in building up the early English, Scottish, and American libraries which have been mentioned throughout this chapter. This was also true at McGill. It has been established that the Library in 1823 was made up of donations, and it no doubt increased in the same way to 884 volumes in 1845. More complete records of donations are available from 1884, when Dr. Osler gave his collection of Canadian medical journals to the Library. In 1889 the library of Dr. Robert Palmer Howard, Dean from 1882 to 1889, was presented. This library of general medicine included a very complete collection of works on diseases of the chest. In 1870 the library of Dr. John Robson of Warrington, England was presented to McGill University. In 1890 the medical classics from this collection were transferred to the Medical Library. In 1892 the John Wesley Gadsden library of Comparative Medicine came to McGill from Philadelphia. During the next few years the following complete libraries were donated to McGill: Dr. Archibald Hall on Pharmacology and Therapeutics; Dr. Frank Buller, Oto-Laryngology; Dr. T.G. Roddick, Hygiene, Public Health and Surgery; Dr. William Wright, Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence; Dr. James Bell, Surgery; Dr. George E. Armstrong, Surgery; Dr. William Gardner, Gynecology; Dr. Allan Ruttan, Chemistry; Dr. W. Gordon Byers, 2500 reprints on the eye; Professor H.S. Birkett, whose collection included some

rare and valuable German sets on Otology and Laryngology; Professor James Stewart, valuable works on the brain and nervous system; the libraries of the Montreal Veterinary Medical Association and the Society of Comparative Physiology; Dr. J.C. Cameron, Gynecology and Obstetrics; Dr. A.E. Garrow, Surgery.

In 1909, while on a visit to Rome, Dr. William Osler collected many votive offerings¹ excavated from the banks of the River Tiber.² These he sent to the Medical Library. Osler was always a generous benefactor.

Of the volumes already presented to the Library by Sir William - some two hundred - the few noted below are perhaps peculiarly striking:

- Vesalius: De humani corporis fabrica libra septum. 1543.
 Linacre: Britanni de emendata structura latini sermonis libra sex. 1550.
 Harvey: Anatomical exercitations concerning the generation of living creatures. 1653.
 --- Exercitationis de generations animalium. 1651.
 MacMichael: Gold headed cane. 1827.

The Vesalius he picked up in Rome in 1909, and sent out

¹ The term votive offering...is used to characterize gifts presented to gods, demi-gods, the saints, in consequence of a vow...The present had been promised in advance in case a specified wish was granted, i.e., the particular deity received the gift "ex voto" (votum designates the vow as well as the vowed gift) Gerlitt, Dr. John. Votive offerings. (In Ciba symposia, v.1, p.122, July 1939).

² Cameron, Jean. Sir William Osler and the McGill Medical Library. (In Canadian Medical Association journal, v.10, p.87, July 1920).

to the Library with a note on the life and work of the author. In this note he pays a compliment to the teaching methods of his Alma Mater when he says, "I am glad to send this beautiful copy of the first edition to the Library of my old school, in which anatomy has always been studied in the Vesalian spirit with accuracy and thoroughness."¹

By the winter of 1910 the collection had reached 30,000 volumes. The Library Committee reports prepared by Dr. F.G. Finley and Miss Charlton for the years 1899-1909 give full credit to the former students and teachers for their generosity to the Medical Library. This whole hearted support of Graduates and Professors made it possible, in a large part, for the Library Committee to claim their Library to be "one of the finest to be found in any medical school on the continent."² The Faculty endeavoured "to make the Library as complete as possible for research work"³ by completing files of all the important periodicals, including foreign as well as English and American, and by obtaining transactions of societies and the medical theses from the Universities of Paris and Berlin.

1911 - 1929

During July 1910 the work of moving and of arranging the Medical Library in the new quarters was completed, though

1 Ibid., p.88.

2 McGill University. Calendar, 1911-1912. p.115.

3 McGill University. Calendar, 1899-1900. p.240.

the Library was open to readers during the whole process.

Shortly after the transfer to the new building, Dr. Casey Wood gave 1,500 volumes of rare and valuable works on Ophthalmology to the Library. Dr. Wood, a former Montrealer, was for years one of the leading ophthalmologists of America. His collection represented practically everything of value that had been written on the subject up to the year 1850. He designated this as the first half of his library, and it was his intention to donate the second portion, equally valuable, at a later date. Included in the Casey Wood collection was:

the Latin translation (1489-1490 A.D.) of the general and ophthalmic writings of the Arabian surgeon, Abu Sina, otherwise Avicenna. This copy was prepared by Dionysius Boetus coeval with Aldus, and is a good example of the early Venetian style of printing, paper and binding. It occupied a year in making, and, although it has been robbed of its medallions and clasps, it is in a fair state of preservation.¹

Sir William Osler added to his superb collection of Illuminated Medical Diplomas of the Northern Italian Universities:

by one granted to P. Adenelle, bearing the date of 1695. Also a fine specimen of the early Leyden Diplomas. The early ones are very rare, the date of this one is 1599, and was granted to Reinier Routins in the year of the founding of this famous University.²

In 1921 Dr. Casey Wood added over 2,000 volumes on Ophthalmology to his original contribution. In addition he endowed the Ophthalmological section with the sum of \$3,000.

1 McGill University. Calendar, 1912-1913. p.348.

2 Loc. cit.

The interest from this fund helped in the purchase of Ophthalmological periodicals. An additional gift of \$1,850 from Dr. Wood was used to fill gaps in the foreign journal literature on this subject. In the same year a large number of volumes were donated to the Library from the estates of Dr. J.D. McCarthy and Dr. W.S. Morrow.¹

On January 8, 1925 Miss Jean Cameron, the Assistant Librarian, reported the following evaluation of the McGill Medical Library:

Approximate number of books		40,000
Books	17,000	
Periodicals	<u>23,000</u>	
	40,000	
Value of books at \$3.00 per vol.	\$51,000	
Value of journals at \$7.50 per vol.	<u>\$172,500</u>	\$223,500
Value		
Duplicate collection		5,000
To allow for increase in value for ensuing year	<u>1,500</u>	
Total value of the collection		\$230,000 ²

In 1929 the Dental Faculty of McGill gave or transferred their books and journals to the Medical Library. These were catalogued and placed on separate shelves in the reading room. The periodicals were placed in the journal room, and when completed were bound and catalogued in the regular way,

¹ McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library. Report, September 1, 1920 - August 31, 1921.

² Report from Jean Cameron, Assistant Librarian, Medical Library to Dr. G.R. Lomer, University Librarian, January 8, 1925.

then shelved in the stacks with the bound journal collection. The largest gifts received during 1929 were the Francis J. Shepherd collection of books, periodicals, pamphlets, pictures and instruments, and five rare books from Dr. Casey Wood. The rare books, listed below, though given to the Medical Library, were placed in the Osler Library on long loan.¹ The Osler Library was opened May 29, 1929.

Heurnius, Joannes:	De morbis oculorum, aurium, nasi, dentium et oris, liber... 1603-11.
Santa Anna, Joaquim José:	Elementos de Cirurgia ocular... 1793.
Plenck, Joseph Jayme:	Tratado de las Enfermedades de Koa Ojos. 1797.
Mensert, W.:	Het Nut der Vaccine betoogd uit het Nadeel der Kinderziekte... 1809.
Bartholomaeus Anglicus, excerpt from El libro de Proprietatibus rerum.	1484.

Further mention should be made of the periodical collection at McGill and its importance. As is commonly recognized:

Periodicals predominate over books in medical libraries, for they are of first importance in medicine. They carry reports of advances in the study of disease, of new methods of diagnosis and treatment, and of the use of drugs, either successful or unsuccessful. Such reports are of the utmost importance, and publication in periodicals enables them to reach the practicing physician and others engaged in research at the earliest possible moment.²

¹ Memorandum from Dr. Wylde. No date, presumably 1930. Filed in the Medical Library.

² Dondale, Marion F. Medical libraries. (In Doe. Handbook of medical library practice. 2nd ed. Chicago, A.L.A., 1956) p.10.

Journals formed the nucleus of the Library in 1823, and journals continued to be an important part of the collection. Miss Charlton spent a great deal of time improving the journal collection. In 1906 she reported:

a great deal of extra work has been done this year in the way of binding and in completing sets of journals which were discontinued some years ago from lack of funds... The folly of not binding sets of journals for some years back has resulted in the loss of quite a number of odd journals, to say nothing of the immense labour in preparing so many sets at once for binding...It is poor economy to keep volumes of journals tied up on the shelves as deficiencies have invariably to be made up when bound later.¹

The number of journals received in the Library from 1899 to 1900 was 205. In 1901 to 1902, 236, of which 24 were given by Professors, 42 by the Faculty, 131 by publishers, and 10 given by the Medical Library Association. Thus a total of 29 were purchased by the Library. In 1920, 190 journals were being received regularly, a marked decrease over the years. By 1921, 282 journals were subscribed to, in 1922, 296 and by the end of 1929, 402. In October 1923 all subscriptions to German periodicals were cancelled by the Library because of excessive cost.² McGill endeavored to fill in the

¹ McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library Committee. Report, 1905-1906. p.4, 5.

² The increasing cost of German material continued until 1933. That year the American Library Association and the Medical Association appointed a committee to bring this serious situation to the attention of German publishers. Some reduction in cost was brought about, but the Medical Library still felt it necessary to cancel some German publications thereby causing gaps in the collection.

gaps thus caused by contacting firms in England and New York, and through private sources. This was all in accord with a resolution passed by the Medical Library Association in June 1925, that the Association go on record expressing its disapproval:

of this unfair discrimination and urging the library and individual members of the Association to discontinue the purchase of German medical books until such time as the German publishers adopt a more equitable policy toward the American subscribers regarding prices.¹

The Association further urged the discontinuance entirely of the purchase of all German periodicals and books unless prompt evidence was given of a change of attitude on the part of the German publishers and agents.²

In June 1926 the Medical Library was allowed an annual grant of \$500 for five years in order to obtain missing issues of periodicals. During the years 1926-1928 a special grant of \$2,500 was received from the James Cooper Fund. This money was all expended in supplying gaps in the periodical sets. Purchased were 33 English, 135 French, 228 German, 29 Italian, and 3 Scandinavian, a total of 428 volumes at an average cost of \$6 per volume. Two German periodicals Berichte über die gesamte Physiologie und experimentelle Pharmakologie and Zeitschrift für die gesamte experimentelle Medizin were purchased from the Cooper Fund in 1928, as well as the first two

¹ Medical Library Association. Bulletin, v.14, p.4, July 1924.

² Loc. cit.

volumes (1853-1854) of the British Medical Journal, published under the title Association Medical Journal.

During the year 1929-1930 McGill received a bequest of \$950 known as the Lane Memorial Fund, to be used entirely for filling in gaps in the periodical sets. Purchased were 7 American, 15 English, 45 French, 109 German, 1 Italian, 12 Scandinavian, making a total of 189 volumes at an average cost per volume of \$4.50.

CHAPTER V

THE FIRST CATALOGUE

The Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Medical Faculty of McGill College was published in 1845. Printed in Montreal by Lovell and Gibson on St. Nicholas Street, we assume that it was prepared by the Librarian, Dr. A.F. Holmes, although no compiler or librarian is mentioned in it. (Fig.2) This Catalogue is the only printed list of books in this Medical Library ever published.

It is a bound Catalogue containing 204 pages, of which 48 are numbered and partially filled with printed titles. The remaining 156 pages are unnumbered and contain handwritten titles. It would seem that the book was originally meant to be bound with only 48 pages, but before binding was expanded to 204 pages to allow for additional entries. The numbered pages are of different quality paper and the titles entered thereon are in various handwritings. The 48 numbered pages are of interest here, primarily because it would appear that these give a truer picture of the collection as it was in 1845.

The printed portion is divided under the following headings:

ANATOMY, with 30 titles, representing 69 volumes.

CATALOGUE
OF
BOOKS,
IN
THE LIBRARY
OF
THE MEDICAL FACULTY
OF
MCGILL COLLEGE.

Montreal :

PRINTED BY LOVELL & GIBSON, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

1845.

Fig.2. - Title page of the first Catalogue
of the Medical Library. Actual size.

PHYSIOLOGY, 28 titles, 33 volumes.

SURGERY, 83 titles, 124 volumes.

MEDICINE, 154 titles, 307 volumes.

MIDWIFERY, 29 titles, 27 volumes.

CHEMISTRY, 25 titles, 31 volumes.

BOTANY, 5 titles, 5 volumes.

MATERIA MEDICA, 26 titles, 36 volumes.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, 12 titles, 16 volumes.

PERIODICAL WORKS, 13 titles, 226 volumes.

These 48 pages contain 405 titles representing 884 volumes, not including 40 titles which are obliterated, indicating that they had perhaps been lost.¹ There is no alphabetical arrangement, either of sections or titles under the sections. In each instance, the size of the book, and the number of volumes is given. (Fig.3) The book titles all appear in a shortened form. For example:

Jones, Charles Williams. Series of lectures on the most approved principles and practices of modern surgery... from the lectures delivered by Astley Cooper, interspersed with numerous cases by Charles Williams Jones. 2nd edition. London, Highley, 1821.

appears in the Catalogue simply as "Jones' Lectures." This abbreviated form of entry makes the Catalogue difficult to check against the book collection, and to identify the edition. Other shortened titles are "Johnson on the leech," "Plumbe

¹ Opposite the title page of this volume, Dr. Francis wrote the following comment: 48, expanded to 204 pp. 454 printed entries, of which 40 are obliterated (lost?). Latest date found "1867" opposite p."48."

Materia Medica.

Cullen's Materia Medica,	1 vol.	8vo.
Duncan's Edinburgh New Dispensatory, 1780,	1 vol.	8vo.
Do do do 1804,	1 vol.	8vo.
Do do do 1830,	1 vol.	8vo.
Pharmacopœia Edinburgensis 1817,	1 vol.	8vo.
Paris' Pharmacologia, 5th Ed. 1822,	2 vols.	8vo.
Brande's Manual of Pharmacy,	1 vol.	8vo.
Thomson's London Dispensatory,	1 vol.	8vo.
Chapman's Therapeutics,	2 vols.	8vo.
Paris on Diet,	1 vol.	8vo.
Murray's Materia Medica,	2 vol.	8vo.
Edwards' and Vavasseur's Manual of Materia Medica,	1 vol.	8vo.
Beaupré on the Effects of Cold,	1 vol.	8vo.
A. T. Thomson's Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	2 vols.	8vo.
Pereira's Materia Medica,	2 vols.	8vo.
Lane's Compendium of Materia Medica,	1 vol.	12mo.
C. de Linné, Materia Medica,	1 vol.	8vo.
Boerhaave, Treatise of Medicines,	1 vol.	8vo.
Phillips' Translation of London Phar- macop,	1 vol.	8vo.
Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, (English,) 1841,	1 vol.	12mo.
United States Dispensatory,	1 vol.	8vo.
Christison's Dispensatory,	1 vol.	8vo.
Paris' Pharmacologia, 9th Ed. 1843,	1 vol.	8vo.
Ure's Compendium of Materia Medica,	1 vol.	12mo.
Bell's Dictionary of Materia Medica,	1 vol.	8vo.
Dunglison's Therapeutics and Materia Medica,	2 vol.	8vo.
Pharmacopœia Londinensis, 1836/36 plus,	1 vol.	12mo.
Pereira on Food and Diet,	1 vol.	8vo.

Auster. Stimulants & Narcotics. 1846

Fig.3. - Sample page of the first printed Catalogue. Actual size.

on the skin," "Coopers' Lectures," "Stone on the stomach," and "Clutterbuck on fever."

Two other printed titles in this 1845 Catalogue are of interest historically. The first is "Pinel on Insanity. 1 vol. 8vo." which, in its more complete form is:

Pinel, Philippe. A treatise on insanity, in which are contained The Principles of a new and more practical nosology of maniacal disorders than has yet been offered to the public, exemplified by numerous and accurate historical relations of cases from the author's public and private practice: with plates illustrative of the craniology of maniacs and idiots, by Ph. Pinel. Translated from the French, by D.D. Davis. Sheffield, Todd, 1806.¹

The second printed title is "Baron on Tubercular Diseases. 1 vol. 8vo." which more completely reads, "Illustrations on the enquiry respecting tuberculous diseases" by John Baron, printed by Underwood, in London, 1822. Dr. W.W. Francis wrote this comment in 1944 on the fly-leaf of Pinel, the first sentence of which applies to both books:

This beneficent book, still in the publisher's binding and with Mtl "Medical Institution" written across the front cover (in Holmes' hand?) evidently belongs to the beginnings (1823-9) of the McGill Medical Library. It is translated from the 1st edition, 1802. The 2nd French ed., 1809 also in the Library, is much fuller. W.W.F. 1944.

The journals, which Dr. Holmes listed in his circular of 1824² as being available in the Library of the Institution and which appear in the printed portion of the 1845 Catalogue,

¹ Pinel, Philippe, 1745-1826. The translator, David Daniel Davis, 1771-1841.

² See page 10.

are still a part of the McGill Medical collection. The section PERIODICAL WORKS is given below as it appears in the 1845 Catalogue. The journals checked (*) are those listed by Dr. Holmes in 1823.

* Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal from 180 to 1836	47 vol. 8vo.
* Dublin Hospital Reports	3 vol. 8vo.
American Journal of Medical Sciences from 1828 to 1833	13 vol. 8vo.
* Anderson Quarterly Journal of Medical Science	3 vol. 8vo.
New York Medical and Physical Journal	5 vol. 8vo.
London Quarterly Journal of Foreign Medicine and Surgery	5 vol. 8vo.
* Medico-Chirurgical Review 1820 to 1824	4 vol. 8vo.
Do. Do. new series 1824-1844	41 vol. 8vo.
Journal of Science, Literature and the Arts 1817 to 1826	22 vol. 8vo.
Do. Do. new series 1827-1830	7 vol. 8vo.
Dublin Journal of Medical and Chemical Science	3 vol. 8vo.
* Medico-Chirurgical Transactions	26 vol. 8vo.
London Medical Repository	20 vol. 8vo.
Lancet from no.1, 1813 to 1833	19 vol. 8vo.
Do. from 1833 to 1839	7 vol. 8vo.
Journal of Royal Institution	1 vol. 8vo.

To show still further the continuity which has existed since 1823, the five journals checked (*) are listed below with holdings in the McGill Medical Library.

Edinburgh medical and surgical journal. Quarterly.
Edin., 1805-55 || Library has: v.1-82, 1805-55 || ¹

The Dublin Hospital Reports and communications in medicine and surgery. Dublin, 1818-1830 || Library has:
v.1-5, 1818-30 ||

The Medico-Chirurgical Review, and Journal of Medical Science. Quarterly. ...superintended by James Johnson, London, 1820-24. Library has: v.1-4, 1820-24.
- - New Series, v.1-41, 1824-44. Library has: N.S., v.1-41, 1824-44.
- - New Series, v.1-6, 1844-47 || Library has: N.S., v.1-6, 1844-47 ||

Medico-Chirurgical transactions, published by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. London, 1809-1907 || Library has: v.1-90, 1809-1907 ||

Dr. Holmes listed one other journal entry in his circular, i.e., Journal of Foreign Medicine etc. This journal was published from 1818-1823 as Quarterly (The) Journal of Foreign Medicine and Surgery, v.1-5, 8vo. London. Nov.1818 - Oct.1823. v.4-5 was called Quarterly Journal of Foreign and British Medicine and Surgery. It was continued (N.S. 1824) as Anderson's Quarterly Journal of the Medical Sciences. It is this title that appears in the 1845 Catalogue, 3 vol. 8vo.²

1 The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal united with The Monthly Journal of Medicine in 1855 to become The Edinburgh Medical Journal.

2 Le Fanu, W.R. British periodicals of medicine. (In Institutes of the History of Medicine. Bulletin, v.5, p.735-761, October 1937; v.5, p.827-855, November 1937) Complete entry; Anderson's Quarterly Journal of the Medical Sciences. being a new series of the Quarterly journal of foreign medicine and surgery. 1818 v.1-3. 8vo. London. 1824-1826. Running title v.1-3, and title of v.3 A's Q.J. of Med. and Surgery. Continued as Quarterly Medical Review, 1827.

As desiderata, Dr. Holmes in his circular listed three journals: Journal of Science and of the Arts by Brande, New York Medical and Physical Journal, and Journal des Sciences Medicales of Paris.

Journal of Science and of the Arts by Brande. This was added to the Library and included in the 1845 Catalogue as "Journal of Science, Literature and the Arts, 1817-1826. 22 vol. 8vo" and "Journal of Science, Literature and the Arts, New Series, 1827-1830. 7 vol. 8vo."

New York Medical and Physical Journal is listed in the 1845 Catalogue as such. The McGill Library catalogue now contains the same entry:

New York Medical and Physical Journal. Quarterly.
N.Y. Bliss. v.1-9, 1822-30
Library has: v.1-5, 1822-26.

Only one journal of the eight listed in Dr. Holmes circular cannot be accounted for, i.e., Journal des Sciences Medicales of Paris. Since there are no journals listed in the 1845 Catalogue other than of British or American origin, it may be assumed that this journal from Paris, while desired, never came into the McGill collection.

CHAPTER VI

CATALOGUING AND CLASSIFICATION

Grace Kelley, speaking of classification in American libraries says:

These two and a half decades, from 1876 to 1900 and even later, may be considered a very important transition period, and a very interesting one, in the history of American librarianship. During this time, methods of routine and practice were being introduced which were tending to standardize the technical organization of all libraries.¹

This was true of McGill as well as of medical libraries in the United States.

Generally speaking, before the general or special classification schemes came into use, there appears to have been a tendency to classify medical books by subject, as Le Fanu says "like with like."² Early in the nineteenth century William Farr, of the Registrar-General's Office in England devised:

a logical plan for the uniform classification of diseases and causes of death, to be used in the scientific interpretation of registration statistics. This plan formed the basis for the present International list of causes of death as well as the basis of the Royal College of Physicians' Nomenclature. The result was the establishment of a uniform nomenclature and a standard classification of disease along anatomic lines, with diseases being grouped

1 Kelley, loc. cit.

2 Le Fanu, loc. cit.

also under "General diseases" - those affecting the whole body rather than any special part - and under "Local diseases" - those affecting only a special part of the body.¹

John S. Billings used Farr's classification of diseases in arranging the classification for the Index Medicus. In 1885 when the Royal College of Physicians of London revised their classification, they made expansions which Billings later incorporated. The outline used in the Index Medicus was the basis for many of the schemes found in medical libraries, though individual libraries adapted it or modified it for their particular collection.

The Boston Medical Library used a classification devised by James R. Chadwick and Elizabeth Collins in 1879, later expanded and revised by James F. Ballard. This was a scheme developed along the lines advocated in the Index Medicus. The classification used in the Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia was developed about 1881 by Charles Perry Fisher, and it was also similar to that used in the Index Medicus. The classification scheme of the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, devised in 1896 by Marcia C. Noyes, Librarian, also followed the general outline of the Index Medicus. The New York Academy of Medicine Library used a scheme devised by members of

¹ Marshall, Mary Louise and Jones, Irene. Classification. (In Doe, Janet, ed. Handbook of medical library practice... Chicago, 1943) p.149-150.

staff in the early 1880's, similar to that of the Army Medical Library in which the books were "classified and placed according to subdivisions of medicine and allied sciences."¹

From a Library Committee report for 1880-1881, George Ross, Chairman and Francis Shepherd, Secretary, comes proof that organizational work had begun in the McGill Medical Library.

...the card catalogue has been proceeded with and a cabinet for the reception of cards placed in the Library ...Mr. Taylor was employed on the card catalogue for the space of five months at a salary of \$20 a month.

All the books with the exception of the 'Miscellaneous' have been catalogued and the corresponding cards placed in the cabinet. The catalogue is arranged according to subjects, and the cards in each subject are placed according to author and arranged alphabetically. A short time only would be needed to complete it and arrange the books so that the cards would immediately point out their places. Owing to the limited space at our disposal this will be rather a difficult matter to accomplish as it is necessary that the books should always remain in the same place. It is suggested that more space room for books be provided for, by the prolongation of the two bookcases which jut out into the room on the side opposite the door, or in any way the Faculty may suggest...

The number of books at present in the library is about 6,500 of which nearly 6,000 have been catalogued. Locks have been placed on all the doors of the Library in accordance with a former resolution of the Faculty and books have been taken out in consequence in a more satisfactory manner. Nevertheless, in spite of padlock, and resolutions, some members of the Faculty prefer the old plan and help themselves so that occasionally a book is taken out of which no record remains behind. The members of the Faculty are reminded that all that is necessary for the taking out of books is that a note be addressed

1 Loc. cit.

to the Librarian telling what books are needed and on receipt of the note, Cook will be sent with the books to the house of the borrower...¹

In 1882 it was reported:

Your committee have much pleasure in reporting that the work of cataloguing the library is now completed. There is a card in the cabinet for every book in the library, and each card, by marks in the upper right hand corner, tells the exact position of the corresponding book. Each book has been marked, stamped with the college stamp on the 50th or 150th page.²

Though Dr. Shepherd spoke of the entire Library being catalogued by 1882, there is no record of any more work of this kind being done until Miss Charlton's time. Therefore there was an accumulation of material to be processed, which had been gathering for twelve years or more. Miss Charlton began to accession material on Wednesday June 12, 1901. The accession book recorded the accession number, beginning with 01, the class number, book number (Cutter), volume, author, title, place and publisher, date, paging, size, binding, source, cost and remarks. The first book accessioned was Academicarum Annotationum, by Albinus, published in Leyden by Verbeck, vols.1 and 4, 1754-58. These were assigned the class number 611.

Miss Charlton introduced the Dewey Decimal Classification for use in the Library, regardless of whether this was considered the best scheme for medical libraries at the time

¹ McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library Committee. Report, 1880-1881.

² McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library Committee. Report, 1882.

or not. There can be no doubt but that she knew what schemes other libraries were using. As a charter member of the Medical Library Association she knew Marcia Noyes, Librarian of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; Charles Perry Fisher, Librarian of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; James Chadwick and J.P. Ballard of the Boston Medical Library. Undoubtedly she discussed classification schemes with them, and others, at the Association meetings.¹

When Miss Jean Cameron was appointed to the staff of the Medical Library in 1913, there was evidence of a need for a great deal of cataloguing and classifying to be done. This work had fallen behind, had not been done properly, and had been duplicated to such an extent that the work of re-cataloguing and "cataloguing the collection was begun in 1913-1914."²

For the first two years after the Library moved into the new building, 1911-1913, there are few statistics. However, Dr. Wylde summarized the work done for the years 1913-1920, as shown in Table 4.³

1 The following libraries use the Dewey classification, although the date they adopted its use is not known: Academy of Medicine, Toronto; the Medical Library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; the Archibald Church Medical Library, Northwestern University, Chicago; and the Library of the School of Medicine, Washington University, St. Louis.

2 McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library. Report to the Corporation, April 30, 1919 to August 31, 1920.

3 McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library. Annual report, 1919-1920.

TABLE 4
STATISTICS FOR MCGILL MEDICAL LIBRARY 1913-1920

	1	2	3	4
Year	Volumes accessioned	Volumes catalogued	Readers	Circulation
1913-14	712	1157	-	-
1914-15	303	-	4106	752
1915-16	507	2036	3053	1805
1916-17	435	566	3426	1870
1917-18	494	1367	3529	2347
1918-19	411	5347	3878	2107
1919-20	835	2637	4953	3271
Total	3697	13110	22945	12152

Column 1: Figures include books, journals and transactions acquired both as gifts and purchases.

By 1920 the total number of volumes catalogued (out of an approximate 28,000 volumes to be done) was 13,110, of which 3,697 were current accessions, thus indicating that 9,413 volumes had been re-catalogued.¹ The journals had not been catalogued. This work was started in 1914. By 1926 it was completed with a total of 18,000 volumes catalogued. Miss Edith Gordon completed this work.² In 1926 work was commenced on re-arranging the stacks, filing the bound journals alphabetically by title instead of by classes as done formerly.

¹ McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library. Report to the Corporation, April 30, 1919 to August 31, 1920.

² McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library. Report July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926.

In Table 5 statistics are given showing the progress of the Library for the years 1924 to 1930.¹

TABLE 5
STATISTICS FOR MCGILL MEDICAL LIBRARY 1924-1930

Year	Volumes accessioned	Volumes catalogued	Readers	Circulation
1924-25	1330	3258	-	7982
1925-26	1540	3961	10700	9296
1926-27	1425	3225	11616	9571
1927-28	1625	3550	12167	9009
1928-29	1355	2608	11102	9444
1929-30	1225	3476	11976	11027
Total	8500	20078	57561	56329

Miss Cameron's well-worn and much used copy of the sixth edition of Decimal Classification and Relativ Index by Melvil Dewey, published in 1899, is still in the Medical Library. The section for Medicine, 610-619, has many explanatory marginal notations. The following are samples:

611.321 Tonsils	612.3 Metabolism
611.961 Pelvis, Abnormalities of	612.821 Cerebellum
612.28 Dyspnoea	615.87 Radiography X-rays

A schedule of "Numbers to be used for books on Nursing" is pasted in the front of the book. It is as follows:

610.73	Training, schools, ethics etc.
610.731	Anatomy

¹ McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library. Report, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930.

610.732	Physiology
610.7321	Dietetics for nurses
610.733	Public health nursing
610.7331	School nursing
610.734	Hygiene, sanitary science, district nursing
610.735	Pharmacology, materia medica, therapeutics, chemistry etc.
610.736	General medical nursing (For specific diseases figures 1-9 may be used)
610.736	Nursing (Practical)
610.7366	Industrial nursing
610.7369	Fever nursing
610.73601	Bacteriology
610.737	Surgical nursing
610.7381	Gynaecological nursing
610.7382	Obstetrical nursing
610.739	Nursing of children

Because the Dewey Decimal Classification was not designed especially for medical literature, expansions of certain numbers were necessary. It has not been determined the exact time that the present expansions in use in the Medical Library were first introduced. There are four: Pediatrics, 618.9; Ophthalmology, 617.7; Psychiatry, 132; Dentistry, 617.6. Miss Cameron worked out the expansions for Pediatrics and Ophthalmology, the latter needed particularly for the Casey Wood collection of nearly 4,000 volumes. A detailed study of these two expansions might reveal that they were not constructed, rather they just grew. However, in 1914 it would have been difficult to foresee the tremendous growth of medical literature in the next thirty years, and make provisions for this growth. The same may be said for the present time, but at least there is a pattern of growth established. Special medical classification schemes, and general schemes also, make more provision for this

possible growth than is shown in the above expansions. The use of class number 132 for Psychiatry, and its breakdown was introduced at a much later date. With the books from the Dental Faculty coming to the Medical Library in 1929, it is reasonable to assume that the expansion for Dentistry was needed and introduced at that time.

Dr. Wylde, who was asked by the Rockefeller Foundation of New York to prepare a descriptive report of the arrangement and work of the Library as a representative medical library, reported in 1927: "the Dewey Decimal system is used for description of volumes, but has been largely expanded and modified to suit local conditions."¹ The details of the expansions and modifications spoken of by Dr. Wylde are not recorded. An extensive study would be needed to ascertain how these were worked out.

¹ Wylde, op. cit., p.45.

CHAPTER VII

LIBRARIANS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY

ANDREW FERNANDO HOLMES

The first medical librarian of McGill University was Andrew Holmes. Born in Cadiz, Spain of English parents, he arrived in Montreal in 1801. His early classical education was received from the well-known Dr. Alexander Skakel, whose Grammar School was the finest in Montreal at the time, and the nearest approach to higher education that could be obtained by any children of the English-speaking community. In 1811 he was articled to Dr. Arnoldi, one of the leading physicians in Montreal. Three years later he left to study medicine at the University of Edinburgh. He obtained his diploma as Surgeon from the Royal College of Surgeons in 1818, and was also admitted a Member of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh. His thesis "De tetano" was presented in 1819, when he graduated from Edinburgh. With Dr. John Stephenson, his friend and co-founder of The Montreal Medical Institution, he travelled extensively visiting schools and hospitals in Dublin, Paris and London, arriving back in Montreal in 1820. He started practice at once, in partnership with his former patron, Dr. Arnoldi.

Both Holmes and Stephenson felt strongly about the

lack of facilities for medical education in this country. They had been stimulated by their own experiences abroad, and realized that a determined effort should be made to provide similar instruction in Canada. When the Montreal Medical Institution was established, Holmes taught Chemistry, Pharmacology and Therapeutics, in McGill he also taught Botany until 1845. He had always a great love for Botany, as well as Geology and Mineralogy. On his return from abroad he brought his magnificent collection of the flora of Edinburgh, and a rich mineralogical and geological collection which he labelled, catalogued, and placed in the Redpath Museum at McGill. In 1827, with other colleagues, he founded the Natural History Society of Montreal, of which he was, at various times, curator, secretary and president, always showing great interest in its activities. When Dr. Robertson died in 1844,¹ Dr. Holmes assumed the duties of official head of the Medical Faculty. In the reorganization of the entire University under the new charter, Dr. Holmes became the first Dean of the Medical Faculty in 1854.

In appearance Dr. Holmes was a slight dark man, delicate, under medium height and slightly stooped. He was quiet, gentle, reserved, an untiring worker, scrupulously punctual and above all, filled with a deep religious feeling which he carried into every department of life. Hall stresses this quality,² saying

1 Dr. William Robertson (1784-1844) was one of the four founders of the Montreal Medical Institution.

2 Hall, Archibald. Introductory lecture to the course of Midwifery...including a biographical sketch of the late A.F. Holmes... Montreal, Lovell, 1860. p.11.

further that in their twenty five years association not an angry or cross word was exchanged. He was a competent, painstaking lecturer, exhausting his subject, incorporating the latest material that he was able to find from his extensive reading. He was dexterous and careful in his experiments, with breakage a rare event during any of his experiments.

Holmes did not write any major medical work, but he did contribute articles of value to the journals. One which continues to be quoted, and still remains unique in the literature, is "Case of malformation of the heart."¹ Dr. Maude Abbott called this perfectly preserved specimen "the most historic object in this University."² The "Holmes heart," as this unique specimen has come to be known, was a three-chambered heart, and was obtained by Dr. Holmes from an autopsy done by himself in the presence of Drs. Arnoldi, Caldwell and Robertson. Dr. Osler remembered this specimen from the Museum very well and often demonstrated it to his students.

Dr. Holmes was appointed Librarian of the Montreal Medical Institution on October 6, 1823. It is assumed that he was also the Librarian at McGill College, the first Librarian

1 Holmes, W. [sic] F. Case of malformation of the heart. (In Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. Transactions, v.1, p.252-259, 1824)

2 Abbott, Maude E. The pathological collections of the late Sir William Osler at McGill University. (In International Association of Medical Museums and journal of technical methods. Sir William Osler memorial number, bulletin no.9, p.189, 1926)

of the Medical Faculty. Such statements as these encourage this assumption:

I have only to say that the Library was the late Dr. Holmes' especial care and pleasure, and its present condition is mainly, if not entirely, due to the self denying exertions of that most estimable friend and colleague...¹

...and to his (Dr. Holmes) studious care the College is mainly indebted for its valuable medical library.²

Dr. Holmes compiled the only printed catalogue of the McGill Medical Library. His Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Medical Faculty of McGill College as already noted, was published in 1845.

Principal Dawson sums up in a few words the general feeling that prevails in all that has been written about Dr. Holmes:

...Dr. Holmes I did know, and esteemed and loved him. He was Dean of the Medical Faculty when I came to Montreal, and I have not met any man more deserving of respect and love. He was not only eminent in his profession but he was an eminent Christian man, most public-spirited, an accomplished botanist and mineralogist, whose collections now adorn our museum, and who, until the last, took an earnest and lively interest in every matter that concerned the welfare of his fellowmen and the progress and advancement of humanity.³

The Holmes Gold Medal, founded by the Medical Faculty

1 Hall, Archibald. On the past, present and future of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill... (In Canada medical journal, v.3, p.297, 1867)

2 Howard, R.P. A sketch of the life of the late G.W. Campbell...and a summary of the history of the Faculty Introductory address... Montreal, Gazette, 1882, p.5.

3 Howard, R.P. Semi-Centennial Celebration, Medical Faculty, McGill College. A sketch of the life of the late Dr. G.W. Campbell, and a summary of the early history of the Faculty. Montreal, Gazette, 1882. p.67-68.

in the year 1865, as a memorial of Andrew Holmes, Esq., M.D., LL.D., is awarded to the student graduating with the highest aggregate number of marks in the different branches comprising the medical curriculum. This award remains the highest student award within the gift of the Faculty.

From Dr. Holmes death in 1860, until 1865, there appears to have been no one appointed to take care of the Library. In that year Dr. William Wright was named Registrar of the Faculty, the first to be so named, and as Registrar, also Librarian.¹ It was Dr. Shepherd who said "for many years also, he (Dr. Wright) was the librarian of the College."² Dr. Wright was Registrar from 1865 until 1869, when he was succeeded by Dr. Robert Craik, who was also Professor of Chemistry at McGill. Dr. William Osler became Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Registrar of the Faculty in 1877, succeeding Dr. Craik.

WILLIAM OSLER

William Osler was born at Bondhead, Ontario, July 12, 1849. A Canadian of Celtic stock, the son of a minister of religion, he was originally intended to adopt his father's profession. Through early teachings and associations he began to take an interest in natural science, and soon abandoned

¹ Determined by checking the annual calendars of McGill College. Dr. Shepherd's copy of bound "Medical Faculty Calendars, McGill University, 1852-1886" containing Dr. Shepherd's bookplate is in the Medical Library.

² Shepherd, Francis John. Obituary notice William Wright, signed F.J.S. (In Montreal medical journal, v.37, p.367, May 1908)

the idea of becoming a clergyman. After studying at Trinity College, Toronto, he came to McGill, graduating in 1872. That year the Faculty awarded a special prize to Osler for his thesis, "Pathological Anatomy," which was "greatly distinguished for originality and research and was accompanied by thirty three microscopic and other preparations of morbid structures, kindly presented by the author to the Museum of the Faculty."¹ Osler continued his studies at University College, London, and in Vienna and Berlin, paying special attention to Physiology and Pathology. Returning to McGill in 1874, he was appointed to the chair of Institutes of Medicine. Ten years later he left Montreal to accept the chair of Clinical Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1889 he was appointed Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and Physician-in-chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Here he did his great work in the teaching of medicine, and gained the international reputation which led to his call to the Regius Professorship of Medicine in the University of Oxford, in 1905.

Dr. Harvey Cushing sums up an average day in the life of Osler during the autumn of 1877, in the following paragraph:

Registrar of the school; pathologist to the hospital; on the council of the Natural History Society; participating in the clinical reports of many of his colleagues by adding a pathological note, usually the most important

¹ McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Annual announcement 1872-1873. p.14.

feature of the conjoint paper; writing papers of his own; the activating spirit of the Medico-Chirurgical Society; translating foreign medical articles for Fenwick's journal; editing the Transactions of the Canadian Medical Association; preparing for his elaborate pathological report; and with all this he not only kept up with his studies on the polyzoa but, as Dr. Rogers has stated, acted as voluntary Librarian for the medical school, as advertisement of the time in the McGill University Gazette indicates.¹

There is nothing in the advertisement mentioned above to indicate that Osler was Librarian for the Medical School, voluntary or otherwise. As first secretary of the newly formed Graduates' Society of McGill University, as of May 15, 1876, it is logical for this circular (which is the advertisement) to be sent out over his name, but it only called attention to the "smallness of the library fund," requested "subscriptions from Graduates, for the purpose of increasing the revenue of this important adjunct to an Institution like McGill."² Osler appealed to all Graduates of '77, not just the Medical School Graduates, and the money to be collected was not intended for the Medical Library alone.

In the above paragraph Dr. Cushing says: "as Dr. Rogers has stated, (Osler) acted as voluntary librarian for the medical school." This reference is to Dr. E.J.A. Rogers of Denver, Colorado, who had been a Western schoolmate of Osler's ten years before, in 1867. Rogers came to McGill to

¹ Cushing, Harvey. The life of Sir William Osler. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1925. v.1, p.159.

² McGill University gazette, v.3, n.s., April 1, 1877. p.49.

study medicine in the autumn of 1877, and, together with another student, lived with Dr. Osler and Dr. Frank Buller at 1351 St. Catherine Street. Dr. Rogers recorded some interesting personal items about Osler,¹ but any proof to substantiate his statement that Dr. Osler "acted as voluntary Librarian" could not be found.²

It is easy to imagine Dr. Osler being a volunteer Librarian, and it is easy to imagine that he found time to spend in the Library.³ As Dr. Osler said in 1901, in his address at the opening of the new Boston Medical Library Building:

it is hard for me to speak of the value of libraries in

1 Rogers, E.J.A. Personal reminiscences of the earlier years of Sir William Osler. (In Colorado medicine, v.17, p.88-95, April, 1920)

2 Miss I. Anderson, Librarian of the Denver Medical Society, advised me that she could find no direct reference of Dr. Rogers' to Osler having been Librarian at McGill, nor could Rogers' sons. Miss Madeline Stanton, The Historical Library, Yale Medical Library, advised me to check the files in the Osler Library. These give a yearly breakdown of the Cushing biography, as well as a chapter breakdown. I could find no correspondence with Rogers in either file.

3 Dr. Francis Shepherd wrote the first Osler Oration. In it he says: "of course you all know what a vital interest Sir William took in libraries...In Oxford his greatest interest after the medical one was the Bodleian Library...when at McGill, curiously enough, he never took much interest in its fine library. I should know for I was librarian at the time. I think he acquired his interest in libraries in Philadelphia when connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons and its magnificent library..." Shepherd, Francis J. The Osler Oration. Read by Dr. H.T. Lafleur at the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, Montreal, June 20, 1929. (In Canadian Medical Association journal, v.21, p.136, August, 1929)

terms which would not seem exaggerated. Books have been my delight these thirty years, and from them I have received incalculable benefits. To study the phenomena of disease without books is to sail an uncharted sea, while to study books without patients is not to go to sea at all...¹

It is well to remember what a vital period this was in the history of medicine, particularly the years between 1872 to 1878.

...it just preceded the bacteriological era in which the nature of infection was established; Pasteur had completed his studies on fermentation and the silk-worm disease and was in the midst of his revolutionary work on anthrax; Koch, an obscure country physician, was beginning his studies on bacteria and developing the methods which made their scientific study possible; Virchow was at the height of his fame; Cohnheim and Weigert had begun in Breslau and in Leipsic their remarkable work; a new university in Strasburg had just been established which became famed through its products; physiology, in England and under Ludwig in Leipsic, had taken a new life, Lister in England was in the midst of the work which revolutionized surgery; the modern medical clinic was slowly being established, and medicine was becoming scientific, its procedures based upon knowledge and not conjecture; new ideals and methods in medical teaching were being everywhere introduced; America was feeling the enormous stimulus of the promise given in the establishment of The Johns Hopkins University. Osler was under the stimulus of all the new life. He could easily have become a great scientist; but he chose the path which led to the formation of the great clinician which he became; a worthy associate of the great men who have made English medicine famous.²

The year before Osler left Montreal, Dr. Francis J. Shepherd was appointed Professor of Anatomy, and Librarian of

1 Osler, William. Books and men. (In his *Aequanimitas* with other addresses... London, Lewis, 1904, p.220.)

2 Councilman, W.T. Some of the early medical work of Sir William Osler. (In *Johns Hopkins Hospital. Bulletin*, v.30, p.197, July 1919)

the Medical Faculty of McGill. This is the first record of anyone being specifically named Librarian, although as early as 1864 the "Regulations" provided for a Librarian to the Faculty.¹

FRANCIS JOHN SHEPHERD

Francis Shepherd was born at Como, Quebec in 1851. He began the study of medicine at McGill in 1869, while the Coté Street building was still being occupied by the Medical Faculty. After graduation in 1873, he studied further at St. Thomas's Hospital in London and at the University of Vienna. Returning to McGill first as Demonstrator of Anatomy, in 1883 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy.

This particular period in the history of McGill was a "period of renaissance, with Osler as the moving spirit."² With associates such as William Osler, George Ross, William Gardner and Richard Lee MacDonnell, who were young, in earnest about their work, full of enthusiasm, energy and high spirits, Shepherd led a very full life. They all worked hard and played hard. Their Journal Club helped the Medical Library, in that each member subscribed ten dollars a year toward buying foreign journals, which were donated to the Library. These younger men of high professional standing,

¹ McGill University. Extracts from the will of the founder. Royal Charter. Acts of Parliament... Montreal, Lovell, 1864. p.25.

² Cushing, op. cit., p.123.

in combination with the more mature wisdom of Dean Campbell, R.P. Howard and Robert Craik, "could only mean progress, and resulted in the reputation that McGill achieved during the succeeding decade."¹

As for Dr. Shepherd the man, Dr. Howell, his biographer, speaks of:

his strong masculine cast of mind, his autocratic ways, his habit of expressing his opinions without regard for policy, his sarcastic humour, his impatience with folly, and contempt for any kind of slackness...combined with a wise culture and with a humanity which his unemotional exterior hid from all but those who knew him well. His faults were in striking contrast to the strength of his character. He had his full share of egotism and vanity which Fortune so often bestows upon her favorites. His most characteristic weakness was his contradictiousness. It effectually prevented him from acquiring a large consulting practice.²

Dr. Shepherd found time to do considerable writing. He wrote for American journals, on surgical and anatomical subjects. He contributed seven articles to Buck's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," which, in itself, was evidence of his wide reputation as a surgeon and anatomist, in Canada and the United States. From 1881 to 1894 he regularly contributed his "Retrospect of Surgery" to the Canada Medical and Surgical Journal.³ In all his writing there is a "characteristic bluntness" and "tart flavour"

¹ Loc. cit.

² Howell, William Boyman. Francis John Shepherd-surgeon. His life and times, 1851-1929. Toronto, Dent, 1934. p.226-227.

³ After 1888 this journal was continued as the Montreal medical journal.

even in his reporting and reviewing.

Until 1880 there seems to have been little work done in organizing the Library. Other than Dr. Holmes' "Catalogue" in 1845, the gentlemen in charge of the Library, whether botanist, anatomist, internist, physician, clinician or surgeon, made little attempt to put it into any sort of order.

As Librarian, Dr. Shepherd conducted Medical Library Committee meetings and he recorded the minutes.¹ Miss C.G. Forester became assistant to Dr. Shepherd in 1894. She was joined by Miss M.R. Charlton in 1895² and they both served as assistants to Dr. Shepherd, until his retirement late in 1895. Miss Forester stayed just over a year at McGill, resigning in 1895. At the beginning of the new school term in 1896 Professor Frederick Gault Finley became Librarian, with Miss M.R. Charlton as Assistant.

MARGARET CHARLTON

Margaret Charlton was born in Laprairie, Quebec, December 10, 1858, the youngest of four sisters. Educated at home, she was sixteen when she attended the Montreal High

1 McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library Committee. Reports, 1880-1881, 1881-1882, 1882-1883, 1884-1885, 1885-1886, 1886-1887, 1889-1890.

2 The McGill Medical Faculty Minute Book makes no mention of Miss Charlton's being engaged by McGill in 1895, her appointment was not recorded. However, in 1896, October 4, the Minute Book records the recommendation for re-imbusement to Miss Charlton for her expenses to the American Library Association meeting in Chicago, the sum of \$55.00.

School for two years. Her library training, a summer course, was obtained at Amherst College, Massachusetts. It has not been established whether or not she studied under the famous Melvil Dewey, but, to quote Dr. Francis, "she seems to have returned to Montreal, about 1894, thoroughly imbued, perhaps I should say be-Dewied, with his classification."¹ She worked at the Y.W.C.A. for a short time, then she went on to McGill, for eighteen years. After resigning from McGill she spent eight years in charge of the Library at the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, returning to Montreal in 1922. She died May 1, 1931.

Miss Charlton was regarded as a prominent medical librarian, and was invited by Dr. George M. Gould, editor of the Philadelphia Medical Journal to be present May 2, 1898, with seven others in his editorial offices, to discuss plans for forming an association of medical librarians. Ballard says "it is corroborated that the original idea (of a medical library association) was Miss Charlton's and that she approached Dr. Gould."² She gave wise counsel, went the greatest distance to annual meetings, and was the mainstay of the association during its dependent infancy. She was the first secretary of the Association in 1898, continuing

1 Francis, W.W. Margaret Charlton and the early days of the Medical Library Association. (In Medical Library Association. Bulletin, v.25, p.59, September 1936)

2 Ballard, James F. The past history of the Medical Library Association, Inc. (In Medical Library Association. Bulletin, v.36, p.228, October 1948)

until 1903, and again from 1909 to 1911. Dr. Osler encouraged her wholeheartedly in her Medical Library Association work.

Miss Charlton was strong willed, opinionated and very outspoken in her criticisms of Faculty members. There is evidence of much internal friction between Miss Charlton and the Medical Faculty. From one of her reports, not dated, but presumably around 1908 she says:

"There are some members of the Faculty who have not the slightest idea what it means to conduct a Library of this size and they wonder why everything is not up to date. There are days when little or nothing of the regular work can be accomplished, owing to calls of another nature."¹

Her chief, Dr. Finley wrote in 1936,

I held on to the post of Hon. Librarian long after I should have resigned as I knew that few others would have tolerated her (Miss Charlton's) vagaries, which in my opinion were more than balanced by her energy and ability.²

Dr. Finley was frank to admit that he "regretted that the Faculty (at McGill) refused to express any appreciation of her work - she had had too many differences of opinion with many of its members..."³ In the Library Committee minutes of February 26, 1908 there is this record:

¹ Taken from "Library Staff Committee meetings" presumably recorded by Miss Charlton, but with no date.

² Letter from Dr. Finley to Dr. W.W. Francis, dated November 8, 1936. Bound with: Francis, W.W. Margaret Charlton and the early days of the Medical Library Association.

³ Ibid.

The committee further decided that the assistant librarian's (Miss Charlton's) attention should be drawn to the laxity with which journals are taken out by members of the staff and not recorded in any way on the Register of the library - that moreover, it was essential that civility be shown to all who desired to make use of the library.¹

Professor Alcock was chairman of the Library Committee in 1912. On November 29 of that year the Committee met at his home:

in order to consider the question of the Library staff. Prof. Alcock reported the cataloguing was very far behind, and that, as a matter of fact, the cataloguing was not keeping pace with the accessions. As to the bookkeeping, there were serious complaints from Mr. Vaughan that this was badly muddled. There was more than a suspicion that accounts had been not infrequently twice paid.²

At this time Miss Charlton was Assistant Librarian, and she had three helpers, two full-time, and one half-time. At this same meeting on November 29 it was generally admitted that changes in the Library were necessary. Professor Alcock made the following suggestions, which were adopted:

- a) that the two assistants (full-time) be dispensed with.
- b) that the third assistant (half-time) be left to the discretion of the Librarian.
- c) that Miss Houston,³ at present employed with Dr. Gould in the University Library, be made Assistant Librarian, with an equal status with Miss Charlton and that she should be given particular charge of the cataloguing and the bookkeeping.

1 McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library Committee. Minutes of meeting held February 26, 1908, in Redpath Library.

2 McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library Committee. Minutes of meeting held November 29, 1912. Mr. Walter Vaughan was Secretary and Bursar of McGill College.

3 Miss C. Houston left McGill soon after and went to the Montreal High School. She established that school library.

- d) that Miss Charlton be retained at her present salary and should have charge of the correspondence, and of the reading room, lending library etc...

The salaries for Miss Charlton \$720.00, for Miss Houston \$900.00.¹

On March 12, 1913 Dr. Birkett, Chairman of the Library Committee, reported that on interviewing Miss Charlton and all the assistants with reference to their duties, he had found:

a great lack of system and method in the work of the library office, also many errors in the indexing and classification of the catalogue cards, and various other things at fault. He invited members to repair to the Library, where he would show them² personally the condition of things. This was done.

Nineteen days later, at the next Library Committee meeting, it was decided:

that Miss Charlton be retained in her present position of Assistant Librarian and at her present salary. Her duties to consist chiefly in correspondence and attending to the books and superintending the placing of the books in the stack room, and the journals in the Journal Room.

Another Assistant Librarian be engaged whose duties consist chiefly of cataloguing, accessioning, and keeping the accounts, and that a separate office be given her downstairs, under the direct control of the Hon. Librarian.³

Miss Jean Cameron, a Drexel graduate, was recommended to fill this latter position on May 21, 1913. In her work of

1 Ibid.

2 McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library Committee. Minutes of meeting held March 12, 1913.

3 McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library Committee. Minutes of meeting held March 31, 1913.

cataloguing the Library she had many unpleasant encounters with Miss Charlton. On one occasion in the spring of 1914, Miss Charlton sought to bolster her own cause by going to individual members of the Faculty to ask them how they felt about the classification that was being used in the Library, and the condition of the catalogue. It is recorded that Dr. Birkett learned of her actions "with astonishment."¹ After a succession of unfortunate episodes, by the end of 1914 Miss Charlton had left McGill.

Miss Charlton had come to the Medical Library at a time when internal organization was needed. Her ability as a librarian, her forthright manner of asking for publications, her zeal to better the collection, no one can question. As an individual she was difficult to work with, some considered her to be a martinet. It is possible that in her dogmatic and proprietary attitude she did more harm than good. However, she was devoted to the Library and it was a responsibility which she cherished. As the Library grew, Miss Charlton probably felt the work to be overwhelming. When it is realized that from a time when it was "her" Library, in the sense that she had done so much to build up the collection, to a time shortly before she left McGill she was reduced to a clerk, a bitter sense of injustice could only result.

¹ McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library. Minutes of Library Staff meeting held April 8, 1914.

Having once left McGill she never came back. Dr. Francis invited her many times, but as he said,

a bitter sense of injustice prevented her ever revisiting her old haunts, and fifteen years later I could not induce her to come, openly or surreptitiously, to see the newly arrived Osler Library which would have interested her intensely.¹

FREDERICK GAULT FINLEY

Dr. F.G. Finley, Honorary Librarian from 1896 until 1914, Miss Charlton's chief, was born in Australia in 1861. His years as a medical student at McGill were during the "Golden age of the faculty," studying under such men as Howard, Osler, Roddick, and Shepherd. He was a member of the Medical Faculty of McGill from 1889 until 1929, first in the department of Anatomy, later Assistant Professor and finally Professor of Clinical Medicine. He was also Dean of the Medical Faculty in 1921. First as an interne, then assistant physician, physician, and finally consulting physician, this was the order of Dr. Finley's fifty-seven years' connection with the Montreal General Hospital.

As a teacher he was objective, direct and logical. He was a modest man who worked in a quiet thorough way, without fuss. He was widely read, sound in his conclusions and good judgment, respected by the medical fraternity and held in high regard by his students. When McGill conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Dr. Finley in 1926, Sir Arthur Currie spoke of him as "a beloved physician, distinguished

¹ Francis, op. cit. p.61.

alike for his achievements in peace and war. A great teacher, a devoted servant of his people, his hospital and his university."¹ He died July 6, 1940.

Professor H.S. Birkett was chairman of the Library Committee in 1913, he was the "new broom" with whom Miss Charlton could not get along. For part of 1913 and 1914 he was also Honorary Librarian, with Dr. C.F. Wylde as Assistant Honorary Librarian. On December 30, 1914 Dr. Wylde was appointed Honorary Librarian, with Miss Jean Cameron continuing as Assistant.

CHARLES FENWICK WYLDE

Charles Wylde was born and educated in Halifax. After graduating from McGill, Medicine, 1888, he practiced outside of Montreal, returning in 1895. He went overseas in 1914, as one of the original officers of No.5 Canadian Field Ambulance, under Dr. H.S. Birkett. His ambulance became absorbed into No.1 Canadian General Hospital, a unit with which he had a long and distinguished service. He had the keenest interest in sport, he excelled in tennis, golf, and curling. He was also an ardent yachtsman. At the Montreal General Hospital Dr. Wylde was outpatient physician for many years. While he was also Demonstrator in Medicine at McGill, it was to his work as Honorary Librarian of the Medical Library that he was most devoted.

¹ Canadian Medical Association journal, v.43. p.193. August, 1940.

Dr. Wylde was interested in the first year medical students being instructed in the use of the reference catalogues, such as the Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, and the Index Medicus which in 1927 merged with the Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus. Before 1922 no such instruction had been given and the graduate could leave with "but a memory of the main reading rooms of the Library and its text books."¹ Dr. Wylde began such instruction in 1922, starting first with an hour long lecture to the students. This continued for three years, at which time he felt that still more was needed to help the medical students, such as compiling a bibliography, instruction in writing a case report, etc. Copies of his lectures which are in the Medical Library show that he covered the following material: a short history of the McGill Medical Library, a short history of bibliography, systems for classifying and cataloguing libraries, a demonstration of published bibliographies, a practical demonstration in compiling a bibliography, instruction for writing a case report or thesis, and a description of the principle medical journals.

Dr. Wylde did considerable writing for the journals, usually about the McGill Medical Library, its history² and

1 Wylde, C.F. Lectures to students.

2 Wylde, C.F. A short history of the Medical Library of McGill University. (In Canadian journal of medicine and surgery, v.76, p.146-153, November 1934)

its organization.

Dr. Wylde was Honorary Librarian from 1914 until 1938, Miss Jean Cameron his assistant from 1914 until her retirement in 1928. As assistant to Miss Cameron there was Miss Isobel Ross in 1915, replaced by Miss V. Louise Davidson in 1916. In 1923 Miss Edith Gordon joined the McGill Library staff. With the retirement of Miss Jean Cameron (Mrs. W.B. Howell) on March 24, 1928, the staff vacancy was filled by Miss Beatrice Simon. Dr. Wylde reported on the Library staff in his ten-year report of May 31, 1930:

The Staff has increased in number from four to five full-time workers. There has always been a messenger employed. All members are graduates of, or have taken a summer course in, the McGill Library School and all are imbued with the desire to make the Library a credit to McGill. In 1928 with the retirement of the then assistant Librarian (Miss Jean Cameron) that post was abolished. It was decided to try a new plan - each department to be run separately under its own head. This has proved very satisfactory.¹

The McGill Library staff in 1930 consisted of Dr. C.F. Wylde, Honorary Librarian and five assistants: Miss Edith Ashworth, Miss Pauline M. Carriere, Miss C. Davidson, Miss Edith R. Gordon, and Miss Beatrice V. Simon.

¹ McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library. Report for the period June 1, 1920 to May 31, 1930.

CHAPTER VIII

THE OSLER LIBRARY

The Osler Library at McGill was officially opened May 29, 1929. This special library of the history of medicine and science, collected by Sir William Osler was bequeathed by him to his Alma Mater. McGill University was chosen as a permanent location for the collection because as Osler said:

...As a young, untried man, McGill College offered me an opportunity to teach and to work; but what is more, the members of the Medical Faculty adopted me, bore with vagaries and aggressiveness, and often gave practical expressions of sympathy with schemes which were costly and of doubtful utility. That they believed in me helped to a belief in myself...¹

The educational value as well as the literary and historic value of this collection are enhanced by the annotated catalogue, Bibliotheca Osleriana. Classified by a scheme devised by Osler, it was edited after his death in 1919 by W.W. Francis, R.H. Hill and Archibald Malloch.² Thornton calls the Bibliotheca Osleriana "the most readable catalogue of books to be compiled."³ It is arranged under eight headings:

1 Osler, William. Bibliotheca Osleriana. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1929. p.xxiv-xxv.

2 Reginald H. Hill, formerly of the Bodleian Library, in 1956 Librarian and Secretary of the Trustees, National Central Library, London. Archibald Malloch, Librarian, New York Academy of Medicine.

3 Thornton, John L. Medical books, libraries and Collectors. London, Grafton, 1949. p.186.

- I Bibliotheca Prima - a bibliographical outline of the evolution of science (including medicine). It "represents Osler's idea of fundamental contributions to medicine, their chronological position being determined by the original date of any author's chief contribution to the subject, followed by later works, commentaries, biographies and bibliographies."¹
- II Bibliotheca Segunda - Works of men who are not of first importance, but who have made notable contributions.
- III Bibliotheca Litteraria - Literary works by physicians, medical poems, and literature featuring medicine.
- IV Bibliotheca Historica - Historical works and literature on medical institutions.
- V Bibliotheca Biographica
- VI Bibliotheca Bibliographica
- VII Incunabula - 136 books printed in the fifteenth century.
- VIII Manuscripts

This collection of about 7,600 volumes is rich in early editions of the older literature, as well as in modern historical works. Lady Osler financed the Catalogue, and also generously bequeathed 10,000 pounds for the upkeep of the Library. "It is the intention, and it was Osler's wish, that the collection be added to and gaps filled, as funds and opportunity may permit."²

1 Loc. cit.

2 Francis, W.W. The Osler Library. (In Johns Hopkins Hospital. Bulletin, v.46, p.81, January, 1930)

Sir John Young MacAlister (1856-1925), for many years Librarian of the Royal Society of Medicine, amusingly describes a mythical visit to the Osler Library. He speaks of the building, the collection, staff, and in it all is carried far beyond the dreams of the most imaginative librarian. When asked "How do you classify your books", the mythical guide replied in horror, "We don't classify them. You can't classify a medical library without doing more harm than good...Therefore, we find that for practical purposes, both as regards economy of space and quickness of service, it is better to shelve the books chronologically and according to size..."¹

In reality the books in the Osler Library are arranged on the shelves in the Catalogue order, except the writings of Sir William and some of his favorite authors, such as Sir Thomas Browne, Rabelais, and Burton. These occupy the place of honour at the end of the room, in an alcove in the centre of which is a panel bearing Sir William's portrait in bronze.² The Library is housed in its own beautifully appointed room, on the third floor of the Medical Building, across the hall from the Medical Library. Sir William specifically mentioned those for whom his collection was intended:

1 Thornton, John L. A mirror for librarians... London, Grafton, 1948. p.157.

2 Francis, op. cit., p.82.

The Library is for the use of students of the history of science and of medicine, without any other qualifications, and I particularly wish that it may be used by my French Canadian colleagues, who will find it rich in the best of French literature.¹

¹ Osler, op. cit.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abbott, Maude E. Andrew F. Holmes, M.D., LL.D. 1797-1860.
(In McGill University magazine, v.4, p.176-181, May 1905)
- The Faculty of Medicine of McGill University. (In
Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, v.60, p.242-253,
February 1935)
- Francis John Shepherd, anatomist and surgeon, and John
George Adami. Montreal, 1929. (McGill University
publications, series 8 [Medicine] no.49)
- Historic Montreal: metropolis of Canada and Mother of
the cities of the west. (In Annals of internal medi-
cine, v.6, p.815-838, December 1932)
- An historical sketch of the Medical Faculty of McGill
University. (In Montreal medical journal, v.31, p.561-
672, August 1902)
- History of medicine in the Province of Quebec. Toronto,
MacMillan, 1931. 97p.
- McGill's heroic past, 1821-1921. (In McGill news, v.2,
p.1-4, June; v.2, p.7-10, 29, 46, October 1921)
- Sir William Osler. Montreal, 1925. (McGill Univer-
sity publications, series 8 [Medicine] no.29)
- An account of the origin, rise and progress of the Montreal
General Hospital. (In Canadian magazine and literary
repository, v.4, p.125, February 1825)
- Ballard, James F. The past history of the Medical Library
Association. (In Medical Library Association. Bulletin,
v.36, p.227-241, October 1948)

- Billings, John Shaw. Medical libraries in the United States. (In U.S. Bureau of Education. Public libraries in the United States of America, their history, condition and management; special report. Part I. Washington, 1876. chap.6, p.171-182)
- Birkett, Herbert S. A brief account of the history of medicine in the Province of Quebec, from 1535-1838. (In American Laryngological Association. Transactions of the thirtieth annual meeting, v.30, p.1-27, 1908)
- Bishop, W.J. Some London libraries. (In British medical bulletin, v.7, p.335-341, no.4, 1951. Part I of Medical libraries of Great Britain.
- Bland, John. The story behind the buildings of McGill. (In McGill news, v.39, p.2-4, 39, autumn 1958; v.40, p.14-17, winter 1958; v.40, p.24-28, spring 1959)
- Bosworth, Newton, ed. Hochelaga depicta: the early history and present state of the City and Island of Montreal, edited by Newton Bosworth. Montreal, William Greig, 1839. 284p.
- Bouchette, Joseph. A topographical description of the Province of Lower Canada, with remarks upon Upper Canada, and on the relative connexion of both provinces with the United States of America. London, Faden, 1815. 640p.
- Browning, William. The development of the Association of Medical Librarians. (In Medical Library Association. Bulletin, v.9, p.1-5, July 1919)
- Cameron, Jean. Sir William Osler and the McGill Medical Library. (In Canadian Medical Association journal, v.10, p.87-88, July 1920)
- Chadwick, James R. Medical libraries, their development and use. (In Boston medical and surgical journal, v.134, p.101-104, January 30 1896)

Charlton, Margaret R. History of medicine in Lower Canada.
(In Annals of medical history, series 1, v.5, p.150-174,
summer 1923; v.5, p.263-278, autumn 1923; v.6, p.222-235,
summer 1924; v.6, p.312-354, autumn 1924.

Colby, C.W. Dr. E. A. Meredith. (In McGill University
magazine, v.3, p.19-20, December 1903)

— Rev. Principal G. J. Mountain. (In McGill University
magazine, v.2, p.21-23, December 1902)

Councilman, W.T. Some of the early medical work of Sir
William Osler. (In Johns Hopkins Hospital. Bulletin,
v.30, p.193-197, July 1919)

Craik, Robert. Papers and addresses. Montreal, Gazette,
1907. 222p.

Cushing, Harvey. The life of Sir William Osler. Oxford,
Clarendon Press, 1925. 2v.

David, A.H. Reminiscences connected with the medical
profession in Montreal during the last fifty years.
(In Canada medical record, v.11, p.1-8, October 1882)

Deitrick, John E. and Berson, Robert C. Medical schools
in the United States at mid-century. N.Y., McGraw-
Hill, 1953. 380p.

Doe, Janet. The library of the New York Academy of Medi-
cine. (In New York Academy of Medicine. Bulletin, 2nd
series, v.28, p.197-203, April 1952)

Doe, Janet, ed. A handbook of medical library practice
including annotated bibliographical guides to the
literature and history of the medical and allied
sciences... Janet Doe, editor. Chicago, A.L.A., 1943.
609p.

— Handbook of medical library practice with a biblio-
graphy of the reference works and histories in medicine

and the allied sciences. 2nd ed. rev. and enl. Janet Doe, Mary Louise Marshall, editors. Chicago, A.L.A., 1956. 601p.

Doige, Thomas. An alphabetical list of the merchants, traders, and housekeepers, residing in Montreal. To which is prefixed a descriptive sketch of the town. Montreal, James Lane, 1819. 192p.

Flexner, Abraham. Medical education in the United States and Canada... N.Y., Carnegie Foundation, 1910. 346p. (Bulletin no.4)

Francis, W.W. Margaret Charlton and the early days of the Medical Library Association. (In Medical Library Association. Bulletin, v.25, p.58-63, September 1936)

— The Osler Library. (In Johns Hopkins Hospital. Bulletin, v.46, p.74-86, January 1930)

Gazette (Montreal), June 2, 1819 - May 29, 1822; June 1, 1822 - September 29, 1824; October 2, 1828 - June 10, 1830.

Gerlitt, John. Votive offerings. (In Ciba symposia, v.1, p.122-125, July 1939)

Hall, Archibald. Introductory lecture to the course of Midwifery and the Diseases of women and children; including a biographical sketch of the late A. F. Holmes, delivered November 9, 1860. Montreal, Lovell, 1860. 21p.

— Letters on medical education (originally published in the Montreal Gazette) addressed to the Members of the Provincial Legislature of Canada. Montreal, Armour & Ramsay, 1842.

— On the past, present, and future of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University...delivered...at the opening of the session 1866-1867. (In Canada medical journal, v.3, p.289-320, 1867)

Heagerty, John J. Four centuries of medical history in Canada, and a sketch of the medical history of Newfoundland. Toronto, MacMillan, 1928. 2v.

— The romance of medicine in Canada. Toronto, Ryerson, 1940. 113p.

Howard, Robert Palmer. Semi-centennial celebration, Medical Faculty, McGill College, and a summary of the early history of the Faculty. Montreal, Gazette, 1882. 75p.

— A sketch of the life of the late G. W. Campbell... and a summary of the history of the Faculty, being the introductory address of the fiftieth session of the Medical Faculty of McGill University. Montreal, Gazette, 1882. 24p.

Howell, William Boyman. Francis John Shepherd - surgeon: his life and times, 1851-1929. Toronto, Dent, 1934. 251p.

— Medicine in Canada. N.Y., Hoeber, 1933. 137p.
(Clio Medica Series)

International Association of Medical Museums and journal of technical methods. Sir William Osler memorial number. Appreciations and reminiscences. Montreal, Privately printed, 1926. 633p. (Its Bulletin, no.9)

International Congress on Medical Librarianship. Proceedings of the First International Congress on Medical Librarianship, London, 20-25 July, 1953. (In Libri, v.3, 1954)

Jolley, L. Medical libraries of Scotland. (In British medical bulletin, v.8, p.256-261, no.2-3, 1952)

Kelley, Grace O. The classification of books, an inquiry into its usefulness to the reader. N.Y., Wilson, 1938. 200p.

Keys, Thomas E. Applied medical library practice. Springfield, Thomas, [1958]. 495p.

Le Fanu, W.R. British periodicals of medicine, a chronological list. (In Institute of the History of Medicine. Bulletin, v.5, p.735-761, October 1937; v.5, p.827-855, November 1937)

— The history of the Library of the College. (In Royal College of Surgeons of England. Annals, v.9, p.366-382, December 1951)

MacCallum, Duncan Campbell. Addresses 1860-1896. Montreal, DesBarats, 1901. 169p.

— Reminiscences of the Medical School of McGill University. (In McGill University magazine, v.2, p.124-135, April 1903)

MacDermot, Hugh Ernest. The early days of the Montreal General Hospital. (In Surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, v.59, p.120-125, July 1934)

— Maude Abbott, a memoir. Toronto, MacMillan, 1941. 264p.

McGill University. Annual report of the Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill University, Montreal. Montreal, 1904-1905; 1910-1911; 1921-1922; 1923-1924.

— Calendar, 1853, 1856-1859, 1861-1864, 1866-1869, 1887-1888, 1890-1891, 1893-1903, 1907-1925.

— Documents concerning McGill University. Certified copies, in Redpath Library, Rare Book Room.

— Extracts from the will of the Founder. Royal Charter. Acts of Parliament. Statutes. Montreal, Lovell, 1864.

— Regulations of the Corporation of McGill University,

Montreal. Revised to January 1, 1874. Montreal, Lovell, 1874. 56p.

— Regulations of the Corporation of McGill University, Montreal. Revised to March 31, 1886. Montreal, Lovell, 1886.

— Revised statutes for the government of the Medical Faculty of McGill College, made and established by the Governors, at a meeting held in Montreal, on the 17th June 1842. Montreal, Rollo Campbell, 1843. Typed certified copy in Redpath Library, Rare Book Room.

McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Announcement, 1852-1854, 1856-1863, 1865-1886, 1889-1892, 1925-1929, 1930-1935.

— Extracts from the Minutes of the Medical Faculty. Typed copy prepared by Dr. C.F. Wylde, 1894-96. Written copy prepared by Dr. Wylde, 1845-1902.

McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library. Annual report of the Medical Library. Typed copies in the Medical Library files for the years 1919-1920 (in this report is the summary of work done in the years 1913-1919); 1920-1921; 1921-1922; ten-year report June 1, 1920 - May 31, 1930; 1924-1925; 1925-1926; 1927-1928; 1928-1929; January 1, 1929 - December 31, 1929.

— Catalogue of books in the Library of the Medical Faculty of McGill College. Montreal, Lovell, 1845. 48p.

— Complete files of years 1919-1929, including correspondence, memoranda, reports, etc.

— Minutes of the Library staff meetings, 1913-1914. Written reports on file in the Medical Library.

— Quarterly reports. July 1, 1925 - September 30, 1925; April 1, 1925 - June 30, 1925.

McGill University. Faculty of Medicine. Library Committee.
Minutes, 1898-1914. Written reports on file in the
Medical Library.

— Report, 1880-1881, 1881-1882, 1882-1883, 1884-1885,
1885-1886, 1886-1887, 1889-1890, 1897-1898. Written
reports on file in the Medical Library.

— Report, 1899-1900, 1901-1902, 1902-1903, 1904-1905,
1905-1906, 1907-1909. Montreal, Herald Press,
(Fortier, Phillips, Modern)

McGill University gazette. v.3, n.s., p.7, November 1876;
v.3, n.s., p.49, April 1877. Montreal, 1876-1877.

MacMillan, Cyrus. McGill and its story 1821-1921. London,
Lane, 1921. 304p.

Meakins, Jonathan C. Libraries and the hospital. (In
Maine Medical Association. Journal, v.30, p.321-325,
December 1939)

The new building of the Medical Faculty of McGill University.
(In Canada medical & surgical journal, v.13, p.693-694,
June 1885)

Noyes, Marcia C. Osler's influence on the Library of the
Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.
(In Johns Hopkins Hospital. Bulletin, v.30, p.212-213,
July 1919)

Osler, Sir William. Aequanimitas, with other addresses to
medical students, nurses and practitioners of medicine.
London, Lewis, 1904. 485p.

— Bibliotheca Osleriana: a catalogue of books illustrating
the History of Medicine and Science, collected, arranged
and annotated by Sir William Osler, Bart., and bequeathed
to McGill University. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1929.
785p.

Percival, Walter. Across the years: a century of education in the Province of Quebec. Montreal, Gazette, 1946. 195p.

Peterson, Reuben. The need for more medical reference libraries, and the way in which they can be established. (In American Medico-Surgical bulletin, v.8, p.1100-1103, September 1895)

Polk's medical and surgical register of the United States and Canada...6th rev. ed. Detroit, Polk, 1900. 2748p.

Reid, Edith Gittings. The great physician. Short life of Sir William Osler. London, Grafton, 1931. 299p.

Shepherd, Francis John. The first medical school in Canada. Its history and founders, with some personal reminiscences. Montreal, 1925. (McGill University publications, series 8, Medicine, no.28)

— Obituary notice William Wright, signed F.J.S. (In Montreal medical journal, v.37, p.366-368, May 1908)

— The Osler Oration. (In Canadian Medical Association journal, v.21, p.131-137, August 1929)

— Reminiscences of student days and dissecting room. Montreal, Privately printed, 1919. 28p.

Spivak, C.D. The medical libraries of the United States. (In Philadelphia medical journal, v.2, p.851-858, October 22, 1898)

Thornton, John L. Classics of librarianship: further selected readings in the history of librarianship. London, Library Association, 1957. 203p.

— Medical books, libraries and collectors: a study of bibliography and the book trade in relation to the medical sciences. London, Grafton, 1949. 293p.

- A mirror for librarians: selected readings in the history of librarianship. London, Grafton, 1948. 207p.
- Scientific books, libraries and collectors: a study of bibliography and the book trade in relation to science. London, Library Association, 1954. 288p.

- Tobin, William. Thirty six years in the service of McGill. [Presented by O.C. Gruner . (In McGill medical journal, v.18, p.166-175, October 1949)

- Workman, Joseph. Introductory address to the fifty-first session of McGill Medical Faculty. (In Canada medical and surgical journal, v.12, p.129-146, October 1884)

- Wright, William. Introductory lecture delivered at the opening of the fortieth session of the Medical Faculty of McGill University, and the inauguration of the new college building... (In Canada medical and surgical journal, v.1, p.193-202, October 1872)

- Wylde, C.F. McGill University. The Medical Library. (In Methods and problems of medical education. 6th series. N.Y., Rockefeller Foundation, 1927. p.39-47)

- Lectures to students. Typed copy in Medical Library.

- A short history of the Medical Library of McGill University. (In Canadian journal of medicine and surgery, v.76, p.146-153, November 1934)

Minutes
of the
Montreal Medical Institution
Stephen M.
Secretary -

119
Montreal 20th Decr 1823.

At a Meeting of the
Medical Officers of the Montreal
Gen: Hospital. Viz W^m Robert-
son, W^m Caldwell, A. F. Holmes
John Stephenson & H. B. Locke
held for the purpose of taking into
consideration the Expediency of
establishing a Medical School
in this city -

It was Unanimously resolved -

- 1st That the considerations which
seemed to warrant an endeavor
to promote such a desirable object
should be drawn out & laid before
the next meeting of the Board
held on the 27th inst & that Dr
Stephenson & Holmes be appoin-
ted a committee for the said pur-
pose -

Montreal 27th Decr 1823.

At a Meeting of the Medi-
cal Officers of the Montreal Gen: Hos-
pital held this day Present W^m
Robertson, W^m Caldwell, A. F. Holmes

J. Thompson & Dr. Holmes
laid before the meeting the
following viz which was ap-
proved of - viz: -

" The Medical Officers appointed
by the President & Directors of
the Montreal Genl Hospital, ha-
ving 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 incon-
venience resulting to many from the
necessity at present existing of spend-
ing several years in a foreign coun-
try to complete a regular medical
education & being convinced of
the advantages which would result
from the Establishment of a Medical
School in this Country, have met to
consider of the propriety of founding
such an Institution in this city -

After due deliberation, they
conclude

conceives that the following con-
siderations warrant an endeavor
to promote so desirable an object:
1^o There can be but one opinion
concerning the utility & necessity
of a School of Medicine in this Pro-
vince, seeing that the cultivation of
medicine in many parts, suffi-
ciently attests the want of opportu-
nities of Medical Instruction; Such
an Institution will tend very much
to remove this growing ail by the fa-
cility it will afford of acquiring me-
dical knowledge.

2^o There can be little doubt, that
Students from different parts of this
Province as well as from Upper Ca-
nada & probably from the adjoin-
ing 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 medi-
cine, while those who after attending
this institution, might wish to in-
sue the advantages of study in other
countries, would be better able to bene-
fit by them.

3^o They consider that the Montreal
General Hospital is an Institution
which favors much the establish-
ment of a school of medicine in this
city - It affords the student a facility
of acquiring a practical know-
ledge in Physic never before
enjoyed in this Province, an
advantage which will be great-
ly enhanced by the establishment
of Lectures on the different branches
of the Profession -

4^o If such a plan should be
carried into effect - a pecuniary
burden ^{burden} would result to the funds of the Hospi-
tal highly advantageous in their
present state -

5^o They are further encouraged
to

attempt the formation of a ~~Medical~~ ^{122 5.}
~~School or~~ Medical Seminary
where they reflect that the Medical
School of Edinburgh, the basis of
which they would adopt for the
present institution, now justly
considered the first in Europe
is of comparatively recent foun-
dation, 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 Genl Hospital -

6^o In the event of the establish-
ment of a Classical & Philoso-
phical Seminary in this city, the
two institutions would materi-
ally benefit -

7^o To insure the success & per-
manency of such an institution
it would be highly desirable
that the persons composing it,
should be authorized by a Royal
Charter or act of Incorporation

123
It should not be a desirable object
be obtained, the following Gen-
tlemen in furtherance thereof
have agreed to deliver Lectures
on the several Branches of the
Profession -

Anatomy & Physiology by Dr. Thompson
Chemistry & Pharmacy. Holmes -
Practice of Physic - Caldwell
Midwifery & Diseases } Polkston
Women & Children }
Maternal Medicine - Locke
Botany - Holmes -
Surgery - Thompson
2. November 1824

It was Resolved -

That Dr. Polkston be re-
quested to forward the same to his
Excellency the Governor in Chief for
his consideration -

124

Montreal 4th 10th 1823-

At a meeting of the Medical
Board of the Montreal Gen: Hos-
pital, Present Wm Robertson
Wm Caldwell - A G Holmes -
Thompson & H, B. Locas

I Robertson informed the
Board that he transmitted to his
excellency the Governor in chief
the document which he was re-
quested to forward, accompanied
by a letter in which he suggested
to his Lordship the propriety of
now modeling the Board of
Examiners at Montreal & in chi-
ding the names of the Medical
Officers of the Montreal Gen Hospi-
tal to which he recd the following
answer through A. W. Colman
Private Secretary, -

Thompson & H
Secretary -

City of St. Louis -
June 30th 1822

Sir

His Excellency the Governor
in chief deems it a pleasure to
acknowledge the receipt of your letter
to him of the 2nd inst. & to acquaint
you that he approves of your sug-
gestion for the new modelling of the
Board of Medical Examiners at
Montreal. And also of the scheme
proposed in the paper which ac-
companies your letter by the
Medical Officers of the Montreal
Gen. Hospital for connecting
with that Establishment a
Medical School for giving
a course of Lectures in the
different branches of that
Science.

It is Excellency will readily
give his support to this desirable
object & will do all in his power
to assist the endeavors of the

W. Robertson Esq. Montreal

120

Medical Gentlemen who have come
forward in to liberal a manner
for this purpose he is ready to
cancel the appointment of the
Board of Examiners at present
existing & to form a new board
consisting of the Medical Officers
of the Montreal Gen Hospital, but
before this step is taken I am to
suggest to you that as, by the Char-
ter of the Montreal Gen Hospital,
now sanctioned, their Officers
may be changed every year or
often if requisite, some incon-
venience may arise from this
circumstance, which you may wish
to suggest the means of obviating. The
latter part of your proposal also -
that the Gentlemen who in the giving
Lectures in the Medical School &
who may be sworn in numbers
should be included in the Board of
Examiners, seems in some degree
to clash with the former part
where it is recommended that
the Medical Officers of the Hospital
should be guided by its rules, should

form the Board - and I am for -
the more quiet you wish consider
whether in the event which may
occur in the Charter of the
Gentlemen giving Lectures, ceasing
the Officers of that Institution, the
Board of Examiners would do the
work in conveniently numerous
if made to include both the
Medical Officers of the Institution -
& the Lecturers in the Medical
School, which having no charter
or public corporate existence, is
only annexed by accident to the
voluntary ex officio members with
the Hospital -

I have the honor to be Sir
your most ob. & hum. Servt.

J. A. W. Cochran

To Mr. Robertson Esq. Secy.
Montreal

Montreal 10th 10^{bre} 1823. 128

At a meeting of the Medical
Officers of the Montreal Gen Hospital
Present Wm Robertson, W. Lela-
well, A. F. Holmes, H. H. Henson &
H. B. Lodge.

It was Resolved -

That Dr Robertson be requested
to answer the letter recd from A.
W. Cochran bearing date
the 30th Ult. of which answer
the following letter is a copy.

H. H. Henson M.D.

Letter of Dr Robertson to Secretary
A. W. Cochran Esq. Pres. Sec.
Montreal 10th 10^{bre} 1823.

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of the 30th Ult. &
to own & by my own own & the gentle-
man with whom I am connected.
satisfaction at the interest his &
agency takes in the proposed mea-
sures for establishing a Medical
School in Montreal, to afford him -

129
no exertion on our part with
wanting to ensure the success of the
Institution, We intended to commence
delivering regular courses of lec-
tures next Fall — The Medical
Officers of the Marine Gen Hospital
are elected by the Board of Directors
but not annually; when once ap-
pointed, they continue in office, un-
til some cause for their removal oc-
curs & such were the conditions ex-
pressly understood & declared at the
time of drawing up & approving
the Charter for the Government of
the Hospital, in which they were
elected. By the Charter of the New-
York Hospital the Governor or any
seven of them legally convened &
met (the President or Vice Pr.
being one) had authority to elect,
nominate & appoint the Physicians
& Surgeons from time to time when
a Commission is issued appointing
members to the Board of Examiners,
the names of the individual composing
the Medical Board of the Hospital
will, I presume, be inserted & should
any of these Gentlemen hereafter cease
to belong to the Hospital, but still

130

continue to Lecture, it will be for the
Governors consideration whether or not
they will be continued on the Board
of Examiners or if the person desired
add to the members. Circumstances
may require some alteration in the
mode of constituting the Board.

The Proposer took the liberty
of submitting for consideration & was
meant to apply to the existing state
of things —

Upon enquiry find that a number
of persons who at different times were
appointed Examiners continue to be-
long to that Board, although several of them
have left the Province, but for some
years past, the only individual who
who act are Dr. Laidlaw, Mr. Knott &
myself.

I remain Sir
with consideration
Your most Obedt^{ly} Servt^t
W. Robertson.

To a - W: Cochran Esq^r
Quebec

Montreal 4th Feb/1823 ¹³¹

at a meeting of the Medical
Board of the Hospital General
Mr. Robertson, Mr. Caldwell, J.
Stephenson & H. Holmes & H. P. Lee.
We -

I was resolved
that the following copy of an
Advertisement intended to be pu-
blished in the public papers of the
Lower & Upper Canada, be trans-
mitted by Dr. Robertson to his Ex-
cellency the Governor in Chief for
his approbation - Viz -

Letter from Dr. Robertson to the Secretary
inclosing the aforesaid advertise-
ment -

Montreal 4th Feb/1823

Sir

I have the honor of inclosing the
copy of an Advertisement which we
intend to publish in the papers
next Saturday week providing
his Excellency has no objection to
his name being used as approv-
ing of the proposed measure.

15215

I should be happy to know if the Medical
Board of Examiners at Montreal is
to be new modelled soon, if the al-
ternative for newly suggested were
to be adopted, their promulgation
about the same time that an ad-
vertisement appears, would be a
demonstration probatory of the
interest which his Lordship takes in
the success & prosperity of the Insti-
tution -

I am the more to be
satisfied & encouraged
by your old serv-
ant
W. Robertson

Medical Institution

The Medical officers of the Montreal
Gen: Hospital having seen the great
difficulties which the Student of Medi-
cine ^{in Canada} has to encounter before he can
acquire a competent knowledge of
his profession: knowing the in-
conveniences resulting to many
from the necessity at present ex-
isting of spending several years in
a foreign country, to complete as

133
a regular medical educa-
tion, considering that the recent es-
tablishment of the Mutual Emi-
Hospital, affords the student a fa-
cility of acquiring a practical
knowledge of Physic never before
enjoyed in this Province & 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 und-
er the success of such an insti-
tution probable & the means in-
tended to be adopted for carrying
the same into effect, having been
submitted to the Ex. Council of the
Governor in Chap. - he was please
to give his sanction & approbation
of the plan -

It is therefore now to deli-
ver Lectures on the following
branches of the Profession, to be
commenced in the second week of
November next ensuing -

134 17

Anatomy & Physiology	Stephenson
Chemistry & Pharmacy	A. F. Holmes
Fracture of Physic	W. Caldwell
Midwifery & Diseases of	} W. Robertson
Women & Children	
Materia Medica	A. D. Locke
Surgery	A. F. Holmes

In the course of the summer 1824

Botany A. F. Holmes

Montreal 4th Feb 1823

Montreal 4th March 1823

At a Meeting of the Medical
Officers of the Montreal Gen Hospital
Present Wm Robertson, W. Caldwell
A. F. Holmes, A. D. Locke

Dr Robertson laid before
the meeting an answer which
he recd from Mr Cochrane to his
letter of 4th Feb 1823, as also a com-
mission, appointing commissioning

18
135

for the Examination of persons to be
admitted to Practice Physic Surgery
You are accompanied by a letter from
the Secretary —
copy of a letter from A. B. C. C. C. C.
to Dr. Robertson —

Castle of St. Louis
Lumber St. Feb 4/1823.

My
I have the honor to return
you herewith the draft which you
inclosed to me, of the advertisement
proposed to be inserted in the Mon-
treal newspapers respecting the
proposed Medical Institution
I am to acquaint you that His
Excellency the Governor in Chief
has no objection to your men-
tioning as there is stated that he
approves of the plan I am
further to acquaint you that
His Excellency has determined
upon appointing a new Commission
for the Board of Medical Examination
on the plan stated in my
letter to you of the 30th of Jan last

136

I have the honor to
be
Your most Obedt Servt
Wm. A. W. Cochran
Secy
J. Robertson Esq

copy of letter from the Secretary to Dr
Robertson accompanying the Com-
mission alluded to above -

Castle of St Louis -
Quincy 28th Feb/1883.

Sir/
I have the honor to transmit
you the enclosed Com mission appoin-
ting you & four other Genl Officers
therein named to the Board of
Medical Examiners for the Dis-
trict of Montana

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt Servt

Wm. A. W. Cochran
Secy -
William Robertson Esq

Copy of the Commission

Province
of
Lower Canada

By His Excellency
George Earl of Dalhousie
Governor and Commander in Chief of the most honorable
military order of the Bath, Captain
General & Governor in Chief in
and over the Province of Lower
Canada Vice Admiral of the
same - &c - &c - &c -

To William Robertson Es-
quire, William Caldwell Esq
John Stephenson M.D. & F.R.S.
Holmes M.D. & A. D. Locke Es-
quire & to all others whom these
Orders may concern -

Whereas it is an Act or or-
dinance made provided & passed in
the twenty eighth year of his late
majesty's reign, intituled the
Act or ordinance to prevent
persons practicing Physic and
surgery within the Province of

138 21

Quibus or Midwifery in the Towns
of Quebec or Montreal without
Licence" I do hereby appoint
you or any three ^{or more} of you the said
William Robertson, William
Caldwell, John Stephenson, A. F.
Holmes & H. L. Locdel in some
public or convenient place I may
see fit to examine & enquire into
the knowledge of every such per-
son as ought to have such certi-
ficate or Licence as by the said act
or ordinance is required for the
use and benefit therein men-
tioned - And I know ye further
that I the said George Earl of Dal-
housie do by these presents deter-
mine, revoke, & make void all
and singular the commissions
heretofore granted & in force for
the Appointment of Medical Ex-
aminers for the said District of
Montreal & All matters & things
therein contained, hereby decla-
ring the same to be null & void
& of no effect -
Given under my

139

My Hand & Seal at Arms at the
Castle of Saint Lewis in the City of
Lubeck in the said Province of
Lower Canada the twenty second
day of Feb^r in the year of our Lord
one thousand eight hundred
& twenty three —

Wm. Talbot
Governor
By his Excellency's
Command —
J. Montgomerie
Acty Prov^l Secy

Montreal 10th Aug^r 1823
at a meeting of the members of the
Provincial Medical Institution
Present Wm. Robertson Wm.
Caldwell, A. H. Holmes J. H. & L. de

D^r Lorde & returning by A.
Holmes that he did not wish to be
taken as member of the Provincial
Medical Institution, D^r Lyons was
recommended as a fit person
to fill the vacant chair which

14023

was unanimously agreed to by the
the other members -

It was next Resolved -

- 1^o To Establish a Medical Li-
brary & carry which into execu-
tion, the members of the Institution
have imported some of the Pe-
riodicals medical Journals as a
commencement -
- 2^o That Lectures commence on
Sunday the 2^o of November -
- 3^o That the hours of each Lecture
be as follows -
A. H. Hobbes from 10 to 11 the
Mr. Lycus. " 9 - 10 -
Mr. Caldwell - 11 - 12 -
J. Thompson - 2 - 3 P.M.
Mr. Robertson - 3 - 4 -
- 4^o That the fee for each class or
department be three Guineas -
- 5^o That the Treasurer which Dr.
Robertson is hereby requested to do
be requested by the Secretary which

141 24

Dr Thompson is also hereby re-
quested to try to procure a Porter
for the Institution -

5th That the Lectures be advertised
in two of the Papers of this City, in
one of which, The Kingston Chroni-
cle & the Albion - The anti-
slavery week in the Montrose
papers & the Albion & two weeks in
the others -

4th That the meeting be held again
on Sunday next 6th inst at
the house of Dr Robertson -

8th That J^{rs} Ligon & Holman be
appointed a committee to draw up
rules for the Government of the
Library & the subscribers thereto -

Form of the Advertisement to be
Published - - - - -

Montrose Medical Institution

The Lectures will commence
at the house of the Institution No
12 James Street, on Monday 10th

November next -

Mat: Med: & Surgery, at 10 A.M. } Tuesday 10th W. Lyons

Practic of Physic } Tuesday 10th M. } W. Caldwell

Chemistry & Pharmacy } Monday 11th M. } J. F. Holmes

Anatomy & Physiol } Monday 12th M. } W. Holmes

Surgery } 2 P.M. }

Midwifery } Wednesday 13th M. } W. Robertson

Diseases of Women } 3 P.M. }

Childbirth }

Mr. writing hour at the Montreal General Hospital - noon -

Lectures on Obstetrics will be given by Dr. Holmes during the evening hours -

W. Holmes Secretary -

Montreal 27th Sept 1823

A meeting of the members of the Montreal Medical Institution took place, W. Caldwell, W. Robertson & J. F. Holmes, W. Holmes & W. Lyons

Dr. Lyons & Holmes said before the meeting the following Rules -

for the Government of the Library &
its Subscribers - Viz -

1. The Library is exclusively the
property of the Members of the Insti-
tution & its Subscribers -

2 No Member can transfer
his share of the Library

3 The Library can not be dis-
solved without the unanimous con-
sent of the Members -

4 Any Member of the Institution
desires a resigning his share in
the Library all rights as proprietor of the
Library

5 Any Person becoming a Member
of the Institution becomes likewise a
proprietor of the Library with rights
equal to those of an original proprie-
tor provided he pays to the Treasurer, on
half the amount of subscription paid
by the original proprietors -

6 Should the medical Institution be dis-
solved the Library shall still re-
main undisturbed by unani-
mous consent - the care of the Lib-

77
solution of the institution; it may be said
give for the proprietors a small & greater
number of proprietors & new books
the Library —

These Regulations were una-
nimously adopted by the meeting —

~~Wm. Holmes~~
Secretary —

Monte 28th Nov 1844 —

at a meeting of the mem-
bers of the Montrose Medical
Institution — Present W. Roberts
W. Lyons — A. Holmes & W. M. M. M.

I was Presided —

- 1st That each member pay im-
mediately to the Treasurer £7-10-
for continuing out expenses —
- 2nd That A. Holmes be the Librarian
to the Institution
- 3rd That the Subscribers to the Library
be (10/- for the students) —
- 4th That each member pay annually
on the 1st May 2/- 10/- for the sup-

support of the Library. —

5- That circulars be sent to all the Medical Practitioners of the city by J. Holmes — interesting to them that a medical Library is established to which they can subscribe by paying one Guinea a Bannum.

6- That the Lectures be again published in the Newspapers —

4 weeks in the Quarterly Herald —
Kingston Chronicle The Albion &c.

to ensure
 Gazette —

7- That the text be printed or engraved & to have "Quarterly Medical Institution" at the top.

8- That Dr Lyon lecturing here be from 9 to 10 ^{AM}

The meeting having no business before the next General is Tuesday next at 10 AM & the meeting to take place at the house of the Institution N 20 St James Street.

W. P. Thomas & Co
 Secretary

Montreal 29 Oct 1831

J. Stephenson, M.D.
Secy to the Medical
Faculty of McGill
College.

Gives an account of
the Medical Institution
since its commencement

Y^e

By

133

27

They received an Answer from his Lordship by
 His Secretary Mr. Colverson, informing them that His
 Excellency saw with much pleasure the plan of
 Medical education proposed by the Medical
 officers of the Hospital & that he would give the
 Medical Institution where Public Lectures were
 to be delivered on the different Branches of Medical
 Science, every support in his power & that as a
 further mark of his approbation, he would
 remodel the Board of Medical Examiners, intro-
 ducing into it some of the Medical officers of the Montreal
 General Hospital — — At the same time he
 permitted that the Prospectus of the Lectures to be
 delivered might be published under his imme-
 diate Patronage — In consequence Public
 Lectures on the different Branches of Medical
 Science & Anatomical exercises, have been
 had every season since that period.

In the Summer of 1826 at the instance of Lord
 Dalhousie, a Form of Charter for a Medical School
 was drawn out by the members of the Institution,
 submitted to an able Advocate of this city & pre-
 sented to his Lordship while in Montreal & who
 was kind enough to take it to Quebec himself &
 gave it to the Attorney General, for
 his opinion & report on said Form of Charter.

After a delay of eighteen months & that one of the
 members of the Institution had gone to Quebec, an
 answer was obtained which was not as favorable
 as had been expected by his Lordship or the members
 themselves — The Attorney General stated Four
 objections to the granting of the said Charter
 First the

133.0
949
First the number mentioned in the Charter being
too limited. 2^d The control of the Executive
not being sufficient. 3^d The school not being
in connection with any Seminary of Learning.
4th Its having no Foundation or Endowment.
In answer to these objections the members
stated that the Form of Charter thus drawn
out, was not intended as dictatorial, but
as an endeavour to point out what was
wanted & thereby, if possible, to diminish the
labour of the Attorney General. The number, by
a clause in the Charter proposed could be in-
creased by the Governor as occasion might
require and the control of the Executive made
as extensive as might be desired, considering
of the third objection, they noticed that the colleges
of Surgeons of London of Edinburgh & of Paris have
no connection with any Seminary of Learning.
The same holds true with regard to most of the
Medical schools of Europe & America. The last
objection is not a case of removal, unless they be
permitted to say that neither Salary nor Endow-
ment was expected or sought for at that time,
the members being perfectly willing to continue
as before, until time and circumstances might
enable the country to endow them or their
successors, provided that they were permanently
established as a Medical School by Charter
or act of Incorporation. It may be improper
to state at this place, that when a Royal Charter was
granted to the Royal College of Surgeons of London,
neither Endowment, nor Foundation was granted
to the

To the corporation, the college was permitted to give its lectures in any suitable or convenient place, until a proper building might be got for the use of the college -

In the above mentioned answer was recd from the attorney General a few months previous to the departure of Lord Dalhousie from the Province. It was not thought proper to address his Lordship further on the subject at a time when his attention was engaged with affairs of much greater importance & therefore it was resolved to wait until the arrival of his Successor -

After Sir James Thompson had been for some time Administrator of the Government, The Members of the Medical Institution transmitted him through his Secretary Col. Gore a brief acc^t of its proceedings & suggested as a means of obviating the difficulties urged by the attorney General touching the want of Endowment or Foundation, the appointment of the members of said Institution, as Professors of the University & an establishment at Burnside near this city, one of the colleges of which is established by Royal Charter, bearing date 31st March 1821 & called the McGill College - A correspondence to that effect was entered into by the members of the Institution & the Governor of the college - and in the summer of 1829 they had an interview at Burnside - when the members of the Institution agreed to conduct the medical department of the college one of their number being Professor & the others, Lecturers, as the present form of the Charter does not

Not admit of more than one medical Professor.
Upon condition that all the members would be ap-
pointed Professors, when the Charter would be
remodelled as was intended — Sir James
Thompson gave very countenance to the Proposition
of the medical Faculty & the necessary docu-
ments were transmitted the following winter
to England for the consideration & sanction
of the Ministry — No answer has yet been
received & the members of the medical Fa-
culty have continued to conduct the medical
department, the lectures of which were attended
last year by forty six medical students.

It was thought expedient last spring, to
address Sir James Thompson & the Bishop of Ex-
eter then in London on the subject of the
alterations to be made in the Charter
earnestly requesting their united influence
in forwarding the measure.

All the above is respectfully sub-
mitted

By order

Thompson & Co
Sec: med: Faculty
of the
regional college

To
Col: Craig -
Chief Secretary

Lord Government

17th 23.

Cassie of St. Louis Quebec
8th March 1832.

My Lord

I have the honor of submitting
for approval, the accompanying copy of the
Statute Rules and Ordinances for the Govern-
ment of the Medical Faculty of the Medi-
cal College at Montreal agreed upon by the
Governors of the said College -

I have also the honor of submitting
to your Lordship for approval (as required by the
provisions of the charter of the McGill College) -
the names of the Medical Gentlemen connected
with the University who have for some con-
siderable time past, been conducting lectures
at Montreal with great benefit to the public,
in the different branches of their professions and
whom it is proposed to appoint as Professors, in
separate Departments of the Science of Medicine -
Circumstances do not at present admit of
specifying the precise nature of each Depart-
ment - the ultimate distribution of labor among
the Gentlemen concerned being left dependent
upon the organization, as applied for, of the
number of Professorships: but the names of the
Gentlemen now recommended are

William Caldwell, M.D.
John Stevenson, M.D.
Andrew T. Holmes, M.D.
William O'Brien

It is particularly requested by the Governors and the Gentlemen of the Medical Faculty of the McGill College that the accompanying Statutes, Rules and Ordinances may receive the sanction of His Majesty's Government without waiting for the arrangements which may become necessary for the other Departments of the University.

The Medical Department of the McGill College has already been productive of much public good and it is therefore particularly desirable that it should be enabled to carry its operations into effect.

I have the Honor to be

Very Sir

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

Aylmer

The Right Honorable
Lord Goderich

k - k - k

endorsed: Civil Government
No. 23

Quebec 8th March 1832.

Lord Aylmer.

One Enclosure -

Transmitting copy of Statutes of
McGill College at Montreal - and
other matters for the Approval of the
Secretary of State.

Copy

Statutes, Rules & Ordinances

Made, established and ordained by the Principal and Governors of the McGill College, under the authority of the Royal Charter, granted, Thirty first day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one; For the better Government of the Medical Department of the said College, - passed at a Meeting held for that purpose on the day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty two. -

Be it made, established and ordained by the authority of the Principal and Governors of the McGill College, that the following Statutes, Rules and Ordinances be, and they are hereby, made, established and ordained to be the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances for the Government of the Medical Department of the said College. -

Chapter First. -

Of the Duties of the Teachers of the Medical Department (Professor or Lecturer -)
No. 1. - The Teachers of the Medical

Department shall consist of, One Professor, until the Powers of the Charter in this respect be enlarged, and of Three or more Lecturers. -

No. 2. -

fees and attended his courses of any Branch, shall be entitled to a perpetual Ticket to that Class -

No 10 - All Winter Courses to be six Months

No 11 - All Summer Courses to be three Months -

No 12 - All Clinical Courses to be six Months -

No 13 - Every Student that has matriculated and paid the fee for at least one Class during that year have from the Registrar three Books at a time for a fortnight by conforming to the Statutes regulating the Library and by making a deposit of Ten shillings Malaga Currency, for each Book so taken out -

No 14 - Each Teacher aforesaid shall within one Month after the closing of the Classes deliver to the Secretary of the Faculty a List of the names of the Students who have paid the fee and attended his Class for that course -

No 15 - The Registrar shall furnish the Secretary of the Faculty with a List of the Matriculations on or before the Twentieth day of December of each year -

No 16 - All Students are liable to be reprimanded or to be expelled the University upon being convicted of improper conduct - If notice be given to any of the Teachers aforesaid of any offence committed by any Student, the Teacher is to make enquiry -

his inaugural Dissertation before the medical faculty within seven days before the graduation. -
 No 12 - All trials of candidates must take place between the twenty fourth day of March and the twenty fourth day of May. If each year which latter day shall be the day of conferring Degrees and the trials shall be held and the Degrees conferred justly. -
 It being understood that if the latter day should, in any year fall upon a Saturday, the performances must take place on the day following.

No 13 - Candidates, after a successful examination, must have their Dissertations printed by the University within before the twentieth day of May and deliver twenty two copies to the Secretary of the faculty for the use of the University.

No 14 - The fees for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine and Surgery to be thus printed by the successful candidate is the sum of fifteen shillings, Nativay currency; to be paid to the Secretary of the medical faculty for the purchase of books - together with five shillings to the Registrar for entering the same into a book, kept by him for that purpose.
 No 15 - The medical Degree granted shall be written on parchment, and signed by the Chancellor and Teachers abroad. -

No 9 - He shall keep another book into which he must transfer all the Statutes, Rules & Ordinances made by the Government of the Medical Faculty, and have the same signed by all the Teachers of the Medical Department and by the Heads of the same Department in attestation.

Chapter Fourth

Of the Duties of the Registrar of the Medical Faculty.

No 1 - The Registrar must have charge of and keep in good order, all the Books belonging to the Medical Faculty.

No 2 - He must take special care that all the Books and other things belonging to the Library be kept from injury.

No 3 - He is bound to keep a Book into which he must insert the Names of the Students who matriculate.

No 4 - He must receive Ten Shillings as a deposit for each Volume taken from the Library.

No 5 - He must keep a Book containing the Names of those who take Books from the Library and the Names of the Books so taken out.

No 6 - No Student who has not matriculated can receive any Books from the Registrar for that year.

No 7 - The Registrar must transmit to the Secretary

Civil Government

No 105.

London 22^d May 1832.

Lora Goddard

Carrying His Majesty's
Approval of the Statute
Book Ordinances for the
Government of the Medical
Faculty of McGill College at
Montreal in view of the
Gentlemen Examined
for Proficiency.

Acted Upon

R. L.

Rev. d. d. d. d. 23^d July 1832

Ms. 105.

389 159
Downing Street
22^d May 1832

My Lord.

I have the Honor
to acknowledge the receipt
of your Lordship's despatch
of the 8th March last, inclosing
for approval a copy of the
Statute, Rules and Ordinances
for the Government of the
Medical Faculty of McGill
College at Montreal, agreed upon
by the Governors of the said
College. In reply I have
to convey to your Lordship
His Majesty's approbation of the
Statute, Rules and Ordinances
agreed upon in February last,
and also of the Gentlemen

Lt General
Lord Wylmsham H. CB

recommended

320
recommended for Professorships,
viz

William Caldwell M. D.
John Stevenson M. D.
Andrew F. Holmes M. D.
William Robertson

without specifying at present
the precise nature of each
Professorship.

I have the Honor to be
My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient
Humble Servant
Everett

MEMORANDUM ON THE RELATION BETWEEN
THE MEDICAL LIBRARY AND THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

(From the University Librarian to the Hon. Librarian of the Medical Library).

October 27, 1921.

I SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

1. The proposals that follow involve no radical change in the present organization of the Medical Library, and no change that would be immediately apparent to the members of the Faculty or the students using the Library. No change is contemplated in the location of books or property of the Medical Library.
2. The present Library Committee of the Medical Faculty would be replaced by, say, two representatives instead of one on the University Library Committee.
3. The students would have the advantage of being able to use the University Library without an additional deposit of \$5.00. (See University Calendar, 1921-1922, p.343, Rule 3).
4. The Medical Library would be relieved of the details of ordering, though it would still continue to recommend and catalogue its own purchases.

II GENERAL POLICY OF LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

1. Experience elsewhere has proved that the co-ordination of departmental and faculty libraries under one general administrative committee is the most satisfactory method of organization. The University Library Committee, in following out this policy, has, in the last two years, brought within the University Library the Physics Library, the School of Commerce Library, and the small but growing collections belonging to the Social Service department, the School for Graduate Nurses, and the Physical Education Department, though these retain their own reading
-

II GENERAL POLICY OF LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. cont'd.

rooms in different parts of the Campus and have their own duplicate catalogues.

2. The Medical Library, though still unrelated in this manner to the University Library, nevertheless anticipated this policy as early as March 10, 1894, when a deputation from the Faculty of Medicine, consisting of Dr. Shepherd and Dr. Adami, made the following proposal which it was unanimously agreed to report to Corporation:

"That the Library of the Medical Faculty, and any books the Medical Faculty may hereafter add thereto, should be removed to the University Library and placed in the custody of the University.

After careful consideration of this proposal in its various aspects as affecting the Library, and particularly as to the need of increased accomodation in the Stack, and as to the cost of operating the Library in event of the acceptance of the proposal, (the item of cost, apart from any extra provision for cataloguing purposes, having been estimated by the Librarian at a minimum of about \$7,500 per annum) it was unanimously agreed to report to Corporation as follows:

1. That this Committee approves of the general principle of the concentration of the several libraries of the University.
 2. That the Committee further approves of the following proposals of the deputation of the Medical Faculty, viz:-
 - (a) To remove to the University Library, and place in the custody of the University, the present Medical Library, and any books that the Medical Faculty may hereafter add thereto.
 - (b) To defray, annually, a portion of the expense of maintaining the University Library; the amount contributed for this purpose, in any given year, to be paid at the rate of \$2.00 for each student whose name appears upon the books of the Medical Faculty, on the year in question.
-

II GENERAL POLICY OF LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. cont'd.

- (c) That the Medical Library be kept separate as being the property of the Faculty of Medicine.
- (d) That the Faculty of Medicine have representation on this Committee.

It was agreed before the meeting adjourned that the above proposals do not contemplate the re-cataloguing of the books of the Medical Library."

(Note: This was before the new Medical Building was constructed. There is, therefore, now no necessity for Section 2 (a), and the provisions of Sections (c) and (d) have already been realized.)

- 3. It would appear, therefore, that in continuing its policy of co-ordination the Library is not going against the interests of the Medical Faculty, which has already expressed itself in favour of this policy. The fact that the Osler collection will shortly be added to the resources of the Medical Library makes some uniformity of administration desirable, especially as a satisfactory plan for handling special collections has already been worked out in the University Library.

III THE PRESENT ANOMALOUS SITUATION

There is duplication, waste, and lack of a proper distribution of authority in the present situation for the following reasons:

- 1. The Medical Faculty has a Library Committee of its own and a representative (the Medical Librarian or the Acting Librarian) on the general Library Committee, and the general Library Committee has apparently no jurisdiction over one of the libraries within the University.
 - 2. The Purchasing Department of the University is duplicating for the Medical Library the work of the Order Department of the University Library.
 - 3. Customs work is now done regularly by the University Library janitor; but it is also done for the Medical Library through the Purchasing Department of the University or by a special messenger from the Medical Library, whereas all this work could be done by the
-

III THE PRESENT ANOMALOUS SITUATION, cont'd.

University Library janitor at the same time as the work for the University Library.

4. It is difficult to make librarians elsewhere understand that the Osler collection which is coming to McGill is not a part of the University Library, and this local peculiarity of administration is not to the advantage of the University.
5. The Assistant Medical Librarian at present finds it necessary to consult the Library of Congress Catalogue and the catalogues of the Order Department. This necessity which takes her away from the Medical Library, would be minimized in the future.

IV RECOMMENDATIONS

1. There could be one library consisting of all collections of books belonging to Faculties, Departments, or Schools within the University. The administration of this library should be in the hands of one library committee of which the Principal and University Librarian are ex-officio respectively Chairman and Secretary. All special committees or subcommittees should be appointed by the general committee, subject to the approval of the Principal. The Committee at present is constituted by Corporation and is made up as follows:

Principal: Chairman	1
Librarian: Secretary	1
Governors	2
Corporation	4
Faculties: Arts	2
Law	1
Medicine	1
Science	1
Representative Fellow	1
Royal Victoria College (1)	

Total 14 (1) 15

This distribution of representation may be altered by a recommendation made to Corporation by the Library Committee. The representative from the Royal Victoria College is not at present a regular member but sits with the Committee by invitation. The representative from Medicine at present is the former (acting) Honorary Librarian of the Medical Faculty.

IV RECOMMENDATIONS, cont'd.

2. As parts of this University Library there would be special collections of three kinds:
 - (a) Faculty Libraries, e.g. Law and Medicine (with possibly Music and the R.V.C. in the future).
 - (b) Departmental libraries, e.g. Physics, Chemistry, Commerce, Social Service, Physical Education, and School for Graduate Nurses.
 - (c) Donated reference libraries on special subjects, e.g. Blackader Library of Architecture, Emma Shearer Wood Library of Ornithology, Blacker Library of Zoology, and Osler Collection.
 3. In the case of Faculty Libraries (Law and Medicine), where these are situated in separate buildings, a (honorary) librarian should be appointed by the Library Committee with duties and jurisdiction definitely fixed by that Committee. He should subsequently be a member ex-officio of the Committee. Where the needs of a Faculty warrant such action an additional representative should be added to the Committee.
 4. The University Librarian will have general supervision of the administration of the University Library as defined in paragraph II - 1.
 5. The University Librarian shall:
 - (a) Order all necessary books and supplies for Faculty, Departmental, or School libraries. This shall be done upon recommendation by the honorary librarian or assistant librarian where such have been appointed.
 - (b) Engage or approve the engagement of all assistants, for whom there should be a uniform and graduated scale of salaries in the different special libraries.
 - (c) Approve the details of administration in the special libraries.
-