

NEW BUILDINGS OPENED

QUEEN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL ONE OF THE BEST

THE NEW HOSPITAL BUILDINGS

Friday afternoon, October 16th, saw the Douglas Block and the Richardson Laboratories at the K.G.H. swarming with visitors, all intent on seeing if the new buildings came up to expectations. We venture to say that in the great majority of cases, they exceeded expectations, as they did in ours. Everything was admirably arranged for the convenience of sight-seers. A large number of the fifth and sixth years in medicine were present, in their white hospital coats, proudly showing visitors the sights. These remarkably fine buildings must be seen to be appreciated. Only the very briefest description of the departments housed therein, must suffice.

The ground floor of the Douglas Block contains the Dispensary the departments of X-ray and Physic-therapy, the Outpatient Departments in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and in Venereal Diseases; the Electrocat-diographic and Dental Departments; also of course the Reception Hall and Waiting Room for visitors, and the Clerk's Offices.

The second and third floors are for the accomodation of ward patients, Medical and Surgical, the second being set aside for men, and the third for women patients. On each of these floors, there is a large sun-room for the accomodation of those patients who can be placed there during the day. Each floor is fully equipped with Diet Kitchen, and the many other facilities required for Medical and Surgical treatment.

The fourth floor harbours at the southern end, the isolated department for advanced tubercular cases, while the balance of this floor is devoted to Operating Theatres. There are no less than four of these, one of which is an Amphitheatre for the accomodation of students. It is planned that these theatres will take care of all operative work at the Hospital, so that the older Operative

Rooms in the main building will be closed.

The Richardson Laboratory was designed to care for all the Pathological and Clinical-Chemical work for the Hospital. Following the practise elsewhere, it was hence deemed advisable that the University Department of Pathology should be housed in this building, so that, besides rooms necessary for the carrying on of Hospital work, teaching rooms and laboratories are provided for the accomodation of the students.

In this building is an Autopsy Room with a refrigerated Mortuary attached. The western end of the building harbors the large class room, with a special lantern for the projection of microscopic slides, and seating capacity for one hundred students. This will be used as a common lecture room by the Departments of Pathology, Medicine, Surgery and Gynaecology. On the first floor, a large room is set aside for the Pathological Museum; also, on this floor are the specimen preparation rooms. The upper floor harbours the large students' laboratory for Pathology, small working Laboratories for the Professor and his assistants, the Public Health and Clinical Chemistry Laboratories.

THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW HOSPITAL BUILDINGS

On Friday, October 16th, a very large crowd of interested citizens attended the opening ceremonies of the Richardson Laboratories and Douglas Block of the Kingston General Hospital. The dedication ceremonies were held at 4.30 p.m. in the class room in the basement of the new building.

The dedicatory prayer was pronounced by Prin. Taylor, who feelingly petitioned that the building might be of great value to sufferers and for the advancement of education.

The chief speaker, during the ceremonies was Dean J. C. Connell. Dr. Connell traced the history of the hospital and explained by what means the new buildings had been completed.

Pathological Facilities Open Today

Ceremonies marking the official opening of the joint Pathological facilities commenced this morning at 9:00 a.m. Remarks were first made by the Chairman, Robert H. More, Head of the Department of Pathology at Queen's; he was followed by G. F. Kiplke, Associate Professor of Pathology, Queen's University, who spoke on the design of the new building.

Principal J. A. Corry of Queen's and Mr. Bruce Matthews, Chairman of the Board at Kingston General Hospital, made brief comments about their respective institutions. This was followed by an address about W. T. Connell—

Founder of Pathology at Queen's by W. Ford Connell, head of the University's Department of Medicine. Alan C. Lendrum, from the University of St. Andrew's, Dundee, Scotland, then gave a short talk.

After a short discussion and an intermission, A. G. Everson Pearce, University of London, London, England and Patrick J. Fitzgerald, State University of New York, New York City, delivered a pair of talks.

The Pathologists are meeting for a luncheon in the Hospital Cafeteria and will resume discussions this afternoon. They will be following the schedule below:

2:00—Viruses, as seen in the Electron Microscope. Councilman Morgan, College of Physicians and

Surgeons, New York City.

The draw will be held on Saturday, October 27, (only a week off), so get your tickets now.

2:45—The Fluorescent Antibody Method in the Study of Immuno-pathologic Conditions. Jacinto J. Vazquez, Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, La Jolla, California.

Intermission and Coffee

4:00—A Concept of A Pathology Institute. Robert H. More, Queen's University.

4:30—The Development of Cellular Pathology. Dr. William Boyd, University of Toronto, Toronto.

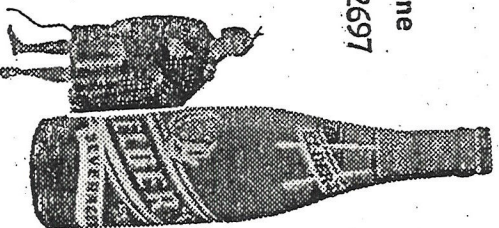
8:00 p.m.—Annual Banquet, Ontario Association of Pathologists, La Salle Hotel.

Under Water Theme For Meds Formal

The Medical at Home '63 committee are completing final arrangements for the next formal next Friday, October 26th. This year, as in the past, the formal is being held in the Burgundy Room of the La Salle Hotel.

Dancing will be to the music of Phil Moore and his orchestra, a noted Toronto group, who have just completed an engagement at the Royal York Hotel in downtown Toronto. The formal will start at 10 p.m. At midnight, a buffet supper, price of which is included with the ticket, will be

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Look for the Bottles with
the Tartan Tops

Raffle Ticket for Science Formal

If you could be a millionaire for any one weekend during the year at Queen's, which one would you choose? Obviously the Science Formal weekend.

Well, you can be a millionaire that weekend. One little green "Millionaire's Weekend" ticket will be transformed into plenty of the long green for the lucky winner. He'll go to the formal, as will his date in a brand new outfit that's been. Transportation, flow-

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QUEEN'S AND K.G.H. CO-OPERATE IN *Cat* NEW PATHOLOGY RESEARCH CENTRE

The combined resources of large hospital and modern university medical school laboratories are bearing down on disease in the Kingston area through a co-ordination of staff and facilities.

The pathology laboratories of Kingston General Hospital and Queen's University were recently merged in a \$1,435,000 joint renovation and building project. The resulting diagnostic-research centre will operate as one functioning unit. Official opening ceremonies will occur in Etherington Hall Amphitheatre, October 19.

According to Dr. R. H. More, head of the laboratories and head of the University's Department of Pathology, the most important feature of the project has been the co-operation of the University and the Hospital. Money, time, and effort have been saved because of

the co-ordination of research, teaching, and diagnosis.

Dr. More, who holds a joint hospital-university appointment, states, "Medical laboratories have become not only increasingly the centre for medical research, but more and more they are also responsible for the accurate diagnosis and treatment of disease. These functions, while independent, can compliment one another if properly co-ordinated under planned conditions."

Dr. G. F. Kipkie, associate professor of Pathology at Queen's and director of the clinical laboratories, points out that the pathologist in

Kingston is now able to make his work in one field help him in another.

"Under the circumstances of close joint operation we have here," he says, "there is a continuous feed-back from the laboratory work for the care of patients to the research laboratories and vice versa."

Because of careful planning, the new hospital pathology laboratories and the University's pathology facilities have been made to function as one set of laboratories so far as the joint University-Hospital staff of pathology is concerned.

Ryerson Awaits Eggy's Return

Toronto (CUP)—Another straw has been added to the back of Canadian-American relations, and

E. M. Gartshore of Ancaster reported that he left fat and sleek. Building superintendent, and Arthur Britton has

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PATHOLOGY

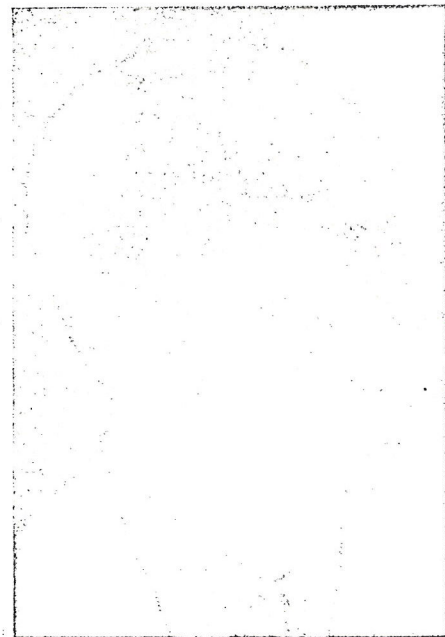
by G. F. KIPKIE

The history of Pathology in the Medical School at Queen's begins in 1895, as prior to this date there were no formal classes in the subject. Prior to 1895 it fell to the lot of the clinical teachers to discuss the pathology of the diseases which they were showing, using any pathological specimens that were available. A graduate of the early '90's remembers having had a few lectures on the subject of inflammation, the degenerations and wound repair given by Dr. D. E. 'undell and Dr. W. G. Anglin.

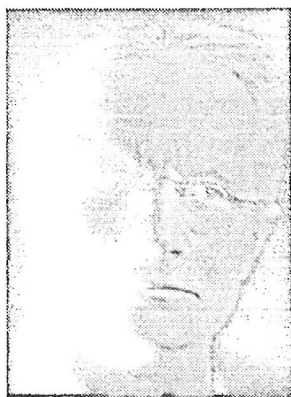
Osler's textbook of Medicine appeared in 1892 and in it was stressed the importance of correlating the clinical picture with the pathological findings. This had impressed Dr. W. T. Connell as a medical student and, on graduation in 1894, he chose to go to London, England, to do postgraduate work and to take special training in Pathology and Bacteriology. He had been there about four months when Dean Fyfe Fowler wrote asking him if he would accept the chair of Pathology and Bacteriology—on a three-year probationary basis. Dr. Connell accepted and spent the remainder of his stay in England concentrating on Pathology and Bacteriology, working in the laboratories of St. Bartholomew's hospital under Professor Kanthack. On his return to Canada in September, 1895, he opened in the Old Medical Building the first course in Pathology, the Department occupying most of what was "the old den". At this time, Queen's gave a four-year medical course and three lectures a week for the full session were given in the third year, general pathology being particularly stressed at that

time. The classwork in Bacteriology was also given, requiring three hours per week during the entire session. The only assistants in the department at that time were laboratory boys and student volunteers.

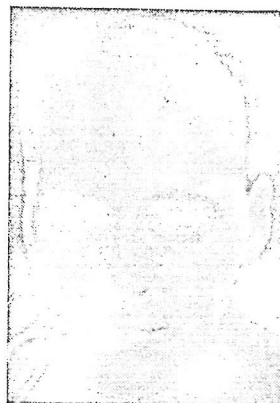
By 1904 a sizeable museum had been collected but unfortunately many of the specimens were destroyed by a fire in the Department that year. In 1905 the laboratory was recognized by the Province as a Public Health Laboratory undertaking the bacteriological examination of sputum, pus, throat swabs, etc., and checking the milk and water supplies. In 1906-07 the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology was moved



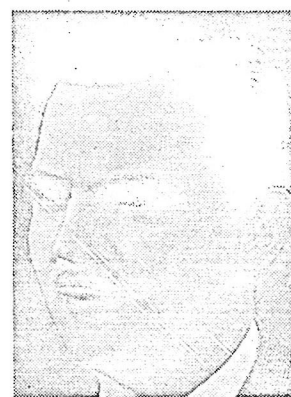
DR. W. T. CONNELL



DR. JAMES MILLER



DR. J. D. HAMILTON



DR. R. H. MORE

to the top floor of the New Medical Building which housed the Departments of Pathology and Bacteriology, Physiology and Histology. During these years, some of Dr. Connell's senior students helped out and the laboratories were supported on this basis until the time of the First World War.

In the First World War, No. 5 Stationary Hospital was organized and went overseas in May, 1915, Colonel Etherington being in command. Dr. Connell went along as supervisor in charge of the medical wards and clinical laboratory. The Public Health Laboratory was being freely used by the military forces for examinations and there was a large amount of work. In December, 1915, Dr. Connell was asked to return to Kingston and direct the laboratory and later to take charge of the Hospital established in Grant Hall and the Arts Building for the care of returned wounded and invalided soldiers, as well as the local garrison.

After the First World War, it was essential to reorganize the Medical Department and this work was undertaken by Dr. J. C. Connell, who was Dean of the Medical Faculty from 1904 to 1929. This called for full-time men in Pathology, Bacteriology, Public Health, Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, Medicine being placed under Dr. W. T. Connell,

Bacteriology under Dr. G. B. Reed, Pathology under Dr. James Miller, and Surgery under Dr. L. J. Austin.

In 1924 Mrs. Alice Ford Richardson, sister-in-law of Dr. W. T. Connell, made a generous donation to the Kingston General Hospital in memory of her late husband, Senator H. W. Richardson. Among other projects, this permitted the construction of the Richardson Laboratory, and the Department of Pathology then moved down to the Hospital area of the campus. Dr. Miller had the first floor of the building as a pathologic museum and many of the graduates will remember memorizing the code number on the glass jars as a means of identifying the specimens when presented at Pathology orals. He wrote extensively on morbid pathology, on the training of young pathologists and on subjects of historical interest. His fellow-pathologists regarded him highly and elected him president of the Ontario Association of Pathologists for 1940-41.

From 1921 Dr. Miller was assisted by Dr. William Hay (Queen's—Arts '14 and '16, Med. '21), who first had an appointment in Pathology and Bacteriology. He relinquished the Bacteriological appointment in 1923, devoting his full time to Pathology. No graduate since that time can forget Dr. Hay's lectures and his

special interests as one of the Crown pathologists.

Through the further generosity of Mrs. Alice F. Richardson, a Fellowship in Clinical Pathology was established in 1926. It was to give a senior interne the opportunity to correlate Clinical Medicine with the findings of the Clinical Laboratory. On Mrs. Richardson's death in 1929, a generous bequest permitted the setting up of a trust fund, one function of which has been assistance to the Fellowship to this day.

During this period the Department also acted as a Public Health Laboratory and this phase of the work of the Department continued as such until 1946 when all the provincial work was taken on by the Barrie Street Laboratory.

Although Dr. Miller had reached retirement age, he stayed on during the Second World War, finally returning to England in the summer of 1946 where he is enjoying a well-earned retirement. His successor was Dr. John D. Hamilton. He was a Toronto graduate ('35) and had done postgraduate work in Toronto, Baltimore and England. During the war he rendered valuable service to the Canadian Army in Laboratory direction and pathologic research. He came to Queen's after a short stay at McGill University, as Associate Professor. Very quickly his personality made him popular with students and staff. He instituted a programme of research by means of help from various research grants. He reorganized the Richardson building so that the museum was housed in the basement, while the first floor was changed to provide offices for residents and research Fellows and a library for the Department. Quarters were obtained for animal research. He was an excellent teacher and the Saturday morning Clinical Pathologic conferences were held before capacity audiences.

During this period the clinical laboratory of the Hospital was housed on the second floor and this restricted the

amount of pure research which could be done, as space was definitely lacking. In 1950 Dr. Kipkie (Queen's '39) was appointed Associate Professor in charge of the Hospital Clinical Laboratories. Dr. Hamilton's organizational and teaching abilities were recognized in centres other than Queen's. In 1951 he was offered and accepted the chair of Pathology at the University of Toronto. His successor was Dr. R. H. More (Toronto '39), who had had extensive postgraduate experience in Montreal and New York. Dr. More's interest in research lay in the field of hypersensitivity and arteriosclerosis, and he has continued to direct the work of the Department along these lines.

In July, 1953, the clinical laboratories of the Hospital were moved to the basement of the Angada Children's Hospital. This new space for the clinical laboratories made available by the Hospital has enabled the Department of Pathology to train its personnel more effectively in Surgical and Clinical Pathology. The individual members of the Department are able to carry on investigational work into the basic problems of mechanism of disease as well as the teaching of Pathology to the undergraduate students.

This year for the first time in the history of the Department there exist facilities for a candidate to qualify for the degree of Ph.D.(Path). In 1953, the University was fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. S. A. Bensosme (University of Montreal—Med. '47) as one of the Associate Professors. He has had considerable experience in histological technique and its application to the basic problems of Pathology, and it is expected that much more will be heard from him.

(continued on page 75)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author would like to thank Dr. W. T. Connell for his help in the preparation of this manuscript.

mison, assistant to the Principal. Mr. Edmison spoke of recent activities at Queen's, with particular reference to the Medical Centenary, the Clark-Skelton Memorial Scholarship, and the Alumni Maintenance Fund.

The president, Dr. C. R. Salsbury, Med. '24, was in the chair.

Dean A. V. Douglas Addresses Montreal Alumni

The annual dinner meeting of the Montreal alumnae was held on February 24 at the University Women's Club, with Dr. A. V. Douglas, Dean of Women at Queen's as guest speaker. Dr. Douglas brought her listeners up to date on recent developments at the University. She also told of her recent trip to Italy and England.

The speaker was introduced by the vice-president, Miss Elsie Macfarlane, Arts '30, and was thanked by Miss Hope Ross, Arts '48.

Mrs. D. C. Cameron (Ann Paynter), Arts '47, and her committee were in charge of the enjoyable affair.—E. D.

AROUND THE CAMPUS

(continued from page 71)

Leslie Bell Choir after graduation. She is planning to accept a teaching position in Toronto . . .

The chorus lines from the student musical comedy, *Heydey*, took part in the McGill Winter Carnival on February 20. . . . Lois Marshall, famous Toronto soprano, was the guest star at the second annual Arts Society concert on February 2. She was given an enthusiastic reception by a capacity audience. . . . The aquacade, "Continental Capers," was put on in the Gymnasium pool on February 17, 18, 19, and scored its usual success. The director was Bill Mellof, Arts '56, Fort William. . . .

Sandy Dyer, Arts '57, Hartington, has been chosen as drum majorette of the Queen's brass band. Sandy is a sister

of Peggy Dyer (Mrs. R. Long), Arts '52, who twirled the baton for the band a few years ago. . . . Ken Walker, Arts '55, Kingston, has been named as drum major of the pipe band. . . .

Gordon Wells, Arts '56, Kingston, Jamaica, won the speaker's trophy at a Model United Nations Security Council at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y. . . . Lewis Perinbam, advisory and relief secretary of the national office of World University Service, was the speaker at the S.C.M. annual dinner on February 24. He spoke on "Asia, Friend or Foe?" . . . Mrs. W. H. Clarke, vice-president of Clarke-Irwin Publishing Company, addressed the Levana Society meeting on February 22. . . .

By the margin of one vote the C.C.F. government passed a bill on "The Immediate Recognition of Communist China" at the February session of Model Parliament. Claude Ellis, M.P. for Regina, was the guest speaker. . . . Don Gollan, Arts '54, Kingston, has been invited to take part in the second annual Shaksperian Festival in Stratford, Ontario, this summer. This will be his second appearance. . . . Aesculapian keys were presented to fifty-four fifth-year Queen's Medical students at the annual banquet on February 2.

PATHOLOGY

(continued from page 63)

Over the past sixty years, there has been tremendous growth in the Department. From its initial beginning of a Professor aid by student help, it has grown to the point where the professional staff include the Professor, three Associate Professors, one Lecturer, one Resident, four senior internes in Pathology and at least two physicians engaged in full-time medical research.

It is hoped that the progress made by the Department will continue over the years as it has in the past.

Dr. More

Brian Bailey

Dr. Robert H. "Yogi" More is gone. With him are gone the memories of sixteen years as Professor and Head of the Department of Pathology at Queen's. Sixteen medical years will long remember his immortal philosophical summation of the unsolved questions of pathology, "What is disease?"

Etiology:

Since 1939 when Dr. More graduated from the University of Toronto with an M.D. degree he has devoted full time and effort to the study and teaching of Pathology. Starting with a M.Sc. from McGill and culminating in 1961 when he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, Dr. More's work in the specialty has been impressive. He has had several significant appointments in Canada and the United States.

Pathogenesis:

In July 1951 on arriving on the campus he found only three floors of the present five floors of the Richardson Laboratory — housing all the facilities for the study of pathology. He comments, "One wonders what pioneering instinct influences one to accept such a situation, and yet in some ten years the first miracle had happened, and the additions to the Richardson, the two top floors of the Douglas, and research facilities in Etherington Hall had been provided." About a second miracle of these ten years he continues ". . . with space so inadequate . . . much of the reputation established off campus, teaching of undergraduate students at Queen's and the major contribution of the Department to the pool of Canadian Academic Pathologists had already been made."

Macroscopic and Microscopic Appearance:

When asked the significance and value of the added facilities Dr. More replies, "The Pathological Services for patient care have been extended and improved greatly . . . The increased resources . . . provide a baseline for further evolution . . ."

The role of pathology in the Medical curriculum is, according to the Professor, ". . . to introduce the student to a comprehensive view of the nature of abnormal Biology." Rather than looking for a single facet of the disease ". . . he should early develop the habit of asking what is the relative role of the various . . . factors. The Pathologist has a strong bent to look for cellular mechanisms in disease and undoubtedly the student will often be directed back to the cell for an ultimate understanding." Later the student will ask how the Etiology, Pathogenesis and Physical Abnormalities integrate with his clinical studies. Dr. More believes that any method of teaching the subject "concerns all aspects of disease except the actual diagnosis and treatment of disease in the specific patient, and in fact, form the basis for a rational diagnosis and a rational basis of treatment." On Pathology as a subject Dr. More has this to say: "Pathology . . . integrates quite a broad spectrum of the knowledge a student should have of disease, provided it is not restricted in its concept by some factors quite outside the subject itself."

Queen's must be very proud of its long association with a man who has done so much to build a home and reputation for his department as well as seeing the full integration of the Pathology Department of the Hotel Dieu into the University Department. He will be hard to replace.

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An Appreciation

JAMES MILLER

by James A. Roy

Dr. James Miller, late Professor of Pathology at Queen's University, died at Painswick, Gloucestershire, on September 21, at the age of eighty-two years.

Born in Edinburgh of distinguished medical stock, James Miller was educated at the famous Edinburgh Academy (of which school a former lecturer in History at Queen's, R. C. Watt, is now Headmaster), and at Edinburgh University. One of the highest recommendations Dr. Miller could give any distinguished person was, "He is an old Academy boy." Graduating in Science in 1896 and in Medicine, with Honours, in 1899, Dr. Miller was elected a Member and later, a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1903 he received the degree of M.D. with Gold Medal for his thesis. After a resident appointment at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, he served as assistant surgeon with the Edinburgh and East of Scotland Hospital in the South African War. He early devoted his life to pathology and bacteriology, in which he was for seven years lecturer in Birmingham University, where he was granted the degree of D.Sc. Later he was lecturer

THE AUTHOR

Thirty years professor of English at Queen's, James A. Roy retired from the University staff in 1950. Now living in Edinburgh, Scotland, he is more active than ever, writing, speaking, lecturing, to say nothing of entertaining his many friends from Queen's and from Canada who beat a path to his door whenever the opportunity presents itself.

in the same subject at Edinburgh University and in the School of Medicine of the Royal Colleges of Edinburgh. In 1920 he was appointed Professor of Pathology in Queen's University and occupied that Chair until his retirement in 1946. For some years he was consultant in pathology for the Department of Health, Province of Ontario. On his return to England he eventually settled in Gloucestershire.

Dr. Miller published a large number of scientific papers and pamphlets. But he was not only a man of science who kept himself abreast of modern research; he was interested in other fields of intellectual and spiritual endeavour. His father, Mr. A. G. Miller, a well-known surgeon in Edinburgh Royal Infirmary in the 1880's and 1890's, was a devoted supporter of the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, and this interest his son inherited. His grandfather attended Queen Victoria when she was in the Scottish capital and collaborated with Sir James Young Simpson who first introduced chloroform to the scientific world. He was one of the "guinea pigs" before the effects of chloroform were fully understood and Dr. Miller used to tell how Lady Simpson coming into her house one day was horrified to discover three or four of the most distinguished and most highly respected medical men apparently in a drunken stupor on the floor. One of these gentlemen was Dr. Miller's grandfather.

Dr. Miller was devoted to his work and to his students. He had the highest respect for their capacity and potentialities and spared himself no effort to further their interests. Although a Scot of the Scots James Miller threw himself

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wholeheartedly into Canadian life and gave of his best to Queen's. He could be critical of certain aspects of Canadian life but he took an immense pride in the Dominion and was quietly happy to know that he was privileged to make his contribution towards its development. He was proud of his students and had not only their respect but their love, and in the wider affairs of the University his wise counsel was eagerly sought. He was a member of the Editorial Board of the *Queen's Quarterly*, a member of the Senatus, and made various contributions to the discussions of the Saturday Club of which, like T. R. Glover in a previous generation, he was a keen supporter. A quiet man, an unassuming man, with a caustic sense of humour all his own, James Miller was as true as the finest steel to his friends, a man of inflexible principle where he felt honour or truth or duty was concerned.

Dr. Miller was perhaps the most genuinely Scottish Scot I have ever known. A Lowland Scot, a "typical" Edinburgh man if you will. His mind had a peculiarly Scottish texture. No one could be in his company for more than a few minutes without realising he was a Scot, an educated Scot who was simply and unaffectedly Scottish. He was not what is commonly called a "wide" reader—which is sometimes simply another word for a superficial reader; his chosen authors were Scottish. Of these Scott and Buchan were his favourites. The more complex psychological writers like George Douglas Brown, "Lewis Grassie Gibbon," and "Hugh Macdiarmid" he did not read. These men raised disturbing problems and James Miller sought relaxation in his reading and found what he sought in Scott and Buchan. I do not think he would have been too happy in the industrialised and somewhat harassed Scotland of today, for Scotland was, and remained for him, a "kingdom of the mind." Scott made him a freeman of his Scotland and for that he loved his great fellow townsman "this side idolatry."



DR. JAMES MILLER

John Buchan brought with him a whiff of bog myrtle and wet heather and a breeze from the Scottish hills. Latterly I could almost have told you when James Miller had been reading "one of John Buchan's." He looked so restored and refreshed.

Dr. Miller carried his inherited Liberal traditions with him to Canada and remained a firm believer in the political wisdom of the *Manchester Guardian*. In matters political that great newspaper was for him the ultimate court of appeal. Even on Canadian issues he seemed to think in terms of Gladstonian liberalism. The son and the grandson of two prominent members of the Free Church of Scotland, it was natural that Dr. Miller should be a member of Chalmers' Church in Kingston. He was no conventional church-goer and denominational formalism made no appeal to him. But he was a man of deep religious convictions; one *felt* his religion. Like Sir Wilfred Grenfell in modern times and like Sir Thomas Browne in an older age, he saw no real conflict between science and religion, between inner spiritual conviction and the progressive revelations of scientific discovery.

When Dr. Miller left Kingston it was a sad blow to his many friends in the city. The Millers' home was one of the happiest. Dr. Miller was a dignified host; his wife a most delightful and entertaining hostess. A welcoming hospitality was part of his religion—religion translated into activity. He was intensely happy in his home life and some of that happiness his guests took away with them. I have suggested that he might not have been too happy if he had settled in Scotland, or even in his native Edinburgh. But there was one spot in Scotland where he did find happiness. That was in a lovely part of the Highlands not far from Braemar. The Millers had a lovely summer home there. They went there until the distance from the south of England became too great. The last time I was there Dr. Miller and I walked slowly up the winding path through the pine woods behind the house. We turned to come down the hill again just as dusk began to fall. The deer had come down in search of fodder and the air was

filled with their discordant baying. But it did not sound discordant in that setting. It was very quiet; even the baying of the deer seemed part of the silence, neither of us spoke. I knew the Millers had decided to sell the house. They were leaving for the South in a day or two. Dr. Miller stood as if unable to tear himself away from his beloved hills and drank and drank in the air as if he would never stop. And not one word was spoken between us until we got home.

The last time I saw Dr. Miller was in Edinburgh. He was very frail. He accompanied me to the door of the hotel where he was staying for a day or two with Mrs. Miller, and as he shook hands with me, he said very quietly: "I shall not be back. I shall not be back."

But I always felt that James Miller, like James Barrie, for all the years he had spent away from it, had never really been away from Scotland. He had never really left his "kingdom of the mind."



James Miller

1875-1958

JAMES MILLER, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.D.(Edin.), D.Sc.(Birm.), came to us from Edinburgh in 1920 at the age of forty-five, with degrees from two universities, nineteen years' experience in teaching pathology and bacteriology in schools of medicine, and twenty scientific publications, to accept the Chair of Pathology at Queen's University at a stipend that would be disdained today by a recent graduate looking for graduate training. Medicine was in his veins. His father, a surgeon, had participated in the chloroform "scances" of Sir James Simpson. His grandfather had attended Queen Victoria. He had served his country in the South African war and as a bacteriologist in a Scottish general hospital throughout the First World War.

He brought with him a charming and vivacious wife, a growing son, who had three younger sisters, and a large collection of pathological specimens with which to found his teaching museum.

In the new building to which he was assigned, he found satisfactory teaching and research quarters, supported by a single professional colleague and two technicians.

Spare, but neither tall nor short, neat in his dress and tidy in his mind, devoted to his teaching and warm in his relations with his colleagues, he soon became a popular member of the staff of the University and an indispensable contributor to the diagnostic service at the teaching hospital.

His laboratory and home became well known to the medical community of Kingston and to those from other centres whom he induced to visit the medical school to meet and speak to staff and students. A friend wrote: "A welcoming hospitality was part of his religion. He was intensely happy in his home life and some of that happiness his guests took away with them."

Two years after his appointment at Queen's he was elected to the Royal Society, and he became President of Section V in 1931.

He taught pathology at Queen's until his retirement in 1946. He is remembered by his students as one who taught well and required evidences of response. He is more warmly remembered by those few who had the good fortune to work in his laboratory after their graduation, where they were introduced to an academic career in a field of medicine.

More than sixty-four papers were published by Dr. Miller during the years he was at Queen's, along with two revisions of his textbook, *A Manual of Post-Mortem Technique and Practical Pathology*. In his era, pathology was largely a descriptive science and most of his papers reflect this trend. He was, however, interested in epidemiology and public health measures (he was an officer of the Provincial Department of Health), and papers on these subjects and on more liberal scholarly subjects also bear his name.

On his retirement his thoughts went back to Scotland. He bought a

cottage near Braemar, where he spent his summers with his wife, members of his family, and guests. In winter he lived in Gloucestershire, about fifty miles from Oxford, where he could still see something of the stream of medicine and welcome old friends who came from Canada to Britain.

He died on September 21, 1958, leaving the memory of a good life to his wife, his children, and his grandchildren.

G. H. ETINGER

ah W T Connell

QUEEN'S
PROFILES

by

David G. Dewar, B.A., B.S.W.

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WALTER THOMAS CONNELL

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FORTY-SIX years on the staff of Queen's University Faculty of Medicine and a pioneer pathologist and bacteriologist, Dr. W. T. Connell of Kingston still takes a keen interest in the University and his profession, though now largely in an advisory capacity. One of the founders of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, he has been prominent in the national councils of his profession. Through his research he has contributed to new medical discoveries and to the commercial life of Canada. But it is as a teacher that Dr. Connell is best known. About 2,000 medical graduates, practising in the four corners of the earth, have passed under his influence and bear some imprint of his personality. His Alma Mater owes him much, for it was largely his great ability, wide knowledge and skill as a teacher which attracted students to the medical faculty in the early days of this century. The University acknowledged this debt when it honored him with the LL.D. on his retirement in 1941 as head of the Department of Medicine and Clinical Medicine at Queen's.

Walter Thomas Connell was born in Spencerville, Grenville County, in 1873. Twenty-seven years before, or 1846 to be exact, his grandfather, the late John Connell, had brought his family of seven sons and three daughters to Augusta township, Grenville County, from Cork County, Ireland, where the family with other English and Scottish settlers originally had migrated at the time of Cromwell. Martin Connell, Dr. W. T.'s father, was then two years old. In 1868 as a young man he had purchased land as a homestead of his own in neighboring Edwardsburg township of Grenville county. Martin married Sarah Bennett, the daughter of John Bennett, who owned a farm near his own and also ran a general store in the village. Here in 1884 Martin built a large stone house on his 400 acres of land, just outside Spencerville village on the highway to Ottawa. Martin Connell's homestead was run as a dairy farm, and had fifty milking Holsteins as well as a cheese factory in which he held half-interest. The milk was used for making cheese and feeding young livestock.

The Connell family of five boys and one girl led a healthy, active and happy childhood on the farm. The oldest son, John, followed in his father's footsteps and was a farmer—and later a county magistrate. W. T. Connell was second oldest. Next to him were his sister, Lillian, still living on the family homestead, then James V. Connell who graduated from Queen's Medical School in 1902 and for many years before his death was a Regina surgeon. The youngest boys in the family were W. H. Connell and Fred M. Connell, today among Canada's most prominent industrialists. Dr. Connell still recalls how his hands used to ache after milking the third or fourth cows. The hard physical labor of the pioneer farm gave little time for recreation but kept the family close knit.

One of the strong formative forces in the lives of the older Connell children was the Scottish schoolmaster in Spencerville public school, the late John Melville. His granddaughter, Miss Margaret Melville, a Queen's graduate, is now a technician in Queen's Department of Pathology.

"John Melville instilled into his pupils a love of learning, an appreciation of the values of education, and a desire to make the most of one's talents," said Dr. Connell. Many of his pupils became prominent in the professions and in business and industry. Melville often said: "An old dog is fit for the hard road, but the puppy must take the footpath." He sought through education to fit his pupils for the hard highway of life, and not just the easy bypaths.

Prescott high school was 12 miles over dusty roads from the Connell farm and the Connell boys went there from public school. All four male members in Dr. Connell's senior year at high school as adults attained prominence: Robert Thompson became professor of botany at University of Toronto. Rupert Dumbrille entered the ministry and was Anglican rector at Napanee. Henry Young was a high school principal in New York state.

After matriculating when he was 17 in 1890, W. T. Connell entered on the study of medicine at the Royal College of

Physicians and Surgeons of Kingston. The course was then four years in length. In 1892 when "W. T." was entering the third year, Principal Grant was successful in having the College taken over by Queen's University as its Faculty of Medicine. The Old Medical building housed the school. Other campus buildings were the principal's residence and the old Arts building. Carruthers Hall was begun in this period.

"Facilities for medical training in those days were slight compared with today," said Dr. Connell. "While training in chemistry, physiology, histology and anatomy were just as good as could be obtained anywhere at the time, the clinical facilities at Kingston hospitals were comparatively poor, and teaching in clinical pathology and bacteriology was non-existent."

Class '94 began with 35 students, of whom 26 graduated. Many of the students earned their way through college, taking a year off when they had used up their funds. Room and board in Kingston was \$3.75 to \$4.25 a week. Youngest student in his class, W. T. Connell was in his twenty-first year when he graduated with the degrees of M.D., C.M., capturing the medal in medicine for his year as well. Of his class, Dr. Connell thinks that only Dr. Wallace Sands and himself are left.

On graduation Dr. Connell went to Britain to take post-graduate work and the English qualifying degrees, M.R.C.S., England, and L.R.C.P., London. He also studied pathology and bacteriology, and while in England he was asked to concentrate on these two subjects in order to teach them at Queen's Faculty of Medicine. Dr. Connell chose St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London where Prof. Kamthack had just initiated teaching in the subject of bacteriology, while the Museum of Pathology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital was second only to that of the Royal College of Surgeons in England in size, and in variety of morbid anatomical material.

One must remember that in 1894 bacteriology could be considered a "new" subject for the medical student to study and for the practising physician to learn to apply its lessons, both in the control of the spread of infectious diseases and later

in the treatment of actual cases of certain diseases. It was only in 1870 that Pasteur's work in establishing that micro-organisms were the cause of fermentation and of certain infectious diseases of animals and man, was given the approval of the French Academy. On Pasteur's work was based Lister's methods of control of wound infections.

"The publication of their work set in motion an intense study by all pathologists to find the actual causal agents of the various bacterial diseases, and led to the finding of the bacillus of tuberculosis, the diphtheria bacillus (1883-84) and the microbes causing tetanus, plague, cholera, etc. With the discovery of the causal organism naturally the necessity to obtain neutralizing chemicals or other substances active against the specific bacteria, was evident. The first of these to secure recognition was the development by Behring of anti-diphtheritic serum. Early in 1895 while working in the autopsy room of St. Bartholomew's Hospital I saw a number of cases where diphtheria was the cause of death. Prof. Kamthack was able to obtain a supply of the new serum from Behring's laboratory and to give us an opportunity of seeing it used on human diphtheria cases in the isolation ward. (St. Bartholomew's was not an infectious disease hospital, but in a large hospital like that, emergency cases not infrequently introduced infections). While before two-thirds of such cases were fatal, the serum cut the death rate to about 15 per cent and to us the result was miraculous," said Dr. Connell.

On return to Kingston in 1895 Dr. Connell began his work as professor of pathology and bacteriology, a post he held with distinction until 1920. He almost immediately made a start in research. His report on dairy-bacteriology in 1897 was of great practical benefit and commercial value to the cheese industry of Ontario. His work in clinical bacteriology led the Ontario government in 1904 to establish and place him in charge of a Public Health laboratory in Kingston.

With the outbreak of the First World War, Dr. Connell went overseas in 1915 as a major with the 5th Canadian Stationary Hospital recruited by Queen's University, and proceeded to

Egypt. He returned in December of the same year at the request of the University to help speed up training and graduation of medical students for medical officers in the Canadian Army. He later commanded Queen's Military Hospital, and still later was in command of Sydenham Military Hospital with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

In January, 1920, Dr. Connell retired from active army service and was placed on the reserve with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. About the same time when Dr. James Third retired because of illness, Dr. Connell was appointed professor of medicine at Queen's, a post he held continuously for 21 years. At that time the late Dr. Wm. Gibson was associate professor in charge of medical services at Hotel Dieu and the late Dr. E. C. D. McCallum was associated in KGH medical services. Dr. Bruce Hopkins was directing tuberculosis work. It is interesting to note that it was the medal in medicine that Dr. Connell won on graduation and that he also was examiner in medicine for the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario for several years prior to his appointment as professor of medicine.

In addition to his teaching duties Dr. Connell took an active part in medical activities of the community. When the late Dr. John Herald was elected mayor of Kingston and resigned as secretary of the medical faculty, Dr. Connell was appointed in his place. He held the post from 1904 to 1907. For 16 years he was secretary of the Kingston and Frontenac Medical Society and served as its president for several years. He has been chairman of all the Society's important committees. For several years he was faculty representative on the Board of Examiners of the Canadian Medical Council.

With the vast increase in medical knowledge placing an increasing load on medical undergraduates and teachers, Queen's in 1914 introduced a five-year course and then after 1926 introduced the six-year course in medical studies. Dr. Connell was one of the leaders in the move to lengthen the training period.

In 1929 Dr. Connell and Dr. L. J. Austin, professor of surgery, were appointed Queen's representatives on the federal

committee to organize the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. In that year Dr. Connell was elected a Fellow in the R.C.P.(C). Today the College is a most important and influential body. Hospitals training internes are required to have on their staffs only members who are Fellows of the College or who hold specialists' certificates.

The Ontario Cancer Commission was formed in 1931, and Dr. Connell was appointed one of its five members. Others on the Commission were Rev. Dr. H. J. Cody, chairman; Dr. John Robb, Ontario health minister; Prof. John MacLennan, University of Toronto; and Arthur Ford, editor of the London Free Press, while Dr. J. W. S. McCullough was secretary of the Commission. Dr. Connell long has been one of the leaders in the work of Ontario cancer clinics.

When he reached the staff retiring age in 1939, Dr. Connell was persuaded to continue at his post, partly in view of the outbreak of the Second World War. During the war he served in a consulting capacity to the Army in Kingston district, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

In 1941 Dr. Connell requested that he be allowed to retire as professor of medicine and clinical medicine, and the University with regret acceded to his wish. At the spring convocation of that year he was honored with an LL.D. by Queen's. Principal R. C. Wallace in presenting Dr. Connell to Chancellor Dunning said: "W. T. Connell this year brings to a close a period of service as a teacher in this University which has extended over 46 years, interrupted only by participation in World War One. Bacteriologist, pathologist, clinician in medicine, W. T. Connell has won a high reputation in teaching and in diagnosis which is remembered with gratefulness by medical men from coast to coast. They are better doctors and better men because he was their inspiration in the practice of medicine."

Dr. Connell in 1900 married Florence Ford, daughter of Robert M. Ford, a pioneer Kingston industrialist. The Ford tannery more than 70 years ago was located across the bay from where Kingston elevator now stands, and later was moved to

a site near the present site of Kingston Dye and Chemical Works. The Ford family largely migrated to the United States where Mrs. Connell's uncles, Edward Ford, a graduate of R.M.C., was vice-president and manager of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, and Dr. Herbert Ford, a medical graduate of Queen's, practised medicine in Chicago. Mrs. Connell's oldest sister, Alice, married Harry W. Richardson, later Senator Richardson. Mrs. W. T. Connell passed away in 1939. Dr. and Mrs. Connell's two children are Dr. W. Ford Connell, who succeeded to his father's post as professor of medicine and clinical medicine at Queen's University, and Norah, Mrs. A. M. Wilson, of Sault Ste. Marie, where Mr. Wilson, a 1928 science graduate of Queen's, is engineer in charge of maintenance of way for the Algoma Central Railway. The family home is at 11 Arch St., Kingston.

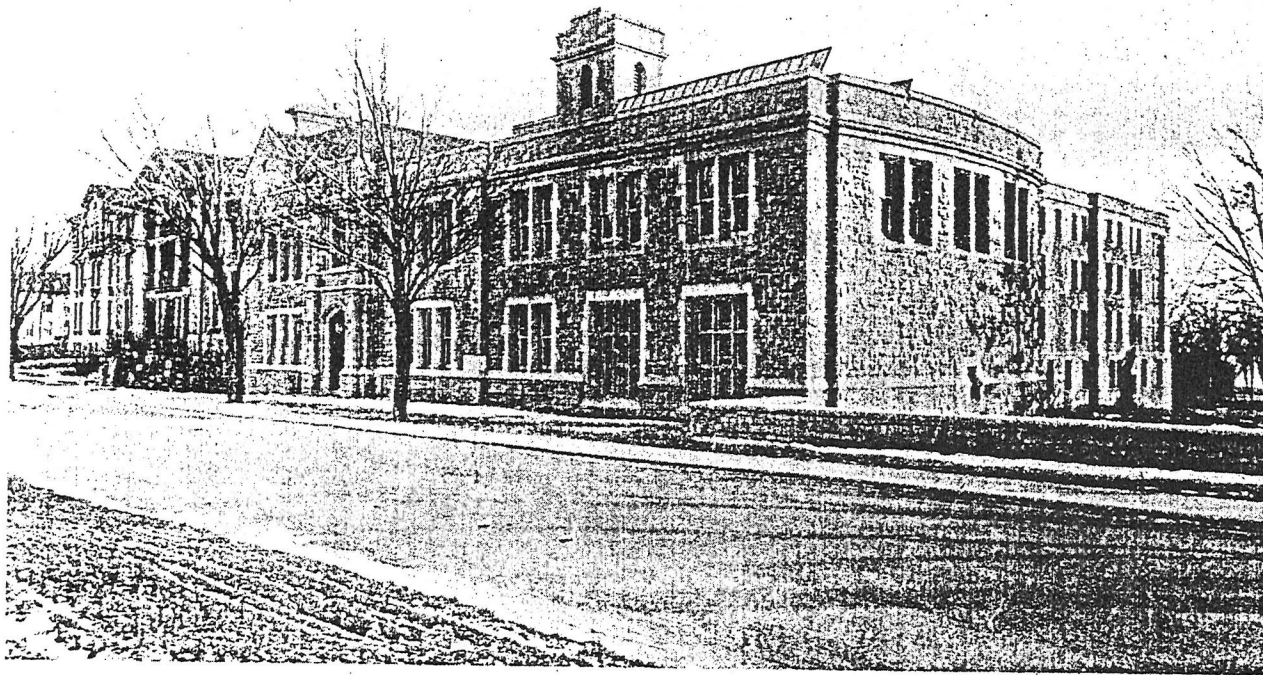
One of his lifelong friends and medical associates said recently of Dr. W. T. Connell: "He has been one of the most unostentatiously generous of men, and many a boy has been given a lift from him, without anyone knowing anything about it. He was gruff but at the same time most kind to all his students. There is no one among the elder teachers of the University whom the graduates ask after more often than Dr. W. T. Connell."

Dr. W. Ford Connell, professor of medicine and clinical medicine at Queen's, when asked to comment on the work of his father, said recently: "'Dr. W. T.' is now nominally retired, but he is still active and vigorous, still keenly interested in the constant progress being made in every part of the vast field of medicine and its related sciences. He finds great pleasure, however, in the fact that he can now sit and look back over six long decades spent in the very forefront of the constant struggle that is being waged by the medical profession against the forces of disease. He can contemplate with satisfaction the revolution which has taken place in every phase of medical practice, changes which have added more than 20 years to the average span of human existence. In this time he has seen the conquest of typhoid fever, typhus, child-birth fever, wound

sepsis, and all manner of other scourges and plagues of past centuries. He has seen advances in bacteriology and chemotherapy, which have enabled the surgeon to attack disease processes more and more boldly in all parts of the body, so that there are few places where disease may hide and not be eradicated.

“He has seen vast changes too, in the knowledge and handling of diseases of the heart and the arteries, and indeed in all parts of his special field of internal medicine. Better than most, though, he is keenly aware of the many huge problems still unsolved and of the great opportunities for exploration and discovery which still exist in medicine. Today, however, he is content to be an arm-chair strategist; he is content to sit back and take a well-earned rest while others continue the battle he fought so long and so well.”

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY (1926) FACULTY OF MEDICINE



RICHARDSON LABORATORY AND CLINICAL BUILDING

NEW BUILDINGS OPENED

QUEEN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL ONE OF THE BEST

THE NEW HOSPITAL BUILDINGS

Friday afternoon, October 16th, saw the Douglas Block and the Richardson Laboratories at the K.G.H. swarming with visitors, all intent on seeing if the new buildings came up to expectations. We venture to say that in the great majority of cases, they exceeded expectations, as they did in ours. Everything was admirably arranged for the convenience of sight-seers. A large number of the fifth and sixth years in medicine were present, in their white hospital coats, proudly showing visitors the sights. These remarkably fine buildings must be seen to be appreciated. Only the very briefest description of the departments housed therein, must suffice.

The ground floor of the Douglas Block contains the Dispensary the departments of X-ray and Physic-therapy, the Outpatient Departments in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and in Venereal Diseases; the Electrocardiographic and Dental Departments; also of course the Reception Hall and Waiting Room for visitors, and the Clerk's Offices.

The second and third floors are for the accomodation of ward patients, Medical and Surgical, the second being set aside for men, and the third for women patients. On each of these floors, there is a large sun-room for the accomodation of those patients who can be placed there during the day. Each floor is fully equipped with Diet Kitchen, and the many other facilities required for Medical and Surgical treatment.

The fourth floor harbours at the southern end, the isolated department for advanced tubercular cases, while the balance of this floor is devoted to Operating Theatres. There are no less than four of these, one of which is an Amphitheatre for the accomodation of students. It is planned that these theatres will take care of all operative work at the Hospital, so that the older Operative

Rooms in the main building will be closed.

The Richardson Laboratory was designed to care for all the Pathological and Clinical-Chemical work for the Hospital. Following the practise elsewhere, it was hence deemed advisable that the University Department of Pathology should be housed in this building, so that, besides rooms necessary for the carrying on of Hospital work, teaching rooms and laboratories are provided for the accomodation of the students.

In this building is an Autopsy Room with a refrigerated Mortuary attached. The western end of the building harbors the large class room, with a special lantern for the projection of microscopic slides, and seating capacity for one hundred students. This will be used as a common lecture room by the Departments of Pathology, Medicine, Surgery and Gynaecology. On the first floor, a large room is set aside for the Pathological Museum; also, on this floor are the specimen preparation rooms. The upper floor harbours the large students' laboratory for Pathology, small working Laboratories for the Professor and his assistants, the Public Health and Clinical Chemistry Laboratories.

THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW HOSPITAL BUILDINGS

On Friday, October 16th, a very large crowd of interested citizens attended the opening ceremonies of the Richardson Laboratories and Douglas Block of the Kingston General Hospital. The dedication ceremonies were held at 4.30 p.m. in the class room in the basement of the new building.

The dedicatory prayer was pronounced by Prin. Taylor, who feelingly petitioned that the building might be of great value to sufferers and for the advancement of education.

The chief speaker, during the ceremonies was Dean J. C. Connell. Dr. Connell traced the history of the hospital and explained by what means the new buildings had been completed.

Dean Connell said, in part, as follows:

"One hundred and thirteen years ago a few people in this city formed themselves into the Kingston Compassionate Association for the purpose of providing shelter, medical service and nursing for the sick poor. At that time assistance was badly needed for refugees of the war of 1812 and for immigrants from the old land. From that association has grown the large institution. The spirit which animated the founders still rules today—a spirit of compassion for the sick and suffering.

The year of 1844 was momentous in another way; it saw the formation of the Medical Faculty of Queen's University and the hospital, as a result, became a teaching hospital.

"Pasteur and Lister, in the eighties, brought about great changes. Indeed modern conditions seem to date from that period. It was the middle of the eighties that the first medical superintendent was appointed here and the school opened for the training of nurses.

"Under new conditions the old buildings soon became inadequate, expensive to maintain and quite unfitted for modern practice. In 1862 the Watkins wing was built, in 1890 the Nicol wing; in 1893 the Doran Building; in 1906 the nurses home; in 1910 the Empire wing.

The movement, which culminates today in this function, began ten years ago. Dr. James Douglas, who was then Chancellor of the University, was interested in Medical education and was paying the salaries of professors in Guy's Hospital, London, Eng., and in the Memorial Hospital of New York. It was my good fortune to secure his interests in this hospital. I wish to emphasize that this interest was educational rather than compassionate. Dr. Douglas made the building scheme possible by a generous subscription of \$100,000, which accumulat-

ed \$20,000 interest before it was used.

These buildings open for inspection today and ready for use are the heart of the hospital. Here most of the teaching will be done. These public wards are for those unable, wholly or in part, to pay the cost of their case. Two floors are entirely for this purpose. How has it all been accomplished? First by Dr. Douglas' generosity, next we owe the tuberculosis section and pathological wing to the kindness of Mrs. H. W. Richardson. We are especially grateful to the government of the province for the liberal grants made to the hospital through the University. There was and also the liberality of the Corporation of the City of Kingston and the adjoining counties and finally the citizens of Kingston for which we are grateful. The total so far is one million two hundred thousand dollars.

"To be identified with the last movement has been a very great privilege, nothing in my career has given me more satisfaction than to see these buildings come into being. I am very happy today and I must thank the Committee for permitting me, in its behalf, to ask Mr. Hugh Nickle, chairman of the Board of Governors, to accept these Buildings, the Douglas Unite and the Richardson Pathological Laboratories, as completed and to proceed to occupy them for the purpose intended.

Dean Connell was followed by Mr. H. C. Nickle, who thank all those who had contributed in any manner towards the new building. He paid a hearty tribute to the work of Col. Kent and Building Committee, who, stated Mr. Nickle, were chiefly responsible for the completion of the plans.

Mayor T. B. Angrove expressed his great delight in being permitted to take part in the ceremonies as representing the citizens of Kingston.

Hon. W. F. Nickle, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Queen's University, also spoke briefly to the gathering. He paid warmest tribute to Dr. J. P. Connell for his work and to the late Senator Richardson whose generosity has made possible the Pathological Building.

HISTORY OF Kingston General Hospital

BY DEAN J. C. CONNELL

Read at Opening of New Clinic Building, October 16, 1925



ONE hundred and thirteen years ago a few people in this city formed themselves into the Kingston Compassionate Association for the purpose of providing shelter, medical service and nursing for the sick poor. At that time assistance was urgently needed for refugees of the War of 1812 and for immigrants from the Old Land. From that benevolent action of long ago has grown this great institution. The spirit which animated the founders is the same that impels our people to-day: the spirit of compassion for the poor and for all who are sick and suffering.

For ten years the Compassionate Association carried on its work, which gradually increased in amount and importance. It was then merged into the Benevolent Association, broadening its responsibilities and duties. After twelve years more, that is to say in 1833, it was found necessary to secure a proper building. A grant of £3,000 was made by the Legislature, and a Board of Commissioners was formed to erect a Hospital. The main building of this group was the result. From 1837 to 1841 it was in partial use for the purpose intended. From 1841 to 1844 it was the meeting place of the United Legislature of Canada. In 1844 the building was reopened as The Kingston General Hospital, and from that date its work has been continuous.

That year of 1844 was momentous in another way, for it saw the formation of the Medical Faculty of Queen's University, and the hospital as a result became a teaching hospital—a decided advantage to any hospital.

In these early days, in common with all other hospitals of that period, its services were limited to those who were forced by cir-