

"Pathology" by G. F. Kipkie

- 1895: Beginning of formal classes in Pathology
- 1895, Sept: Dr. W. T. Connell opened first course in Pathology in Old Medical Building. Department of Pathology occupied most of the "old den"
- Dr. W. T. Connell was the Chairman of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology.
- 1904: Fire destroyed specimens that had been collected.
- 1905: Laboratory was recognized by the Province as a Public Health Laboratory undertaking bacterial examination of sputum, pus, throat swabs, etc., and checking the milk and water supplies.
- 1906-1907: Department of Pathology and Bacteriology moved to top floor of New Medical Building.
- 1915, May: Dr. Connell went overseas under Colonel Etherington - World War I.
- Dec: Dr. Connell was asked to return to Kingston to direct the lab and later to take charge of the Hospital established in Grant Hall and the Arts Building for care of wounded soldiers.
- 1904-1929: Dr. J. C. Connell - Dean of Medical Faculty. Reorganized medical departments and assigned full-time men in Pathology, Bacteriology, Public Health, Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.
- Medicine under W. T. Connell
Bacteriology under G. B. Reed
Pathology " James Miller (1920)
Surgery " L. J. Austin
- 1924: Mrs. Alice Ford Richardson (sister-in-law of W. T. Connell) made a donation in memory of her late husband, Senator H. W. Richardson, which enabled the construction of Richardson Laboratory.
- Department of Pathology moved down to Hospital area. Dr. Miller had first floor of building as a Pathology museum.
- 1921: Dr. William Hay appointed in Pathology and Bacteriology.
- 1923: Dr. W. Hay relinquished Bacteriology and devoted full time to Pathology.

- 1926: Fellowship in Clinical Pathology was established through Mrs. Alice F. Richardson -- allows senior intern the opportunity to correlate clinical medicine with the findings of the Clinical Laboratory.
- 1940-1941: James Miller was president of Ontario Association of Pathologists.
- 1905-1946: Department of Pathology acted as Public Health Laboratory. In 1946 the Barrie Street Laboratory took over the Public Health responsibilities.
- 1947: Dr. John D. Hamilton succeeded Dr. Miller as director of Pathology. (Miller retired to England in 1946.)
- Dr. John Hamilton:
- 1) reorganized Richardson Building. Housed museum in basement; 1st floor for offices for residents and research fellows and a library for the department; 2nd floor was the clinical laboratory of the hospital.
 - 2) obtained quarters for ^{annual} research
 - 3) established the popular Saturday morning Clinical Pathologic conferences
- 1950: Dr. G. F. Kipkie was appointed Associate Professor in charge of the Hospital Clinical Laboratories.
- 1951: Dr. R. H. More succeeded Hamilton who accepted chair of Pathology at the University of Toronto. Dr. More was interested in research in the fields of hypersensitivity and arteriosclerosis.
- 1953: Clinical labs of the hospital moved to the basement of Angada Children's Hospital.
- First time facilities existed for a candidate to qualify for the degree of Ph.D. in Pathology
- Dr. S. A. Bencosme was appointed as Associate Professor
- 1954: Department of Pathology had grown to include: Professor, 3 associate professors, 1 lecturer, 1 resident, 4 senior interns, and 2 physicians engaged in full-time medical research.

"Dr. More" by Brian Bailey

1951, July:

Dr. Robert H. "Yogi" More arrived on Queen's campus. Only 3 floors of Richardson Laboratory housed all facilities of Pathology. In 10 years the space was increased to:

- a) 5 floors of Richardson Laboratory
- b) 2 top floors of Douglas
- c) Research facilities in Etherington Hall

Dr. More said that the role of Pathology in the medical curriculum was: "to introduce the student to a comprehensive view of the nature of abnormal Biology."

Dr. More integrated the Pathology Department of Hotel Dieu Hospital into the University Department.