

PROGRAMME OF THE NINETY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND

- 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
and
2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Meeting of the Atlantic Branch of the Canadian Public Health Association.
- 7.30 p.m. Annual Banquet of the Atlantic Branch of the Canadian Public Health Association.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD

- 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
and
2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Meeting of the Atlantic Branch of the Canadian Public Health Association.
- 9.30 a.m. Meeting of the Executive of The Medical Society of Nova Scotia.
- 2.30 p.m. Meeting of the Executive of The Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4TH

- 9.00 a.m. Registration, Boat House, Lakeside Inn.
- 9.30 a.m. First Business Session.
Address of Welcome by His Worship W. F. Allen, Mayor of Yarmouth.
- 11.30 a.m. Adjournment for visiting Displays.
- 12.00 noon Dr. T. A. Lebbetter, Cardiologist and Executive Secretary Winnipeg Clinic, Winnipeg, Manitoba, "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Coronary Insufficiency."
Discussion to be opened by Dr. J. C. Wickwire, Liverpool, N. S.
- 1.00 p.m. Adjournment.
- 1.10 p.m. Luncheon, Lakeside Inn.
Speaker, Colonel U. G. Dawson, Manager Cosmos Cotton Mills, Yarmouth, N. S.
- 2.30 p.m. Doctor Wallace M. Roy, Halifax, N. S., "The Role of the Radiologist in Intra-Abdominal Disease."
Discussion to be opened by Dr. H. R. Corbett, Sydney, N. S.
- 3.30 p.m. Dr. B. F. Miller, Halifax, N. S., "Low Back Pain."
Discussion to be opened by Dr. G. Victor Burton, Yarmouth, N. S.
- 4.30 p.m. Golf and Afternoon Tea and other Entertainment.
- 9.00 p.m. Dance and Bridge, Brasmar Lodge.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH

9.00 a.m. Second Business Session.

10.15 a.m. Dr. Roger W. Reed, Professor Bacteriology, Dalousie University, Halifax, N. S., "An Outbreak of Acute Nephritis."
Discussion to be opened by Dr. G. G. Simms, Halifax, N. S.

11.00 a.m. Dr. Heinrich B. Brugsch, Physician-in-charge Arthritis Clinic New England Medical Centre, Boston, Mass., "Rheumatoid Arthritis."

Discussion to be opened by Dr. L. C. Steeves, Halifax, N. S.

11.45 a.m. Adjournment for visiting Displays.

12.00 noon Dr. Walter C. MacKenzie, Professor of Surgery, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, "Pancreatitis."
Discussion to be opened by Dr. H. D. O'Brien, Halifax, N. S.

1.00 p.m. Luncheon, Lakeside Inn.
Speaker, Dr. Harold Orr, President, Canadian Medical Association.

2.30 p.m. Dr. Harold Orr, Clinical Professor of Dermatology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, "Systemic Lupus Erthymatosis."
Discussion to be opened by Dr. R. S. Howell, Halifax, N. S.

3.45 p.m. Dr. D. R. Wilson, Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, "The Treatment of Macrocytic Anemias."
Discussion to be opened by Dr. J. W. Reid, Halifax, N. S.

4.45 p.m. Annual Meeting of Nova Scotia Branch Defence Medical Association.

6.30 p.m. Reception by Dr. L. M. Morton, President, The Medical Society of Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Morton, and Doctor P. H. LeBlanc, President, Western Counties Medical Society, and Mrs. LeBlanc.

7.30 p.m. Annual Dinner, Lakeside Inn.
Presidential Address, Dr. L. M. Morton.
Remarks by Dr. Harold Orr, President, Canadian Medical Association, and Dr. T. C. Routley, General Secretary, Canadian Medical Association.
Special Speaker, Colonel J. N. B. Crawford, M.B.E., E.D.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH

Third Business Session, if necessary.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

ATLANTIC BRANCH
CANADIAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

LAKESIDE INN—YARMOUTH, NOVA SCOTIA

September 2-3, 1952

Tuesday, September 2nd

9:00— 9:45 **REGISTRATION** All delegates are expected to register. A fee of \$2.00 is charged to cover in part the expenses of the meeting.

9:45 **ADDRESS OF WELCOME** Dr. J. E. LeBlanc, President, Atlantic Branch, Canadian Public Health Association.

GENERAL SESSION 10:00 a.m.—12:30 p.m.—Chairman, Dr. J. E. LeBlanc.

10:00—11:00 **SYMPOSIUM ON SANITATION**

Chairman, Mr. R. D. MacKay, Sanitary Engineer, Dept. of Public Health.
Milk—Mr. R. B. Bowser, Sanitary Engineer, City of Halifax.

Restaurants—Mr. W. J. Chisholm, Sanitary Inspector, Dept. of Public Health.

Water—Mr. D. F. Tupper, Sanitary Inspector, Dept. of Public Health.

Schools—Mr. R. H. Smith, Sanitary Inspector, Dept. of Public Health.

11:00—12:30 **BUSINESS MEETING**

A—Appointment of Nominating Committee

B—By-laws

C—Other business

GENERAL SESSION, 2:00-5:00 p.m.—Chairman, Dr. H. E. Kelley.

2:00— 3:15 **SYMPOSIUM ON PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING**

Chairman, Miss Hazel MacDonald, R.N., Supervisor of Nurses, Department of Public Health.

Industrial Nursing—Miss Mildred Walker, R.N., Senior Nursing Consultant, Industrial Nursing Division, Department of National Health & Welfare, OTTAWA.

Child Health Conference—Miss Florence Fraser, R.N., Director of Dalhousie Public Health Clinic.

V.O.N. Program—Miss Lorna Conrad, R.N.; V.O.N. Staff Nurse.

School Nursing—Miss Gertrude Crosby, R.N., Acting Director of Nurses, City of Halifax, Department of Health.

General Public Health Nursing—Miss Maude MacLellan, R.N., Public Health Nurse, Provincial Dept. of Public Health.

3:15— 3:45 **RED CROSS CONTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH**

Mrs. J. A. Hanway, M.B.E., Chairman, Outpost Hospital Committee, Nova Scotia Division, Canadian Red Cross Society.

3:45— 4:30 **CIVIL DEFENCE NURSING SERVICES**

Miss Evelyn Pepper, R.N., Nursing Consultant, Health Planning Group, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa.

- 4:30— 5:00—**THE PRESENT STATUS OF IMMUNIZATION PROCEDURES**
 Dr. R. D. Defries, Director, School of Hygiene, University of Toronto and
 President of the Canadian Public Health Association.
 Discussion—Dr. A. H. Morton, M.P.H., Commissioner of Health,
 City of Halifax.
- 7:30 **ANNUAL BANQUET**
 Speaker— Honourable Harold Connolly, Minister of Public Health and
 Welfare, Province of Nova Scotia.
- Wednesday, September 3rd, 1952**
- GENERAL SESSION 9:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.**—Chairman, Dr. C. L. Mac-
 Millan, M.L.A.
- 9:00— 9:30 **WHY A NUTRITION DIVISION**—Dr. Juanita Archibald, Director,
 Nutrition Division, Prov. Dept. of Health.
- 9:30—11:00 **NEWER CONCEPTS OF TUBERCULOSIS**—Dr. H. D. Lavers, Divi-
 sional Medical Health Officer, Prov. Department of Public Health.
 Dr. C. J. W. Beckwith, City Director of T.B. Control, and Superintendent
 of City T.B. Hospital, Halifax.
- 11:00—11:45 **CANCER—A COMMUNITY HEALTH PROBLEM**
 The Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilesley, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Nova Scotia,
 and President, Nova Scotia Division, Canadian Cancer Society.
 Dr. N. H. Gosse, Surgical Staff, Victoria General Hospital.
- 11:45—12:30 **HORMONES IN PUBLIC HEALTH**
 Dr. Murray Young, Department of Medicine, Toronto General Hospital,
 Toronto.
GENERAL SESSION 2:00-5:00 p.m.—Chairman Dr. R. A. MacLellan.
- 2:00— 2:30 **DIABETES—A Public Health Problem**
 Dr. Daniel Tonning, Department of Medicine, Victoria General Hospital,
 Halifax.
- 2:30— 3:00 **MATERNAL HYGIENE**—Dr. W. C. Tupper, Dept. of Gynaecology,
 Victoria General Hospital, Halifax.
- 3:00— 5:00 **BUSINESS MEETING**

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

Requests for reservations should be made to Dr. D. F. MacDonald, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, specifying that you plan to attend the meeting of the Atlantic Branch and the time of your arrival.

HOPITAL DU ROY

Louisbourg

W. W. PATTON, M.D.

"The fortress of Louisbourg arose not from victory but from defeat; not from military strength but from naval weakness; not from a new adventurous spirit of attack but from a half despairing hope of keeping one last foothold by the sea. It was not begun till the fortunes of Louis Fourteenth had reached their lowest ebb at the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It lived a precarious life of only forty years from 1720 to 1760. And nothing but bare ruins were left to mark its grave when it finally passed unheeded and unnamed into the vast dominions of the conquering British at the Peace of Paris in 1763."

William Wood.

SUCH briefly is the history of the Great fortress, the pride of France, and a crowning triumph of military skill. Buried and forgotten the ruins remained for a century and a half, guarded only by the breakers that wash the lonely shore, waiting for the hand of the builder to restore their once proud form.

The work of restoration was begun not many years ago and each season sees something more accomplished. Many locations of vast historical interest have been authentically established, many foundations buried beneath the grass have been uncovered, while curious relics of warfare and even the skeletons of men have been found from time to time as the work of restoration goes on.

The purpose of this paper is to direct the reader's attention to the ruins of one building, which occupied a whole city block, which at that time was greater than any other for a similar purpose on the American continent East of Quebec, viz: "The King's Hospital."

It may be well, at this time, to remember that the care of the sick became a religious duty with the dawning of the Christian Era. To visit those suffering from disease was looked upon as a divine command, and no true disciple could neglect this obligation if he wished to follow in the Master's footsteps. At first the sick were visited in their homes but as time went by the practice of lodging them together developed, not only for the purpose of convenience but to afford better care. Thus by gradual process of growth, hospitals for the care of the sick became a permanent establishment.

Beginning in Rome the hospital movement spread to other European countries and probably reached its highest state of perfection in France at the time she was establishing her power in the New World.

It is easy, then, to understand, with this hospital background in France, that the fortress of Louisbourg—this great Dunkirk of America—could never be properly completed without an institution for the care of the sick. Further the Indians who were always faithful to the French flag—their allies from the beginning—were dying by thousands from disease. Acts of mercy and healing, radiating from institutions of this kind, to the unhappy Indian tribes, had been found in Quebec to bind more firmly the tie of friendship. Moreover not to be outdone by the Spaniards who under Cortez in 1524 had built a hospital, which still stands in the City of Mexico and marks the spot where the great Conqueror made peace with Montezuma, the French government made plans for a great hospital.

It may be well to note before going further with the subject of this paper

that as early as 1629 a small hospital existed at Port Royal. A brief account of it is given in "Four Centuries of Medical History in Canada" by Heagerty and quoted as follows,—

"HOPITAL ST. JEAN DE DIEU"

"Port Royal"

"One of the earliest of Canadian hospitals was that at Port Royal, the following reference to which is found in the 'Memoir de Desgouttins.' The hospital which is established at Port Royal, is twenty-five feet long by eighteen wide—eight beds, very bad, because no supplies have been sent to the hospital for five years. The revenues of this hospital consists of fines and some gifts that do not amount to 200 livres. It is also in receipt of quit-rents of the bonlieu of Port Royal. This consists of some bushels of wheat and 56 livres in money, also the lods et ventes (tithes and proceeds of sales) the whole not more than 125 livres."

Rameau de Saint Pere in "Une Colonie Feodale" in commenting on the above says: "The above goes to show that the fort at Port Royal was considered a royal domain seeing that the fort was receiving quit-rents. The seigniorial Manor of which the rural tenants were dependents, was undoubtedly in some other buildings. All the fiefs then owed homage to the fort.

The inference one draws is that the hospital was not a general hospital in the full sense of the word but rather a feudal or seigniorial hospital to which the tenants of the Seignory contributed. The date of origin is in doubt. It is stated to have been in existence as early as 1629 but there is little evidence to support this statement. It is not shown on any of the early maps."

Returning to Louisburg, it appears to be somewhat difficult to fix the exact date when the hospitalization of patients first began. The date is sometimes given as 1724, but letters from the Canadian Archives would indicate that as far back as 1715 plans were being drawn up and hospital management defined in detail, for a hospital in Isle Royale which was to take care of the disabled and infirm, not only of His Majesty's forces, but also the civilian population of the whole island. The letters further indicate that although the official management of the hospital was entrusted to officers appointed by the government, the professional practice was given over entirely to a Religious Order. I am indebted to the Catholic Encyclopaedia for a reference to this Order known as "Societe de St. Jean de Dieu" or "Brother Hospitallers of St. John of God" which reads as follows,—

"St. John of God, the founder of this religious institution, was born March 8th, 1495, in Montemor Nova in Portugal. He founded his first hospital at Granada in Spain about 1540.

Thanks to the generosity of King Phillip II, a hospital was founded at Madrid, another at Cordova and several others in various Spanish Towns. The Order spread rapidly into other countries of Europe and even into the distant colonies.

The brothers undergo a special course of training in order to fit them for carrying on their various works of charity to which they devote their lives. In some provinces some of them are even graduates in Medicine, surgery and chemistry. The members are not in Holy Orders but Priests wishing to devote their sacred ministry to the Brothers and Patients, are received. To the three

solemn vows of religion they add a fourth of serving the sick for life in their hospitals."

The following letter indicates to some extent how the management of the hospital about the year 1716 began to materialise into concrete form:

"Arch. des Colonies F.³ Vol. 50-1, pp. 97-8"

Extrait de la Lettre du Conseil a
M.M. de Castebelle et *Saubras*
27 Juin 1716"

"Some patent letters have been granted to the Brothers of Charity for their establishment at Isle Royale. You will find this copy attached and you will conform yourself to it.

As these Brothers (religieux) have asked to do all the surgical work in their hospital, which has been granted to them the Consel has considered that it was useless to send a Surgeon-Major. There is one among the Brothers who spends this year there, who understands surgery perfectly well.

A sum of £1004 10s has been sent to the Brothers to buy all the ornaments necessary for the hospital-chapel. You will find here-joined an inventory of these things for which this sum has been used.

These Brothers asked that there be delivered to them, 6 rations for soldiers per day from the stores of the King; the Consel granted them this during the first year of their establishment and Signior de *Saubras* will have charge of delivering them during that time."

(Not signed)

Another letter dated 2 mos. prior to the above, throws some more light on the establishment of this institution. Given below,

"Archives of the Colonies F.³ Vol. 50-1, P.P. 91-93.

An extract of the Marine Consel's letter to M.M. de Castebelle and *Saubras*.

22 April, 1716.

The Consel has decided to send three Brothers of Charity in order to begin to establish a Hospital at Isle Royale and necessary funds will be furnished them for their support.

Those of the inhabitants who are fishermen, whether they sail in vessels or fish in boats from the shore, will pay 10 lbs. of cod for the daily support of poor inhabitants who are ill in the hospital. In regard to sick soldiers, the flour which would have been furnished them, will be given to the hospital with the rest of their pay, and the poor inhabitants, and those beyond the ability of nourishing themselves, will be received there free.

This establishment will be very useful to Isle Royale, and the Consel will send you a copy of the patent letters which will be granted to these Brothers, in order that you may conform to them.

The support of those who conduct the hospital being assured, and the patients who will be in position to do it, paying them, it will not be necessary that there be rights established at Isle Royale for this hospital, and that there will not be raised anything on the ship's boats in any way, which conduct fishing nor on those who conduct taverns. He is willing also to grant to all the inhabitants the liberty to sell wine and brandy, but he wishes at the same time that you hold a firm hand in preventing disorder as much as you can and that you will render him an account of the serious offences.

You will also attend to binding the Tavern-keepers not to keep open during divine worship or at undue hours and the consul commands you to observe a strict watch in this respect." — — — — —

(Not signed)

"Archives of the Colonies F³., Vol. 50-1, P.P. 41-8.

By-laws for the Louisburg Hospital."

"The necessary importance of having in an establishment as extensive as that of Isle Royale, a hospital in which the patients may find all the help that their condition may make them hope for, and that Christian charity inspire in the faithful to procure it mutually, decided the Court to consent that there would be in this island such. I judge proper to forestall irregularities and abuses that might creep into the administration of this hospital, to draw up a plan which might serve as a guide and which through the care of those whom I should entrust to keep a firm hand, be followed by a complete and faithful performance.

So it seems essential to found a fund on which we may count to provide for the daily and indispensable expense, for the establishment and maintenance of the hospital and patients, I have conformed to the Orders of the Court and following the custom at Plaisance exacted from each merchant ship and each inhabitant fishing, a quintal of Cod per boat, and this tax being collected with care and used with caution will be a sure fund, which joined with the military stores which the Court will readily grant, according to custom, on the memorandum that I shall draw up will suffice in sustaining this establishment, and as much as it is proper to give a stable form. To avoid unnecessary expenditure and false accounts, I have found suitable to entrust the management of the hospital to persons who by their zeal and attention may obtain blessing and profit.

I have chosen for this M.M. Thermete, lieutenant of the King, Desgoutins, a scholar and inhabitant, with the R.P. Dominique, in the character of directors to supervise the management and good order of the hospital, to provide for its frugal wants and to protect its interests, and thought this, that the Directors themselves might not attend to certain detail that demands an entire man, I have thought it right to confide the daily management to Sr. Micoïn, a wise and understanding person, to watch over the needs of the patients and the management of the surgery and infirmaries.

The codfish proceeding from the inhabitants will be used in buying meat and other supplies which are found in this country, the goods coming from France, whether they proceed from the liberality of Sr. Micoïn or rather from the returns that the Merchant ships will make, will be given to the Directors and there will be drawn up a statement that they will sign and I shall endorse.

In order to establish the collection of the codfish I shall furnish at the end of each fishing, to the Directors an inventory of the ships of the inhabitants who fish on this island.

Since the funds of the hospital will be drawn as much from that which Sr. Micoïn will be willing to grant, as from that which each merchant and inhabitant will furnish, both will have a fixed and assured tax, as much for them as for their companions and help, and we hope they will find all the satisfaction they wish.

In order to succeed more easily and surely the surgeon-major and the manager will each have a book in which they will keep as an exact inventory

of the names of the patients and the day of their entry, of the time they will remain until the day of their departure. The Directors will sign this inventory at the end of each month. The manager will keep a similar account of the receipts and daily expenses which will likewise be obliged to be checked monthly by the Directors, as much for his protection as for the security of the goods of the hospital. No one will be received except on my orders or those of one of the directors. The inventories will be given to the surgeon-major who will present them again each month when he will endorse the list of his patients. Into the hands of the manager the goods and provisions of the hospital will be placed as well as the furniture and utensils. He will take an inventory of it, and be on the watch for its keeping; he will take care that they are neither spoiled or wasted, and if he will prove himself careless in a point so essential he will forfeit the reward justly due his carefulness. It (the reward) will be given him from the foods of the hospital and more or less considerable according to the satisfaction that I shall have of his management and the furnishing of fish.

There will be three inventories of the furniture and utensils necessary for the hospital, of which one will be given to the surgeon, the second will remain in the hands of the Directors, and the third for the manager. They will be signed by both and countersigned by me.

It will not be permitted to any of the Directors nor to the Manager to give away or even lend any of the furniture, linens and utensils of the hospital without an express order from me for reasons judged proper and indispensable.

The alms and gifts awarded to the hospital will be given to the Directors before entering into the funds of the hospital, their receipts will be signed by all the Directors and placed in their book; communication of this will be given to the Manager whose duty it will be to procure the payment of it. The funds of the hospital will not be loaned under any pretext that might be, not even that of increasing its value, and the goods brought from France will not be exchanged only in the case of absolute necessity, esteemed such, by the Directors and myself and for the acquisition of things absolutely essential, the order will be drawn up and signed by the Directors at our order.

All acquisitions made even to the advantage of the hospital will be deemed null and void if they are not of the consent of all the Directors and authorized by us and under the signature of both. It will be the same with sales and transfers. It will not be permitted to the Manager nor to anyone, whoever it may be, to carry away either soups or food from the hospital for whomever it may be, unless by my order, knowledge of which will be given to the Directors and by them to the Manager.

Since it is only proper for the Manager to provide for the daily needs, it is also he alone who will deliver to the hospital what is necessary to give each patient day by day. It will be on the orders of the Surgeon that he will make his distribution and to the places that the food and supplies will be delivered by the store-keeper, which will be drawn from the stores of the King. He will see that the infirmaries will not waste anything, and in case that he will receive complaints from the patients, he will not fail to make a report of it to the Directors in order that it may be looked into.

They will follow in the daily distribution, the rules and customs that have been established in all the Royal hospitals, and they will conform to it as much

as the conveniences of the place will permit; for that I insert here that the rations will consist of,"—

“A pound and a half of fresh bread
 Three quarts of wine
 A half-pound of fresh meat
 A quarter-pound of Lard.
 A quarter-pound of prunes and an ounce of sugar
 Two ounces of rice and an ounce of butter.
 A fowl per week”

“Dated at Louisburg Oct 24—1714

Signed Soubras”

Of the early hospitals in Canada it may not be going too far afield to recall the names and date of each establishment down to the time when the third hospital was founded in Nova Scotia and which is still actively at work—The Victoria General in Halifax.

Hospital		Date of Establishment
Hopital St. Jean de Dieu	Port Royal	1629
Hotel-Dieu	Quebec	1639
Hotel-Dieu of de Montreal		1644
Hopital General De Quebec		1693
Hopital General De Montreal		1694
Hopital Des Trois Rivieres		1697
Hopital Du Roy	Louisbourg	1716 or 1724
General Hospital	Toronto	1818
General Hospital	Montreal	1820
Marine Hospital	Quebec	1830
Hospital St. Boniface		1844
Hotel dieu	Kingston	1845
General Public Hospital	St. John, N. B.	1860
Victoria General Hospital	Halifax	1867

From the above it would appear that the King's Hospital at Louisbourg was the seventh founded in Canada, a plan of which is in the National Library, Paris, drawn and coloured by Albert Almon of Glace Bay, N. S., to whom I am indebted for much valuable information. “Four Centuries of Medical History in Canada” gives a splendid description of the building which is recorded as follows:

Hospital Du Roy, (The King's Hospital) Louisburg

This early Cape Breton Hospital which we have seen, was erected about the year 1724 by the brothers of the Societe de St. Jean de Dieu, was a large and well constituted building of solid masonry with timber roof. It stood two stories high on Dauphine Street, and two stories and basement on Pond and Descataig Street. It occupied a whole city block which was enclosed at the rear of the hospital on Royal Street, and also partly enclosed on Pond Street by a stone wall Fifteen feet high. The length of the main building on Dauphine Street was 265 feet, on Pond Street 88 feet, and on Descataig Street 70 feet.

Whether the building was destroyed by fire or fell into decay, it has been impossible to ascertain. However, on looking over the ruins, it is seen by the

mounds of stone that the wing on Descataig Street must have joined the corner building which was connected with the institution; and in the same block, thus making this section on Descataig Street 195 feet long, and on Royal Street 52 feet, giving a total measurement on the four streets of 600 feet.

In the hospital, there were four main wards, with a capacity of 104 beds, besides a number of private rooms with one bed in each room. These were probably used for private patients, attendants, etc. It is not shown on the plan, the original of which is in the National Library at Paris, how the wards were heated and although there are several chimneys shown above the public wards, there are no fire-places indicated below. In the administration part of the building, there were ten fire-places for the heating of these rooms.

The Sanctuary and Altar of the Chapel were located at the corner of Dauphine and Pond Streets. The Sanctuary was divided or partitioned off from the wards by a screen or curtain, and when this curtain was drawn aside, the two wards with a length of 231 feet, became one Chapel, as the main doors from corridor to wards were about 12 feet wide. This Chapel was, no doubt, in case of necessity, used for service when there were large numbers in the city.

Off the main corridor, in the rear of the building, was a smaller Chapel, the main stairway to the second floor was situated in this corridor at the rear of the building. There were also several private stairways leading from the different rooms in the two L's of the building. The corridor continued through the building and out into a court; a section as far as the ends of the L's was about 2 feet lower than the floor; then it connected with the lower court by two inclined walks, the difference between upper and lower court being six to eight feet. In the lower court were the garden and walk. The main walk continued out through a large gate in the wall on Royal Street. The yard contained what appeared to be beds of flowers or vegetables or both and all were inclosed with fences.

In the L. building on Royal and Descataig Streets, there was only one partition and nothing shown to indicate what it was used for. The plan of the other L building on Royal and Pond Streets was different. There were two rooms in one of which there was a large fire-place, set in a chimney, on either side of which there were two boilers. Just outside this room was a well reached by a door leading from the room. In the other room there was a large bath or pool which was supplied from the boilers in the adjoining room. There was also a chimney in this room, which apparently served the purpose of ventilation.

Upon the centre of the building there was a large spire, 40 feet high, surmounted with a cross on top of which was the French Emblem and a cock, and on each of the roof corners was the Fleur de lis."

As early as 1716, the Louisbourg establishment provided for a Surgeon-Major. The following is an extract of a letter which contains some reference to this official respecting his duties and remuneration, about the year 1740.

"The surgeon makes frequent visits to the hospital and the 'religieux' are now accustomed to him. His salary—300 livres—is not sufficient. He saves money to the King by taking good care of the soldiers before sending them to the Hospital. He should get at least a living allowance of 600 liv. which is the ordinary of the surgeon at Rochefort."

The Surgeon-Major being a high official and whose duties pertained to the whole fortress, as well as the hospital, it has been of interest to learn something of the incumbent of this office.

An early letter relating to Medical Service at Isle Royale reads as follows:—

“Three surgeons at Isle Royal
 Vranem
 LeRoux
 Le Grange

LeRoux was settled for Louisbourg and LeGrange for Port Dauphine.

But of the three surgeons on duty at Isle Royale, the name of La Roux is most noted for every kind of work, he is a chemist and composes the most part of his remedies. LeGrange confines all his skill to his razor and his lance. This my Lord is all I can ascribe to him on a similar subject.”

Different letters indicate that LeGrange was transferred to Louisbourg and that in 1735 permission was asked for to allow him to return to France on account of ill health. He died in France the following year.

The vacancy was filled by the appointment of his son-in-law, Mr. Bertin as confirmed in a letter dated Oct. 23—1737.

“Series C.B. Vol. 19. P. 7

23 Oct. 1737

M.M. de Brouillen and Lenormand
 to the Minister.

The Sr. Bertin received his ‘brevet’ as surgeon of Louisbourg granted to him by the minister, to take the position of his father-in-law Sr. LeGrange. Bertin always worked with care and assiduity.”

Bertin appears to have continued in office for several years for the following letter is in reference to him as late as 1754.

C.B. Vol. 34, P.P.—67

Mr. Prevost’s Lettre

25 Aug. 1754.

The illness of S. Bertin, head surgeon of the place, has ended some time ago, but he is not yet in condition to make use of his leg, and happily several surgeons among the Brothers of Charity have been found who are ready to take care of the sick in the best manner in these annoying circumstances with the assistance of the said S. Bertin”.

“Prevost”

From these letters it is gathered that the Post of Surgeon for almost the entire period of the French occupation was held by LeGrange and his son-in-law.

Extracts from various letters covering a period of fifteen years from 1735 to 1750 lead to the conclusion that the relationship between the Brothers of Charity, and the officials of the King were not always harmonious. These letters explain circumstances very well, some of which are given below.

“As to the inspection ‘charitas’ which has been placed above one of the doors of the hospital. Mr. Lenormand was obliged to take it off not to induce the ‘religieux’ to think that the building was their own property”

“A man committed murder in this town last year and could not be found. He had been sheltered at the hospital. After several days the ‘religieux’ let him go to Acadia and from there he went to France. They pretended they could shelter such a man because the hospital belonged to them. Later on a prisoner being found very ill and being unable to stay in prison was carried to the hospital. The ‘religieux’ refused to receive him. The only reason they gave was that the hospital belonged to them and that they would not re-

ceive prisoners and if they were forced to do it they would let him free. But after discussion with the Superior the prisoner was placed in a small room. A few days later he escaped by the window which opens in the 'religieux' yard. The iron bar which grated this window had been forced to facilitate the escape of this man but do not believe the 'religieux' responsible for the escape. The inscription 'Charitas' was taken off"

"Had difficulties with the 'religieux' who would not receive at the hospital a man who fell sick in gaol where he had been placed because of his inclination to insanity. The religieux pretend that they are not there to take care of that kind of disease. That they are not obliged to do it. But nevertheless the man was placed in one of the officer's rooms, having grated windows.

"Several of the soldiers of this garrison are suffering of Venereal disease at the hospital, in spite of the protest made by the Brothers of Charity as to their ignorance to treat such a disease. They even say they would not receive people with such diseases in their hospital. They have written to their 'Provincial' to obtain by him from the Minister the permission to refuse them" . . .

"There is no arrangement yet concerning the treatment of soldiers attacked by venereal disease at the hospital or this city, but it does not prevent me of accepting them"

"Think that if the hospital was attended by the Grey Nuns it would cost less to the King, and the patients would be better fed and cleaner. There would be a Surgeon-Major under whom there would be a surgeon and apprentices, who could be sent to the harbours after they would be instructed; those attending the fishermen now are absolutely without knowledge. If this proposition is approved a statement of expenses will be sent next year showing in detail the hospital expenses including the fees to the Nuns, and to those who attend the hospital. This will be balanced with the present expense."

Various other documents and letters furnish definite evidence that the management of the hospital found it necessary at different times to complain to the government of wrongs and abuses being imposed on it by battalion and naval officers. These officers regarded the hospital as subservient to the well-being of their units and should not altogether confine its work to the care of the sick. They insisted that soldiers needing rest and a change of food should be admitted with the same privileges as regular hospital patients. Furthermore, the Naval officers when denied the privilege of taking their own servants into the hospital with them, displayed a keen resentment which at times threatened to disturb the tranquility of the whole institution.

The following letters are of interest as they refer to these circumstances and explain very well the difficulties which confronted the hospital management.

"C.B. Vol 36, P.P. 117-19

At Louisbourg, Apr. 10—1756.

There have been very many sick soldiers since the month of January in these Two Battalions; the one of Artois has furnished double the patients of the independent Naval Companies but the Burgoyne Battalion always has at least a half more than the Two others, because it is less disciplined, and nearly all these patients, whom we vaguely call scorbutic, are lazy and drunken people. I shall not even hide from you that the Brothers of Charity, often, themselves refuse to receive those who are sent to the hospital without just cause, or in order to get them out of prison. I suspect also that the Captains

of these troops, who fear that the rations of such meat incommode the men whom they regard as their own particularly, send them to the hospital from time to time in order to refresh them exclusively by fresh meat. It matters little to them to engage the King in this expense; they maltreat the Monks if they refuse to admit a soldier who does not appear ill to them, and this results in a much greater evil in that these rascals consume of the refreshments, which cannot be too well taken care of in the present circumstances for the truly sick. I can no longer following the presentations of these gentlemen submit sick soldiers of their battalion to the Visit of the surgeon-major of the place, as they have an assistant-major attached to them. He is Sieur Guerin who is independent of M. de St. Julien; a noisy man besides of an annoying character; perhaps a good operator but dissipated, and immoderate in his Talk, and too much occupied with folly to be of any use to the battalion and to the colony, which makes the situation in this regard very unfortunate, for there are only the Brothers' surgeon at the hospital, and Sieur Bertin attached to the place, who have the confidence of the public, and it is much to be desired that you should be willing to grant to the colony a doctor with a good surgeon whom the Governor and myself will take the liberty of asking from you this autumn, for it is unfortunate for those who are seriously affected by illness, to be here without the aid of experienced men. I am suffering very much myself in the situation that I have been in for a long time from a considerable swelling in the legs which nothing can dissipate since three months, although I used different remedies."

"Signed Prevost"

"C.B. Vol. 37 P.P. 172-175-"

"Mr. Prevost's Letter"

September 16 - 1757 at Louisbourg"

"But I must notify you my lord of an abuse which is creeping in on the part of Naval officers from Provence, and even of the guards and almoners, who can no longer stay in our hospital without bringing in a servant, for whom they take also an admission ticket. I wish to repress it by informing them of the uselessness of this servant, whose stay costs the King Twenty five Sols, inasmuch as the Brothers of Charity have some hospital attendants, and as, when the number of patients increase, I oblige them to take there so that their service may be done. I should have been able to refuse it absolutely, if I had not foreseen an infinity of annoyance, talk and evil results on the part of these gentlemen, who are today on the verge of doing everything they wish and who do not think an Intendant or orderer in the right to refuse them anything they desire, even against the good law, and for whom they will have very bad manners if it is not granted to them. I have preferred my Lord to inform you and to ask your orders for the future or to beg you to tell the commanding captains not to allow the Naval officers and guards to bring their servants into the hospital, when they will have been admitted there in the colonies. The monks continue to serve well at this house, but they have need of their Provincial sending here at least four good members at the first opportunity, for since the month of February they have buried Three priests, Charles, Agricola and Hachile, the first was a surgeon and the other Two hospital attendants."

I am with a very profound respect my lord,

Your very humble and very obedient servant"

"Prevost"

But the Great Fortress was destined to live "a precarious life of only forty years". The final scene is about to be enacted and as the curtain falls for the last time, we see the mighty ramparts crumbling into ruins and with them the King's Hospital, never to rise again.

We are told that three years were required to level the fortress to the ground. The following letters shed a little light on the last days and fate of a humanitarian institution not surpassed, at that period, on this Continent.

Series C¹¹ B. Vol. 38, P. 48"

"Louisbourg

7th June, 1758"

"Prevost to the Minister".

"A cannon ball fell on the hospital the night of the 6th instant and Two 'religieux' were seriously injured. The surgeon lost his life. Arrangements are being made for the treatment of the officers."

"Prevost."

"Series C¹¹ B. Vol. 38, P. 282."

"Louisbourg 20th June 1758"

"Mr. Kerdisieu to the Minister".

"As soon as the enemies were master in the place the Marquis Desgouttes was asked permission to transform some of the vessels into hospitals to place the sick soldiers. The permission was granted and the vessels 'L'Apollon', 'La Chevre' and 'La Ville de Saint-Malo' were used for this purpose. Nothing was spared to give to the sick persons every commodities. The number is not increasing fortunately as all our medicaments and utensils were burned in the hospitals to which we have lighted the fire as soon as the enemy got on land.

"P.S. Wolfe treated the sick with great care."

Kitchen Surgery

Bertha Ogilvie Archibald,

Halifax, N. S.

I had heard of Dr. John Stewart through my mother many years before I had the pleasure of meeting him.

Mother was born in Little River, known now as Elderbank, in the beautiful Musquodoboit Valley. Her next-door neighbour became very ill, so ill that her physician—one Dr. Morris—advised the family to send her to the Victoria General Hospital in Halifax for further diagnosis and possible treatment. This they did, but the patient was sent home with a notification that nothing could be done for her.

Dr. Stewart was even then having wonderful results from his method of surgery, and hearing of the case he became keenly interested, so much so that he made the trip to Shubenacadie by train, then took the long drive through to Middle Musquodoboit by the old stage coach, to consult with Dr. Morris. He found the doctor quite agreeable to his suggestion that the patient might be saved if an operation were performed, and they immediately proceeded to the home of the patient, to give her a thorough examination and acquaint her with their plans. Dr. Stewart explained how serious the operation might be, and asked the patient to arrange her affairs as quickly as she could under the circumstances. When this was done and farewells made, they placed her upon the kitchen table. Before Dr. Morris administered the anaesthetic, Dr. Stewart knelt on the bare kitchen floor and prayed for help and guidance for himself and strength for his patient. An audible prayer, that brought calm and peace to doctor and patient. This is an instance that shows the calibre of the man. He was indeed a Christian gentleman. The operation was successful, and the patient was spared to her family for many years.

My personal contact with Dr. Stewart was also in reference to my mother, who had been ill for some time, and Dr. A. McD. Morton, our family physician, had invited Dr. Stewart to come to our home in Bedford for consultation and examination. A few days later I went to Halifax to see Dr. Stewart, who was living on South St. I said "Dr. Stewart, what do you think of my mother? Dr. Morton seems so reluctant to tell me anything." He looked into my eyes, and with tears welling up in those clear blue eyes of his said "Oh, my dear child, your mother will never be able to walk again. She may live for a few weeks, but she will never walk." It was a great shock to me and I felt very badly, but as I walked to the station to take the train home I said to myself "That doctor does not know my mother." She was a person who possessed indomitable will power and fortitude, and I hoped that she *would* walk again. She did just that, and lived many, many happy years. Whenever Dr. Stewart met Dr. Morton he would inquire about my mother. He never failed, on hearing how well she had become, to remark:—"Nothing but a miracle, Angus, nothing but a miracle."

I have read a sketch of Dr. Stewart's life in the Bulletin, and it was my privilege to be present when the King's surgeon addressed the Medical Society when reference was made to Dr. John Stewart's remarkable career. He was indeed, not only a great surgeon and an outstanding diagnostician, but a great man.