

22-1

**HEBER CARSS JAMIESON, MB, MRCS, FRCPC
1879-1962**

HEBER CARSS JAMIESON, MB, MRCS, FRCPC 1879-1962

“The men and women who molded the medical practice and founded and developed the organizations for the prevention of disease and for its treatment in a new country are worthy of remembrance”⁽¹⁾

Introduction

Dr. Heber Carss Jamieson and Calgary Drs. E.P. Scarlett and G.D. Stanley were a triumvirate of avocational medical historians from the University of Toronto who came to Alberta, and practiced medicine from 1901-1958. Each physician brought with them a unique approach to the documentation of Alberta's medical history. In so doing, they left three different literary trails that describe the legacies of Alberta's early medical pioneers. Those early physicians, whose spirit of adventure and love of newness introduced modern medical care to the Northwest Territories and Alberta, amply fulfilled the expectations of 1911/12 CMA President Dr. H.G. Mackid from Calgary.⁽²⁾

From Youth to Medical School 1879-1903

Heber Carss Jamieson was born in Almonte near Ottawa, Ontario, on January 28, 1879. During his youthful years he ran in the Boston Marathon and considered pugilism a vocation. His father discouraged him. Not dissuaded, he took up the sport under a false name and became the Ontario lightweight champion. The winning photos were recognized by his father who chastised him severely. Athletically talented, he was also an accomplished golfer, swimmer, figure skater, skier, dancer, marathon runner, badminton and tennis player.

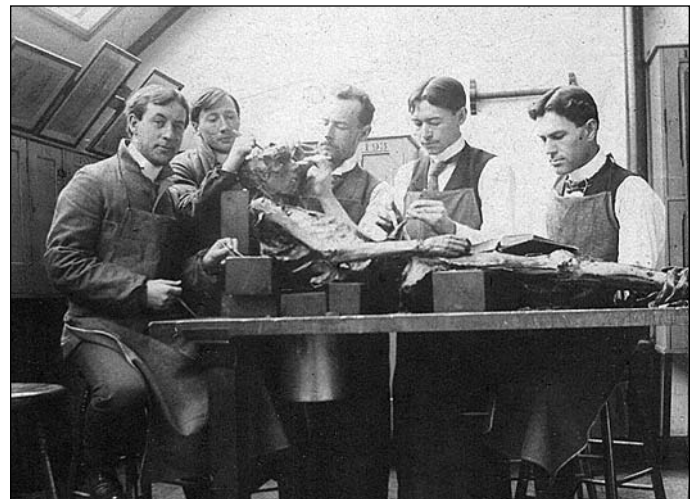
Jamieson displayed a literary ability at a young age and contemplated journalism, but his father wanted him to study a profession. So he applied for and was accepted into Medicine at UofT. While a student he used his writing talents to gig ads on the side for extra income. Signs of his penmanship power would surface the rest of his medical career.

From Graduation to Alberta 1903-1911

Graduating from UofT in 1903 as a twenty-four year old, Dr. Jamieson studied in New York. In 1904 he

started a practice in that state. One day a lumberjack visited him as a patient. When Jamieson said there was nothing wrong with him and presented his bill, the patient said he would not pay it and told Jamieson he would have to take it out of his hide. Jamieson promptly took him outside and dropped him on the spot.

Canada beckoned and Jamieson returned to practice in Glencoe, Ontario, in the Ottawa Valley. In 1906 he married Florence May Lyon from Guelph. Then Dr. Jamieson, his new wife and his younger brother Claude, who had graduated in medicine from UofT in 1907, went to England to further their studies. Heber went first on a cattle boat. By 1911 he had earned an LRCP and MRCS.⁽³⁾



*In the anatomy lab, UofT, 1900.
Heber Jamieson is the second from (L).*

22-2

After returning to Canada in 1911, Dr. Jamieson worked at Homewood in Guelph. Later that year Heber and Claude went scouting across Canada for a place to practice. The trip brought the Doctors

1. Jamieson, Heber C. Introduction to *Early Medicine in Alberta: The First Seventy-five Years*, AMA, 1947.
2. Mackid, H.G. "The Presidents Address at the annual meeting of the Association," *CMAJ* 2(9): 801-811, September 1912. The whole quotation appears in the Mackid profile and the frontispiece.
3. Petley-Jones, Mary K. Personal communication. April 14 and June 7, 2002. Mary Katherine Petley-Jones was the daughter of Dr. H.C. Jamieson. She lives in South Cooking Lake, Alberta. The 1904-1911 era was reviewed with John H. Jamieson LL.D., Claude Jamieson's son, on June 10, 2002.

Jamieson to Alberta. Heber temporarily took a job in Red Deer, while Claude worked for the nearby railway construction company. Periodically they visited their aunt and uncle who had arrived sixteen years earlier in Lacombe.⁽⁴⁾

UofA Medical School and WWI 1911-1920

A few months later Heber and Claude moved to Edmonton, where Jamieson accepted an appointment as a Bacteriologist at the Provincial Laboratory. It had relocated to the UofA campus in 1910. The presence of the 1911 set of medical examination questions for Alberta medical registration in the Jamieson Papers, suggests Heber was involved in drafting or writing the provincial medical registration examinations. The next year (1912) the University of Alberta accepted the responsibility for conducting examinations for the College.

In 1913 Dr. Jamieson joined Drs. Moshier and Revell as the first UofA medical faculty. They drafted the basic science program with President H.M. Tory.⁽⁵⁾ Discovered to have signs of TB on an army induction medical, Jamieson spent most of 1914 in a Jasper open air camp. In 1914 Dr. Rankin was appointed to replace Dr. Revell as the bacteriologist and Director of the Provincial Laboratory. With the outbreak of



Wedding of Heber and Flo Jamieson, attendants Ida²²⁻³ Lynn and Claude Jamieson, 1906



Medical Class of 1917/18. Dr JW Scott (3rd row, 2nd²²⁻⁴ L), Dr. Baltzan (3rd row, 7th L), Professor JB Collip (2nd row, L), Dr. HC Jamieson (2nd row, 4th L)

WWI Rankin left the UofA in late 1914 to join the CAMC. This left Dr. Jamieson assuming Rankin's bacteriology responsibilities including his lectures and acting as the Director of the Provincial Laboratory. To complicate matters, the laboratory microscopes and teaching equipment arrived late from England, testing the patience of staff and students. The next year 1915/16, Dr. Jamieson also became responsible for the half-year course in clinical medicine.

Jamieson assumed full responsibility for the administration of the three-year program, when Dr. Tory left to form the Karki University in Ottawa in 1916.⁽⁶⁾ After Jamieson gave the half-year course in bacteriology, he traveled to New York to study new instructional methods and earn a certificate in the treatment of allergies. The burden of maintaining the program during the last three years of WWI fell squarely on the shoulders of Jamieson, Revell, the new professor J.B. Collip, who had arrived on staff in September 1915 and replaced Major (Dr.) H.H. Moshier, and the seven sessional instructors.

During the war, Dr. Jamieson was appointed the administrator of the Public Health Act.⁽⁷⁾ In 1918 he proposed a District Nurse scheme for Alberta, after observing the first Canadian program in Manitoba. He was impressed with the Manitoba proposal for a postgraduate course for nurses. It was started at the UofA in 1919 but was interrupted in 1920 for economic reasons.

The return of Drs. Tory and Rankin in 1919 and 1920 brought needed academic assistance, ideas and

4. Dawe, Michael

Director, Red Deer Museum and Archives. Personal Communication, May 1, 2002.

5. Scott, John W.

The History of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Alberta 1913-1963, pages 5-9, 38-39, UofA, 1963. Also see E.A. Corbet in *Frontiers of Medicine*, pages 16-19, UofA Press, 1990.

6. Lampard, Robert

Profile of Dr. Allan Coats Rankin.

7. Cashman, Tony

Heritage of Service, pages 192-194, AARN, 1966.

enthusiasm to the medical program. Then came help of another kind. Through Tory's efforts, the UofA secured a conditional Rockefeller grant of \$500,000 in 1920, with the requirement to develop a full four year undergraduate MD program and complete the building of a new medical school. From 1920-1923 the faculty worked diligently to extend the medical school curriculum from three to five years. The first MD degrees were conferred in 1925.

Professor, Faculty of Medicine 1920-1947

Clinically, the geographical isolation of Edmonton and the Spanish flu epidemic led to the retention of pathologist Dr. J.J. Ower in 1920. Ower and Rankin started the first medical reporting or literature review club in Ower's home in 1920. Dr. Jamieson's organizing skills, speaking ability, and enjoyment of after dinner libations were quickly utilized for the monthly meetings. He continued to participate in them for the next twenty-seven years, before he retired from the faculty in 1947.⁽⁸⁾

In 1922 Dr. Jamieson was promoted from a Lecturer to an Assistant Professor in Medicine.⁽⁹⁾ He assisted Dr. Mewburn with the surgical and medical ward rounds which started shortly after Mewburn's arrival in 1922 at UofA as the first Head of Surgery. So educational were the clinical rounds, that practicing physicians came from surrounding towns just to participate in them. This widespread interest evolved into an annual physician refresher course which started in 1932.⁽¹⁰⁾

The return of insulin isolator Professor J.B. Collip in 1922 from his eighteen-month sabbatical, kindled Jamieson's interest in diabetes. In 1923 Jamieson and Collip gave a three-day course on the clinical use of insulin. Dr. John W. Scott fortuitously attended the course. Collip asked Dr. Scott to give a set of lectures in biochemistry the next year. He agreed. That started Dr. Scott on the road to Internal Medicine and eventually the UofA Deanship.⁽¹¹⁾ Before Dr. Collip left UofA in 1928, he and Dr. Jamieson started a diabetic outpatient clinic. It was an ambulatory program that was well ahead of its time. It stimulated Jamieson to publish an authoritative article on diabetic treatment in the CMAJ.⁽¹²⁾



Boyle Street (Outdoor) Clinic

22-5

Clinically, Jamieson maintained a private practice that specialized in allergy, kidney, and endocrine problems. Ever inquisitive, he made allergy sera for his own testing purposes. A diagnostician of last resort, he was consulted when an allergic reaction developed in a new mother. Jamieson discovered she was allergic to the ammonia in her son's urine. In 1946 Jamieson was granted a fellowship in the American College of Allergists. Dr. Scott remembered Dr. Jamieson as the first true Internist at the University of Alberta.

UofA teaching stipends were minimal to non-existent and certainly insufficient to satisfactorily support the Jamieson family. Family funds were further compromised by Jamieson's rare release of formal bills. Not infrequently Dr. Jamieson was paid with Christmas gifts from wealthier patients and chickens by appreciative rural patients. Teaching one half-day a week at the outdoor clinic where patients were primarily indigent did little to augment his income. Jamieson's outgoing personality and set of diverse interests may have kept his mind above the battle, but it was a financial challenge for his wife to make ends meet.

In 1927 Jamieson's intellectual curiosity crossed the path of Professor R.K. Gordon of the UofA English

8. Corbet, Elise A. *Frontiers of Medicine*, pages 40-42, UofA Press, 1990.

9. Scott, John W. *The History of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Alberta 1913-1963*, pages 11-21.

10. Corbet, Elise A. *Frontiers of Medicine*, page 51.

11. Scott, John W. "Memoirs of a Career in Medical Education in Alberta, 1914-1959," in *Medicine in Alberta: Historical Reflections*, pages 122-123, AMF, 1993.

12. Jamieson, Heber C. "Survey of Recent Literature on Diabetic Treatment," *CMAJ* 22: 682-684, 1930. Also see Elise A. Corbet's *Frontiers of Medicine*, page 170.

Department. Both were competent writers. It was not long before the two were writing books in novel form. The two young boys books they wrote together were titled “In the Grip of the Barren Lands” and “Three Against the Gang”. The plan was to complete a chapter a week. Each week one author would leave the adventurer precariously positioned for the other author to extricate and create the next challenge. As the repartee continued, the authors decided to choose Norman Blake as the pseudonym, presumably to protect their reputations.⁽¹³⁾

Medical History at UofA 1927-1947

The first formal indication of Jamieson's avocational interest in recording Alberta's medical history appeared with the 1924 establishment of a part time UofA medical history department. Jamieson was the only teacher. In 1928 Dr. Jamieson agreed to teach the first medical ethics course. A year later he was formally appointed the first Professor of the History of Medicine. It required him to give a thirty-two hour course in the fourth and fifth years.⁽¹⁴⁾ In 1927 he donated a prize for the best essay on medical history.⁽¹⁵⁾

Dr. Jamieson's articles on events in Alberta's medical history, began with a nine-page unsigned obituary of Dr. William M. MacKay in 1917. It was followed by a review of the history of the Edmonton General Hospital in 1927. Any speeches he gave before 1927 were not identified in his book *Early Medicine in Alberta*. Nor were any found in the 1981 rediscovery of his files in a desk on the fourth floor of the 1921

medical school building. Only the unsigned obituary of Dr. W.M. MacKay was found in the Jamieson Papers.

After Dr. Jamieson's medical history appointment in 1929, he began to research Alberta's medical history in earnest. In 1930 he gave a biographical presentation on the Canadian physician/sculptor Dr. Tait McKenzie. It accompanied the presentation of the sculpture “The Athlete” to the UofA by the Edmonton Academy of Medicine.⁽¹⁶⁾ This was followed by a series of articles on early medicine in the NWT/northern Alberta. Jamieson summarized them in his *Medical History of Edmonton* (1933), and *Early Hospitals and Nursing in Alberta* (1934). The next step occurred in 1935, when the Medical History or Jamieson Reporting Club was started, with Dr. Jamieson as the President and Dr. Max Cantor as the Secretary.

Dr. Jamieson gave the first Jamieson Reporting Club presentation on Dr. William Morrison MacKay. It was published in the *CMAJ* in 1937. Jamieson realized that Alberta's medical progress began in what became southern Alberta, following the arrival of the NWMP (1874) and the CPR (1883). He published two *CMAJ* articles on early NWT medical care in 1938 and 1946. They became chapters in his book “*Early Medicine in Alberta: The First Seventy-Five Years*”. Each chapter was devoted to an era in medicine, starting with doctors in the Hudson Bay Company (pre1874), the NWMP (1874-c1892), the

SURVEY OF RECENT LITERATURE ON DIABETIC TREATMENT

BY HEBER C. JAMIESON, M.B.,

*Department of Medicine, University of Alberta,
Edmonton*

A medical writer of fifty years ago said that diabetes mellitus was a rare disease in America but very common in Europe. This perhaps explains why so many treatments, both dietary and medicinal, have come out of Germany.

From the time of Düring's “rice cure” in 1852 various dietary cures have appeared in Europe.

A SURVEY OF DIABETIC DEATHS IN ALBERTA*

BY HEBER C. JAMIESON, M.B.,

Edmonton

WHILE medical knowledge has increased greatly in the last fifty years the application of this knowledge to the needs of the general public has not kept pace. This was shown conclusively in a report recently published by a committee on the cost of medical care in the United States after an intensive study of the situation covering a period of five years.

Dr. H.C. Jamieson on Diabetes in the CMAJs of 1930 and 1934.

13. Jamieson, J.V. The Canadian Who's Who Volume IX 1961-1963 as reprinted in the History of the Jamieson family circa 2000, page 35. Copy in the possession of Mary Petley-Jones. Listed in the attached Dr. Heber Carss Jamieson Bibliography as references 5 and 6.
14. Corbet, Elise A. *Frontiers of Medicine*, pages 146-147.
15. Corbet, Elise A.A. *Frontiers of Medicine*, page 16.
16. Letts, Harry *The Edmonton Academy of Medicine: A History*, page 10, Edmonton Academy. 1986.



Dr. Jamieson and Miss McCallum
Travelling Clinic, circa 1929 22-6

CPR construction period (1882-1885) and the post CPR construction era (after 1883). Most of the photographs and much of the medical content came from personal visits he made to each city, town or municipality in the province. Through research, acquisitions, and donations he developed an exceptional medical history library at the UofA.⁽¹⁷⁾

The outbreak of hostilities in 1939, coupled with the rapid enlistment of many of the faculty and the accelerated intake of two medical classes per year starting in 1942, taxed everyone. Dr. Jamieson accepted a full-time clinical appointment again, and with it a steady income. Dr. Jamieson continued his faculty appointment until 1947. He retired from the faculty and medicine at the age of sixty-eight and was succeeded by endocrinologist Dr. D.R. Wilson.⁽¹⁸⁾

Retirement 1947

Retirement was only a reason for Jamieson to change the focus in his life. On one occasion he disappeared for two weeks to canoe down the North Saskatchewan to North Battleford. His wife learned of the escapade when he telephoned her from Saskatchewan. On another occasion he surreptitiously took up flying. One afternoon he phoned his daughter to say that he would be flying solo for the first time. If she would go into the backyard he

would dip his wings to her as he flew past, which he did.

His aeronautical learning experiences were eventful. Jamieson's instructor Moss Burbidge, could not make him land the plane. On a return flight from Vegreville, the two planned to land at Cooking Lake. To force Jamieson to make his first landing, Burbidge uncoupled his control column, tapped Jamieson on the shoulder, showed it to him and then threw it overboard. To Moss' horror Dr. Jamieson did exactly the same thing. Heber had wind of the plan. He secured an extra control stick from the stores inventory and stored it under his seat. The landing was perfect but Burbidge was so mad he did not speak to Dr. Jamieson for three months.⁽¹⁹⁾

Dr. Jamieson's publishing career came to a halt shortly after he retired in 1947. He wrote a series of 155 historical medical questions and answers, which were published in twenty-one issues of the CMAJ from 1942-44. Then he outlined "Canada's Medical

Early Medicine in Alberta

The First Seventy-Five Years

by

HEBER C. JAMIESON, M.B., F.R.C.P.(C)

Professor of the History of Medicine

Hon. Professor of Medicine

University of Alberta

Edmonton

Published by the

Canadian Medical Association

Alberta Division

1947

Committee on Archives:

Dr. H. C. Jamieson, Chairman

Dr. A. H. Baker

Dr. G. D. Stanley

Dr. G. E. Learmonth

Dr. A. R. Munroe

The only previous history of medicine in Alberta, 1947

17. (Jamieson, Heber C.) The UofA library was assisted by the donation of the Mewburn medical collection and the AMA funded Edmonton Academy of Medicine Library. Much of the Jamieson non-medical book collection remained in the family.

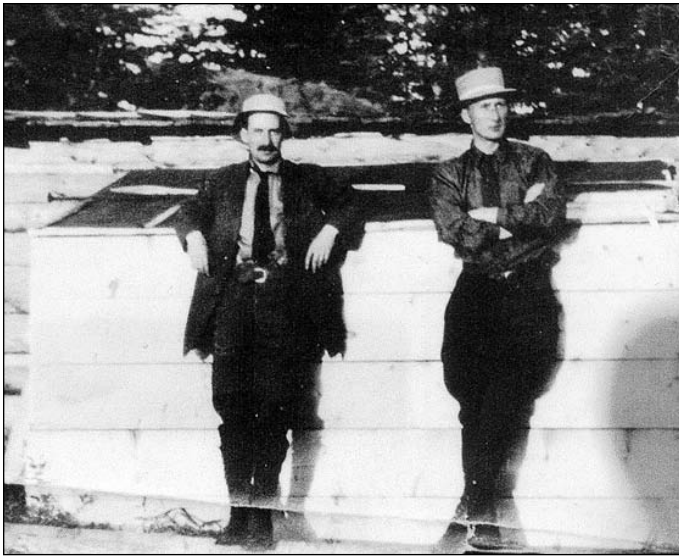
18. Vant, J. Ross, Cashman, Tony *More Than a Hospital*, pages 106-107, UAH, 1986.

19. Wilson, Donald R. "Life with my Medical Father." Manuscript in the possession of the R.W. Wilson Family, pages 16-17, written circa 1989. The Wilson and Jamieson families were close friends. Dr. D.R. Wilson was born the same day as Dr. Jamieson's only son, in 1913. The airplane story was retold by Dr. D.R. Wilson on pages III-IV, 1991, in the Foreword to G.M. McDougalls *Medical Clinics and Physicians of Southern Alberta*, UofA, 1991.

Milestones” in 1948. All but three of his articles and books were authored by him alone. As one friend noted, “Heber drove a very solitary plough in every field”.⁽²⁰⁾

Early Medicine in Alberta 1947

With the assistance of the AMA Archives Committee, Dr. Jamieson completed and published the authoritative *Early Medicine in Alberta: The First 75 Years*, in 1947.⁽²¹⁾ Albeit brief (140 pages), it represented a succinct and accurate description of early doctors, hospitals and nurses, the major health Acts passed in



With Claude (L) working in Red Deer, circa 1912 22-7

Alberta, and the history of early medical societies and health organizations in the province. It covered the seventy-five year period between Dr. George Verey's arrival in Edmonton in 1872 and 1947.

The book was encouraged and materially assisted by the fifth AMA Registrar Dr. G.R. Johnson.⁽²²⁾ It was

assiduously nonjudgmental. It did not eulogize Alberta's medical progress, but simply recorded pertinent facts. Jamieson referenced himself once in the index, although he appeared seven times in the text. He used 1910-1912 as the cut off date for the tabulation of registration information on 354 NWT and early Alberta physicians in the book's appendix. Fourteen of the pre1912 registered Alberta physicians received Canadian fellowships or an FRCPC without passing an examination in 1930 and 1931. Another twenty-five of the pre 1912 group received life memberships in the AMA in 1947. The cutoff coincided with the 1901-1911 period in which Dr. J.D. Lafferty was the College Registrar during the NWT and Alberta. Jamieson's book supplemented Hilda Neatby's review of the pre-1905 NWT medical period.⁽²³⁾ *Early Medicine in Alberta* was remarkably free of errors, adding to its authenticity.⁽²⁴⁾ The photographs that were used in the book remain in the Jamieson Collection at the UofA and were extensively reproduced in this book.

Jamieson Rediscovered 1981

While cleaning out a desk in the attic of the old medical building in 1981, an observant staff member found it full of files. Opening a few they found the files belonged to Dr. Jamieson. A quick check with the medical library revealed their importance. A forty-six page UofA accession manuscript #81-104 was prepared by Elizabeth McCrum, to summarize the contents and photographs. The Jamieson Papers were deposited in four boxes in the University of Alberta Archives.⁽²⁵⁾

In the documents were all the photos used in Jamieson's book, *Early Medicine in Alberta*. The photographic collection totaled three hundred and eleven. There were seventy-nine lantern slides which

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20. Scarlett, Earle P. "A Transcript of an Interview of Dr. Earle Parkhill Scarlett" by Dr. Charles Roland, page 46, November 1978.
21. Jamieson, Heber C. *Early Medicine in Alberta: The First Seventy-five Years*. 214 pages, AMA, 1947. Authored by Heber C. Jamieson M.B., FRCPC, Professor of the History of Medicine and later Honorary Professor of Medicine, UofA. Published in 1947 by the Committee on Archives of the Canadian Medical Association, Alberta Division: Drs. Heber C. Jamieson Chairman, A.H. Baker, G.D. Stanley, G.E. Learmonth and A.R. Munroe.
22. Jamieson, Heber C. *Early Medicine in Alberta*, Introduction. There were 140 pages of text and 58 pages of physician registration information to 1911.
23. Neatby, Hilda "The Medical Profession in the North West Territories," reprinted: in Saskatchewan History 2(2): 1-15, Spring 1949; in "Medicine in Canadian Society", edited by SED Shortt, pages 165-188, McGill-Queens 1981; in the CACHB 14(4) 61-77, February 1950 (without references) and in Part 2. Also see G.M. McDougall's Medical Clinics and Physicians of Southern Alberta, page 42.
24. Jamieson, Heber C. *Early Medicine in Alberta*. To correct some of the few: Dr. J.S. McEachern was not in practice in 1947 but rather died that year. Dr. H.G. (Harry) Mackid died in 1916 not 1917. His son was Ludwig Stewart Mackid. There were two Dr. Wills' in Calgary circa 1900. The second line of the caption to the 1907 photo of the Western Canadian Medical Society should have been deleted. There will be more than these few in this volume.
25. McCrum, Elizabeth Heber C. Jamieson Papers 1861-1961. 46 pages. Accession #81-104 Manuscript Group 25/1 Series No. 25/1/1 and 2. UAA, 1981. It also contained a one page biography of Jamieson and seven pages of annotated notes.



At Col. Jamieson's Boog Lake Cottage, circa 1921 ²²⁻⁸

had been used for teaching purposes during the 30's. Most of Dr. Jamieson's history of medicine articles that were published in the CMAJ as well as some speeches were still in the drawers.

A preliminary bibliography, prepared from the Jamieson Papers and the CMAJ and AMB articles he wrote, has been created.⁽²⁶⁾ (Appendix 1) A list of some of the other important medical articles that were found and deposited in the Jamieson Papers, has also been prepared.⁽²⁷⁾ (Appendix 2)

The subject of medical history in Alberta has been sparingly visited by the profession since Dr. Jamieson's summary of his thirty year interest in Early Medicine in Alberta in 1947. Dr. G.D. Stanley wrote a regular column entitled Medical Pioneering in Alberta in the Calgary Associate Clinic Historical Bulletin (CACHB), from 1936 until 1954. Drs. Stanley and Scarlett and others wrote brief profiles

on many early medical pioneers, which were sprinkled throughout the CACHB from 1936-1958. The College of Physicians and Surgeon's 75th anniversary committee solicited twenty-six articles for an update of Dr. Jamieson's book. Twelve of the articles were written by Drs. D.R. Wilson and W.B. Parsons. They were published by the Alberta Medical Foundation (AMF), as *Medicine in Alberta: Historical Reflections* in 1993. Dr. Jamieson's book along with all primary source books and journals on Alberta medicine, were scanned to create the UofC/AMF Alberta medical history website in 2003-2006 at www.ourfutureourpast/medhist.ca.⁽²⁸⁾

The H.C. Jamieson Family

The Jamieson's had one son and two daughters. In 1913 the Jamiesons had their only son. Dr. Jamieson joined the Militia as a Captain in 1914, but was discharged and sent to an open-air work camp in Jasper for a year with suspected TB. While Dr. Jamieson was away his young son sucked his thumb raw, developed a septicemia and did not recover. Mary Katherine was born in 1916 and Ruth Elizabeth in 1919.



22-9

Mary (Jamieson) Petley-Jones, 2003

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26. Jamieson, Heber C. Preliminary bibliography of Dr. H.C. Jamieson (Appendix 1). Forty articles, plus two unsigned articles and two novels have been identified so far. The wording of the MacKay obituary of 1917 and the nine page introduction to the forty-eight page June 1934 Calgary CMA Convention publicity brochure, were consistent with Jamieson's literary style. Both were unsigned. Drs. Scarlett or Stanley may also have contributed to the introduction to the 1934 CMA publicity brochure.
27. Jamieson, Heber C. Important Documents in the Jamieson Papers, Accession #81-104, University of Alberta Archives (Appendix 2).
28. (Lampard, Robert) The idea for a medical history website originated with AMF President Dr. Robert Lampard. It became a joint project of the AMF/UofC Press. The website www.ourfutureourpast/medhist.ca (2006) scanned forty-five monographs books together with twenty-four periodicals including the annual reports of the Alberta Department of Public Health from 1897 to 1972. Many of the books referenced in this history are on the website. The website also contains scanned copies of many early Alberta newspapers, all the local Alberta community histories, and the legal history of Alberta.

Heber's brother Dr. Claude Jamieson moved with Dr. Jamieson to Edmonton, after working on the Red Deer to Rocky Mountain House railway in 1911. In 1919, Claude returned to France and England for more postgraduate studies. He became an EENT specialist and joined the UofA faculty. Claude was appointed joint head of the EENT Department from 1923-1940. His colleague Dr. Wells was the head of ophthalmology. The Jamieson brothers, joined their older uncle and aunt, James and Mary Ann Jamieson, who came to Alberta (Lacombe) in 1895 with sons Eldon (a dentist), John (a farmer) and (later Colonel) Frederick C. Jamieson (a lawyer). F.C. Jamieson became a prominent member of Premier Rutherford's Edmonton legal firm. Colonel Jamieson

joined the Canadian Contingent in the Boer War and served in the CEF in WWI.

Interviewing Dr. Heber Jamieson's daughter Mary Katherine Petley-Jones added personality to these notes. They end with Dr. Jamieson's death on February 20, 1962.

Related Profiles: Rankin, Collip, Mewburn, Bow, Stanley, Scarlett, Mackid, D.R. Wilson

Related Perspectives: The First CMA Convention in Alberta (Banff), The Medical Profession in the North-West Territories and Jamieson's Early Medicine in Alberta, The First 75 Years.

Key Words: UofA Faculty of Medicine, Alberta's Medical History, Insulin and Collip, www.ourfuture-ourpast/medhist.ca

Murder Deemed No Reason For Expulsion in Oxford University Classes Long Ago

Dr. Heber C. Jamieson in Varsity Talk Scans Medical History

OF 14TH CENTURY

Early developments in the science of medicine were traced by Dr. Heber C. Jamieson in an illustrated address to the Philosophical Society of the University of Alberta Wednesday in the Medical building. Subject of Dr. Jamieson's paper was "Medical Education in the Fourteenth Century."

Dr. Jamieson, who is associate professor of medicine at the university and also the sole member and founder of the department of the history of medicine, has made a special study of the history of medicine from its earliest beginnings and also has studied the medical history of this province.

Founding of universities in the 13th century was one of the most important factors in the development of medicine, but the science of medicine began with Hippocrates in 400 B.C., Dr. Jamieson said. When the universities were first founded, he said, the teaching of law and medicine was not tolerated and when medicine was introduced, only its theory was permitted by the church



DR. HEBER JAMIESON

campus for it is said that the poorer students were allowed to beg, and no exception was taken to his poaching or holding up travelers on the highway to obtain funds necessary for his education.

Murder Just Pastime

"Tennis and chess were forbidden at Oxford, but hawking and hunting

Students Could Hold Up Travelers to Finance Education Costs

SNEEZING PONDERED

on certain aspects of medicine which were selected by his examiner. Just what these were at that exact period we have no knowledge, but some idea is suggested by those of an oral examination at the University of Paris for the degree of medicine in the 17th century."

Among these questions, Dr. Jamieson said, were: "Are heroes born of heroes?" "Is woman an imperfect work of nature?" "Is sneezing a natural act?" and "Is it salutary to get drunk once a month?"

"When we look back with our modern conception of science," Dr. Jamieson stated, "one feels like agreeing with Artemus Ward who pointed out so effectively that there is nothing which makes man so ridiculous as knowing so many things that ain't so."

"The medieval conception of nutrition was quite simple. Foods are divided into two kinds: good foods are those which bring about a good humor and bad foods are those which bring about a bad humor," declared Dr. Jamieson.

APPENDIX 1

DR. HEBER CARSS JAMIESON BIBLIOGRAPHY

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2. Obituary of Dr. William Morrison MacKay. Manuscript. 9 pages. Written for the Edmonton Bulletin of February 26, 1917. Revised and published in the CMAJ in 1937.
3. Marion E. Moodie. First nurse to graduate in Alberta. Manuscript 6 pages., n.d.
4. Edmonton General Hospital. Manuscript. 2 pages. May, 1927.
5. *In the Grip of the Barren Lands*, by Norman Blake (pseudonym). Authors R.K. Gordon and H.C. Jamieson, Blackie and Son circa 1927.
6. *Three Against the Gang*, by Norman Blake (pseudonym). Authors R.K. Gordon and H.C. Jamieson, Blackie and Son circa 1927.
7. Diabetes Mellitus and Myxoedema, CMAJ 17: 88-89, 1927.
8. Medical Teaching in Canada in 1924 and 1834. CMAJ 17: 360-361, 1927.
9. Some aspects of Pernicious Anemia, CMAJ 18: 188-192, 1928.
10. A Short Sketch of Medical Progress in Alberta. CMAJ 20: 188-190, 1929.
11. Obituary of Dr. Frank Hamilton Mewburn CMAJ 20: 328, 1929.
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13. Music and Medicine, Pharmacal Advance 9(103): 7, 8, 29, 1930.
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39. Southern Alberta Medicine in the Eighties. *CMAJ* 54: 391-396, 1946.
40. Asthma Due to Bee Scent. *Annals of Allergy* 4: 213-215, May-June 1946.
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43. Asthma Due to Odor of Urine, Feces, and Sweat. *Annals of Allergy* 5: 234-235, May-June 1947.
44. Milestones in Canadian Medicine. *CMAJ* 59: 279-281, 1948.
45. A Synopsis of the History of Medicine (n.d.). Two page manuscript. Ref No. 71-16-52, UAA.
46. Aging From the Point of View of the Clinician (n.d.). Five page manuscript. Ref No. 74-163-32, UAA.
47. The Normal Leukocyte Count (n.d.). Seven page manuscript. Ref No. 71-162-18, UAA.
48. History of the Thermometer and Its Use. Three page manuscript. *The Canadian Nurse* (n.d.). Ref #74-163-27, UAA.

APPENDIX 2

Important Documents in the UAA Heber C. Jamieson Papers (Accession 81-104)

1. Elizabeth McCrum. Accession of the Heber C. Jamieson Papers, 46 pages, reference #81-104, UAA. There are 7 pages of textual records, which contain a 1 page biography of Dr. Jamieson, and a listing of 311 photos, 74 slides and 16 articles or manuscripts.
2. CMA 1889 Convention Train to Banff. Summary of Winnipeg stopover from the *Winnipeg Free Press*, August 10, 11, 1889. 14 typed pages.
3. College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta Examination Papers. 11 pages. Topics for the examination on August 1-5, 1911, Calgary, Alberta.
4. Examinations of the Faculty of Medicine UofT, 1889-1903 (not found).
5. Schedule of Fees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (?NWT) for 1901.
6. Mewburn, Frank H., Case of Tubal Pregnancy. *Montreal Medical Journal*, pages 3-4, February 1893.
7. Brighty, Kate S., *History of Nursing in Alberta*, 51 pages, 1942.
8. College of Physicians and Surgeons of the NWT: correspondence, medical registers and notes. January 22, 1886-December 3, 1901. Includes the negatives and photocopies of 19 pages of the *Medical Register* recording the first 147 Registrants.
9. Chown, H.H., *Medical Men and Medicine in the Early Years in Western Canada*. 21 page manuscript. Copy of a paper presented to the *Manitoba Medical Association* by Dr. Chown of Winnipeg dated September 17, 1915.