

A CENTENNIAL
CHRONICLE OF
KENT DOCTORS



VICTOR LAURISTON

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A Centennial Chronicle of Kent Doctors



BY VICTOR LAURISTON

"I wrote the history so that
men's actions should not be
erased by the passing of time."

Herodotus.



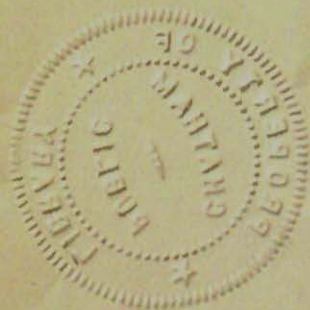
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A Centennial Chronicle of Kent Doctors

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By Victor Lauriston

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Foreward

In commissioning Mr. Victor Lauriston to write a biographical sketch of the doctors of Kent County, the Kent County Medical Society seeks to do honour to the memory of those confreres who have gone before, and to record as an essential part of this county's history a reference to all members of the medical profession who have lived or practised in Kent up to the present time.

This has evolved into a monumental task, but the Society recognizes and appreciates the thoroughness and dedication with which the author has done his work. From his own personal recollection of many whose names appear, he has drawn a wealth of material, for his own life already spans several generations. He also had access to miscellaneous sources, which only a local historian acquainted with newspaper files, the library, registration records and so on, would use to full advantage.

That some names would be missed, and that details which some might consider pertinent would be omitted, is inevitable. However, this is only the first edition.

It is expected that in the next few years much, or at least some of the omitted information will be brought to light. Then a further and more complete edition might well be undertaken. This might even be expanded to include a record of the organization and achievements of the Kent County Medical Society over the passing years. Such a volume would be incomplete without also some reference to the hospitals of the County and the roles of physicians in their sphere of service.

Meanwhile, this Society, in presenting this biography, sets slightly ajar the doors to the past and looks with pride and respect upon a very special segment of this County's history. As this is written, the future role of "The Doctor" in society is obscure; but the highway is broad, the gateway is open wide, and what we become will be largely the result of our own moulding.

KENT COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1967.

Forward

In introducing Mr. Water Jackson to write a preface to the history of Kent County, the Kent County Medical Society...

This has been done in a commendable and judicious manner...

The work would be well received in Kent County...

It is hoped that in the next few years...

Meanwhile the Society is growing...

KENT COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

The Beginnings of The Medical Profession in County of Kent

In outlining the development of the medical profession in Kent county, it is first essential to know something of the land before the white men came. The present southwestern Ontario was the home of the powerful Attawandaron nation. Controlling the flint beds in the era before firearms were introduced, they were able to maintain their own neutrality, and prosper as the purveyors of primitive weapons to their rivals, the Hurons and Iroquois. Their lands were richly productive.

But when the French traders at Quebec and the Dutch at Albany introduced firearms the picture changed. In two ruthless campaigns the Iroquois utterly destroyed the Attawandarons who had so long dominated them. The once prosperous land was left empty of people. The Iroquois made no attempt to occupy the land, which swiftly reverted to forest and swamp, from 1651 till the capture of Quebec. When, after the American Revolution, the British government sought new homes for the displaced Loyalists, what is now Ontario seemed the answer to their problem.

The first white settlement in Kent county was on the lower Thames, above and below the present Chatham. From the days of Cadillac, French pioneers from the Detroit had occasionally located on the Thames; but now British settlers came in more substantial numbers.

Edward Parson, the first white child native to Kent, was born in Raleigh in 1790, — without a doctor. The nearest doctor was in Detroit, except for the military surgeons at Fort Malden. Both places were far removed from the Thames settlers.

On the north bank of the Thames, a few miles below the Chatham townsite, enterprising Matthew Dolsen had developed numerous trading and industrial activities. Dolsen's was the one urban community in Kent. Further downstream on the south bank Thomas McCrae and Daniel Dolsen had trading posts. John McGregor's grist mill, just east of Chatham, also became a trading centre.

Eighteen miles upstream from Chatham, the Moravians had founded Fairfield as a refuge for their Indian converts from contamination by the whites.

There were two other isolated white settlements. In 1804 the Earl of Selkirk established his Scottish crofters at Baldoon, on the Chenal Ecarte. And in Orford, in southeast Kent, a pioneer white settlement was shaping

at Clear Creek, where, in prehistoric days, the Indians had erected earth-works.

The first mention of a doctor is in the diary of the Moravian missionary, David Zeisberger, on March 3, 1794: "Ebenezer Allen went through the village en route to Detroit, accompanied by a doctor."

The diary records, on March 15, 70 degrees temperature, the first such record. The inference is logical that the itinerant physician may have supplied the thermometer.

For medicines, then and later, the hardy pioneers relied on simple primitive remedies, procurable at the trading posts. Brimstone cost 50 cents a pound and 37½ cents was paid for salts or a "vomit". More potent and perhaps more helpful was Matt Dolsen's home-distilled whiskey or his special peach brandy, remedies for malarial fevers.

In 1804, malaria had played dire havoc with Selkirk's settlers. The Highlanders, unaccustomed to the malarial surroundings, sickened with ague or dysentery, 42 of them dying in the first year. Selkirk sent a Doctor Sims from Scotland as colony physician.

To round out the Baldoon story, Selkirk in 1818 sold his farm to Dr. John McNab of Sandwich, a Hudson's Bay trader. For two years McNab and his squaw spouse "kept hall" in Selkirk's castle. Then McNab died, and the Baldoon property passed to other owners.

Sims was, however, not Kent's first doctor. And Fairfield, the Indian village on the upper Thames, seems never to have had a physician. The missionaries had sufficient training to cope with ordinary illness, and in some cases called on Indian medicine men to help.

Tradition has, however, named two individuals, each claimed to have been "the first physician on the Thames". Pioneers pointed out on the west bank of Clear Creek, in Orford, the grave of Dr. Anselm Guthrie, "the first physician on the Thames, who married a daughter of pioneer Matt Dolsen".

Another tradition records that in Chatham's early years Dr. McMullen erected a log building at the southwest corner of King and Sixth and set up as Chatham's first medical practitioner. McMullen, within a year or two, moved to Sandwich and Israel Evans, Sr. enlarged the building and started the Cross Keys Tavern.

Surgery came early, though it was not professional. Among the Dover pioneers on the Thames River front were Thomas Smith and his wife Martha. The country was still dense forest with a few scattered clearings along the river. Early in the winter of 1792 the two daughters, Ann and Mary went into the bush to bring home the cows. A terrific snow storm blew up and the girls lost their way. Searchers 24 hours later found the children locked in each other's arms behind a fallen tree where they had

sought shelter. Mary, 11, was dead. Ann, 13, was alive, but both her legs were severely frozen.

The nearest doctor was at Sandwich and the case was too urgent to wait or even to send for him. Hannah Dolsen, Matt's wife, was a sort of unofficial physician for the settlement, administering such simple specifics as were known to the pharmacopoeia of the frontier. Hannah was called in. Amputation was, she decided, the only alternative to gangrene and a horrible death. The operation was doubtless performed on the kitchen table. There was no chloroform in those days; perhaps a bullet to bite on; doubtless whiskey distilled by the redoubtable Matt himself, dulled the pain.

Ann Smith survived that terrific ordeal by 78 years. Dying on January 2, 1870, she bequeathed 300 acres — lot 12, River Road — to build an Anglican church and support a clergyman. So, in 1875 when Canada had become a Dominion and, as the corner stone records, Alexander Mackenzie was prime minister, St. Thomas Church was built — partly because that bitter winter day, so long before, grim Hannah Dolsen dared a piece of surgery which even trained surgeons might undertake with misgivings.

These are some of the earliest traditions having to do with medical practice in pioneer Kent. When the time came for pioneer doctors to locate their practices, their decisions were swayed by geography — and hope.

WATERWAYS FIRST GAVE ACCESS

When the first doctors came to hang out their shingles, Kent had no railroads and no worthwhile highway. In this land of trackless forest and soggy swamps, the pioneers, for access to their new homes, had to depend on the natural waterways.

Three major waterways served Kent county.

The northernmost was Bear Creek, later the Sydenham, traversing the southern fringe of the "ten northern townships" out of which Lambton was created. Political dickering transferred the lower Sydenham to Kent, including the Gores of Chatham and Camden and the "Indian Zone" and providing a northern water route to serve the county.

Further south the Thames gave water access from Lake St. Clair as far inland as Wardsville and even beyond.

The third water route was Lake Erie, the county's southern boundary.

These waterways attracted settlers, created communities, fostered industries — and brought together people who might need a doctor's care. Newcomers in an undeveloped land tend to picture their petty hamlets growing into cities, and doctors saw those hamlets populated by potential patients, surrounded also by rich and prosperous farm lands.

In 1936 the late Dr. Anton R. Hanks of Blenheim, encouraged by his fellow members of the medical profession, undertook to list the doctors who, since 1850, had practised in Kent.

Dr. Hanks' list has survived. A labor of love, it hands down the names — though in many cases little more than the names — of the many doctors who, down the years, served Kent county and its people and contributed to the high esteem in which the doctors of Kent are held today.

Had it not been for Dr. Hanks' painstaking researches, many of these doctors would be forgotten. I feel it is only right and just to integrate this list with our history, adhering as closely as possible to the original material. Where additional information regarding individual doctors has since become available, more elaborate biographies will be given later in this history.

But in any event, their honorable names will not be lost to posterity.

Kent Doctors Were Listed

By Dr. A. R. Hanks in 1936

Dr. Anton R. Hanks' impressive list of doctors who practised in Kent after 1850 includes some who came before that year. It includes many whose work in Kent county was brief, as well as others identified with the county for long periods. Listed, also, are doctors born in Kent who practised elsewhere. Dr. Hanks followed the principle, to which I have adhered, that connection with Kent County justified listing.

Where available, the medical school from which the doctor graduated, and the date, are given in brackets. Where additional information permits, this is embodied in a subsequent biography. In this list, I am adhering to Dr. Hanks' terse style, which in most instances conveys the bare essentials.

Doctors are listed in three main groupings, according to whether they located on the Sydenham, Lake Erie and Thames waterways. These groups are in turn subdivided according to the locality in which the doctors practised.

ALONG THE SYDENHAM ROUTE

On the Sydenham, Smith's Rapids, later rechristened Florence, was the most inland hamlet. Florence is, actually, in the southeast corner of Lambton, but a doctor located there inevitably draws a portion of his practice from Kent.

The earliest Sydenham community in Kent itself was Dawn Mills, where water power encouraged Captain William Taylor, early in the last century, to establish mills and other industries. Dawn Mills then nursed high hopes of metropolitan greatness. Its golden prospects attracted an enterprising young graduate of the Rush Medical School, Dr. Thomas Robert McInnis who combined a medical practice with a pharmacy and a general store.

In 1864, Dr. Hore provided competition.

DRESDEN DOCTORS

Meanwhile, Dresden, farther down the Sydenham, drew population from Rev. Josiah Henson's Dawn settlement, a refuge for escaped slaves. Dresden's growth was also stimulated by white settlers who eagerly

converted the towering forest monarchs into marketable timber — and changed a mere hamlet into Kent's second largest urban community.

McInnis moved his practice to Dresden, and made himself wealthy. Even before the building of the C.P.R. he moved to Vancouver. Other doctors, mostly young, came to thriving Dresden.

Dr. Hanks tersely lists them. Dr. Myers Davidson (Queen's, 1870) died in 1895 and is buried at Florence. Dr. George Byers (Victoria, 1869) moved to the U.S. and died there. Dr. Hugh E. Winter and Dr. Gilbert Tweedie both died in 1883 and are buried at Dresden.

Dr. Daniel Galbraith (Toronto U., 1878) moved to Toronto and is buried there. Dr. J. Raynold Pomeroy (Toronto U, 1878) seems also to have gravitated there. Dr. W. H. Bullis (L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, 1887) died in 1912 and is buried at Chatham. Dr. John I. Wiley (U.W.O.) died in 1914 and is buried at Dresden. Dr. Walter D. Wiley (U.W.O., 1895) moved to Brantford. Dr. Hugh McDonald (Queen's, 1895) died in 1935 and is buried at Dresden. Dr. J. P. F. Williams (Toronto U., 1910) left Dresden for Toronto. As of 1936, Dr. Russell Donald McAlpine (U.W.O., 1908) and Dr. J. A. McMurphy (Toronto U., 1916) were still in Dresden.

Dr. Hanks records that Dr. Shaw "practised in Tupperville for a while". Dr. James King (U.W.O., 1893) went to Saskatchewan, died in 1903, and is buried at Vegreville.

Other Dresden natives who graduated and located elsewhere included Dr. Irvine Wiley (U.W.O., 1919) at Windsor; Dr. Dan Sturgis (U.W.O., 1934) not located; Dr. Hoppens (U.W.O.) practised at Parry Sound; Dr. Sarah McVean (Toronto U., 1908) practising at Hamilton and Dr. Will Rush (Toronto U., 1920) listed at Toronto.

WALLACEBURG — KENT'S SECOND CITY

Wallaceburg, dubbed the Glass Town and later "Kent's Second City", the largest and farthest west of the Sydenham communities, was still in the lumbering era when, in 1863, Dr. John L. Bray newly arrived from the American Civil War, started the first practice there. Later arrivals were Dr. Martin (1864); Dr. Grant (1865) and Dr. G. B. Newman (1866). Dr. George Mitchell, an outstanding figure in Wallaceburg, came in 1868, ran for M.P. in 1886, "died in the late 1880s" and is buried at Wallaceburg.

No record except name and date survives of Dr. Standish, who came in 1872. Dr. John H. Knight (Queen's, 1880) moved to Moose Jaw. Dr. Robertson (McGill, 1901; M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London 1902; F.R.C.S. Edinburgh) went to Stratford. Dr. J. A. Somerville (undated) born in Kingston, settled in Wallaceburg in 1878, went to Toronto. Dr. Richard Cowan (Toronto U., 1915) practised in Wallaceburg and later went to Guelph. Dr. Garner Scullard, a Chatham native (Toronto, 1916) went to

Minnesota, died in 1917, and is buried in Minnesota. Dr. Turner (Toronto U., 1909) seemingly practised in Toronto.

Graduates of Toronto University listed (in 1935) as practising in Wallaceburg were Dr. William Hird (1895); Dr. Rowland (1908); Dr. Harry Taylor (1909); Dr. S. A. Richardson (1913); Dr. W. A. Cathcart and Dr. Bessie Cathcart (both 1915). The list also includes Dr. E. R. Tiffin (Queen's, 1923); Dr. H. C. Peco (U.W.O., 1930); Dr. M. L. Booth, (U.W.O., 1932); Dr. W. W. Hay (Trinity, 1886) died in 1927 and is buried at Wallaceburg.

ALONG THE LAKE ERIE SHORE

Markedly different from the Sydenham's water access to inland Kent was the challenge of the Lake Erie Shore which provided Kent's southern boundary. Here no water route led to the interior. Half the shoreline consisted of forbidding bluffs, and the marshy lowlands farther west were just as repellant. Rondeau Bay offered a shallow harbor for small craft, and the immediate hinterland required drainage.

What communities ultimately developed farther inland resulted from agricultural development and travel and transportation facilities still to be created. The one notable asset, at this distance from the Thames, was the famous east-and-west Talbot Road, the best Road in Upper Canada; but its usefulness in the pioneer days depended on the whims of the great colonizer, Colonel Thomas Talbot.

Most of the sizeable communities in South Kent got their impetus from railroads that were late in coming.

Cedar Springs was a pioneer hamlet south of Blenheim. For this Dr. Hanks lists Dr. Jonathan McCully, who graduated from Victoria College about 1865, and who is buried in Craford's Cemetery. Also listed is Dr. George Elliott (Toronto U., 1896) who practised at Cedar Springs, moved to Toronto, died there in 1931 and is buried at Pardo's cemetery in Raleigh.

DOCTORS IN BLENHEIM

Though other writers claim that Dr. Charles Tozer (Toronto, 1852) was the first doctor in Cedar Springs, Dr. Hanks lists him as "practised in Blenheim only". He died in 1861 and is buried in Craford's Cemetery. Dr. Sam McCully (Toronto U.) later moved to that city and is buried there. Dr. George Richardson "moved to Chatham". Dr. D. J. Van Velsor (University of Michigan) died in 1889 and is buried at Blenheim. Dr. James Samson (Victoria, 1860) moved to Windsor and later to Florida, died in 1924, and is buried in Detroit.

Dr. Hanks lists "Dr. McGinnis — particulars unobtainable". This would seem to be the celebrated Dr. Thomas Robert McInnis, in his time

Senator of Canada and lieutenant governor of British Columbia, who in his younger days tentatively tried out several promising Kent communities before locating in Dresden.

Dr. Golden (Michigan U., 1869) moved to Highgate and Ridgetown and ultimately to California where he died. Dr. J. G. Shaver (Trinity, 1885) at Morpeth, later at Blenheim, where he died in 1893. Dr. D. Mitchell (Trinity, 1887) practised at Comber, Tilbury and Blenheim, died in 1897 and is buried at Strathroy. Dr. S. G. Story (Toronto U., 1893) died in 1912 and is buried at Blenheim. Dr. J. A. Campbell (Toronto U.) practised at Wheatley, Blenheim and Listowel, died in 1930 and is buried at Craford's Cemetery. Dr. George McNamara (Toronto U., 1897) moved to Pennsylvania where he died, and is buried at Toronto. Dr. Allen Quackenbush (Trinity, 1892) was in 1936 practising at Nipigon.

Listed as practising in Blenheim in 1936 are Dr. C. B. Langford (Toronto U., 1888), one year as intern P.D.H.; Dr. A. R. Hanks, P.G. London (Trinity, 1885); Dr. E. E. McPherson, C.A.M.C. (Toronto U., 1916); Dr. A. Laird Story, P.G. Berwyn Clinic, N.Y., (U.W.O., 1927); Dr. Greta I. Davison, St. Mary's Medical School, (M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 1921); Dr. Oral B. Shillington (Queen's, 1926), "now practising at Sutton, Ont."; Dr. Arthur Huffman (Toronto U., 1933).

As of 1936, Dr. Hanks has an extensive list of "native sons of this district who have graduated and located elsewhere". They are: Dr. Glenn Crookshank, (Toronto U., 1907, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London) practised in Chatham, died 1909, buried in Blenheim. Dr. John Jenner (Trinity, 1883; L.R.C.P., London) at Kingsville; Dr. Robert E. Wodehouse, (Trinity, 1906) C.A.M.C., 1914-1918; civil service at Ottawa. Dr. George William Fletcher (Toronto U., M.D., 1903) eye, ear, nose and throat, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. Arch F. Laird (U.W.O., 1913; C.A.M.C., 1914-1918, specialist at Owen Sound. Dr. Kenneth A. Denholm (Queen's, 1915) C.A.M.C., two years as medical missionary in Formosa, now at Parry Sound, Ont. Dr. Bruce Wiley (U.W.O., 1928), Utica, Michigan. Dr. Ernest C. Riseborough (Toronto U., 1918) C.A.M.C., at Chatham, now urologist at Detroit; Dr. W. H. McMillan (Queen's, 1914), C.A.M.C. four years; now at Thorold. Dr. William Coleman (U.W.O., 1927) now at Detroit; Dr. Wilfred B. Rutherford (Toronto U., 1916), C.A.M.C. 1916-1919, now at Sarnia. Dr. Gordon H. Rutherford (Toronto U., 1924) Canadian Expeditionary Forces, died 1931, buried at Blenheim; Dr. William Clifford Arnold (Toronto U., 1903) practised at Ottawa; Dr. Leonard Jamieson (Toronto U., 1912) C.A.M.C., drowned on river Nile, 1917; Dr. Reverdy Hughson (McGill, 1895) practised at Columbus, Ohio, died 1934, buried at Columbus; Dr. Alfred Arnold (Detroit College of Medicine, 1893) at Owosso, Michigan; Dr. Oliver Stewart (Detroit College of Medicine, 1887) Port Huron, Mich., died 1907, buried at Port Huron. Dr. Herbert Wiley, (Detroit College of Medicine, 1898) at Utica, Michigan. Dr. Charles Graham (Detroit College of Medicine)

practised at Milwaukee, died there. Dr. Henry Greenwood (Detroit College of Medicine, 1894) at Detroit.

Dr. Hanks adds: Drs. A. L. Story, Oral B. Shillington and Arthur Huffman, all natives of Blenheim.

DOCTORS AT HIGHGATE

According to Dr. Hanks' list, Highgate, in 1875, had two physicians, Dr. Murray and Dr. DeCow, both of whom died and were buried there. Dr. Golden moved to Blenheim and later to California. Dr. D. McPhail (Trinity, 1885) died in 1929 and is buried at Dutton. Dr. John Russell went to Toronto; Dr. D. F. McLaughlin went to Windsor; Dr. John McDonald to Niagara Falls; Dr. R. A. Waud (U.W.O.) went to London; Dr. C. L. M. Beattie went to Akron, Ohio; Dr. John Bigham practised in Toronto; Dr. Oral B. Shillington to Sutton; Dr. G. W. Stanley to London. Dr. Mowbray moved to Hamilton, died there in 1932 and is buried at Hamilton. Dr. T. A. McCallum (U.W.O., 1934) was in 1936 at Highgate.

Native sons of Highgate who graduated and located elsewhere were Dr. James McCaskell, Toronto; Dr. Ernie Gordon who went to St. George and Waterdown; Dr. George E. S. Beattie who settled in Chatham and Dr. Myron Miller (U.W.O., 1923) practised in Toronto, has retired.

MERLIN A STEPPING STONE

For several doctors Merlin was a stepping stone to Chatham; for Dr. J. C. Bell it was a satisfying career. Graduated from Trinity in 1884 with a L.R.C.P. from Edinburgh in 1905, Dr. Bell was a noteworthy figure, not merely in medicine but in politics.

Dr. C. B. Oliver (Trinity, 1890) moved to Chatham and in 1933 died there. Dr. F. I. Reid (U.W.O., 1907) moved to Chatham and to a great career in surgery, dying in 1966.

Dr. Hanks lists Dr. Lawson and Dr. Shore for Merlin, but without particulars; and later Dr. Stewart and Dr. J. A. McLean (U.W.O., 1928) in the same category. Dr. Robert Russell Waddell (Toronto, 1924) moved from Merlin to Hamilton. Dr. J. R. M. Martin (U.W.O., 1922) moved to Chatham. Dr. Gammock went to South Bend, Indiana. Dr. E. R. Tiffin (Queen's, 1923) moved to Wallaceburg. Dr. H. S. Barlow (Toronto U., 1924) and Dr. J. A. McLean (U.W.O., 1928) were in 1936 still in Merlin.

Native sons who graduated and located elsewhere included Dr. W. S. Doyle (U.W.O., 1901) located at Windsor; Dr. Clarence Haliday (Harvard, 1920) M.C.P.S. Ontario, practised in Detroit and died and was buried there. Dr. Charles Bell (U.W.O., 1911) was in 1935 listed at Lion's Head, and Dr. Christie Barr (U.W.O., 1924) at Warsaw, N.Y.

DOCTORS AT RIDGETOWN

Dr. Hanks' fairly lengthy list for Ridgetown is, seemingly, not chronological. This brisk and busy community appears to have had a strong attraction for doctors. Among the most noteworthy was Dr. Jacob Smith (Toronto U., 1856) who was also certified by the Philadelphia College of Physicians and Surgeons. He died in 1880 and is buried at Ridgetown.

Dr. John Fraser graduated in 1866, the same year that Dr. C. B. Lake graduated from Queen's. Dr. Lake, dying in 1914, is buried at Ridgetown. Dr. Walter Lake (McGill, 1907) carried on the medical tradition. To an earlier generation belong Dr. Myers McLaughlin and Dr. James McLaughlin, who, both practising around 1850, were perhaps Ridgetown's first physicians.

Dr. R. C. Young (McGill, 1873) is buried at Detroit. Dr. F. B. Marr (University of Michigan, 1873) died and is buried at Ridgetown. Dr. Del Marr (Toronto U., 1893) carried on the medical tradition.

Dr. S. N. Young (Victoria, 1889) died in 1936 and is buried at Ridgetown. Dr. Thomas Lawton (Trinity, 1885) moved to Detroit. Dr. John Stalker (1876) practised at McKay's Corners and later at Ridgetown, retired and is buried at Niagara.

Dr. A. J. Stevenson (Trinity, 1887) practised at Morpeth and later at Ridgetown, died in 1907 and is buried at Ridgetown. Dr. Peter Robertson (Trinity, 1887) practised in Windsor, died in 1935, and is buried at Ridgetown. Dr. Anson Smith (Toronto U., 1889) practised at Muskegon, Mich., and is buried at Ridgetown. Regarding Dr. Van Camp and Dr. Wright, there are no particulars.

Dr. R. A. Clark, in Ridgetown in the 90s, moved to St. Thomas. Dr. T. W. Walker (Toronto U., 1908) moved to Alberta where he died. Dr. W. A. Groves (Toronto U., 1903) moved to Fergus, died in 1935, and is buried at Fergus. Dr. J. R. McDiarmid graduated from McGill. Dr. T. W. Schlenker (Toronto U., 1883) is buried at Ridgetown. Dr. McTavish of Ridgetown (Detroit School of Medicine) practised in Detroit, and is buried there. Dr. Matt McFarlane is listed only as Toronto U., 1888 - deceased.

Dr. John Reycraft and Dr. George Reycraft (Detroit School of Medicine) both practised in Petoskey, Mich., operated there a noteworthy clinic, and are buried there. Dr. Harold McFarlane (Toronto U., 1916) moved to New York state. Dr. Lloyd Spencer (U.W.O., 1935) went to Detroit. Dr. Harold Little (U.W.O., 1920) moved to London. Dr. Israel Smith (Toronto U., 1896) settled in Ottawa. Dr. Donald Leatherdale (U.W.O., 1915) located in Tillsonburg. Dr. Frank Hayes (Detroit College of Medicine) settled in Crowley, La. Dr. Robert Ingram (Toronto U., 1903) practised at Coboconk. Dr. James H. Demster practised in Detroit. Dr. J. D. Sinclair (Michigan U., M.C.P., U. & S., Ontario) located at Woodstock. Dr. W. E. Dean (Trinity, 1898) at Sherbourne St., Toronto. Dr. Irving lived at Ridgetown in 1887. Dr. R. A. Bayne (U.W.O., 1933) was for a time in Ridgetown.

DOCTORS AT WHEATLEY

For Wheatley and the Romney shore, Dr. Hanks' list is hardly complete. The earliest doctor he records was Dr. R. Hillier (Victoria, 1886) who moved to Leamington. Dr. Thomas A. McMormack of Wheatley (Trinity, 1898) moved to Walkerville; and Dr. Watson P. Chamberlain (Queen's, 1888) to Tampa, Florida. Regarding Dr. Wright and Dr. Munroe, no particulars are given.

Dr. J. A. Campbell (Toronto U., 1901) retired, died in 1930, and is buried in Craford's Cemetery, Raleigh. Dr. William Thomas Gemmill (Trinity, 1903) moved to Stratford.

Listed for Wheatley, and apparently still practising in 1936, were Dr. F. J. Walker (Toronto U., 1905), Dr. R. W. Leader (Toronto U., 1901) and Dr. E. Metcalfe (U.W.O., 1933). A native son who graduated and located elsewhere was Dr. Harold McLean (Detroit School of Medicine) at Detroit.

DOCTORS AT DUART

A comparatively small community, but with railroad facilities, Duart attracted competent doctors and some who were superlative. In 1864 Dr. McLaughlin, seemingly just graduated, was Duart's sole doctor. Later physicians listed by Dr. Hanks were: Dr. Crawford, moved to Newbury and died there; Dr. Munger, moved to Rodney, died in 1905 and is buried in Michigan; Dr. Hicks, went to Menominee, Mich.; Dr. James Wilson, (Trinity 1875) later at Morpeth and Bothwell, died in 1927 at London; Dr. Leitch, went to St. Thomas; Dr. P. N. Davey (Trinity, 1884; L.R.C.P. Edinburgh) died in 1908 and buried at Duart; Dr. Angus McLean (Toronto U., 1907) went to Mount Forest. As of 1936, Dr. John Roy Macpherson (U.W.O., 1914) and Dr. Forbes were listed as practising.

Native sons who graduated and located elsewhere were: Dr. Ed McCallum (McGill) went to Washington state where he is buried; Dr. Stanley Driver, who died in British Columbia; Dr. Albert Reycraft, who went to Foster, Ohio and Dr. Ernest Reycraft, who died and is buried at Duart.

MORPETH, WHICH DREAMED ITSELF A CITY

Morpeth was, in earlier days, second only to Chatham among Kent's urban communities in population and prospects. Located on the Talbot Road, at a point where Big Creek provided power for several mills, its future promise was enhanced by the expectation of the projected Southern Railroad running close to the Lake Erie shore where existing harbor facilities were later improved by a government dock. Morpeth folk were confident of ultimate cityhood and a great commercial future; and in the face of later disappointments, including the failure of the railroad to materialize, they clung doggedly to their dreams.

The railroad that did materialize, the Canada Southern, followed a route further north of the Erie shore, and built up the newer town of Ridgetown at Morpeth's expense.

Morpeth in its early prosperous days attracted doctors, a number of whom later tried their fortune elsewhere in Kent. The list, in the order given by Dr. Hanks, runs thus:

Dr. Aylesworth, moved to Toronto about 1884; Dr. Fraser (McGill, 1869) moved to Stratford; Dr. James Smith; Dr. W. Henderson; Dr. A. J. Stevenson, moved to Ridgetown; Dr. Freeman died in Texas; Dr. Shaver (Trinity, 1883) moved to Blenheim; Dr. Charlesworth, moved to Harriston; Dr. Carron, moved to Detroit and is buried there; Dr. Collinson, moved to Lindsay; Dr. Marsales; Dr. Rich Patterson, moved to Buffalo, N.Y. Dr. James Rolls, moved to Chatham; Dr. McNeil; Dr. Burroughs (McGill, 1866) moved to Lindsay.

Native sons who graduated and located elsewhere include Dr. Frank McTavish (Toronto U., 1899), M.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (London, 1908) located in Vancouver; Dr. Will McTavish, Vancouver; Dr. Robert Smith (Victoria, 1887), died; Dr. John Gesner, Marshall, Mich.; Dr. W. Morley Wilkinson, Oakville; Dr. William B. Duck, practised at Preston and is buried there; Dr. James Wilson and Dr. John Wilson, moved to London, died and are buried there; Dr. George Wilson, moved to Vancouver; Dr. David Gesner (Toronto U.) located in Grimsby.

THE THAMES COUNTRY AND CHATHAM

As Kent county developed, the central area along the Thames proved the most attractive to the medical profession. The navigable river afforded the easiest access to the interior of the county. Chatham, from the very outset designated the county town, was the recognized centre of legal and municipal business. At the head of navigation, the town fostered an important shipbuilding and shipping industry, with Chatham-built ships traversing not merely the Great Lakes, but the salt seas.

When the first railroad, the Great Western, linked London and the Detroit, it took in Chatham and added to the community's trade, industry and prestige. Other communities might threaten rivalry, but Chatham steadfastly held first place.

In his 1936 listing of the Kent medical profession, Dr. Anton R. Hanks writes:

"According to the first directory and gazetteer of the county of Kent, published by A. R. and John Sutherland, publishers of Ingersoll in the year 1864, there were 12 doctors in the town of Chatham which then had a population of about 5,000 and 13 in the county outside Chatham."

The Chatham doctors, given alphabetically, are: Askin, Charles, M.D.; Beaver, Charles, M.D.; Cross, Thomas, M.D.; Delaney, Dr.; Douglas,

James, M.D.; Girardin, V., M.D.; Pegley, Rowley, M.D.; Robertson, Alex R., M.D.; Rolls, James, M.D.; Salter, A.P., M.D.; Siveright, James, M.D.; Springer, Oliver, M.D.

Regarding the 1864 doctors outside Chatham, Dr. Hanks adds: Dr. J. L. Bray was alone in Wallaceburg. Dr. T. McInnis, alone in Dawn Mills. None in Dresden. Dr. G. A. Ruthven and Dr. R. D. Swisher were in Thamesville. Dr. Pope, an American, mostly interested in oil, alone in Bothwell. Dr. James McLoughlin in Duart. Dr. Jacob Smith, (father of two sons who were doctors and another a crown attorney) and Dr. H. M. Proudfoot were in Ridgetown. Dr. W. Henderson, (M.R.C.S., Edin.); Dr. John Fraser and Dr. Jas. M. Smith and late in October that year Dr. James Douglas, who probably moved from Chatham, were in Morpeth. Dr. D. J. Van Velsor and Dr. Sam E. McCully were in Blenheim. Tilbury, Wheatley, Merlin and Highgate are not listed at that date as villages and had no doctor. Dresden had a population of 500, but no doctor had yet located there.

Returning to the Chatham doctors, Dr. Hanks notes that Dr. C. J. S. Askin and Dr. E. B. Donnelly "practised here '49-64 and after; Dr. Townley and Dr. A. R. Robertson, 51-64 and after; Dr. Shackleton moved from Charing Cross to Chatham, '53-55, died 1855; Dr. Cooper, M.R.C.S., practised here 1854-64; Dr. James Rolls 1854-64; Dr. James Siveright practised 1856 and after."

Practising as early as 1854 were Dr. Thomas Cross, Dr. R. Pegley and Dr. Wallen. Dating from 1864 were Dr. V. Girardin, Dr. Charles Beaver, Dr. James Douglas (moved to Morpeth), Dr. A. P. Salter, Dr. Oliver Springer, Dr. Robert Barr and Dr. Black.

These were the beginners.

Dr. J. L. Bray moved from Wallaceburg to Chatham in 1865. Dr. T. K. Holmes (N.Y. Medical School and Toronto University, 1867) started practice in 1867 and speedily became a leader in his profession. He died in 1930 and is buried at Chatham. Dr. D. G. Fleming (Victoria College and Edinburgh, 1868) died in 1921 and is buried at Chatham.

Dr. H. J. Murphy started practice in 1869. Dr. J. Ross Vanallen, graduating in 1870, moved to Kansas City. Dr. J. P. Rutherford (Victoria, 1867) died in 1918 and is buried at Chatham. Dr. George Archer Tye came from Thamesville in 1872 and Dr. Rowe and Dr. George Richardson came in 1870. Dr. John P. Siveright started practice in 1876, and Dr. Allan B. Clayton in 1875.

A great figure in the profession was Dr. George T. McKeough (Toronto U., 1877 and M.R.C.S., London, 1880) who died in 1931 and is buried in Chatham. Dr. W. R. Hall (Trinity, 1884) died in 1915 and is buried in Chatham. Dr. D. D. W. Eberts (1885) died and is buried in Montreal. Dr. Lorenzo Backus (1885) died in 1902 and is buried at Chatham. Dr. J. H. Duncan (Toronto U., 1881) died in 1930 and is buried at Chatham. Dr. C. R.

Charteris (Toronto U., 1881) died in 1916 and is buried at Chatham. Dr. Mary Agar (Trinity, 1890) died in 1919.

No information appears available regarding Dr. Ludlow and Dr. Bechard. Dr. C. B. Oliver (Trinity, 1890) died in 1933 and is buried at Chatham; as are Dr. Garnet Holmes (Toronto U., 1898) who died in 1930; Dr. T. L. McRitchie (U.W.O., 1899) who died in 1931; Dr. Thomas Taylor (Toronto U., 1898) who died in 1899; Dr. Kingsley Holmes (Toronto U., 1903) who died in 1931 and Dr. Reginald W. Rutherford (Toronto U., 1903) who died in 1925.

Dr. Jennie Carson (Trinity, 1889) partner of Dr. J. H. Duncan, moved to Toronto. Dr. F. R. Nicolle (Queen's, 1906) served overseas and was invalided home in 1917. Dr. A. Poisson (U.W.O., 1915) and Dr. Paul Poisson (U.W.O., 1907) moved to Tecumseh. Dr. E. C. Riseborough (Toronto U., 1918) moved to Detroit. No final data is shown regarding Dr. H. J. Sullivan (Queen's, 1908).

In contrast with the 12 doctors practising in Chatham in 1864 is the list of those still living and practising in 1936, when Dr. Hanks compiled his list. They were: Dr. J. S. Agar (Toronto U., 1890); Dr. C. C. Bell (Toronto U., 1897); Dr. George Musson (Toronto U., 1895); Dr. A. E. Northwood (Toronto U., 1895); Dr. J. W. Rutherford (Toronto U., 1899); Dr. Leonard Glenn (U.W.O., 1915); Dr. H. R. Hamilton (Toronto U., 1910); Dr. Fred Hall (Toronto U., 1905); Dr. Shirley Holmes (Toronto U., 1910); Dr. James Moriarty (U.W.O., 1912); Dr. G. Bryce Kendrick (Queen's, 1911); Dr. J. W. Coulter (Queen's, 1915); Dr. G. Elgie (U.W.O., 1919); Dr. W. F. Charteris (Toronto U., 1921); Dr. John S. Ferguson (Toronto U., 1921); Dr. Jean Duncan (Toronto U., 1919); Dr. James R. M. Martin (U.W.O., 1922); Dr. C. C. White (Toronto U., 1924); Dr. George S. Cumming (Toronto U., 1928); Dr. W. H. Weber (Toronto U., 1927); Dr. G. E. S. Beattie (U.W.O., 1931); Dr. Anna S. Hardman (Toronto U., 1931); Dr. W. N. Hardman (Toronto U., 1931); Dr. W. H. Johnston (Toronto U., 1929); Dr. Allan Stewart (U.W.O., 1933); Dr. James Wright Mustard, B.A. (Toronto U., 1886).

Many of these doctors, active in 1936, have passed on in the intervening thirty years. New men and women, some with familiar surnames, are today helping to fill their places and carry on their work.

THE TOWN OF TILBURY

Originally known as Henderson, and later as Tilbury Centre, the present town of Tilbury is on what might be termed the border line between south and central Kent, where the wider expanse of our own county narrows to form the jutting peninsula of Essex. Tilbury had no doctor till the 1880s. Dr. John Fergusson (Trinity, 1885) moved to Calgary. Dr. Dan Mitchell (Trinity, 1887) moved to Blenheim, where he died. Dr. Morris Sharpe (U.W.O., 1891) gave loyal service to his community, and died and is buried there.

Regarding Dr. Stewart and Dr. Milligan, there is no information. As of 1936, still active, according to Dr. Hanks, were Dr. Thomas McColl (Toronto U., 1903); Dr. Dan Sweeny (Toronto U., 1903); Dr. O. J. Rochon (Laval, 1902, L.M.C.C., 1919); Dr. Marshall McPherson (U.W.O., 1926); Dr. John O'Keefe (Rush Medical College, 1880; M.C.P.S., Ontario, 1882).

Native sons who graduated and located elsewhere were Dr. James Richardson, intern at Windsor; Dr. William Cassidy, located in Detroit; and Dr. Arch Coutts, (McGill) who went to Western Canada.

KENT BRIDGE DOCTORS

At various times, the hamlet of Kent Bridge, on No. 2 Highway ten miles east of Chatham, attracted five doctors.

Regarding Dr. Davis, Dr. Bucke and Dr. Sijohn, we have no details. Dr. J. McGregor went to London and Dr. Clifford Langford to Saskatoon.

THE OIL TOWN OF BOTHWELL

It was the short-lived but spectacular oil boom of the 1860s that brought Bothwell into prominence. For 1864, Dr. Hanks lists the pioneer physician, Dr. Francis Pope with the comment, "mostly interested in oil".

Oil speculation drew a number of doctors, who did not survive the early collapse of the boom. Dr. Hanks lists Dr. F. Pope (Michigan U., 1869) as moving back to Michigan. But tradition, backed by recurrent directories, indicates that he stayed for many years, serving the diminished community.

Dr. Hanks lists Dr. J. W. Graham (Toronto U., 1872) as moving to St. Catharines. Dr. James Wilson (Trinity, 1875) moved to London where he died in 1927 and is buried. Dr. Jacob Smith of Ridgetown appears to have had a sort of side-issue practice at Bothwell.

In later years, Dr. Quick (Queen's, 1903) established a short-lived practice but moved to London. Dr. Macaulay (Toronto U., 1901) moved to Dunnville and Dr. Acheson (Toronto U.) moved to Hamilton. Dr. J. C. Bell practised in Bothwell for some years but about 1898 moved to Merlin.

Listed by Dr. Hanks as practising in Bothwell in 1936 were Dr. A. D. Graham (Trinity, 1887); Dr. McMurrick (Trinity, 1891); Dr. Newman (Toronto U., 1906); Dr. Isabella Rolph (Toronto U., 1933) and Dr. Kearns (U.W.O., 1933).

Native sons who graduated in medicine and located elsewhere include four graduates of the Detroit School of Medicine: Dr. George A. Johns (1900) "now at St. Louis, Mo."; Dr. Percy Johns (1906) in Saskatchewan; Dr. G. A. Smale (1910) at Santa Barbara, California; and Dr. W. E. Tiffin (1890) who practised in Detroit, died in 1923 and is buried at Thamesville.

THAMESVILLE DOCTORS

At least two notable physicians who later practised successfully at Chatham were associated with Thamesville, where the first doctor located in the 1860s.

Dr. George Ruthven (Michigan U., 1862) died in 1867 and is buried at Clearville. Dr. J. Smith, later at Ridgetown, was apparently at Thamesville in 1864. Dr. R. D. Swisher dated from 1869.

Dr. George A. Tye (1867) after a successful practice at Thamesville moved to Chatham; as did Dr. J. H. Duncan (Trinity, 1881). Dr. J. E. Pickard (Victoria, 1885) moved to Reno, Nevada, died in 1926 and is buried at Reno. Dr. Sam Stewart (Toronto U., 1883) is buried at Thamesville. Dr. James Beckett (Toronto U., 1894) moved from Thamesville to Toronto, where he died in 1925 and is buried. Dr. R. N. Fraser (Queen's, 1886, M.R.C.S., 1884) moved to Vancouver.

Listed by Dr. Hanks as practising at Thamesville in 1936 are Dr. Hiram Walker (U.W.O., 1919); Dr. W. L. McIlwraith (U.W.O., 1912) and Dr. Daniel Stewart (U.W.O., 1916).

Native sons of Thamesville who graduated and located elsewhere include Dr. E. D. Hubble (Queen's, 1912); who moved to Prince Albert, died in 1925 and is buried at Thamesville. Others are Dr. James Simpkins and Dr. Orland Mitton, both U.W.O. graduates of 1916, Dr. Simpkins at Windsor and Dr. Mitton at East Tawas, Mich.

Facts and Traditions Regarding Pioneer Doctors Practising in Chatham

THE TWELVE PIONEERS

Standing out as a landmark in the history of Kent medicine is the reiterated statement that in 1864 Chatham, with a population around 5,000, had 12 doctors. Outside Chatham, Kent county had 13.

The names are given in the Kent Gazetteer for 1864-65, compiled by R. R. Sutherland of Ingersoll. The Chatham doctors, listed in alphabetical order, are: C. J. S. Askin, Charles Beaver, Thomas Cross, James M. Douglass, M.R.C.S. (Edin.), E. B. Donnelly, V. Girardin, Rowley Pegley, A. R. Robertson, James A. Rolls, A. P. Salter, Oliver Springer and James Siveright.

That list has been, for me, a surveyor's point of beginning in my listing of Kent doctors. After more than a century, little precise information regarding the twelve survives. They are best remembered, less for their work as medical practitioners than for municipal and other activities outside their profession.

For nine of the twelve, I have been able to dredge a few fragments of information out of the past; and this information is embodied in brief biographies. Regarding most of these early doctors, information is meagre.

The task of recreating their individualities on paper is akin to that of the great French naturalist, Cuvier, who, according to his admirers, from a single prehistoric bone could reconstruct the primeval creature of which that bone had been a part.

C. J. S. Askin and Thomas Cross wrote their names conspicuously in the history, or at least the traditions, of early Chatham; as did Alexander Rocke Robertson in the histories of Ontario and British Columbia. James Siveright, through his sons, founded a medical dynasty that carried on into the present century. James Douglass vanished from local records in or before the 1870s, as did James Rolls. Charles Beaver died in the early 90s. Oliver Springer lived till well into 1898.

There were two in the list of whom, except for Sutherland's listing more than a century ago, I have found no trace in subsequent records. The name of A. P. Salter, listed in 1864, does not recur. He was doubtless related to the early surveyor who had quite a bit to do with the mapping of Chatham. Later directories list a younger member of the Salter family as a medical student.

Intriguing is the name of V. Girardin. The name is sometimes spelled Jairardian, and his office was on King street; but after 1864 I have not found his name in any listing, nor does it recur in any later Chatham directory. The name indicates a French-Canadian, and the existence of a French settlement at Pain Court may have induced him to locate here. He seems to have been one of a number of ambitious medicos who tried their fortunes in Chatham, and, discouraged, moved on.

Two other early practitioners belong to a slightly later era. Dr. Robert Barr had his office somewhere near the western town limits, just south of the Thames, where his "Tobago farm" was later incorporated in the Canada and Dominion Sugar Company site.

We have some slight records of Doctor Barr; but I have found nothing regarding Dr. J. Black, who, in the latter 60s, for a short time, had an office on Colborne street.

Mention is made elsewhere of E. Delany, M.D. as practising in Chatham about the same period. It may well be that this is a misspelling of Dr. E. B. Donnelly, one of Chatham's early doctors, who conducted the inquest on the victims of the Baptiste Creek wreck on the Great Western on October 27, 1854. Dr. Donnelly had started practice in Chatham in 1849.

Early Chatham newspapers contain advertisements of pioneer physicians, in an era when there was no ban on medical advertising. An 1854 weekly contained this announcement of a newcomer:

"Dr. Cooper, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, may be consulted professionally at all times: Office and residence Wellington Street, opposite the residence of A. D. McLean, Esq., in the house formerly the abode of the Commissary-General."

Apparently, Dr. Cooper did not stay long.

But before that the doctors of the Western District had got together for the betterment of their profession. On June 7, 1842 the Western District Medical Society held a meeting at Chatham. Present were Drs. R. and A. Ironside, A. R. Robertson, Grasset, Rowley Pegley, Thomas Cross and Thomas Hawkins. A paper on pneumonia and a discussion on scarlet fever engaged the attention of the medical men, following which it was decided to hold the next meeting in Sandwich in November, 1842. Hawkins and Grasset apparently practised at outside points, and the others at Chatham, with the Ironsides, in addition to private practice, having duties connected with the Indian population.

We find Dr. Alexander Rocke Robertson advertising in the Chatham Journal of August 5, 1843: "A. R. Robertson, Surgeon, may be consulted professionally at all times. Office, corner King and Fifth streets, at H. Eberts & Co.'s store."

Another old-time advertisement by Drs. Rowley Pegley and Thomas Cross, in the Chatham Gleaner of July 21, 1846, reads:

"Dra. Pegley and Cross may at all times be consulted professionally at their office on King Street, nearly opposite the Farmers' Exchange. Fresh Cow-pock matter just received." Cow-pock inoculation was an early species of vaccination against small-pox, then a common and highly contagious disease.

To the same era belongs Dr. William Fulford, who lived in a large frame dwelling on King Street just north of Forsyth. Fulford had many interests in addition to medicine. In 1843, taking an interest in agriculture, he was elected treasurer of the recently reorganized Kent County Agricultural Society. The same year, under the 1841 Municipal Act, he was appointed special street surveyor for the village of Chatham. More, he was in great demand as a Master of Ceremonies at dances; and later, in 1845, lost an arm while firing a cannon on the Military Reserve.

Lieut.-Governor John Graves Simcoe's rule in Upper Canada dated from 1792, but as early as 1788, the first steps toward regulating the practice of medicine had been taken. In that year all persons practising "physic and surgery" were required to have licenses from the governor. This was supplemented in 1795 by an Act calling for an appointed Board of Surgeons to examine and rule upon the fitness of doctors, surgeons, midwives and vendors of medicines. For practising without a license, a fine of 10 pounds was provided, half of this going to the informer.

Years later the highly critical Reformer, Gourlay, wrote that "nobody above the rank of a common cowherd would travel a circle of 40 or 50 miles in the wilderness for the pittance which could be collected." For long and arduous travel was, in those difficult days, part of the doctor's work. Gourlay felt it absurd and cruel to fine a neighbor woman for acting as a midwife, or to deprive the backwoods folk of the right to choose whom they wished to doctor them.

In 1806 the Act was repealed. In 1815 it was revived, in effect, but with sellers of medicine excluded, and the fine was stepped up to 100 pounds. Three years later a new measure exempted midwives and provided for examination of medical candidates by an appointed board. This continued effective, with unimportant amendments, till 1839. Then, under a new Act, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada took over the powers of the examining board.

The scattered settlements of Kent had some slight medical service, however. Doctors from the Detroit area, and military surgeons posted at Malden and elsewhere were sometimes available; as were the rare settlers who had turned to farming from medicine. Dr. Freeman, an American, journeyed from the lower Thames to Fairfield in 1794 to attend a woman and a girl. In 1796, a Moravian woman took her daughter down river to have her treated at a white woman's house, though a Dr. Caleb Abernathy then lived on the Thames. A white woman suffering from cancer about that time was treated by an Indian, though unsuccessfully. Some of the white settlers appear to have thought highly of Indian medicine.

In 1816, Anselm Guthrie, a surgeon was residing — and practising — in Dover. He had married a daughter of pioneer John Dolsen. The newly appointed Medical Board refused him a license, as “unfit to practise”. Disregarding the Board’s ruling, Guthrie went on practising, though later he moved to Clearville, where he died and was buried.

Dr. Patrick McMullen is recorded in 1824 as a customer of John Dolsen’s down-river store, a few miles below Chatham. Later he built a house in Chatham itself at the corner of King and Sixth and hung out his shingle; but, discouraged, he sold the house to Israel Evans in 1830 and moved to Sandwich.

Entries in the ancient Dolsen account books show sales of drugs to settlers who took chances and doctored themselves. For an upset stomach, a “vomit” was a standard remedy, taken as soon as purchased. Opium and Peruvian bark were taken for malaria, a common ailment, and Epsom salts and sulphur were highly regarded; so were remedies knowledge of which had been brought from the States or overseas, or acquired from the Indians. Crude petroleum from the oil seepages near Fairfield was taken both internally and externally.

From time to time itinerant doctors toured the Thames. Rev. John Howison in 1820 saw such a doctor visiting a woman on the Thames, with two saddlebags filled with bottles and phials, from which the “doctor” mixed his remedies. “Root doctors” some of them Indians, paraded their knowledge of herbs. One of them pointed out a mountain ash tree as the “dogmatic tree” wherefrom he obtained Jesuits’ bark, or quinine. In most of these remedies, whiskey was an important ingredient.

Early Chatham physicians regarding whom no detailed information appears to have survived include Dr. W. J. Roe, listed as practising in 1870. Dr. W. W. or W. H. Graham, Dr. W. R. Pentland and Dr. Charles West were listed as practising in Chatham about 1876.

Dr. Townley, whose initials are not recorded, is reported as practising in Chatham between 1851 and 1864.

Dr. Alfred K. Dewson was born in England and later came to Canada. His father was connected with the British Army. Alfred was apprenticed for five years to a British Army surgeon, Dr. Barclay of Kingston; and obtained his degree from McGill University and in Philadelphia. He served in the Rebellion of 1837.

Dr. Dewson at various times carried on practice at Toronto, Amherstburg, Windsor and Chatham. While at Amherstburg he helped to organize the local public school system, and in 1853 was in Windsor where he took an active part in the building of All Saints Church. The dates of his Chatham practice are uncertain.

Brief Biographies of Early Doctors Who Have Passed On

DR. HERMANN MELCHIOR EBERTS

Dr. Hermann Melchior Eberts . . . or, to give him his original Austrian title, Hermann Melchior von Ebertz . . . was an important figure in the early history of Kent, and appears to have a valid claim to recognition as the first doctor to practise in Kent county.

According to official records, one Caspar Ebertz was knighted by Emperor Charles V. Sixth in descent from Caspar was Jacob Friedrich von Ebertz to whom a patent of nobility was granted by Emperor Leopold on November 27, 1658. Jacob Friedrich was the ancestor of Hermann Melchior von Ebertz, born at Augsburg in 1753, who secured his M.D. degree and was commissioned as surgeon in the Hanau Regiment of Hessians, destined for service in America in April, 1776.

In cantonment between Sorel and Trois Rivieres, the liberal-minded young Austrian aristocrat strongly disapproving the Hessians, resigned his commission in July, 1777, returned to Lower Canada, and later married Marie Francoise Huc, a member of a prominent French-Canadian family of Sorel and Longueuil. At Boucherville a son, Joseph, was born in 1785.

Dr. Ebertz practised his profession at Montreal until 1791, when he left for the west — the west, in those days, signifying Upper Canada. At Niagara he met the family of Captain William Baker who was in charge of the Detroit navy yard, which was still under British control. The two weeks' journey there resulted in the marriage of his son, Joseph Eberts to the captain's daughter, Ann Baker.

Dr. Eberts, as he now styled himself, soon took a leading place at Fort Detroit. He was named a magistrate, sheriff of Wayne county and in effect the chief executive of the territory of Michigan. Despite the distrust of the American element of Detroit's population, Dr. Eberts won respect by his talents and skill, and by his generous ministrations to the poor. He was a member of Zion Lodge, A.F. & A.M.

Dr. Eberts' official status terminated when the Americans took over Detroit following the Jay Treaty of 1796; but he continued to reside there till 1804, when he crossed the river to Sandwich. Subsequently he became surgeon-major of General Brock's forces and, with three sons,

Joseph, Henry and Richard, participated in the capture of Detroit in August, 1812. He died at Sandwich in 1819.

Politically, Detroit, prior to 1796, was still part of the county of Kent, and Dr. Eberts might fairly be reckoned as Kent's first and foremost M.D. Through several generations, members of the Eberts family were prominent in the business and social life of Chatham. His eldest son, Joseph owned the property on the river Thames, later known as the Eberts' farm; and his descendants played a notable part in Chatham's mercantile activities and its shipbuilding industry. Their descendants in turn shared in the development of Canada as far west as British Columbia and as far east as Montreal.

Among these descendants was Duncan William Eberts, born December 25, 1856 and who died in June, 1898, who became an M.D., practised in California and married Maud Wyman, a niece of the famous Bret Harte. Another descendant, Edmund Melchior Urquhart Eberts, born May 27, 1873 studied medicine at McGill Medical College and the Royal College of Surgeons in England, was L.R.C.P. of London, and became medical superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital.

DR. WILLIAM FULFORD

Little is on record of the origin and training of Dr. William Fulford, one of Chatham's earliest physicians, who located there in the late 1830s. Apparently he was contemporary with Dr. Alexander Rocke Robertson of Harwich township, who "practised medicine" and came about the same time as Drs. Pegley and Cross, surgeons and druggists and Dr. Alex Ironside, surgeon. The rating of the various practitioners is somewhat hazy.

Dr. Fulford found time and inclination for other activities some of which are recorded in Chatham's first newspaper, the weekly Journal. When, on July 3, 1841, the Journal was launched by the practical printer, Charles Dolsen, Fulford who wielded a facile pen, was associated with him as editor, and doubtless wrote the "Salutatory" which outlined the policies of the little, four-page weekly. These included assurance that the paper would support the administration of Lord Sydenham "whenever its policies meet with its approval" but that its major object was to advance the county of Kent.

But Fulford, after three weeks, relinquished the editorial chair, which was taken over by John F. Delmege, a member of the Irish bar and Chatham's only lawyer, who was to be active in Chatham's affairs till his death in the early 1870s.

No details of Dr. Fulford's professional activities have survived beyond the fact that, two doors east of the southeast corner of King and Third, Squire George Henry's primitive hotel was made over into a large house, which served Dr. Fulford as residence and office.

In 1841 Dr. Fulford was robbed of \$1,200 which he had left in his trousers' pocket at the foot of his bed. When he awoke he found his clothes and trunk in the street and the money gone. He had a man arrested for the theft, but was unable to prove him guilty and had to pay him \$50 in settlement for the arrest.

Following the 1841 Municipal Act, Dr. Fulford was appointed street surveyor for Chatham Village — not yet incorporated — and ditching and other improvements, till then unknown, were started. A Journal correspondent praised his work in improving the roads and sidewalks, particularly the planks laid down on the sidewalk on the south side of King Street from the corner of the Royal Exchange Hotel westward. He had also had the sidewalk macadamized on the hill leading to the wharf at which the steamboat "Brothers" stopped. Later, another townsman complained that people were in the habit of taking up the planks from the sidewalks whenever they needed them.

Courtillet's Hotel was the scene of a public assembly given on New Year's Eve, 1841 to celebrate the birth of a Prince of Wales (later Edward VII). About 10 o'clock a salute of 21 guns was fired, followed by fireworks and brilliant illuminations in different parts of the town. Dr. Fulford was in charge of arrangements. He was also master of ceremonies two years later at a Young Men's Fancy Ball given by Charles Smith, proprietor of the North American Hotel. Tickets were sold at \$2 each which included a gentleman and one or more ladies. "The music was good and the dancing room tastefully decorated and everything appeared in good order to give eclat to the large assembly of the youth and beauty of our town and its vicinity, who kept up the dance right merrily until the morn. More than 60 persons sat down to a supper that was superb and prepared by our host, Mr. Charles Smith."

Later, Dr. Fulford's generous willingness to be helpful in community activities brought disaster. On June 4, 1848, he again fired a salute from the cannon at the Barracks grounds. Fulford was proceeding to reload when the second charge exploded prematurely, shattering both his wrists. J. W. Steinhoff, then a lusty boy, clung to both the injured man's legs to hold him upright till Drs. Pegley and Cross, the latter the Steinhoff family physician, took Dr. Fulford into the Barracks. Said Steinhoff, 70 years later: "I never forgot the puzzled look on their faces as they debated which hand to amputate."

DR. A. R. ROBERTSON

Though he spent his later years far from his original home town of Chatham, Dr. Alexander R. Robertson in a curious sense, was intimately integrated with that community. In retrospect he stands out among the community's early physicians — so much so that among the early doctors, he is invariably listed first. Other doctors may have come earlier; but from his first appearance on the scene, Dr. Robertson's pre-eminence seems to have been tacitly conceded.

His birthdate is uncertain, but his ancestry was Scottish, a strain that colored and profoundly influenced early Kent. He was the type of man to defy and conquer difficulties; and for the early doctor, a century and more ago, the rough trails of that era came in the natural order of things; the shortage of necessary remedies, and of facilities which our modern era takes for granted, served to stimulate the physician to greater ingenuity and more earnest efforts.

Among doctors who came later was Dr. C. J. S. Askin in 1848. It is significant that Dr. Robertson, whose practice had grown very decidedly, took Askin into partnership; and as he was comparatively young, Askin did most of the surgical work.

Dr. Robertson had very definitely made himself a part of the community, and had purchased Park Lot 9 on Water street, a convenient down-town location for home and office.

Integration with Chatham was also involved in Dr. Robertson's marriage to Euphemia Eberts, the eldest daughter of pioneer Joseph Eberts, whose trading post and ferry, just east of the Chatham townsite, was Chatham's great trading centre in the early days, before Joseph's sons set up business at King and Fifth Streets.

Dr. Robertson took an active interest in municipal affairs, even before the Chatham town site attained definite municipal status. By 1830 Chatham had sufficient population to justify a small frame school house and a school board of three elected members. In 1842 the new Education Act provided for the election of school commissioners, seven from Harwich township and three from Raleigh. Dr. A. R. Robertson was the dominant figure among the Harwich representatives.

In 1850, with the new municipal system providing for county and township government, Dr. Robertson was elected the first reeve of Harwich township. He seems, however, to have felt that the calls of his practice did not permit him to take on the growing problems of municipal affairs.

The Registry Office for Kent contains some records which throw light on Dr. Robertson's activities. On October 10, 1843 Deputy Registrar John Dolsen records a Bargain & Sale from Duncan and Cynthia McGregor to Alexander Rocke Robertson, surgeon, of Park Lot 9, on the south side of Water Street. The price of the one acre park lot was 30 pounds, with 5 shillings paid Mrs. McGregor for formal release of her dower.

A later entry carries the story forward to December, 1881. The recitals disclose that Alexander Rocke Robertson died at Victoria, British Columbia on or about December 1, 1881; followed by the granting of probate by Judge H. P. P. Crease of the Supreme Court of British Columbia to Margaret Bruce Robertson, wife and executrix of the Will of Alexander Rocke Robertson, dated November 25, 1881, the will being witnessed by

Clara Hankinson and D. M. Eberts and later verified for Kent by R. S. Woods, junior judge of Kent.

What happened in the intervening years the record does not show. It would seem that some potent influence, perhaps the allurements of the British Columbia gold strikes of 1859, drew Dr. Robertson and his kinsman by marriage, D. M. Eberts, to the Pacific Coast, where he had no difficulty in establishing himself as a surgeon and physician. More than that, he appears to have won recognition in British Columbia politics. His wife, Euphemia, had vanished from the picture, and he found a new spouse, Margaret Bruce.

Did Chatham, where he laid the foundations for his career, at times tug at his heart strings? We do not know.

One feature may be significant. In Chatham he had been consistently, Dr. Alexander R. Robertson. In British Columbia he was just as consistently known as Dr. A. Rocke Robertson. And, also characteristically, in the uncertain and sometimes tumultuous British Columbia politics of that era, the name of Dr. A. Rocke Robertson, sometimes with the prefix of "Honorable", was a name to conjure with.

DR. THOMAS CROSS

After the lapse of a century it is difficult to appraise the doctors who, in 1867, cared for the health of the people of Chatham. Little more than their names have been handed down to us. No one now living saw them in action or was in a position from actual knowledge to pass judgment upon their merits.

A few seem to stand out, in record or tradition; but they are remembered less for the cures they made under difficult conditions than for extra-professional activities whereby they served the community of Chatham in the horse-and-buggy era of medicine.

The doctor, whatever his training, was, in the eyes of his community, a man of learning. As a result, when, with the development of municipal institutions, time came for the voters to select the men to govern their affairs, the doctor, if willing, was cordially welcomed as the sort of man who knew the answers.

In respect to public service, Dr. Thomas Cross seems to have been outstanding. He was a man of culture and refinement. Of the six or eight physicians who served Chatham in the two decades prior to Confederation, he was the most willing and active in public affairs.

In one respect he was outstanding. Even as a young man he was amazingly eloquent. No other man in Chatham had such a command of English, or could express himself so clearly and so charmingly. On notable public occasions, it was to Dr. Thomas Cross that Chatham almost invar-

iably turned. No matter how important or difficult the occasion, Dr. Cross could be counted on to do credit to himself and his community.

At the formal opening of the Chatham Grammar School, sponsored by Principal George Jamieson, it was to Dr. Thomas Cross that the committee on arrangements turned for an orator who, with his flow of appealing ideas and musical words, could give the local rustics and even the more progressive citizens a clear idea of what this new school would achieve for the town of Chatham and the rising generation.

Dr. Cross was, indeed, a man who looked and planned for the future; and who, in municipal office, worked to achieve a better future. In that respect, no other man in Chatham could equal him.

In the 1850s, the partnership of Pegley & Cross — Dr. Rowley Pegley and Dr. Thomas Cross — carried on a combination practice, diagnosing human ills and compounding the time-honored medicines to cure them. Most doctors in those days followed the same procedure.

Dr. Cross was elected to the Chatham town council in 1856. That was the year after he spoke at the opening of the Grammar School. In 1858 he became reeve. After skipping a year — for his increasing practice kept him busy — Dr. Cross was first deputy reeve in 1860. That year James Higgins entered the municipal picture by winning election to the town council.

Where Dr. Cross was highly educated, James Higgins was merely a metal or leather worker.

When, late that year, it was mooted that the plebeian Higgins was planning to run for first deputy reeve in 1861, Dr. Cross, with the best intentions in the world, suggested that his potential rival's status or lack of status hardly qualified him for an important post where, if he had the hard luck to be elected, he would be apt to make Chatham look ridiculous.

The eloquent doctor's attitude was sympathetic, a kindly effort to persuade this unlettered Higgins to refrain from a contest where he would be hopelessly beaten.

I surmise Higgins' ancestry had in it an element of stubborn English. Till that fateful moment he was probably in two minds about running. From that moment he put into the supposedly hopeless contest everything he had. He had started with the odds heavily against him. But as the campaign progressed, he developed more and more strength. And in this new community, political thinking was democratic. So, in the outcome, the eloquent Dr. Thomas Cross went down to his first and last defeat, and James Higgins became first deputy.

Dr. Thomas Cross, waiting serenely for the opportune moment, had his revenge. In 1863, with becoming pride, he demonstrated that Chatham still held him in high esteem. That year he was elected mayor. And, having proven his case, he never again offered himself for municipal office.

As for James Higgins, after serving one year as first deputy, he won election to the town council in five successive years, 1860 to 1866, served as reeve in 1869 and as councillor in 1871-72.

Among other matters outside his profession, Dr. Cross took a keen interest in the Chatham schools. His participation in the formal opening of the new Grammar School was merely one instance of his eagerness to promote worth-while endeavors.

He quite often presided at the public examinations which closed the school year. This was a part of his duties as school superintendent, when it was customary to test the knowledge of the pupils by means of viva voce questions, to determine whether they merited promotion. As school superintendent, Dr. Cross received an honorarium from the board of five pounds a year.

It was also part of the superintendent's duty, in an era when there was no modern system of testing the qualifications of would-be teachers, to examine applicants for teachers' positions as to their moral qualifications and their fitness to teach.

With his smooth-flowing eloquence, Dr. Cross was in great demand in political contests. In the 1847 election he spoke at four different meetings in a single busy day.

In that era, education was distinctively primitive. There was in the basic methods much room for improvement. But, with his deep sincerity and his earnest desire for better things for his community, Dr. Thomas Cross did the best he could with what he had, exerted a marked influence on his time and helped to shape the rising generation for better things.

Dr. Cross, apart from the traditions clinging to him, left one memorial. An attractive residential street in the older section of Chatham still bears the name of Cross Street.

DR. C. J. S. ASKIN

Dr. Charles James Stuart Askin was outstanding among the early medical practitioners in Chatham. He was apparently a member of the same Askin family which, in the pioneer days, had played a notable part in the life of the southwestern peninsula. According to tradition, he served as a military surgeon with the British Army at Gibraltar, and it was there that he met and married a Spanish lady who must have found herself somewhat exotic in the crude Canadian community of that era, but who was to survive her husband by several decades.

A highly successful physician, and exceedingly public spirited, Dr. Askin was from the very outset marked for a career in public life, where, sincerely eager to serve, he was to become in some respects a tragic figure. In 1857-58 a town councillor, his colleagues in the latter year elected him

mayor of Chatham. In 1860 he was elected mayor by popular vote. In 1861 he reverted to the council. Offering for mayor in 1862, he faced a doughty opponent in John Smith, the tanner.

The two were in marked contrast. Askin was a Conservative, highly educated, with military and aristocratic traditions. Smith, a Reformer, had acquired his meagre education in the University of Hard Knocks. Both were well liked. Askin had the advantage that Chatham was a Tory community. His handicap was that he had twice already held the mayoralty in a community which felt such honors should be passed around.

The open voting lasted two days. At the end of the first day, Askin's 15-vote lead goaded Smith's supporters to desperate action. By four p.m. the second day, Askin's margin was cut to four votes. In the remaining hour before the polls closed, 21 votes were tallied. Askin got only two.

Askin, undaunted by defeat, came back as reeve in 1866. In 1865 and again in 1866, Rufus Stephenson, editor of the Planet, had been elected mayor by acclamation, and was definitely shaping as a candidate to oppose Archie McKellar, the inevitable Liberal nominee for the first Confederation parliament.

With the 1867 mayoralty contest approaching, the Chatham Reformers set out to balk Stephenson's ambitions by defeating him for the mayoralty. Instead of naming a candidate of their own, they threw their support to Dr. Askin who was himself entering the mayoralty contest against Stephenson, having his own eye on the Conservative candidacy for Kent.

The two-days' open voting was nip and tuck. In Eberts Ward Askin retained a lead almost to the last, when the final figures gave Stephenson a 9-vote margin. Chrysler Ward gave Askin a 12 majority but Stephenson lived in Northwood Ward, and Northwood Ward gave him the handsome margin of 48 votes.

Askin's 1967 defeat did not deter him from further municipal service. In 1868 and 1869 he served on the town council.

After which, putting aside any desire for municipal honors, he served in his happier and more satisfying role of physician and surgeon till his passing on October 13, 1872.

His will, probated to his widow, Inez Maria Askin on November 6 by County Judge W. B. Wells is suggestive of the combative qualities which marked Askin's public career. It left all his property to his wife, Inez Maria, "to do as she pleases with . . . to sell the real estate in fee simple or otherwise to any person or persons whomsoever and to do as she may think proper with the proceeds therefrom as well as the personal property and absolutely to give away all my personal and real property

should she see fit to do so; with the express provision however that should the whole or any portion of my said property, real and personal, be undisposed of by my said wife as aforesaid, to my adopted daughter Inez Catherine Taylor, niece of my said wife and daughter of John Marshall Taylor of the town of Chatham aforesaid by his wife Maria Bridget Taylor, with the proviso however that the said Inez Catherine Taylor must have arrived at the full age of twenty-one years; then in such case I will and devise all the said property remaining undisposed of by my said wife at the time of her decease as aforesaid to Mary Fisher, wife of James Fisher of the Township of Chatham, in the said county, Gentleman, in trust that she the said Mary Fisher, her heirs, executors and assigns may have and hold the same and receive the rents and profits thereof for the sole use and benefit of the said Inez Catherine Taylor until she shall have attained the said age of 21 years as aforesaid and to pay over to the said Inez Catherine Taylor the said rents and profits (or annual income) during her said minority and immediately after the said Inez Catherine Taylor shall have attained the said age of 21 years, the said trust shall cease and the said Inez Catherine Taylor shall have all the said property real and personal to herself, her heirs and assigns without the control of the said Mary Fisher or any person or persons whomsoever."

With which he names his wife, Inez Maria Askin as his sole executor.

DR. E. B. DONNELLY

Among Chatham's pioneer doctors, E. B. Donnelly looms large. Partly because of his known abilities, but especially because, as coroner, he presided at the memorable inquest in 1854 on the victims of the Great Western railway wreck at Baptiste Creek, west of Chatham.

After long expectancy the Great Western on January 17, 1854 ran its first through train, of 24 densely packed cars from London to Windsor. Royal salutes of 21 guns, the waving of flags, abundant champagne, and lavish banquets greeted the advent of the Iron Horse. At long last, Kent had railway service.

On the early morning of October 27, 1854 at Baptiste Creek, an express train crowded with immigrants crashed head-on into a gravel train. The engineer of the latter assumed that the express, running seven hours late, had gone into a siding.

In the twinkling of an eye the popular enthusiasm for the railway changed into a seething fury against it. Writing 30 years later, local historian James Soutar grows almost incoherent:

"The bare mention of the Baptiste Creek railway accident will yet start, unless particularly callous, every resident of 40 years' standing; and it will yet pale the face of many of those who witnessed the dead, dying

and mutilated victims and the far more trying scenes of wailing children and mothers at their bereavement and desolation. The carnage was unparalleled. Out of the railway cars which brought the unfortunate victims to Chatham, virtually ran blood in trickling streams. In one part lay, on extemporized benches, the bleeding creatures undergoing surgical operations, whilst nearby, in a corner, lay the torn and amputated limbs.

"The Chatham freight shed formed a veritable morgue of sickening horror; and rows of pale-faced and mutilated humanity — fathers, mothers, children — in their silent and ghastly sleep, stared and quailed the beholder. Carpenters ran to and fro, utilizing and extemporizing available boxes for coffins, and cartloads of dead and promiscuous limbs went to the potters' field. There, in that lonely place many of the victims lie, certain of their resurrection as if laid under polished granite; but no visitor to that forlorn spot can pass it lightly if he be cognizant of the circumstances connected therewith.

"But amid the awful turmoil, noble lady Samaritans were not wanting to soothe the mind of parents for their advent into another world, to befriend their bereaved children, and to administer to the wants and comfort of the disabled. Neither were sturdy men a-wanting to fight for the rights of their suffering countrymen against a greedy corporation, who, through local agents tried to avoid payment of proper indemnifications."

Among the "noble lady Samaritans" were, it seems, the Sisters of St. Joseph who came from London to nurse the victims and whose successors were, many years later, to establish Chatham's first hospital. Brought by train from the wreck, 16 miles west, the dead and injured had been laid on the grounds of the Military Reserve — later Tecumseh Park — while the old frame barracks was converted into an improvised hospital.

Coroner E. B. Donnelly empaneled a jury of 20 outstanding citizens to enquire into the deaths of 51 named victims. The dead ultimately reached 57, with probably as many injured. In part the verdict reads:

"The jurors upon their oath say that the above-named persons came to their death by a collision which took place on the Western Railway tracks near Baptiste Creek, in the Township of Tilbury East, in the county aforesaid, on the morning of the 27th October, 1854, between the mail express train of cars drawn by the engine or locomotive called the Reindeer going west, and a gravel pit train of cars loaded with ballast and going east, propelled by the steam engine or locomotive called the St. Lawrence; and that we, the coroner's jury, after due deliberation, find that said collision was caused by D. W. Twitchell, conductor of said gravel pit train of cars, violating in a gross manner the rules and regulations laid down and given him for his guidance by the Great Western Railway Company by causing the said gravel pit train of cars to go out on the main track during mail express train time, and we the jurors find the said D. W. Twitchell

guilty of manslaughter and furthermore, find that J. Kettlewell, the engineer or driver of said gravel pit train of cars per engine or locomotive St. Lawrence, has also violated the rules laid down and given him for his guidance by the Great Western Railway Company, by moving his engine out on the main track during express train time, and we find said Kettlewell guilty of manslaughter, but in a less degree, from his having gone out by direction of conductor of the said gravel pit train, D. W. Twitchell."

The verdict went on to censure the Great Western for lack of proper guards and watchmen at crossings, sidings and gravel pits. A subsequent rider by six jurors protested the manslaughter verdict against Kettlewell "being compelled to sign the same against our consciences by the coroner".

The Kent public was deeply stirred. Many citizens tore up their bed sheets for bandages. Mrs. Alex Charteris, living nearby, saw a woman grievously injured and a little boy with a hole in his leg. "Let me take the boy and I'll look after him," she volunteered; and kept him three or four months. The boy was William Mitchell, later post-office caretaker at Chatham. He lost his father and brother, his mother was maimed and he himself had a leg amputated — and, lying on the grass, he coolly watched the amputation, and interjected his own Scots comments.

The contemporary record clearly proves that Dr. E. B. Donnelly was practising in Chatham a decade prior to his 1864 listing, and regarded as competent to handle the most important inquest ever held in Kent.

The Surrogate Court records give us a glimpse of the last days of Dr. Edmund Burke Donnelly. They show that in the 1870s, stricken with illness, he sought to regain his health in the more favorable climate of California. His will, signed on December 10, 1872 with John T. Wells, M.D. and James Charles O'Neill as witnesses, describes the testator as "of the city of Vallejo, county of Solan, state of California . . . being dangerously ill but sound in mind, will my estate, real and personal, to my wife, Mary Donnelly", whom he names as executor. He apparently returned to Canada and died at Sandwich on January 28, 1873. On April 12 administration was granted to Mrs. Mary Donnelly by the Essex Surrogate Court.

DR. JAMES SHACKLETON

Dr. James Shackleton is occasionally mentioned among Kent's early doctors. An old country medical graduate, but who had met the requirements of the Board in this country, he made his home at Charing Cross — then known as Cook's Corners — and carried on a pre-eminently rural practice for miles around.

About 1853 Dr. Shackleton moved to Chatham where he took over the Chatham Arms Hotel on King Street at Forsyth. There he resided until his death in 1855. He was the father of J. W. Shackleton, later a well-known civil engineer in Chatham.

His will, dated April 30, 1850, named his wife, Mary Ann Shackleton "now residing in Chatham", as sole executrix. It was probated on January 8, 1856 before County Judge W. B. Wells of Kent. It bequeaths to Mary Ann Shackleton all the lands and tenements in his possession, being the W½ of lot 19, Concession 3, Harwich, west of the Communication Road and the west half of lot 19 in Concession 4, W.C.R.

DR. J. M. DOUGLASS

Dr. James M. Douglass, listed in 1864 among Chatham's 12 pioneer physicians, seems to have been at the outset dubious as to the best Kent community to establish a practice. An early historian records that in October, 1864 Dr. Douglass "who probably moved from Chatham", was one of three doctors practising in Morpeth, then an exceedingly busy and promising community which was expected to benefit by prospective lake navigation and the building of the proposed Southern Railway.

Dr. Douglass, however seems to have revised his plans and returned to Chatham where, with an office advantageously located on King Street, he later enjoyed a large and increasing practice. Born in Scotland, he had studied medicine and secured his M.R.C.S. at Edinburgh. Some time prior to 1864 he was appointed a coroner for Kent county.

Though highly regarded, unlike some of his competitors, he appears to have taken no part in municipal government but concentrated on the practice of his profession. He died in 1869. His will, bearing date June 1 of that year, left "all property situate in Chatham or elsewhere" to his wife Frances Douglass, who was named sole executor. The will was witnessed by two fellow practitioners, Dr. C. J. S. Askin and Dr. T. K. Holmes.

DR. ROWLEY PEGLEY

Dr. Rowley Pegley was one of the 12 pioneer doctors listed by Dr. A. R. Hanks as practising in Chatham in 1864. Just when he arrived, and where he came from are uncertain. "Practised here in 1854," Dr. Hanks states. The same authority lists the pioneer as "Robert Pegley, M.D." but the "Robert" is, seemingly, a misnomer. An 1866 directory, unavailable to Dr. Hanks, lists R. Pegley, M.D. as coroner, with office on King Street, and Pegley & Marsden, druggists, also on King.

In that era, the doctor usually compounded his own prescriptions, and the pharmacist was quite often accorded the courtesy title of "Doctor". In 1870 "Cross & Pegley" are listed as physicians.

The Pegleys were one of Chatham's notable professional families. According to J. W. Steinhoff, Dr. Cross and Dr. Pegley were the physicians called to the Barracks Grounds on July 4, 1848 when a premature explosion while trying to fire the old cannon, shattered both of Dr. Fulford's wrists.

That recollection, if correct, would place them among the first doctors in Chatham.

Both doctors had vanished from the Chatham scene of things by 1876 when a newer directory fails to list Dr. Cross, and listed "Mrs. Violet, wid. Rowley" at 85 Murray street.

The outstanding member of the Pegley family was Charles E. Pegley, Q.C., a leader of the Kent bar, whose office was on the second floor of the Eberts block, at King and Fifth. His North Chatham residence, on Emma street near Louise, was ostentatiously known as "The Cedars". More than a mere palatial residence it was an estate; matching the 12-acre estate established before the 1860s on Head Street West by Dr. Rowley Pegley.

The Ursuline Sisters came to Chatham in 1860, and carried on their girls' school under difficulties in temporary quarters, handicapped by lack of funds and lack of space. So, in 1866 when a permanent site became a pressing issue, the 12-acre estate of Dr. Rowley Pegley on Head Street West was bought for \$6,500. It included a brick dwelling and barn and, at its easterly end, a pine grove. The Ursuline Academy when incorporated in 1907, became the Ursuline College, but through the years it was fondly known as The Pines. By a curious coincidence a somewhat similar fate awaited The Cedars.

DR. JAMES SIVERIGHT

Dr. James Siveright, first of the name in Chatham, is listed among the 12 pioneer physicians practising in 1864. But, according to a contemporary record, he came to Chatham about 1854 and before that time as a young man had practised at Thamesville and also near Kent Bridge. In his early Chatham days his office was near the east corner of Harvey and Wellington streets.

The first Dr. Siveright in coming to Chatham, did more than start a practice; he founded a dynasty. From the very beginning he commanded respect and created prestige. His practice proved a prosperous one, and — in an era when medical practice left little margin for saving — he was able to acquire landed property and plan on ambitious lines for his family. Two sons, growing to manhood, elected to follow the father's profession.

His will, signed on August 2, 1877 and probated on November 15 of the following year, betokens a man with very definite ideas. It leaves a life interest in the house and premises, part of Lot 122, Old Survey, on King Street East to his wife, Margaret; two daughters, Louisa and Willena and his son, John, so long as they remain unmarried. His wife, Margaret is to receive the annual rent and income of the houses he owns on the corner of Wellington and Harvey, Lot 1, Block 49 of the "school lands", for her

life. After her death, these properties are to be sold by the executors and the proceeds divided between Louisa and Willena, or, if they prefer, to be held as tenants in common.

All his property in the village of Florence now occupied by his son James A. Siveright, to go to the latter in fee simple, subject to payment of \$1,000 to Louisa and Willena in five annual payments of \$200 each, all sums heretofore advanced to son James to be considered as an advancement to him.

To his son, John P. Siveright he devises his professional business in and around Chatham, also all horses, buggies, instruments, medicines, medical instruments and medical books and the use of the office he has fitted up adjacent to his dwelling house in Chatham, on condition that John pay to his mother and his sisters Louisa and Willena \$1,000 in three equal annual payments, "one third to each".

The executors are to collect all moneys due and debts, accounts, notes, mortgages and other claims and invest the proceeds in real estate mortgages and other reliable first class securities; after first paying \$500 to his sister Elizabeth Siveright of Boston; the proceeds to be applied to maintaining the properties in reasonable repair, and afterward to pay the proceeds to his wife Margaret and his daughters Louisa and Willena; and after his wife's death, the estate to be divided equally between the daughters. If one daughter die intestate, the surviving daughter to inherit her share.

The will, dated August 2, 1877 names "my friends, Douglas McNaughton, innkeeper of Chatham North; Rev. Bates of Chatham and son James A. Siveright of Florence; his son, John P. Siveright, M.D. and daughter Louisa as executors. Dr. James H. Siveright died at Chatham on August 5, 1878. On November 15, probate was granted to James A. Siveright of Florence and John P. Siveright of Chatham.

So, at first, anyway, son James A. Siveright took over the country practice at Florence and son John P. Siveright the urban practice at Chatham. Siveright durability is indicated by the fact that as late as 1918, son John P. Siveright, who had become a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat, was still carrying on the Chatham practice with offices in the Hotel Glassford, convenient to the downtown Chatham market.

DR. JAMES SMITH WALLEN

Dr. James Smith Wallen, a notable figure among the medical men in Kent in the early part of the 19th century, was born in Kingston, Jamaica, the only son of Major Edward P. Wallen. His mother was a Miss Ford, daughter of Captain Ford, who commanded Fort Detroit after it was captured by the British, and whose name is commemorated in nearby Ford Island.

Both the parents belonged to families notable for brilliant military careers. His military tradition apparently inspired the amazing personal courage which marked Dr. Wallen throughout his life and which impelled him to battle contagious disease, no matter at what risk to himself and to offer his all for the sake of suffering humanity. From birth he had been independently wealthy; the thought of pecuniary gain played no part in his career; in study and work he was inspired by love of his profession.

His grandfather Major E. P. Wallen, operated a prosperous 600-acre coffee plantation in Jamaica until after the emancipation of the slaves in 1834. He and his wife returned to England, and died there.

When his son, James, was small Major Wallen was ordered to Egypt with his regiment. At age 5 the boy was sent to Scotland with his mother, and an uncle took charge of his education. At 16 the boy took up the study of pharmacy, and in 1833 graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons in England. He then studied medicine in a medical college at Paris and graduated there. Possessed of ample means, he traveled for some years, studying in various hospitals and perfecting himself in medicine and pharmacy.

The cholera epidemic in Canada took him to that country, where, facing death with the high courage that was part of his heritage, Dr. Wallen rendered efficient service. He was appointed a government surgeon in the 1837 rebellion. In Canada he married Mary Teeple of Ancaster, who bore him one child, Mary. He located in St. Catharines till the death of his wife, when he revisited Jamaica and England. The daughter, Mary Wallen, later married Captain Harvey Morris, a lumber merchant of St. Regis Falls, N.Y.

On August 7, 1845, Dr. Wallen married Sarah Coburn, born at Grimsby, Upper Canada, on November 29, 1824, a daughter of Eliphalet and Alatheia (Robinson) Coburn. There were three children of the second marriage: Alatheia, who married James S. O'Brien of Los Angeles; Edward C. Wallen, who died young; and James S. Wallen, who became a musician at Blenheim.

Dr. Wallen was a member of the Church of England, a Conservative in politics and fraternally a Good Templar. He was a doctor of the old school, spending himself without stint for the relief of human suffering. No storm was too severe, no ride too long; when called to serve, he responded unhesitatingly. More than the family physician, he was a friend and adviser to those he served, and a sure help in time of trouble. Of kindly disposition, charitable to the faults of mankind, generous in the relief of the poor and needy, simple in his tastes and in all his dealings honest and upright, he was beloved by all and on his death on January 18, 1863, at the early age of 53, he was sincerely mourned. His remains rest in Maple Leaf Cemetery at Chatham.

DR. CHARLES BEAVER

Dr. Charles Beaver is one of the pioneer Chatham doctors listed as practising there in 1864 but it seems probable that he established a practice somewhat earlier. Little information is available regarding him. His one traceable item of distinctive advertising is his listing in an 1870 directory as a "botanic physician".

An 1885 listing places his office and residence on the south side of King, near Adelaide at a number variously given as 57 and 61 King. After his death in 1890 his widow, Mrs. Maggie Beaver, resided at the latter address. This area was then the business heart of Chatham, before the coming of the C.P.R.; and such a good address would indicate a profitable practice. Indeed, Dr. Beaver's office and residence do not seem to have changed in the course of his long career in Chatham.

Dr. Beaver died on or about September 19, 1890. His will probated on October 9, 1890 gives a glimpse of a thoughtful husband and father trying, under perhaps difficult circumstances, to make provision for his dependents.

The administrators named were the wife, Mrs. Maggie Beaver and Charles Beaver, apparently the eldest son, who had, it seemed, not taken up his father's profession.

The original will bore date August 31, 1887. This left a life interest in the estate to the wife, Maggie Beaver. It left the residual interest in the east half of Lot 71, Old Survey, to an adopted daughter, Lizzie Beaver, conditionally on her remaining with the wife and himself during their lifetime; and a further \$1,000 to Lizzie within one year of the death of the last surviving parent. An undivided half interest was left to the son, Charles Beaver, and the remaining half of the real and personal estate to another son, Willie, who seems to have been rather a problem child. Indicating that the adopted daughter did not fall in with Dr. Beaver's plans, a codicil of October 30, 1888 revoked the bequest to Lizzie. Manifestly, Dr. Beaver was concerned for his family, and anxious to make the best possible use of a perhaps limited estate.

DR. OLIVER SPRINGER

Numbered among Chatham's pioneer physicians, Dr. Oliver Springer was an integral part of the life of the town for nearly 40 years. He was born in 1837, the year of Mackenzie's rebellion, located in Chatham in 1861 — apparently after securing his professional qualifications — and continued to serve the community till three years after Chatham obtained cityhood. He seems to have been the last survivor of the group of pioneer physicians listed in 1864.

Diligent in the performance of his duties, Dr. Springer seemingly made no effort to thrust himself into the limelight. What we can learn of

him gives us the picture of a quiet, unobtrusive man, unusually careful and exact in diagnosis and adapting his treatment to his patient and his patient's needs. As an accoucheur he appears to have been held in high regard. His manner and attitude inspired confidence.

In his office facilities he had regard for the convenience of the public. At one time he had an office and residence on Harvey street near Centre, but mostly he favored Wellington street in down town Chatham and particularly a house and office two doors west of St. Joseph's church. His passing was as unobtrusive as his quiet and useful life of service. He died on the morning of July 6, 1898 at his home on Wellington West.

The largely attended funeral on the afternoon of July 8 attested the high regard in which Dr. Springer was held. Rev. Robert Sims, rector of Holy Trinity (Anglican) conducted the services and the beautiful floral emblems included a pillow from his fellow-members of the Chatham Medical Society and an anchor from the Maccabees, both of these organizations attending in a body. Dr. Springer is reported to have been the first Maccabee in Chatham.

The pallbearers were outstanding citizens: G. A. Witherspoon, T. A. Smith, W. D. Tristem, Alderman J. Hendershott, John Milner and J. M. Northwood.

Dr. Springer left one daughter, Clara, and two sons, Oliver and Lewis in Chatham and a son, William, in the States.

DR. JOHN HUMPHRYS

Dr. John Humphrys was one of Kent's earliest medical practitioners. The story of his career is in some respect a curious one.

His original home was in Manchester, England, and as a young man he saw service for some years as a surgeon on a British man of war. With excellent ability and training, he decided to set up a regular medical practice.

In 1820 he was married in Ireland to Jane Warren. After their marriage they decided to emigrate to America. Their original destination was Boston; but, perhaps for patriotic reasons, they continued to Brockville, in Upper Canada. Thence they went on to Leeds; but, hearing reports of a far milder climate in "Canada West", they decided to locate in Kent county.

They determined to travel by raft down the Thames from London, a method often used by emigrants in those days. Their raft was, however, wrecked at Louisville, just short of Chatham; so they selected Louisville as their new home.

Dr. Humphrys proved a skilful and successful physician and for some years the family prospered. But about the time his son, William, was

born on January 17, 1845 Dr. Humphrys sustained a fall on the ice, causing brain injuries which made it impossible for him to continue his profession. He lived, however, till 1870, dying at the age of 96. His wife died in 1893 at the age of 90. They were buried in the Duart cemetery.

Dr. Humphrys was a Methodist and his wife an Anglican. Fraternally he was a member of the Manchester Unity and the L. O. L. They left seven children.

William Humphrys outlived his crippled father by only two years, dying in 1872. The son started his career on the home farm. Later he worked for farmers, and worked four years on the Great Western railroad, earning enough money to attend the Jones Business College at London. He took up photography, operating an itinerant horse-drawn van in which he moved from place to place, with special attention to Petrolia in the oil boom era. Ultimately he returned to the farm which he brought to a high state of cultivation.

DR. JAMES ROLLS

Throughout his lifetime, and now, many years after, in retrospect a curious glamor seems to cling to the name and personality of Dr. James Rolls. Among Chatham's mid-Nineteenth Century doctors, he stands out. The glamor attached to the entire family, who in their early stages seemed destined to follow a star.

Beyond all question, Dr. Rolls was himself a great physician. He came to Canada from Dorset, and first practised at St. Thomas. There may have been, somewhere, a link with the famous Colonel Thomas Talbot.

Morpeth, in South Kent was in those days a small community of great promise. Built up, in time the growing business community on the Talbot Road would assuredly be merged with the potential harbor of Antrim. An east-and-west railroad, paralleling the Great Western, gave further assurance of Morpeth's ultimate greatness.

So Dr. Rolls moved his practice to Morpeth. There, about 1845, he was the first person to enter suit in the newly established Division Court. That dates his Morpeth practice.

But Morpeth's "Southern Railway" continued a mirage; while the Great Western Railway was already operating, and shipping, shipbuilding and a substantial immigrant trade made Chatham, on the Thames, more and more attractive.

Long before 1866, Dr. Rolls was well established at Chatham, with whose life he swiftly became integrated, and where he saw a glowing future for his clever family.

From an era when it was still permissible for doctors to advertise, survives this sales talk in an 1866 directory:

THE CHATHAM DRUG STORE

Sign of the Golden Mortar King St., Chatham, C.W.

James A. Rolls, M.D., Proprietor

Dr. Rolls keeps constantly on hand as complete a stock as is kept by any store West of Toronto, consisting of Pure Drugs and Chemicals, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Lamps and Lamp Furniture, Kerosine Oil, etc., etc., etc.

The Rolls family were emerging into high promise. As early as 1864, Edwin Cecil Rolls was a druggist on King Street.

Dr. Rolls himself lived in a residence on Queen Street, near where the Carnegie Library later stood, but closer to the street. Among other hobbies, he was an enthusiast regarding pictures, and himself painted with oils very creditably.

The 1866 directory listed, perhaps erroneously, Arthur T. H. Rolls as chemist and druggist and Wm. Rolls as druggist on King Street and James Arnold Rolls, seemingly a son, as barrister, attorney and solicitor in chancery. Under a fond father's encouraging eye, the Rolls family were preparing to play a great part in the life of Chatham.

That was in 1866. Dr. Rolls himself died in 1871. And his promising family strayed into different and unmapped paths.

In 1870 Edwin Cecil Rolls had been a druggist on King Street. In 1876 Edwin Cecil had, in the Post Office Block on Fifth Street, a banking office and agency for the White Star and State line of steamships. In the 1880s Arthur M. Rolls, instead of a law office, conducted the Cuban Cigar Store. But — a romantic touch — Dr. Rolls' daughter, Margaret, was accounted "the loveliest woman in Chatham".

It was, seemingly, real estate profits that had lured Edwin C. Rolls from the prosaic role of druggist. Before 1870, while his brilliant father still lived, Victoria Avenue — originally Bridge Street and its continuation, Simcoe Street — stopped short at Head Street. Beyond this a country road wandered between empty fields into northern distance. Bruncker's Pond, popular with skaters in a much later day, was the last survival of wide areas of swamp which stretched east and west of Victoria.

Edwin C. Rolls, now a banker and broker of sorts, became interested in developing and subdividing these vast open spaces. As a symbol of his ambitions, about 1870 he built on the east side of Victoria Avenue, north of Forest, the most pretentious residence in Chatham North — a vast, square brick mansion of two stories, with attic and surmounting turret.

It would seem that Edwin Cecil Rolls had extended himself too far, the more so as ill-health forced him to seek a more congenial climate in California. He sold the huge mansion to John Northwood, who in turn resold it to T. A. Smith. On the spacious grounds Smith built greenhouses which he conducted till, in the 1930s, the building was razed to make way for the Blessed Sacrament Church and school.

But Edwin Cecil Rolls' dream had started a new residential vogue in Chatham. Upper Victoria, comfortably distant from the noise and smoke of factories and railroads, became the resort of the elite. The 100-foot-wide street, the broad boulevards with their double avenue of maples, the palatial homes set back behind spacious lawns, served as a reminder of a glamorous past when this residential area was the pride of Chatham; even though Edwin C. Rolls did not — and could not — stay to watch his dream unfold.

Edwin C. Rolls returned from California in 1884 to conduct a brokerage business and, till 1893, made his home on a new frontier of Chatham. This home was on Wellington street east of Lacroix, looking out on McKinnon's Woods in whose open spaces the boys of that and earlier eras had flown their kites and quite often had to rescue them from the towering elms and maples.

In this year, 1967, the tale of Dr. James Rolls and his descendants poses a question as to how a family with a marked heritage of ambition and character can make a deep impression on a community, and then vanish completely.

Dr. James Rolls was, in his time, one of Chatham's greatest physicians. With a winning personality he combined high professional talents. A successful practice led him to entertain unselfish and generous ambitions for a promising family. His sons seem to have nursed far-reaching ambitions. Did they lack the stamina to confront and conquer difficulties?

The will of Dr. James A. Rolls, dated July 1, 1870, contains just one bequest. To his daughter Margaret he left all his property, both real and personal, for her sole use and benefit. That terse bequest is witnessed by James Fullerton and H. P. Murphy.

Accompanying the specific bequest is a lengthier "Note to Margaret" his daughter and sole legatee and executrix:

"In making the above bequest I am guided by a thorough knowledge of your character and conduct through your past life and know you will take care of Annie but act toward her with discretion. She had a good education and with a little help from you could be self-supporting.

"Dear Marion I provided for, but should anything adverse happen to her, I am sure you will share your home with her. I wish Arthur to carry on the business, dividing the profits equally between yourself and

him. However, I do not bind you, and if at any time you have just cause for supposing justice is not done you, you can close the connection in any way you think fit.

"I should have liked very much to have left something to dear James, but Cecil's conduct has so crippled my means, that I fear you will have scarcely enough to support you. I wish to be buried in the quietest manner . . . I will have no \$40 coffin . . .

"And now, my dear and good daughter, I bid you a last goodbye. May God Almighty help you as I think you deserve to be helped, and may He in His infinite mercy pardon my many sins, is the prayer of your affectionate father."

"Cecil" was the financially venturesome Edwin Cecil Rolls, whose real estate and other speculations transformed North Chatham but appear to have drawn heavily on his father's resources and left him with crushing burdens — and a broken heart.

It is significant that in this last desperate situation he turned to his daughter Margaret, always to him a tower of strength. By universal acclaim "the loveliest woman in Chatham", she must have added to her feminine charm a strength of character and a greatness of soul that made her forever memorable.

DR. ROBERT BARR

Dr. Robert Barr was prominent among Chatham's early doctors. Born in 1796, he studied at Glasgow University and served with the British Army in the East Indies. Resigning his commission, he engaged in private practice in the West Indies island of Tobago.

Leaving there, he came to Chatham in 1838 and located on an extensive farm south of the Thames and just west of the Chatham town limits, where he had his residence and office. He christened his estate "Tobago farm", but later it was popularly known as the Barr farm, and a surviving patch of woods as "Barr's bush".

A portion of the extensive property, acquired by the city or its industrial committee, later became the site of the refinery of the Canada and Dominion Sugar Company.

DR. J. ROSS VAN ALLEN

Dr. J. Ross Van Allen was a Chatham native, son of D. R. Van Allen, Chatham's famous industrialist, who was the founder of the Chatham Manufacturing Company which, popularly known as the Wagon Works, was for many years Chatham's leading industry. The elder Van Allen as a young man founded the town of Dresden and was a great figure in

Chatham's shipbuilding era. When shipbuilding declined, the wagon works was created to replace it and to cater to the prairie demand for farm vehicles.

J. Ross Van Allen graduated in medicine in 1870 and in the early 1870s had a partnership with Dr. J. L. Bray. In 1876 he had an office over 76 King Street and resided on Forsyth.

Apparently some time before 1880, Dr. Van Allen moved to Kansas City.

DR. CHESTER DEWEY

Dr. Chester Dewey established a practice in Kent about 1846. He seems to have been an itinerant physician, at various times living at New Glasgow, Kent Bridge and Chatham. Covering fairly well established routes between these places, he developed a considerable practice. In the primitive tradition of medicine, he was greatly addicted to the practice of bleeding his patients.

DR. HENRY MARTIN

Dr. Henry Martin hailing originally from London, England, came to Canada in 1840, the family locating in Chatham township. He studied medicine and practised his profession for many years. His wife, the former Hannah Burrow, also came from London.

DR. ALLAN B. CLAYTON

Little information survives regarding Dr. Allan B. Clayton though he appears to have practised in Chatham for more than a decade. Dr. R. V. Bray's record lists him as "coming to Chatham" so that he probably was not in the first instance a resident of Kent.

Dr. Clayton is listed as graduating in 1875 or 1876, M.D., M.C., P.S.O. In 1876 he had an upstairs office over 76 King Street and boarded at 106 Park Street East. In 1880 he had an office at the corner of King and Sixth, and made his home on the south side of Wellington near Queen. The 1885-86 directory does not list him.

A curious feature is that he is recorded as owning a lot in the old portion of the Maple Leaf cemetery, which was established shortly before his arrival in Chatham. There is, however, no record of any interment there, though the lot has apparently never been transferred.

DR. GEORGE E. RICHARDSON

Dr. George E. Richardson was a noteworthy figure among the doctors of Kent in the years following his graduation as M.D. in 1870. While details regarding his ancestry are lacking, it would appear that he

belonged to one of the branches of the Richardson family scattered over Kent and quite possibly came from the Blenheim area.

Graduating in 1870, Dr. Richardson straightway established a practice in Blenheim. His success there, coupled with his ambition to do better elsewhere, resulted in a move from Blenheim to Chatham where he located first on Harvey near Centre Street. Later he moved his office to 119 Queen Street, with residence next door. In addition to his practice as physician and surgeon he was appointed a coroner for Kent county. Still comparatively young, he died on February 23, 1885.

DR. S. D. RADLEY

Dr. Samuel David Radley was born near Torquay, in Devon, in 1820, and received his schooling in that county where he qualified as M.D. and pharmacist. About 1849, following his marriage to Elizabeth Coombe, for health reasons he emigrated to Canada. He first located in Hamilton, where his eldest daughter, Elizabeth Frances, was born. In 1852 he moved to Chatham, establishing a practice as a physician and pharmacist, which he was to carry on the rest of his life. For some years the drug business was carried on in partnership with R. M. M. Patton.

Throughout his business and professional life, Dr. Radley was a familiar figure in Chatham, typifying the kindly family doctor, more concerned with rendering needed service than with money-making. On occasion hot tempered, but kindly and generous, he was ever at the call of his patients, carrying a large proportion of slow-pay customers and never pressing anyone for payment.

Old timers recall the drug store and office of his last days, a one storey frame building located on the north side of King Street a few doors east of the Tecumseh Park footbridge. It featured the traditional tall glass bottles of colored liquid accepted in those days as the symbol of the pharmacist, and other fixtures of a similarly primitive type. At one time he shared the premises with a watch-maker who in a fit of temper or temporary insanity, suddenly set out to destroy his stock.

Dr. Radley was fond of children, and almost inevitably the capacious pockets of his black frock coat yielded peppermints or licorice lozenges for their delectation. To give generously, as his uncertain means permitted, was indeed the dominant note of his life. He was generous to the less privileged, deserving or undeserving.

In that era, approximately one third of Chatham's population were escaped slaves or their descendants, and to these Dr. Radley was especially helpful. The colored children were, under the law, provided with separate schools. As a public school trustee Dr. Radley strongly supported equal facilities for colored pupils in their own schools; but when their admission to the white schools was proposed he vehemently and even profanely opposed the idea.

Yet when election day rolled around, Dr. Radley invariably polled the practically solid colored vote of his ward. For the colored folk could count on his sympathy and help in case of need, and more often than not he refused pay from them for medicines and services.

In politics Dr. Radley was a consistent Conservative — with one exception. He prided himself on the independence which led him, in a pre-Confederation election for the Legislative Council, to vote for and help elect a Liberal candidate, Hon. Walter McCrea.

Dr. Radley purchased an extensive tract of vacant land on the western fringe of Chatham, fronting on Lacroix Street between Harvey and Richmond, which became the site of his own home and that of a son. This gave room for experiments in horticulture, fruit-growing and gardening, and an extensive rose garden at one time one of Chatham's notable beauty spots.

A notable feature of his home was the long dining room table at which his children and their families recurrently gathered in the holiday season. A son and namesake, Samuel David Radley, Jr. studied medicine in Michigan and, securing qualifications in that state set up practice in Kalamazoo, where he married the daughter of Hon. Joseph Wells, a notable figure in Michigan public life. The son died on November 5, 1883, in the early stages of a promising career, leaving two sons, Samuel David Radley III and Joseph Wells Radley.

Dr. S. D. Radley served for many years on the Chatham public school board, and for one year, 1877, was elected to the town council. One year on council was enough: he gladly returned to his first love, the school board. He died in April, 1893 and is buried at Chatham. His widow, Elizabeth Coombe Radley, descendant of a family prominent in the milling industry in Devon, long survived him, dying in 1921 at or near the century mark.

Later Chatham Doctors Who Have Passed On

DR. J. L. BRAY

Dr. John L. Bray after graduation saw the American Civil War at close range — and thereafter, for 50 years, dedicated himself to a peaceful medical practice and assiduous efforts to improve the status of the profession in which he became an outstanding and beloved figure.

Dr. Bray graduated at Queen's University in Kingston in 1863. Immediately, in the venturesome spirit of youth and inspired by a desire to help where help was most needed, he set out for Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederacy. He traveled most of the long distance on foot.

In Richmond, he joined the medical branch of the southern army, and served in and about Richmond for nearly six months. At one time he was one of eight physicians doing their best to minister to four thousand patients in Libby Prison, under conditions where operations had to be performed without anaesthetics.

Leaving Richmond in the fall of 1863, he made his way to Wallaceburg, where he set up practice as the town's only physician. He remained there until 1865 when he moved to Chatham. He was surgeon in 1866 to the company of the Royal Canadian Rifles stationed in Chatham.

In Chatham Dr. Bray rendered notable service as a coroner, highly regarded for his exceptionally clear understanding of the procedures incident to that branch of medical and criminal investigation.

Dr. Bray practised in Chatham until 1907. As early as 1880 he had become a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was re-elected every fourth year by acclamation. When, in 1907, the position of Registrar fell vacant, Dr. Bray, in the light of his long experience, was appointed Registrar. The appointment necessitated his removal to Toronto, where he resided until his death in 1915.

In Chatham, while enjoying a splendid practice, Dr. Bray engaged actively in outdoor sports. He was, also, keenly interested in municipal and educational matters, serving on both the city council and the High School Board.

Dr. Bray was elected to the Chatham town council in 1873, and to the post of second deputy reeve in 1875. It was on his request that, in

1890, the Sisters of St. Joseph came to Chatham and on October 15 opened their first modest hospital which has since expanded into the present large institution. He was also active in his support of the Public General Hospital. In 1899 he was elected a member of the recently-established Chatham Water Commission.

DR. R. V. BRAY

Dr. Reginald Vavasour Bray was born in Chatham in 1869, the eldest son of Dr. J. L. Bray, one of Chatham's leading physicians. He secured his elementary education in the Chatham schools, attended the old Chatham High School in its last days and later graduated from Toronto University, and obtained his M.D. degree from Trinity Medical School at Toronto.

There was no question in his mind as to the location where he was to practice. Deeply attached to his native town of Chatham, he returned there after his graduation, entered into partnership with his father, and devoted himself to maintaining the Bray medical tradition and serving the community in every way he could.

When, at the early age of 52, he passed on, a local editorial commentator expressed amazement at the wide variety of public activities, outside his profession, in which "young Doctor Bray" had engaged. From the outset he was highly successful, the more so for the pleasing personality which made him not merely an excellent physician but a kindly and sympathetic friend. He served as a coroner of Kent, and was also surgeon for the Grand Trunk Railway.

He was one of the chief lecturers for the nurses at the Public General Hospital, and also served as a lecturer in the Chatham Industrial and Night School.

For a time he served his city on the board of education, but, a man who shunned personal publicity, he preferred to render public service in quieter but none the less effective ways. Only those intimately acquainted with him realized the full scope of his activities for the benefit of his fellow citizens.

He spent a great deal of time in activities for the benefit of children and for many years was the highly efficient secretary of the Kent Children's Aid Society. A faithful member of Christ Church (Anglican) he served as superintendent of Christ Church Sunday School, and was active in church charitable affairs. In the years of World War I he took a modest but useful part in patriotic activities.

In 1894 Dr. Bray married Miss Mary Tackaberry, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Tackaberry, descendants of a prominent pioneer family. Like her husband, Mrs. Bray was an energetic and faithful worker,

especially in matters of patriotic endeavor and was honored with the highest offices in the I.O.D.E.

In a fashion quietly efficient and successful Dr. Bray did a great work for the Chatham Public Library after his appointment to the Library Board, of which in time he became chairman. Traditionally, the strictest economy had marked the board's purchases of new books and for years the practice was followed of restricting such annual purchases to the \$400 necessary to qualify for the \$250 maximum provincial grant.

Dr. Bray, gently but firmly, broke new ground when he urged more generous book purchases, with the result that in no great time there was a marked increase in book circulation and library patronage. He also supported the introduction of the Story Hour for children and other progressive measures for extending the library's influence and usefulness.

Still a young man, in September, 1921 he experienced an attack of pneumonia. Hopes were at first entertained of a speedy recovery, but toward the last week of September his condition took a turn for the worse, complications set in and at 6:25 p.m. on October 2 he passed peacefully away at his home, 25 Dufferin Avenue.

Besides his wife, Dr. Bray was survived by his mother, Mrs. John L. Bray, who arrived from New York to be with her son in his illness. One brother, Walter, of New York was also in Chatham when the end came. A brother, John, of Weyburn, Saskatchewan, also survived. The funeral was held at 2:30 p.m. on October 4 from the residence to Maple Leaf cemetery, with Rev. R. J. M. Perkins, rector of Christ Church, officiating.

DR. J. H. DUNCAN

Dr. James Henry Duncan died at his home, 274 King Street West, Chatham about 6 p.m. on Saturday, September 22, 1928 following three months' illness from influenza complicated with pneumonia. In his passing Kent lost one of its greatest and most popular physicians.

Born in Warkworth, Northumberland, England, he was a son of Rev. James Duncan, a noted preacher in the old country and a prominent pastor in Edinburgh till failing eyesight led him to seek a semi-retired life in Canada. The boy's mother was an aunt of W. T. Stead, the famous British journalist who perished in the sinking of the "Lusitania".

At the age of four, the boy came to Canada where the family settled on the Bronson line in Huron county, between Bayfield and Goderich. There the father became a Presbyterian pastor. For lack of convenient schools, the boy's education was provided largely by a weekly paper compiled by his father to which all the family contributed. The paper was discussed in the evenings by the Duncan fireside and developed a taste for literature and the arts in the congenial family of four boys and five girls.

Till the age of 28, young Duncan worked on his father's farm near Seaforth. Then his mother died. In accordance with her dying wish he determined to study medicine, the more so as her death was due to a disease which the doctors of that era were unable to diagnose, let alone cure.

That Christmas he wrote his Entrance examination, but, with very little schooling, he failed. Through the ensuing year he concentrated on his studies so effectively that he passed not only his entrance but the lower school and matriculation examinations. He entered the University of Toronto where the winning of medals and scholarships helped defray the costs of his tuition. He graduated B.A. at the head of his class.

As a student, his primary interest was in medicine. Surgery did not appeal to him, though he mastered its principles and made himself proficient. As a diagnostician, he was in a class by himself and was frequently called into consultation by other doctors who in their own illnesses sought his services.

He entered the Medical School of Toronto University in 1877, graduated M.D. in 1881 and took his final year under Dr. Janeway of New York, then one of the most prominent physicians on the continent. Immediately after graduation, he started practice in Thamesville, taking over from Dr. Tye who then moved to Chatham. In 1885, 1886 and 1887 he attended very important clinics in Vienna and Strasbourg. Later he moved to Chatham and became a partner of Dr. Tye, whom he ultimately succeeded. He specialized in medicine and anaesthesia and devoted himself almost entirely to the healing of the sick.

Dr. Duncan was physician to the Ursuline Academy at Chatham for 40 years. He contributed articles to medical journals, especially dealing with malaria, still prevalent in the Chatham area, and with pneumonia. He gave papers to the Ontario Medical Association. In 1908 he was selected as Canadian representative to the International Medical Conference at Budapest but for personal reasons was unable to attend.

Dr. Duncan married Margaret Helen Ferguson of Thamesville. Beside his wife he was survived by one daughter, Dr. Jean Renwick Duncan, who in his later years practised medicine at Chatham in partnership with her father. Two promising sons, F e r g u s and R o s s , both brilliant students, died on the threshold of manhood.

Dr. Duncan was an elder of St. Andrew's United Church in Chatham and a member of its board of trustees. When the Chatham Board of Education was established in 1907, he was elected one of the original members.

The funeral on September 25 was held from the family residence, 274 King West, with Rev. W. J. Preston of St. Andrew's United Church and Rev. B. H. Robinson of Park Street United officiating. Interment took place in the family plot in Maple Leaf cemetery.

Dr. Duncan was assiduous in his attention to his patients, ministering to the sick at all hours and under conditions that at times threatened his own health and that many would have considered unendurable. Refined by nature and with a deep love for humanity his unfailing courtesy and kindness revealed a cultured gentleman of the old school and a quiet and sincere Christian.

A fragment of verse quoted in his obituary depicts him:

He had compassion on the multitude,
Compassion so intense, he felt the pain
Of others as his own, nor could restrain
His suffering and profound solicitude
Till he had spent his strength and thus imbued
With others' sorrows sought new strength again
In poetry and music's sweet refrain
In sky, world, streams and earth's deep solitude.
His soul was as a harp string, sensitive
To beauty, joy, but most of all to pain
He echoed to compassion's tender strain
Until the tense strings broke. The song will live!
His song of sympathy for old and young
Will live and help, till all earth's songs are sung.

Dr. J. H. Duncan's daughter, Jean Renwick Duncan Purcell was born in Chatham and secured her non-professional schooling locally. She studied medicine at the University of Toronto, graduating M.B. in 1925 and B.Sc. (Med.) in 1926. Later she made her residence and practised at Patton, California.

DR. G. T. McKEOUGH

Dr. George Thomas McKeough, a descendant of an ancient Irish family, the McKeoughs of Ballymackeough in Tipperary, was a son of William McKeough, a prominent figure in Chatham's early business and municipal life.

Born in 1855, he was educated in the Chatham public schools and the Chatham Collegiate Institute. In 1873 he began the study of medicine with Dr. T. K. Holmes, whose partner he later became.

In 1874 he entered Trinity College, Toronto from which he graduated M.D. in 1877, as gold medalist. The same year he received the M.B. degree from Toronto University.

Dr. McKeough spent a further year in hospital at London, England, graduating M.R.C.S. and later received his L.R.C.P. at Edinburgh. He pursued further studies at London and Paris, and for one year was house surgeon in the Royal Free Hospital in London, England.

Well qualified for his chosen profession, Dr. McKeough returned to Chatham and in 1880 formed a long-lasting partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. T. K. Holmes.

Dr. McKeough was married in 1881 to Catherine, fourth daughter of David Morris, seigneur of Ste. Therese de Blainville in Quebec. They had two daughters, Mary Lenev Franklin and Bessie Honora.

The doctor's father, William McKeough, had for nearly 30 years served on the Chatham Public School Board; and on the latter's death, Dr. McKeough succeeded him, his service as school trustee lasting till 1909. He was long a member of the Park Street Methodist (later United) Church; a member of the Ontario Medical Association of which he was vice-president and of the Canadian Medical Association of which he was secretary. He was a corresponding member of the Detroit Medical and Library Association; and was the author of numerous authoritative papers on medical and surgical topics.

Dr. McKeough died in 1931 and is buried at Chatham.

DR. G. A. TYE

Dr. George Archer Tye was beyond all question one of Kent's great physicians. A half century after his untimely passing, the public who had known him, and patients he had served, still spoke of him with respect and reverence.

Dr. Tye graduated M.D. in 1867. He set up a practice in Thamesville, where he speedily won a high reputation as a skilled physician and surgeon.

Shortly after 1880 he moved his practice to Chatham, setting up an office at the northwest corner of Wellington and Fifth Streets. The well-chosen location, close to the heart of the community, was likewise the first site in Chatham of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Here Dr. George Archer Tye carried on a successful practice till 1891. He passed away on July 23 of that year. Curiously his passing almost synchronized with two local events important to his profession; the laying of the corner stone of the new Public General Hospital by Goldwin Smith on October 21, 1891 and the earlier opening in temporary premises of St. Joseph's Hospital.

Dr. Tye was survived by two sons, William Henry Tye, who was to follow in his father's profession and Alfred Tennyson Tye. He was also survived by four daughters, Maud Mary, Emily E., Sarah Louise and Kate Lillian, his will naming Maud Mary and William Henry Tye as guardians for the handicapped daughter, Kate Lillian, with generous provisions for her care.

Dr. Tye's sympathy with local enterprise was indicated by the fact that his will disposed of shares in the popular local excursion steamer, "City of Chatham", and in the Chatham Banner Printing Company. To his son William Henry, he left all his medical books, surgical and obstetrical instruments, microscope and office chair.

T. K. HOLMES

Tecumseh Kingsley Holmes, M.D. of Chatham was the grandson of Hugh Holmes who was born in Ireland and came to Upper Canada in 1780. A man of high literary attainments, for several years Hugh Holmes taught in an academy at Sandwich, but in 1795 he purchased Lot 23, Concession 1, River Thames Survey in Harwich township where he farmed in addition to teaching. In his time he did most of the letter writing for the pioneers on the Thames.

His son, Abraham Holmes was born in May 13, 1797 and recalled having, as a boy, seen the great Tecumseh at Arnold's Mill in Procter's tragic retreat in October, 1813. Abraham farmed at Kent Bridge until 1872, later making his home with his son in Chatham till his death in February, 1890.

In 1825, Abraham Holmes had married Jane Gibson. The Gibsons were United Empire Loyalists, the maternal grandfather of Dr. Holmes having been surrendered with Burgoyne's army at Saratoga in 1777. He was a prisoner of war at Albany when he became acquainted with a daughter of the American General Gates, who was instrumental in effecting his escape. The episode of their acquaintance and perilous flight by way of Lake Champlain had a romantic sequel in their subsequent marriage and settlement in Canada.

Named in honor of the great Tecumseh, Abraham Holmes' seventh and youngest son, Tecumseh Kingsley Holmes, was born near Florence in Lambton county on January 17, 1839 but spent his boyhood in Kent Bridge where he attended the local school. He helped finance his medical studies by five years of teaching, began the study of medicine under Dr. Wallen, a pioneer physician living in the vicinity, and in 1864 entered the medical department of the University of Michigan. After one year, he entered the Long Island College Hospital at Brooklyn, graduating M.D. in 1865. After a year in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City he received a further M.D. degree. Then, returning to Canada he completed his medical studies at Victoria College, University of Toronto, securing the final M.D. degree there in 1867, the year of Confederation.

Dr. Holmes immediately started practice in his home town of Chatham and speedily established himself as Kent's foremost physician, a distinction he held until his death.

In his long career in medicine, Dr. Holmes was connected with many professional organizations. He became president of the Canadian

Medical Association in 1885 and the Chatham Medical and Surgical Society and a corresponding member of the Toronto Pathological Society, and of the Detroit Medical and Library Association.

Dr. T. K. Holmes early in his career won high repute as a skilful and successful surgeon, in an era when surgery was regarded as largely experimental for the physician and dangerous for the patient. His successful work in this field did much to dissipate the distrust with which surgery was generally regarded in the early years of his extensive practice.

From 1880, Dr. T. K. Holmes was associated in partnership with Dr. George T. McKeough under the name of Holmes & McKeough. Dr. Holmes' interest in public health led him to become the first chairman of the Chatham Water Commission when, after some unsuccessful experiments under private ownership, the Chatham municipally-owned waterworks system was established at the turn of the century. He was also active in the establishment of Chatham's two hospitals, the Public General and St. Joseph's.

An eager reader on topics relating to his profession, Dr. Holmes kept well posted in regard to the latest developments in medicine. He was, indeed, an omnivorous reader, and well informed on a wide variety of topics. He was an early member of Chatham's famous Macaulay Club, founded in 1883, and recognized as the oldest independent debating society in Canada; and even after his eyesight began to fail, he was a regular participant in the club's programs. His easy and fluent eloquence made him welcome to many public events where his thorough knowledge of a wide variety of topics made his contributions of notable value to his audiences.

In his long life-time, Dr. Holmes acquired an extensive library which lined the walls of his handsome three storey residence on King Street West in Chatham, and which is still maintained by the Kent Club which took over the former residence.

Dr. Holmes was married in 1873 to Miss Mary E. Taylor of Chatham, daughter of Thomas Hulme Taylor. Mrs. Holmes, born in 1849, was educated in the Chatham schools and at Hellmuth College in London, from which she was graduated in 1871.

Three of their sons entered the medical profession. Dr. Garnet Wolseley Holmes secured his M.D. from Toronto University in 1898, following which he took special courses in Vienna and London, England and became a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, practising in Chatham.

Dr. Kingsley Holmes received his M.B. degree from Toronto University in 1903, and entered the Johns Hopkins Hospital where he pursued post-graduate work until 1904, when he was appointed on the resident staff of the New York City Hospital. Ultimately he returned to

Chatham to become his father's partner. The youngest son, Shirley Morell Holmes, became a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat and practised in Chatham. The only daughter, Edith Melville Holmes, married Reginald L. Pattinson, a prominent oil and gas operator.

Dr. T. K. Holmes became prominent in business circles, being president of the T. H. Taylor Company, director of the Chatham Loan and Savings Company and a director of the Traders Fire Insurance Company of Toronto. He delivered special lectures before the medical classes of the University of Western Ontario. He was a Reformer in politics, a member of the Church of England, and a strong temperance advocate.

THE PASSING OF THE HOLMES DYNASTY

In his ninetieth year, the great Dr. Tecumseh Kingsley Holmes had achieved more than any man had the right to hope for. Unchallenged master of his difficult profession, his three sons were following in his footsteps. His family was still unbroken. Blessed with the fulness of successful years, at two decades beyond the scriptural three score and ten, despite faulty hearing and failing eyesight, his mind was still keen and retentive of the vast stores of knowledge it had accumulated.

What he had created was more than a fond family; it was a dynasty in medicine, dedicated to the profession he loved and whose members had brought no discredit upon it.

It was on August 9, 1930 that the first break came in the family circle, in the passing of his eldest son, Dr. Garnet Wolseley Holmes. Born on January 9, 1874, this son was named in honor of the leader of the British forces in the Red River Rebellion.

Garnet Holmes proved a clever student and early decided on a career as a physician and surgeon. He secured his non-professional training in the Chatham schools, and, attending the University of Toronto, graduated in medicine in 1898. He took post-graduate work in London, England, and also in Germany and Austria. Then, deciding to specialize in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, he finished with special studies in Vienna.

After two years in studies and travel abroad, he returned to Chatham and opened an office in the heart of the city, in the newly completed Victoria Block.

In practice Dr. Garnet Holmes was noted for his calm competence and his unfailing courtesy. For some years he carried on a highly successful practice, till ill health determined him to retire, when he turned his practice over to his youngest brother, Dr. Shirley Morell Holmes.

Following retirement from active medical and surgical practice, Dr. Garnet Holmes engaged in successful financial ventures. But he also

carried on considerable surgical work, being in great demand among members of the surgical profession by reason of his exceptional ability in anaesthesia.

For some years he experienced symptoms indicative of a weak heart but with his typical careless courage he disregarded them. Early in August, 1930 the symptoms became more serious. On a Wednesday he showed improvement; but in the night his condition became worse. On August 7 he was rushed to the Public General Hospital for an appendectomy, following which he rallied, but an acute heart condition developed and he died shortly after 12 p.m. on August 8. Rev. Canon R. J. M. Perkins of Christ Church (Anglican) of which he was a member, conducted the funeral service on August 11 to the Mausoleum at Maple Leaf Cemetery.

Garnet's death was the first break in the Holmes family; but both Dr. T. K. Holmes himself and Mrs. Holmes, the former Mary E. Taylor, passed away in the autumn of the same year. In his last years, stricken in sight and hearing, Dr. T. K. Holmes had found an assiduous helper in his son-in-law, R. L. Pattinson, who had married his daughter, Edith Melville Holmes, and who even on occasion escorted him to his loved Macaulay Club.

Dr. T. K. Holmes' second son, Kingsley Hulme Holmes, had been a tower of strength to him. Born on April 23, 1877 Kingsley Holmes studied at the Chatham public schools and the Chatham Collegiate Institute, and later attended the University of Toronto Medical School, from which he graduated M.D.

He took up practice with his father, Dr. T. K. Holmes and at the same time seized every opportunity to improve his qualifications. He traveled extensively, not merely in America but on other continents. Always a keen and sincere student he attended numerous important clinics in order to give better personal service to his patients. He was in great demand as a consulting surgeon.

Late in January, 1931, while in Detroit preparing for a trip to the Mediterranean and Egypt, he was suddenly stricken. His illness developed unusual complications, and he passed away on the evening of February 5, 1931. His wife, the former Alice Greening, their three daughters and his brother, Dr. S. M. Holmes, were with him when the end came.

DR. W. R. HALL

Dr. William R. Hall was conspicuous in Kent, not merely as a successful physician and surgeon, but as an enterprising citizen. Born at Richmond Hill, Ontario, on February 10, 1852, he was the sixth of a family of 12, four of whom entered the medical profession. His father, Henry Hall, a manufacturer of agricultural implements, was successful in business, and a life-long enthusiast in church, Sunday School and temperance activities.

Educated at Richmond Hill elementary and secondary schools, W. R. Hall in 1874 began the study of medicine. He received his M.S. degree in 1877 from the old Detroit Medical College, which later became the Detroit College of Medicine.

After five years of practice, he took a post-graduate course in the New York Post Graduate School, and also attended Trinity College, Toronto for two terms receiving the degree of M.C., P. & S.O. in 1884.

Taking up general practice in Chatham, Dr. Hall in 1885 was named Medical Officer of Health — or Medical Health Officer, as the title then was — for that community, in which capacity he served for the rest of his life. His diligent work materially improved health conditions. He was a member of the Chatham Medical Society, the Canadian Medical Society, the Pan American Health Officers' Association and the Canadian Health Officers' Association, of which he became president.

Like his father, who went out as a volunteer in the Rebellion of 1837, Dr. Hall was an ardent Conservative in politics. In 1898 he was nominated as the party's candidate for the West Kent seat in the Legislature. Though defeated by the veteran Liberal-Patron M.L.A., T. L. Pardo, Dr. Hall secured in his home city of Chatham the largest Conservative majority ever recorded there up to that time.

Dr. Hall was a member of several fraternal societies, including the A.F. & A.M., the I.O.O.F., in which he passed all the chairs, and the Encampment; the A.O.U.W., P.S.O.E., K.P., W.O.W. and Chosen Friends. He was also active in promoting local industries, being president of the Chatham Hedge Fence Company; the Chatham Mineral Water Company, which established the famous Hotel Sanita; and vice-president of the Chatham Oil Company, in its time active in oil development in Kent.

In 1881 Dr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor L. Minturn, daughter of A. Minturn of Detroit. Their only son, Fred W. Hall, attended Toronto University, graduated M.D. and practised in Chatham. Dr. F. W. Hall was a color sergeant in the 24th Kent Regiment, in which his father was honorary captain and paymaster. Dr. W. R. Hall's daughter, Edith, read the address of welcome to the Earl of Minto, governor-general, when he visited Chatham. She later became the wife of Neill Smith, a leading Chatham dentist.

Dr. W. R. Hall died in 1915, and is buried at Chatham.

DR. FRED W. HALL

Dr. Frederick William Hall was born at Yorkville, in York county, on February 3, 1882, the son of Dr. W. R. and Eleanor L. (Minturn) Hall, the former subsequently one of Kent's outstanding medical practitioners. Moving to Chatham with his parents, he there secured his public and high school education.

He entered the Toronto Medical School in 1899 and graduated M.D. in 1905, also securing some medical training at St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto. Following this he was resident gynaecologist at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland for three years.

Returning to Chatham about 1909, he entered into general medical practice, with his father, Dr. William R. Hall, and joined the staffs of the Public General and St. Joseph's Hospitals.

Dr. Hall acted as president and secretary-treasurer for the Kent County Medical Society, carrying that organization along until it was revived and became active.

Following the death of his father in 1914 Dr. F. W. Hall continued as Medical Officer of Health for the city of Chatham, and for a few years acted as Medical Officer of Health for Dover Township.

He attended clinics and association meetings at home and abroad, attended the British Medical Association in London, and acted as delegate for the Ontario Medical Association at the Jasper Park meeting of the Canadian Medical Association. He was appointed a coroner for Kent county on May 4, 1932.

Though not on overseas service, Dr. Hall devoted most of his time to military work during the First World War, and part time during the Second World War.

In recognition of his many years of service to the Association and the profession Dr. Hall was given senior membership in the O.M.A. "His kindness and gentle manner early began to pour sweet oil upon the troubled waters of what might be called competitive medicine and his influence throughout the years has been great in the development of a truly friendly spirit among his fellow practitioners."

DR. C. R. CHARTERIS

Dr. Charles R. Charteris was a descendant of a family prominent in Chatham's pioneer days. His father, Charles George Charteris, a native of Dumfriesshire in Scotland, came to Chatham in 1846, where he was associated with the community's first banking institution, the Gore Bank, and where he became prominent in municipal affairs, being elected, in 1857, Chatham's second mayor.

Dr. C. R. Charteris was born in Chatham township on July 22, 1865, and educated in the local public and high schools. He studied medicine in the Toronto School of Medicine and Victoria University College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating M.D., C.M. in 1887. The same year he started practice in Chatham, and was appointed to the Chatham Board of Health.

In 1888 he continued his studies in medicine in the hospitals of London and Edinburgh, and on his return to Canada in 1889 he started a very successful practice at Florence, in Lambton county.

Four years of hard work with almost continuous driving in the surrounding country at all hours of the day and night, undermined his health, and he moved to Chatham. There, with health restored, he built up another successful practice.

A member of the Ontario Medical Association, in January, 1900 he was appointed physician to the County House of Refuge and the county jail. From 1896 he served on the Chatham Public Library Board, and in 1904 was chairman of the Chatham board of health.

On November 19, 1890, Dr. Charteris was married to Margaretta Webster, daughter of John Webster, postmaster at Florence. They had three children, Gwendolyn Isabella, Charles Maxwell and Walter Francis, the latter entering the medical profession. Dr. Charteris was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Reformer in politics, and a member of the Sons of Scotland and the I.O.O.F. He died in 1916, and is buried at Chatham.

DR. W. F. CHARTERIS

Dr. Walter Francis Charteris was born at Chatham in 1898, the second son of Dr. C. R. Charteris and the former Margaretta Webster. His father carried on a highly successful medical practice at Chatham and in World War I served as acting M.O.H. for the city when the designated health officer was overseas.

Dr. Charteris secured his non-professional education at the Chatham schools and later interrupted his university studies to serve in World War I. He secured a commission with the then infant Royal Canadian Navy, being attached to the medical section and serving on a P.T. vessel or submarine chaser.

Following that service he resumed his medical studies and on graduation he commenced practice in Chatham which he carried on until his health failed.

During World War II Dr. Charteris served as medical officer in the Second Kent Battalion under the command of Lieut.-Col. Grant Thompson.

Dr. Charteris was keenly interested in athletic sports, especially hockey. While a student in the Chatham Collegiate Institute he played on the school team which was in a league with teams from the Kent Regiment, International Harvester Company and Dowsley Spring and Axle Company, forerunner of the present Ontario Steel Products. He maintained an interest in soccer while practising medicine and was an honorary president and life member of the Chatham and District Soccer Association. On Saturday afternoons when soccer was played on Tecumseh Park he was a familiar

figure on the sidelines and was always ready to give attention to any injured player. He was a regular attendant at banquets and other soccer functions.

Dr. Charteris who resided at 430 King Street West, Chatham, passed away on November 20, 1964 at the Public General Hospital following a lengthy illness. He was survived by his wife, Thelma, a son, Dr. Richard Charteris, a grandson, Richard Walter and a sister, Miss Gwen Charteris.

A private funeral service was held at his residence by Rev. Charles R. Plaskett of St. Andrew's Church, with interment in Maple Leaf Cemetery.

DR. C. B. OLIVER

In his long years of practice, at Ruthven, Merlin and Chatham, Dr. Charles B. Oliver created his own specialty which made him a legend in his lifetime. Almost from the beginning of his practice, he devoted especial attention to maternity cases, and in his career established a record unequalled by any other physician in America. Between 5,000 and 6,000 children were ushered into the world through his skilled ministrations, many of them emergency cases where he was called in by other physicians in the last critical moments.

One of his greatest ambitions was at some time to hold a reunion of the children he had brought into the world and of their parents — an ambition he was never to realize. He took particular pride in those who, like his own son, served in the First World War.

Dr. Oliver was born in Perth county, near St. Mary's, of Scottish ancestry. There he attended the public and high schools; and later the University of Toronto Medical School, where he graduated M.D. in 1895. In the early years of practice he found his specialty and, seeking to improve on it, in 1911 took a post-graduate course in the Rotunda Hospital at Dublin and the hospitals of London, England, specializing in obstetrics.

After graduation and marriage, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver settled down at Ruthven, in Essex county, where Dr. Oliver commenced his life work. Later he moved to Merlin, in Kent county, where, despite the handicaps of a rural community, he found the practice congenial.

Thoroughly dedicated to his profession, he yet found time for a wide variety of activities. He amassed information on many subjects. He lectured on astronomy and the mystery of the skies; he was an authority on wild life; a highly competent woodsman, he spoke with authority on the north country where he loved to spend his holidays. In his practice he upheld the highest ethics of his profession, and won the respect alike of his brother physicians and his patients. He ever upheld the principle that a physician is a friend of his patients.

At every turn he was, seemingly, confronted by moral issues; but in meeting them his stern yet kindly conscience was his guide. Brought up a staunch Presbyterian, he was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Chatham when church union became a challenging issue. Supporting union, he became a member of St. Andrew's United Church. In World War I he supported every patriotic movement; his son served overseas; and later he was honorary president of the Canadian Legion and a leader in the movement for a war monument on Memorial Square at Chatham.

A strong Liberal in politics, he was an even stronger supporter of temperance. In 1926 he contested the West Kent provincial seat in opposition to the proposed return to the legalized sale of liquor. With the tide of public opinion running strongly in favor of repeal, his was a hopeless contest; he was defeated by Rev. A. C. Calder; but for him a heart-warming feature was the manner in which the temperance Conservatives of West Kent rallied to his support and spoke in his behalf.

In 1912 he had moved his practice to Chatham, which thenceforth was his home. Following Mrs. Oliver's death in March, 1932 he had been in indifferent health; and a hunting trip to the north country failed to restore his normal vigor. The calls of his extensive practice were too heavy; and in trying to save the health of others, he sacrificed his own. His conscientious concern for his patients and his devotion to his work handicapped his own recovery.

Typical was an incident a few days before he died, when he attended at the birth of a child who was in danger of bleeding to death. Blood for a transfusion was needed, and Dr. Oliver unhesitatingly gave his own, and saved the child's life — and himself paid the price. He died on November 19, 1933.

Dr. Oliver left one daughter and one son. The latter, Douglas R. Oliver, was already a prominent Canadian newspaperman. Dr. Oliver's funeral on November 21, was under Masonic auspices.

THE AGAR PARTNERSHIP

The resolute determination of a pioneer farmer's wife that her children should have the benefit of a university education added two distinguished names to the roster of Kent physicians, and brought, first to a rural community and later to Chatham, the benefit of their talents.

Thomas and Abigail Agar, the one from Yorkshire, the other from Cornwall, emigrated to Canada and farmed successfully on the Caledonia Road in Chatham township till 1883. Then they moved to Toronto so that their children might attend university.

The elder member of the distinguished partnership, Dr. Mary Agar, was born near Port Hope, attended Toronto University, and graduated M.D. She took the novel step of setting up practice in the rural

community in Dover Centre, where, ultimately in association with her brother, John Samuel Agar, she practised successfully for 15 years.

A few years younger, John S. Agar followed in his sister's footsteps. Graduating in medicine, he joined his sister in practice at Dover Centre for ten years.

Their joint office was then transferred to the city of Chatham.

The unique sister and brother partnership, unusual in the medical profession, proved singularly congenial and successful, a fact attested by the high regard in which Mary and John S. Agar were held throughout the area they served. The two members were mutually helpful in dealing with the problems which arose in their varied and increasing practice.

Eventually, however, they moved to Chatham where the partnership was continued, to terminate only with the death of Dr. Mary Agar on March 6, 1931. Thereafter Dr. J. S. Agar carried on alone till his retirement in 1937 after 35 years in the medical profession.

Dr. Mary Agar's funeral was held on March 8, from the home of her brother Charles Agar, being conducted by Rev. M. Scott Fulton, D.D. of the First Presbyterian Church, of which she was a member. Interment was in Maple Leaf cemetery.

Dr. J. S. Agar died on August 14, 1940. The funeral conducted by Rev. M. Scott Fulton, D.D. was most impressive. Following a private service at the home, 200 Grand Avenue West, a public service was held at which the members of the Kent Medical Society attended in a body and provided the guard of honor. Six members, Dr. Shirley Holmes, Dr. F. W. Hall, Dr. J. Moriarty, Dr. F. I. Reid, Dr. W. F. Charteris and Dr. J. W. Coulter were honorary pall bearers. That Dover Centre remembered the Agars with high regard was attested by the large attendance from the area where they had started their practice years before.

DR. H. J. MURPHY

To early service in the cause of human freedom, Dr. Hubert Joseph Murphy in his later years added more than 30 years as a faithful, diligent and competent physician for his adopted town of Chatham.

Dr. Murphy was born in the county of Haldimand, Ontario, some 12 miles from Hamilton on December 31, 1842. As his name betokens, his ancestry was Irish.

He received a thorough public and high school education at Caledonia and Hamilton, after which for a year he tried his hand at teaching. Then, seeking higher opportunity and greater rewards he went to Buffalo, N.Y. and there studied medicine, graduating in the spring of 1865.

With the hard-fought American Civil War still in progress he enlisted in the Northern Army with the rank of assistant surgeon and served in several of the largest hospitals until the close of the war.

Returning to his native Canada, he took a course in Queen's University at Kingston and graduated with honors in medicine in 1867. He at once decided to take up the practice of his profession at Chatham, and spent the remainder of his life there. Adding a pleasing and friendly personality to his abilities as a well-trained physician and surgeon, for many years he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He also served as a coroner for the county of Kent.

Toward the last he suffered a break-down in health. He passed away at 9:30 p.m. on November 4, 1897, at the comparatively early age of 55 years.

Dr. Murphy was a Roman Catholic in religion and a Conservative in politics. His funeral took place on November 6, 1897 at 10 a.m. to St. Joseph's church and St. Anthony's cemetery.

DR. J. C. BRIGHT

Dr. J. C. Bright is listed as practising in Chatham as early as 1866 and for a quarter century or more was a prominent figure in the life of the community. Like many early practitioners, he not merely practised medicine but combined that with pharmacy, and rather played up that angle of his practice.

A side-line originally, Bright's Music Hall in time came to engross him. Scane's Music Hall, later the Grand Opera House, had been built in 1872. Dr. Bright's premises on the north side of King Street, opposite the Market, struck him as being a good location for a theatre, and in 1884 he erected Bright's Opera House, a 3-story brick block with accommodation for his doctor's office, pharmacy and residence, as well as stores and offices for rental.

The venture proved unfortunate. Within a few years the structure was fire swept. Nothing daunted, Dr. Bright rebuilt the opera house and other facilities, this time of only two stories. After he passed on, the building came into the possession of other owners, though intermittently, and particularly after the coming of motion pictures, the commodious and handsomely appointed theatre, was intermittently used for show purposes. After falling largely into disuse it experienced a revival of sorts as part of the Griffin Theatre chain.

DR. THOMAS T. TAYLOR

A tragic note attaches to the brief professional career of Dr. Thomas Trumppour Taylor of Chatham, the youngest of the three sons of a great pioneer Chatham industrialist, Thomas Hulme Taylor.

Young Tom's grandfather, Captain William Taylor, had about 1830 established the first flour and woollen mill at Dawn Mills on the Sydenham. Tom's father, Thomas Hulme Taylor had, about 1848, transferred the milling activities to Chatham. There, T. H. Taylor's three sons were born and brought up.

The two elder sons, W. H. (Jim) Taylor and William James (Bill) Taylor spent their lives in the milling business. For the third son, Thomas Trumpour Taylor, a different career was fondly planned. Born in the Confederation Year, 1867, "Young Tom" was destined by his father and the latter's son-in-law, Dr. T. K. Holmes, for a career in medicine. Dr. Holmes had started his own practice in the year of Young Tom's birth and seems to have shaped the youth's ambitions and early career.

All three sons in their youth had acquired the ground-work of success as busy clerks in the woollen mill, in those years the more important Taylor enterprise; and boarded with their thrifty father in his handsome new home opposite Tecumseh Park, built in 1880 by Mayor William Northwood and purchased by T. H. Taylor a few years later.

In due time, Young Tom Taylor attended the University of Toronto where he studied medicine, for which he revealed a notable aptitude. He graduated M.D. in 1898. His parents made elaborate plans for his offices in Chatham. The father, T. H. Taylor, who died on November 3, 1891 in his will had stipulated that the two elder brothers were to provide for Young Tom's college and medical courses, with a further \$2,000 when he graduated.

Dr. Tom Taylor, after a brilliant university career achieved his M.D. degree in 1898, set up his practice in Chatham. But on the threshold of what promised to be a highly successful career, he was stricken with a fatal illness and died in 1899.

More than half a century later, a veteran employee of the T. H. Taylor Company of Chatham, affectionately recalled the founder of the enterprise, and the loyal sons who had carried it on. In his youthful days he had worked at the mill and had experienced the generous kindness of the Taylor family toward their employees. "I liked all the Taylor boys," he commented, "but I liked Young Tom the best."

DR. C. C. WHITE

On the afternoon of Sunday, May 5, 1963, the people of Chatham and Kent, and particularly the medical profession, were shocked to hear that a pleasant motor outing had ended in a tragic accident for Dr. and Mrs. Charles Carman White. Entering Highway 40 from a side road a little north of Chatham, their car was in collision with another vehicle.

Mrs. White was killed instantly. The former Iniz M. Roach, she had been a graduate of the Public General Hospital School of Nursing, had

later attended U.W.O. public health nursing school, and, active in the V.O.N., was a member of the Registered Nurses' Association.

Dr. White, aged 65, died 10 days later in Victoria Hospital at London. He had served in the Royal Flying Corps in World War I. A native of Raleigh township, son of Sylvester Franklin and Hannah (Manning) White, he returned to Chatham in 1919 prior to starting a medical career. He graduated M.B. from the University of Toronto Medical School in 1924, interned at St. Vincent Hospital at Toledo, and opened his first private practice at Bettsville, Ohio, in 1925 and practised there three years before setting up practice in Chatham. A member of Park Street United Church for more than 40 years, he joined the Kiwanis Club in 1932, became its president in 1946 and was a member of Victory Lodge, A.F. & A.M.

What Dr. Charles Carman White had meant to the community he served and to the medical profession in Kent was eloquently depicted in the brief funeral oration given by Dr. Ledson Shepley on May 18, 1963.

"It is fitting and indeed essential that the medical profession particularly, should pause and join with others to pay tribute to one of its members who for nearly forty years, walked and worked with us. Our profession shares in a very special way the loss which this community, and, in fact, the country as a whole has experienced in the passing of our confrere.

"Dr. White — 'Carman' to so many of us — was first and foremost a family doctor, and as such there are a goodly number who always will be grateful for the wise counsel as well as skilled professional care, which he gave to them. His ability to instill confidence in his patients resulted over the years in the development of one of the most loyal practices that any physician might wish to have.

"This sincere interest in his individual patient was coupled with a rare talent for organization, and his concept of the broader role of medicine in society as a whole led him early to develop a particular interest in the various organizations of our profession. He studied carefully the details of parliamentary procedure and acquainted himself thoroughly with the rules of debate, while at the same time becoming a regular attendant at the meetings of our Kent County Medical Society. In due time he served as secretary and later as president of this Society. His voice soon was recognized as one of considerable authority, both locally and in the South-western Ontario district of the parent Ontario Medical Association. His forthrightness and insight resulted in his being elected in 1941 as Councilor for District #1 and member of the O.M.A. Board of Directors.

"His early years of practice here in Chatham had acquainted him in no small measure with the hardships which so many underwent during those depression years, and this, along with a home background of high principles and a fine appreciation of the rights of the individual, led him to evolve a philosophy of life which in the course of time, has come to have

a very significant effect on the place of medicine in our country. He believed that people could share one another's loads in the provision for the care of the sick, while at the same time continuing to recognize and accept responsibility themselves. This idea, he often said, included the broader concept that freedom is a paradox, for personal freedom carries with it the obligation of self-discipline and the capacity to accept personal responsibility.

"As district councillor he was able to take part more intimately and more frequently in the work of our Provincial Association. Here, his true stature became more and more evident, for he became a keen debater, a shrewd judge of both issues and individuals, and he possessed the courage to fight tenaciously for that which he felt would be the best in the long run for everyone. Significantly, after many of the more formal debates on the floor of the Council, those who were opponents would join together for completely informal discussions, and in these associations there developed solid friendships, for Carman, along with others in these meetings, possessed the priceless ability to differ yet retain mutual respect and friendship.

"He became recognized as a man with the ability to dip into the future and to visualize with considerable accuracy the course of things to come. Such are those who in no small way shape our destiny, and our profession elected him to be chairman of the Ontario Medical Association's Council for the year 1945-46; in 1946-47 he was President-Elect and in 1947-48 he was accorded the high honor of being the president of the O.M.A. These offices extended his contacts into the sphere of the Canadian Medical Association so that his ideas and influences had even broader scope.

"It was a privilege to have the opportunity from time to time to see him as he performed the duties of this office and a delight to observe the gracious and gentle manner in which Mrs. White endeared herself to so many in those busy years. Hers was that quiet and unobtrusive charm which enhanced the role of her husband, and so made more effective the contribution of both.

"In his position as President of the O.M.A. he became more intimately aware of the impact of new socio-economic trends upon our profession, and he joined with other kindred spirits in developing and extending the concept of voluntary, medically-sponsored service plans. Physicians Services Inc., taking its cue from Windsor Medical Services, owes its foundation in the year 1947 in no small degree to the efforts and influences of Dr. White, the O.M.A. President at that time. He subsequently became a member of the Board of Governors of P.S.I., contributing in this capacity from 1952-58. During this time he saw this corporation grow from a mere infant to a vigorous youth, and thereafter, as a member of its House of Delegates, he contributed much to the expansion of P.S.I., until,

today, an enrolment of over 1,640,000 people in Ontario is ample evidence of the vision and wisdom of those who made such a program possible.

"Dr. White's part in the broad field of medicine has been outstanding, but we would be remiss if we did not recognize the equally, if not more important part he played in our local medical organizations. In earlier years he taught various courses in our two nursing schools, and sought in many ways to help with nursing training programs. As a member of the medical staff of each of our local hospitals he contributed in no small measure to the reorganization and departmentalization of our medical staffs in 1957, and largely as a result of these efforts and in a spirit of cooperation on the part of all concerned, both Chatham hospitals were accredited under the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation. Dr. White became Chief-of-Staff at St. Joseph's Hospital at the time of the staff reorganization in 1957 and continued in this office each year thereafter. In this office he shared, particularly with the Sisters of St. Joseph, in the development of policies and in the solution of many problems which are daily a part of an institution dedicated to the care of the sick among us.

"He often said that a man should not seek a job, but that the job should seek the man, and his talents were so developed that many jobs sought him out. He made it a rule never to turn down an opportunity to serve, with the result that his contribution has been great in many roles. We who have known him recognize that he leaves for all of us, not only the tangible evidence of the results of his work, but a clear challenge to each one of us to fill each day to the full with nothing less than that which is our very best."

DR. T. L. McRITCHIE

Dr. Thomas L. McRitchie of Chatham, one of the outstanding medical practitioners of Kent county, came up the hard way. He was born in 1862 at Bothwell, in the days of the great oil boom. His parents were Alexander McRitchie, of Highland Scottish descent, and Annie Bushell from Antrim county in Ireland. Dr. McRitchie was one of nine children.

He received his non-professional education in the local schools after which he attended the London Normal School and put himself through for a teacher. He taught first in a rural school in Dover township, and later in St. Catharines and Hamilton.

Still undecided as to his ultimate career, he attended the University of Western Ontario where he studied medicine and also took a classical course. He graduated M.D. on May 23, 1889 and spent a short time with Dr. D. G. Fleming in Chatham.

Eventually he started a country practice at McKay's Corners, on the Harwich-Howard town line, a small hamlet where a number of notable doctors began highly successful careers. In 1910 he moved to Chatham where his practice was thenceforth located.

T. L. McRitchie was seemingly tireless. His life was one of hard work, and from the beginning he was willing to tackle any task to help put himself through school. At different times he found employment in northern lumber camps or as cook on a tramp steamer, to make money for his education, first as a teacher and then as a physician.

But this rough and tough experience fitted him for the rigorous duties of a country practice; which were his through many years. In his country practice, with his powerful constitution he would go for days practically without sleep. At times he kept four horses so he would always have a fresh outfit for hurried calls. In that era of mud roads and deep snowdrifts, he would even make his rounds on foot, tramping miles in the course of a day's work.

When he came to Chatham in 1910 he built the residence and surgery he later occupied at 234 Wellington West. In 1917 he was appointed M.O.H. for Chatham, and he conscientiously carried out his duties as M.O.H. and member of the health board till the last.

Keenly interested in public affairs, he served on the board of education, one year as chairman; served Chatham as alderman; and was a member of the Erieau village council for four years.

A strong Conservative in politics, he served on the party executive and as president. Keenly interested in sports, as a young man he was an enthusiastic soccer player with the U.W.O. team and played with the McKay's Corners Eleven when he practised there. He was an ardent soccer and hockey fan, and enjoyed the duck hunting season at Erieau and Rondeau Park. He was an elder of St. Andrew's church and a member of Parthenon Lodge, A.F. & A.M.

In the year of his graduation in medicine he married Lena Montgomery who passed away in 1916. In 1921 he married Miss Lottie Fanazic, superintendent of the Public General Hospital, who passed away in February, 1931. He was survived by one daughter, Mrs. W. G. Kerr; three brothers, Albert, of Ridgetown, David in Alberta and Alexander of Arthur, Ontario; and three sisters, Mrs. Isaac Montgomery of Chatham, Mrs. (Dr.) David Stenton of St. Thomas and Mrs. Josephine Fletcher of London. On Tuesday, March 22 a private funeral at the residence was followed by a public service at the First Presbyterian Church with Rev. M. Scott Fulton, D.D. officiating.

DR. H. J. SULLIVAN

The late Dr. Henry James Sullivan of Chatham was born at Picton in Prince Edward county, Ontario on February 8, 1875, the son of Daniel and Margaret (Goodwin) Sullivan. Following his non-professional schooling at Picton he studied medicine at the University of Toronto, secured his M.D. degree and interned for one year at St. Michael's Hospital.

He carried on a general practice at Chatham where he was highly regarded by the profession and the general public.

Dr. Sullivan married Emma Evelyn Robert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Robert of Chatham. They had two children, Daniel James and Margaret Mary.

In religion a Roman Catholic, Dr. Sullivan was a member of the Knights of Columbus, the C.M.B.A. and the Catholic Order of Foresters. Cricket was his favorite pastime.

For several years Dr. Sullivan served as representative of the Separate School Board on the Chatham Board of Education where he rendered excellent service. He passed away on March 18, 1914.

His son, Daniel James Sullivan has for over 30 years been a teacher of philosophy at Fordham University in New York; is the author of two notable text books, "An Introduction to Philosophy" and "The Fundamentals of Logic" and is at present writing a third on "The History of Philosophy". His daughter Margaret Mary has lived for 22 years in Montreal. Her husband, John Arthur Cullen of Ottawa holds an important position as director of purchasing for the Atlantic Sugar Company.

DR. C. C. BELL

A medical practitioner of unusual qualifications and with a career divided between his native Canada and the far antipodes, was Dr. Charles Cameron Bell of Chatham.

Dr. Bell was born in Chatham the son of Kent County Judge Archibald Bell and Elizabeth Cameron. Educated in the Chatham public schools and the Chatham Collegiate Institute, he early showed himself a brilliant student.

Attending the University of Toronto, he graduated with an M.A. degree, and also his M.D. degree. Later in England he received the degrees of M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.

For some years Dr. Bell practised his profession in Australia and New Zealand. During World War I he was senior director of medical services for Military District No. 1 in Canada, with headquarters in London, Ontario. Following the war he went into retirement.

One of nature's gentlemen, he found much to interest him in the study of flora, and became a recognized expert on mushrooms.

Dr. Bell was honorary president of the Chatham and Kent branch of the University of Toronto Alumnae, honorary president of the Chatham Horticultural Society, chairman of the Chatham-Kent Museum Board, a member of the Chatham Historical Society, a member of the Kent Nature Club. A member of Wellington Lodge No. 46, A.F. & A.M., he was the recipient of the 50-year jewel of the Masonic order.

Dr. Bell married Grace McDonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McDonald of Chatham, who like her husband was a brilliant student and in her year was gold medalist of the Chatham Collegiate Institute. She predeceased him in 1953. Surviving is one daughter, Mrs. L. F. King (Sheila) of Sarnia and one son, Archie M. Bell of Port Credit, and six grandchildren.

In poor health for a number of years, Dr. Bell passed away at his residence, 3 Stanley Avenue, Chatham on August 15, 1957 in his 82nd year. The funeral took place on Monday, August 18 at 2 p.m., with interment in Maple Leaf cemetery.

DR. J. W. MUSTARD

Dr. James Wright Mustard of Chatham was of Scottish and English descent, the eldest son of John and Mary (Pirt) Mustard of Ashworth, Ontario. He was born at Ashworth on December 31, 1860 and received his non-professional education at Uxbridge public and high schools.

Attending Toronto University, he secured his B.A. degree in 1882 and his M.D. degree in 1886. His university career was interrupted in 1885 by the Riel Rebellion in which he served in the Red Cross Ambulance Corps.

After this taste of adventure a normal medical practice seemingly did not appeal to him. A fellow student at Toronto University of W. J. J. Twohey, M.A., a distinguished classicist and long-time principal of the Chatham Collegiate Institute, he wittily remarked that when Bill Twohey and he graduated, they took away from Toronto University all the knowledge that institution had in stock.

In 1887, following his own line, he became Medical Health Officer at Franklin, Michigan. Later he practised at Harper, Ohio and in 1895 became assistant professor of medical chemistry at Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio.

A short-lived small-pox outbreak in Chatham township led him to take on, for a friend, the township M.O.H., the task of supervising the necessary quarantine; so effectively that the smallpox faded out. Dr. Mustard moved to Chatham in 1907, and thenceforth made the city his home, and found a niche all his own in Chatham's life.

Shortly after the close of World War I when the purity of the city water supply became a cause of concern, Dr. Mustard, at an age when most men contemplate retirement from active work, was enlisted in a new career of usefulness. Accepting the position of city analyst, he devoted himself during the ensuing 25 years to the task of safeguarding the Chatham water supply, continuing till his retirement in 1943. His work in this position was widely recognized as outstanding.

Dr. Mustard was an adherent of the First Presbyterian Church of Chatham. Though never an active partisan, his political sympathies were

Liberal. Fraternally, he was a member of Parthenon Lodge, No. 267, A.F. & A.M., of Wellington Chapter, Kent Preceptory and the Shrine.

Among the organizations which he found congenial was Chatham's Macaulay Club of which he became president and, following the death of the late J. H. Smith, was named honorary president. Dr. Mustard was an exceptionally interesting speaker with a caustic wit reminiscent of Churchill and his reminiscences of the Riel Rebellion, his talks on local history and his eminently original outlook on many matters were keenly appreciated by his fellow members.

Dr. Mustard was also a member of the Kent Historical Society and an authority on local history. At one time he contributed to the Chatham News a column on this topic, captioned "Kentiana" and later assembled in book form, under the same title, a number of original and contributed articles on the early history of Kent. This little volume published locally in a limited edition for personal friends he designed as his memorial, and it is in very great demand.

Dr. Mustard was married in December, 1898 to Louisa, daughter of the late Charles G. Charteris of Chatham, who predeceased him. Of three children, one died in infancy; a daughter, Ruth, died in 1913 at the age of eight and the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, died about 1926. Three sisters, Mrs. Annie McClellan and the Misses Ruth and Isabel Mustard and a younger brother Dr. Wilfred Pirt Mustard, a distinguished Latinist and scholar long associated with John Hopkins University, also predeceased Dr. Mustard. At the time of his death Dr. John Mustard of Toronto was the only surviving blood relative.

Dr. Mustard passed away on February 1, 1948, in his 88th year. The funeral conducted by Rev. M. Scott Fulton, D.D. of the First Presbyterian Church took place at 2 p.m. on February 3, under the auspices of Parthenon Lodge, to Maple Leaf cemetery.

DR. O. M. DROUILLARD

The late Dr. O. M. Drouillard, formerly of 115 Joseph Street, Chatham was born at McGregor, Ontario on April 16, 1902, the son of Michel and Filienne (Beneteau) Drouillard. He received his primary schooling at McGregor Public School and his secondary schooling at the Hon. J. C. Patterson Collegiate Institute in Windsor.

Attending the medical school of the University of Western Ontario at London he secured his M.D. there and from the Michigan State Board. His internship in 1928-29 was at Victoria Hospital, London and he also interned at the University of Chicago and Illinois State Hospital for his E.E.N. & T. specialist training.

Dr. Drouillard carried on a general practice at Belle River from May, 1929 to November, 1933 and at Tecumseh from the latter date to

December, 1935; following which he took up post-graduate studies at Chicago from January, 1936 to May, 1937. He thereafter practised in eye, ear, nose and throat in Chatham from June, 1937 to August, 1958 at 237 King Street West and in the Foex Building at 195 Wellington West. He served as chief-of-staff at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham and lectured to students at both Chatham hospitals. Dr. Drouillard served as chairman of the Separate School Board at Chatham.

Dr. Drouillard married Catherine Ducharme Ouellette, and had two step-children, Mrs. Leo Rondot and Jerry Ouellette, and eight grandchildren.

In religion a Roman Catholic, Dr. Drouillard held the 4th degree of the Knights of Columbus and was a member of the Holy Name Society and of the Tilbury Lions' Club. His favorite pastimes were football, baseball, traveling, fishing and hunting.

DR. J. W. COULTER

Widely known and highly regarded by his native county of Kent as a physician and surgeon, Dr. James Walter Coulter of 72 Victoria Avenue, Chatham, spent some 30 years in practice there.

He was born in Chatham township, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas Coulter. He secured his non-professional training in the local elementary and secondary schools, after which he attended the medical school of Queen's University at Kingston. While in Kingston he served during World War I with the Queen's contingent, and later rose to the rank of major in the Royal Medical Corps. He was wounded while serving in his medical capacity in France.

Following the war he set up practice in Chatham. He also served the city of his adoption as medical officer for the 24th Kent Regiment for many years and was the physician for the Kent county jail and for the C.N.R. He was a member of the Kent County Medical Association.

In the last five years his work was hampered by illness. He was admitted to the Public General Hospital at Chatham on May 1, 1951 and died a few hours later.

Besides his wife, the former Violet Robbins, he was survived by two sons, Dr. Patrick T. Coulter, then with the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn.; and Dr. Stuart G. (Mike) Coulter of Toronto; and by three grandchildren.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Jeffrey Billingsley of Holy Trinity Church (Anglican) with interment in Dresden cemetery. Honorary pall-bearers were Dr. F. I. Reid, Capt. J. McKenty, Dr. W. H. Johnston, Dr. Bryce Kendrick, W. G. Kerr, K.C., Dr. J. Moriarty, Charles Dunn and W. E. Hanley. Active pall-bearers were G. K. M. Johnston, Stan G. Thomson, Paul Jefferies, E. M. Ansell, C. D. Sulman, Magistrate Ivan B. Craig, W. R. Clarke and Lawrence Denomy.

DR. A. E. NORTHWOOD

A useful and busy career curiously divided between the American southwest and his native Ontario was the lot of Dr. Alfred Ernest Northwood.

Dr. Northwood was born in Chatham on July 14, 1873, the third son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Northwood, descendants of one of the great pioneer families of Chatham.

After securing his basic education in Chatham, at the early age of 21 he graduated M.D. from the University of Toronto. For two years he practised medicine at Florence, Ontario.

Then, probably stirred by the family urge for pioneering, he moved to Wagon Mound, New Mexico, where he practised his profession for 20 years.

To the people of Wagon Mound, the doctor from the north was more than their physician. They regarded him as their friend and his whole record bespoke the Family Physician who entered into the real life of his patients with helpfulness in all the phases of living.

It was in Wagon Mound that on May 22, 1901 he married Miss Monica Hinde. In 1915 Dr. and Mrs. Northwood came to Chatham which was thenceforth their home, Dr. Northwood renewing the residence of his youth and becoming united socially and professionally with those he had known in his earlier days.

When Dr. T. L. McRitchie passed away, Dr. Northwood was appointed M.O.H. for Chatham and throughout his life held the joint posts of M.O.H. and city physician. He was always courteous and considerate with Chatham's less fortunate folk, and in his death they lost a sincere friend.

His record stands as one of thoughtful and faithful devotion to duty, keenly interested in all matters pertaining to public health; and his suggestions to the Chatham Board of Health, put into effect, resulted in a marked improvement in the health of the community.

Dr. Northwood was a life member of the Kent Club, a 32nd degree Scottish Rite mason, a member of the Canadian Club of Chatham, and active in numerous patriotic and religious organizations.

Suffering a heart attack which climaxed a minor illness of a week's duration, Dr. Northwood passed away in his sleep on the night of December 10, 1943. There had been no indication that his condition was serious.

Dr. Northwood was survived by his wife, the former Monica Hinde; three brothers, Harry of Coronation, Alberta, Edgar B., of Toronto and Sydney B. of Alberta; and four sisters, Bertha, Mary and Dorothy at home and Mrs. Douglas Stevens of Winnipeg.

A private service was held at the residence, Victoria Avenue at 2:30 p.m. on December 13, followed by a public service at 3 p.m. at Holy Trinity (Anglican) church, interment being in Maple Leaf cemetery. The service was conducted by Rev. Roy D. Mess, assisted by Rev. Jeffrey Billingsley, with the choir in full attendance.

DRS. W. N. AND ANNA HARDMAN

An outstanding husband-and-wife partnership in medicine was that carried on by Dr. W. N. Hardman and his talented wife, Dr. Anna Beattie Hardman in Chatham in the years following 1932.

Dr. William Nelson Hardman was born at Hamilton, Ontario on March 26, 1906. The son of William and Georgina Hardman, he secured his non-professional training at the Hamilton and Grimsby public schools; following which he studied at the University of Toronto Medical School, graduating M.D. in 1931. He interned at Hamilton General Hospital in 1931-32.

Dr. Hardman carried on a general practice at Chatham from 1932 to 1943. Essentially dynamic, he carried his energies and enthusiasms into wider fields of usefulness. He was elected to the Chatham Board of Education in 1938, where he became conspicuous as a supporter of forward looking policies for the benefit of the rising generation.

In 1932 he married Anna Bella Beattie, who, like him, had graduated M.D. from the University of Toronto in 1931, and who became his partner.

Dr. W. N. Hardman held a fellowship in anaesthesiology at the Mayo Clinic from 1943 to 1946. In the latter year he obtained from the University of Minnesota the degree of Master of Sc. (Anaesthes. 1946). He became a diplomate of the American Board of Anaesthesiology in 1948 and in 1947 was certified in Anaesthesia by the Canadian College.

From Rochester he went to Omaha, Nebraska as Professor of Anaesthesia at Creighton University and chief of anaesthesia at St. Joseph's Hospital at Omaha from 1946 to 1948. He was from 1948 to 1962 lecturer in anaesthesia at the University of Western Ontario at London. A career of brilliant achievement was interrupted by his untimely death on May 28, 1952. He was an Anglican and a 32nd degree Mason, his favorite hobbies being bridge, golf and bowling. About 1942-43 he served in the R.C.N.V.R. with the rank of surgeon-lieutenant.

Dr. Anna Bella (Beattie) Hardman was born in Guelph on April 25, 1906, the daughter of Walter and Tena (Thatcher) Beattie. She secured her elementary and secondary education in Guelph and studied medicine at the University of Toronto, graduating M.D. in 1931 and securing her B.Sc. in Bacteriology in 1932. She held a fellowship in Anaesthesiology at Mayo Clinic from 1944 to 1946, not taking her degree.

She continued in the practice of Anaesthesia in London following her husband's death and for several years past has done part time work at the University Health Services there. An Anglican in religion and adept at bridge, Mrs. Hardman cites as her great hobbies "my work, my children, my grandchildren".

The Hardmans have a daughter Jane Anna (Mrs. Yaroslav Hueber) a B.A. of McGill and an M.B.A. of the University of Western Ontario and now engaged in financial research in Toronto. A son, William Beattie Hardman, married with two children, resides in Halifax where he is president of Hardman, Bryson & Associates Industrial Development Company. A son, Nathaniel, born in 1940, died in 1947.

DR. LEONARD GLENN

Dr. Leonard A. Glenn had a long and honorable record in the medical profession in Kent county. While practising at Chatham, where he was held in high regard, he made his residence at nearby Cedar Springs.

Dr. Glenn was born near Strathroy, in Middlesex county, the son of George and Margaret (McKenzie) Glenn. Born about 1874 he received his early schooling in the local elementary and secondary schools.

From these he moved on to the University of Western Ontario Medical School, from which he graduated M.D. with honors in 1912. He interned in Toledo General Hospital and in Harper Hospital at Detroit.

Practising in Chatham, he speedily made a name for himself in his profession and proved himself a useful citizen. He was a past president of the Chatham Medical Society and in his latter years an honorary member of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital. For a number of years he also acted as physician for the Ursuline College at Chatham.

In religion, he was a member of the Cedar Springs United Church. He had been in ill health for some six months before he passed away at St. Joseph's hospital, Chatham on February 28, 1961.

Dr. Glenn was survived by his wife, the former Anna Isabelle Wilson of Cedar Springs; as well as by three sisters and one brother, George B. Glenn of Strathroy.

His funeral was held at 2 p.m. on March 2, 1961 with Rev. Francis Lovelock of the Cedar Springs United Church and Rev. Donald Neill of Hamilton officiating. Interment was in Maple Leaf cemetery, Chatham.

DR. R. W. RUTHERFORD

Dr. Reginald White Rutherford was born at Chatham on September 21, 1880, the second son of Dr. James Page Rutherford and Mary Ann Dunlop.

He received his public and high school education in Chatham and later attended the University of Toronto where he studied medicine. He proved an exceptionally bright student and in due course received his degree of M.D.

Dr. Rutherford set up his own practice in Chatham, specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat. Earlier, in his college days, he was a charter member of the Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity.

In March, 1918 he married Caroline Millicent Newcombe of Blenheim. A son was born to Dr. and Mrs. Rutherford on June 17, 1925 who received his father's name, Reginald White Rutherford, Junior.

Dr. Rutherford himself had already passed away very suddenly on January 14, 1925 at the early age of 44.

DR. ROGER KNIPE

Dr. Roger George Knipe, the first county Medical Officer of Health for Kent and the founder and first director of the Kent County Health Unit, was born at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on July 1, 1915, the son of Dr. George and Helen Knipe. His father was a highly regarded general practitioner.

Dr. Roger Knipe was educated at the Winnipeg Public Schools and Wesley College at Winnipeg. At Vancouver, B.C. Normal School he secured in 1934 his teacher training certificate. Attending the Manitoba Medical College at Winnipeg he graduated M.D. in 1942, after which taking post-graduate training in public health at the University of Toronto, he graduated D.P.H. in 1943.

He served as Health Officer at Prince Rupert for two years, followed by one year of private practice at Langley, B.C. It was Kent county which inspired his move to eastern Canada.

Lengthy discussions in the Kent County Council resulted in the decision to set up the Kent County Health Unit with Dr. Knipe as M.O.H. and director. The Unit superseded the various local health boards previously operated, and took over areas where such service had not previously existed. The change, though amply justified, met with considerable hostility, which rendered Dr. Knipe's new task delicate and difficult.

The Unit was placed under a newly-created county board of health comprising the Warden of the county, three other county councillors, and a provincial appointee, A. P. Brander of Wallaceburg. Reeve Martin Burgess of Bothwell was the first chairman. The nursing staff was headed by Miss Phyllis Thomson as supervisor; and the sanitary department was handled by George Boyce and Harry Sondak. Temporary quarters were opened in the basement of the county building, Harrison Hall, recently relinquished by the Ontario Provincial Police; and members of the public health nursing

staff were assigned to major urban centres in the county, which was divided into districts.

The Unit was handicapped by difficulty in securing nurses, it being found impossible to recruit a full staff; but, thanks largely to the dedicated spirit of Director Knipe and the personnel, it was able to carry on a useful and fairly extensive work. Special attention was given to immunization of school children against communicable diseases, detection and cure of T.B. and the holding of baby clinics. The sanitary officers also carried on an extensive and helpful program.

Dr. Knipe left the Kent Health Unit in July, 1950 to accept a similar position with the Elgin unit at St. Thomas, where he served for three years, when he took up similar but more important activities in the United States. He first became Commissioner of Health for Genesee and Wyoming counties in New York state, with headquarters at Batavia where he served three years. His next post was Deputy Commissioner of Health for Erie County, N.Y. with offices at Buffalo, after which he moved to the American West, to become health officer for Snohomish County, Washington, with headquarters at Everett. He served in that capacity for five years, till his death at Everett on January 20, 1962.

Dr. Knipe was married on April 24, 1943 to Winnifred L. Morgan of Cornwall, Ontario. They had two children, Mary L., born at Prince Rupert, B.C. in 1945 and Robert G., born at Cornwall, Ontario in 1947.

Dr. Knipe's widespread interest in his profession was indicated by his membership in numerous professional organizations. These included the Canadian Public Health Association, the American Medical Writers' Association, the Canadian Medical Association, the American Medical Association and all county and state medical associations where he was resident. He was a Fellow of the American Public Health Association and a Fellow of the American College of Preventive Medicine. He had been a lecturer in preventive medicine at the University of Western Ontario for three years, and for four years was a part time associate professor at the University of Buffalo Medical School at Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Knipe was a "Board" certified specialist, being a diplomate of the American Board of Preventive Medicine. His name appears in the Marquiss Inc. "Who's Who In The West" and in the Directory of Medical Specialists. Dr. Knipe was actively associated with and worked on committees of every organization in every town or city in which he lived.

He was an elder of the United Church of Canada and in the U.S. an elder of the Presbyterian Church. His club memberships included one year as a Kinsman, three years in Kiwanis and nine years in Rotary. His hobbies included music, fishing, wood-working and gardening.

DR. W. A. ELGIE

Dr. William Albert Elgie was born at Dawn Mills on the Sydenham about 1893, the son of George Albert and Margaret Elizabeth (Corlett) Elgie. He attended the Dawn Mills public school and secured his matriculation standing at Albert College in Belleville.

He continued his studies at the University of Western Ontario in London, and graduated in medicine, specializing in X-ray work. He set up his practice in Chatham in 1919. His X-ray studies were in association with Dr. Hickey and Dr. Evans of Detroit. He was for a number of years chief radiologist of St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham.

In 1921 Dr. Elgie married Marjorie, daughter of A. D. Westman of Chatham.

Dr. Elgie was a member of the Kent Medical Society, and a Conservative in politics. As a hobby he purchased 1,800 acres of farm land near Bothwell, where he cultivated evergreens and raised Hackney horses.

Dr. Elgie's passing, at the early age of 53, was tragically unexpected. He had appeared in excellent health. On a Friday he attended his office quite as usual, and, returning home, retired about 11:30 p.m. In the night he suffered a short but severe heart attack which at about 4 a.m. proved fatal.

Besides his wife, he was survived by two sons, William Albert and Douglas Westman Elgie; two brothers, Earl K. Elgie of Dresden and Goldwyn C. Elgie, K.C., M.L.A. of Toronto; and one sister, Mrs. W. M. Gray of Chatham.

The funeral services were conducted on April 8 at 2 p.m., by Rev. R. S. Johnston, pastor of St. Andrew's United Church, Chatham, with interment in Maple Leaf cemetery.

ERNEST C. RISEBOROUGH

Dr. Ernest Cecil Riseborough was born at Huffman's Corners in Harwich township, Kent county, on April 7, 1895, the son of William and Bertha (Huffman) Riseborough. He secured his non-professional schooling at Blenheim and at the Chatham Collegiate Institute.

Attending the University of Toronto, he secured his M.B. degree in 1918 and his M.D. in 1929. Graduating at the early age of 22, he spent one year in Philadelphia, specializing in kidney and bladder diseases.

Following his year of study in Philadelphia, he started practice in Detroit in October, 1929. In World War I he served overseas on the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

He carried on a surgical and general practice, specializing in kidney and bladder diseases. He practised nine or ten years in Chatham and

then moved to Detroit, where he practised for 29 years, until his death at Detroit on December 3, 1958. As a urologist he was highly regarded.

In the United States he was a Republican in politics, and was a member of the American Medical Association. His wife was the former Edna Richards of Chatham. His religious affiliations were Protestant and fraternally he was a Shriner.

His favorite sport was hockey and while in Chatham he was manager of the Chatham Hockey Club.

DR. G. H. R. HAMILTON

A thoroughly modern physician and surgeon inspired by the self-sacrificing spirit of the ideal doctor of the old school, Dr. George Harold Ross Hamilton of Chatham was born at Chesterville in Eastern Ontario on March 3, 1889, the son of George H. and Lundy (Parker) Hamilton. He attended public and high school at Guelph, and later studied at Toronto University, graduating M.D. in 1910 at the unusually early age of 21. He interned at St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit, following which he practised four years at Athens, in Eastern Ontario.

He went overseas to Edinburgh in 1915, when he obtained his F.R.C.S. At that time the First World War was raging, and Dr. Hamilton, anxious to do his part, offered his services.

The French army experienced a shortage of doctors, and Dr. Hamilton characteristically joined the French medical service, with the rank of Major. Under the weight of surgical and medical burdens far beyond the call of duty his health broke down, and it was found necessary for him to return to Canada.

He, however, did valuable work with the Pension Board at Ottawa. In 1918, the war over, he took up practice in Petrolia, and carried on a practice there for twelve busy years.

To further his work, he went overseas for more than a year, studying in London, Paris and Vienna. After that he located in Chatham, where he had been invited to take over the practice of Dr. Kingsley Holmes, but eventually established his own practice, and made a notable place for himself in the community.

Dr. Hamilton in 1915 married Anne Windsor, for two years previously the principal of the Deseronto High School. They had one daughter, Jean (Mrs. Melville Scott).

Dr. Hamilton was a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonged to the Canadian Legion, and was a member of the Kiwanis Club of Chatham. A pleasing and persuasive speaker, he was warmly welcomed to Chatham's famous Macaulay Club, the oldest literary and debating club in Canada. A Muskoka holiday, with fishing and boating, formed his favorite hobbies.

His last professional honor came just before his death on February 10, 1951, when he was named a Fellow of the International College of Surgeons. The diploma was received after his death.

For several years before his death, Dr. Hamilton held the highly responsible position of examiner in surgery on the board of the University of Western Ontario, for the Medical Council of Canada.

DR. F. I. REID

Ranking as the dean of Kent county medical practitioners with close to 60 years of useful service to humanity, Dr. Frederick Ira Reid suddenly passed away at his home, 62 Stanley Avenue, Chatham, on the evening of May 23, 1966.

Born in Oro township, Simcoe county, Dr. Reid graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1906 and started a practice in Glanworth. In 1909 he moved to Merlin, in Kent county. There he practised till 1919 when he moved to Harper Hospital, Detroit, where he specialized in surgery in which he was especially skilful and successful.

Dr. Reid finally located in Chatham in 1921, where he continued to practice for 45 years. In the course of that time he was chief of surgery and chief of staff at the Public General Hospital for many years.

"He was highly regarded as dean of the medical profession in this area and we will miss his guidance," commented Dr. W. J. Lee of the Kent Medical Association.

Dr. Reid was a member of the Chatham Rotary Club and a life member of the Ontario Medical Association. He was a 50 year member of the Masonic Order and belonged to the Chatham Lodge of Perfection No. 248 and Century Lodge No. 457 of Merlin.

Dr. Reid's first wife was Ann McLaughlin, who predeceased him in 1934. He was survived by his wife, the former Muriel Halliday; by one daughter, Mrs. H. E. Gauthier, of Windsor and by one son, Dr. William James Reid of Chatham, as well as three sisters, one brother and seven grandchildren. Rev. C. P. Plaskett of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, conducted the funeral service.

DR. J. R. M. MARTIN

Dr. James Rodwell Marshall Martin practised upwards of 20 years in Chatham. After studying and graduating in medicine, he first established a practice at Oil Springs. Thence he moved to Merlin and ultimately to Chatham.

In addition to a highly successful practice, Dr. Martin was notable for the part he played in extending Chatham's municipal boundaries to the

north and east. There he acquired extensive undeveloped properties east of Victoria Avenue and north of Grand Avenue, which later became familiarly known as Martin Court. Here he built an attractive home and planted an extensive grove.

Dr. Martin came from Merlin to Chatham shortly before 1932. Following the death of his first wife, Grace, he married Wilde Fay Huxley, who survived him.

Dr. Martin died at Chatham on January 11, 1951. Besides his wife, he left one daughter, Gwendolyn Shirley Martin and one son, James Clifford Martin. His will, made on February 15, 1947 left his entire estate to his widow, with residual rights to the children.

DR. JAMES MORIARTY

For more than a quarter century Dr. James Moriarty was an outstanding figure in the medical profession in Chatham. He was born and raised on a farm near Orillia and received his early education in the local schools and at the Orillia Collegiate Institute. He taught school in Manitoulin before taking up the study of medicine.

He attended the medical school at the University of Western Ontario, from which he graduated M.D. in 1912. He then interned at St. Vincent's Hospital in New York, where he spent three years.

World War I had broken out in August, 1914 and he joined the Canadian army and went overseas to serve with the 10th Stationary Hospital under the late Dr. Sieber of London.

Following the war, Dr. Moriarty came to Chatham and started private practice, acting as doctor for discharged service men requiring medical treatment.

In 1927 Dr. Moriarty entered into partnership with a schoolmate of his Orillia days, Dr. F. I. Reid, and they practised together for many years. Dr. Moriarty's office was at 193 King St. West in ground floor premises previously occupied by W. G. Burrows & Son with residence at 189 Wellington St. East. Later he practised alone, with notable success.

Doctor Moriarty served on the Chatham Board of Health for many years and was its chairman for 12 consecutive years.

In religion a Roman Catholic, he was a member of St. Joseph's church in Chatham. An athlete of ability, as a young man he participated in many sports, but was particularly excellent in lacrosse.

About 1946 Dr. Moriarty suffered a severe heart attack following which he was in indifferent health which forced him reluctantly to curtail his medical practice.

He married Claire Robert of Chatham. Before Christmas of 1951 Dr. Moriarty accompanied by his wife left for a holiday at his home in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. His health continuing to deteriorate, he entered the Miami Hospital where he was attended by an old colleague, Dr. Rowntree. He passed away on the evening of March 24, 1952. He had marked his 67th birthday on February 14.

Besides his wife, Dr. Moriarty was survived by a brother John Moriarty and a sister, Mrs. Florence Weymouth. He was buried at Fort Lauderdale.

Childless himself, Dr. Moriarty's will, probated in July 16, 1952 indicated a closely knit relationship. The chief bequest outside the family circle was a gift of \$1,000 to the Sisters of St. Joseph in charge of St. Joseph's Hospital at Chatham.

To his wife, Claire he left his home at 66 Inshes Avenue, Chatham. To his brother, John Moriarty he left \$5,000; to Theresa Ann Brown "in token of her kindness to me while living in my house" \$2,000; to his nephew Murray Weymouth, \$5,000; to his sister, Mrs. Florence Weymouth, \$5,000; the residue of the estate to be divided equally between his wife Claire Moriarty and his sister, Florence Weymouth, the latter bequest if she predeceased him to go to her son Murray Weymouth; the provision to his wife to be in lieu of dower. Named as executors were Claire Moriarty, Florence Weymouth and Lawrence Gerard O'Connor, barrister-at-law.

Doctors Practising in Kent County Who Have Passed On

BLLENHEIM AND DISTRICT

DR. A. R. HANKS

Arthur Rayburn Hanks, M.D. of Blenheim, coroner, health officer and an outstanding representative of his profession in South Kent, was born August 1, 1860 in Dawn township, the son of Anton and Sarah (McGuire) Hanks. His grandfather, Joseph Hanks, had emigrated from his native Germany to Ontario. Anton Hanks, the doctor's father, born in Baden had reached manhood when in 1845 he crossed the Atlantic to locate in Rochester, N.Y. Thence, a year later, he moved to Brantford, and, in 1849 to Dawn township where he battled pioneer conditions to become a prosperous farmer. His wife, Sarah McGuire, was a native of Dublin.

Anton R. Hanks remained with his parents on the farm and attended the rural schools till he was 15 when he left to attend Sarnia High School. He taught public school for a year at Dawn Centre, in 1880 spent three months at Ottawa Normal School, briefly attended St. Catharines Collegiate, and taught one year in Orford township. There he commenced the study of medicine under a private tutor. The marriage of his sister, Iphigenia, to Dr. W. E. Tiffin of Detroit may have influenced his choice of a profession.

In the fall of 1881 he commenced a medical course at Trinity College, and in the summer of 1884 practised medicine as an undergraduate at Forestville, Michigan, earning enough to complete his course at Toronto and obtain his degree. He practised for some years at Oil Springs, for six years served as coroner, and interested himself to some extent in the oil business.

In May, 1893, Dr. Hanks started practice in Blenheim where he served as coroner, was named Medical Officer of Health and served as chairman of the school board. Enthusiastic in his professional work and active in promoting local enterprises, he won a notable measure of public confidence.

Dr. Hanks took time for a course of study in the hospitals of London, England and made a short tour of the Continent before resuming his practice in Blenheim.

On September 1, 1886 Dr. Hanks married Rosannah E. Ridley, descendant of a pioneer family of East Kent. Fraternally, he was a member of the Sons of England, A.O.U.W., C.O.F. and I.O.F.

In 1936, Dr. Hanks, keenly interested in the history and personalities of the members of his profession undertook the task of listing all the doctors who had practised in Kent county from 1850 on. In this labor of love, wisely restricted to names, dates and places, he had the pretty general co-operation of members of the profession and succeeded in compiling the most complete list of Kent county doctors up to that time.

His last years were shadowed by World War II, in which three grandsons saw active service. His will, bearing date November 3, 1943, shows the war motivation.

To each of two grandsons, William Hanks Watson and Herbert Jack Watson, then serving in the R.C.N.V., he willed \$2,000. There was a \$2,000 legacy also to another grandson, John Hanks in the Canadian Merchant Marine, payable when he was 22 years of age with accumulated interest from the time of the testator's decease, the mother, meantime, to be custodian of the fund. If any one of the grandsons predeceased him, the legacy to be paid to the mother. Legacies of \$500 each were provided for two granddaughters, Marion Edith Whyte and Rosannah Elizabeth Ridley Whyte. All the residue of the estate was to go to two daughters, Hazel Hanks Watson and Edith Marion Whyte, who were named executrices.

"Over a year ago," the will adds, "I gave my library to my grandson, William Hanks Watson, which I now confirm."

Dr. Hanks died in 1944, with the war still raging.

DR. CHARLES TOZER

Dr. Charles Tozer was the first physician at Cedar Springs according to Fred Thompson of No. 10 County Road.

Dr. Tozer was born at Aylmer, in Elgin county, in 1826 and married Elizabeth Stevens who was born at Blenheim on March 8, 1834 and died there on September 9, 1868. She married Dr. Tozer on November 8, 1854.

Dr. Tozer died in 1861.

DR. JONATHAN McCULLY

Dr. Jonathan McCully of Cedar Springs had a three-fold career in each branch of which he recorded notable achievement. He was born in Howard township near Ridgetown on November 29, 1834, the eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Bennett) McCully. Both were Nova Scotians; the father of English and Irish extraction and the mother a native of Nova Scotia.

In 1833 the young couple moved to Kent county, locating first in Harwich and after one winter near Rushton's Corners locating in Howard. It was about 1835 that Samuel McCully walked from three miles out of

Ridgetown to Sandwich, a distance of 75 miles, following the blazed path along the Erie shore, to record his deed of 100 acres, in advance of a competing applicant. McCully, carrying his lunch and eating as he walked, made the trip in a single day — a typical pioneer achievement.

The elder McCully was during the 1837 rebellion an ardent sympathizer of William Lyon Mackenzie. A supporter of the Reform leaders of that era, he served as township clerk and magistrate. In contrast, Sarah Bennett McCully in her girlhood taught in Sunday School the young Charles Tupper, later prime minister, who, an unbending Tory, brought Nova Scotia into Confederation.

Jonathan McCully remained on the farm till 1864. A younger brother, Samuel McCully, had graduated in medicine from Victoria College and later became a successful practicing physician in Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1864 young Jonathan McCully went to Toronto and began his medical studies with his brother. Later he entered Dr. Rolph's College of Medicine, and in 1867 received his M.D. from Victoria University. Returning to Cedar Springs, he set up practice and achieved a resounding success.

But, during his years of study, it had been his keenest delight to get out into the country. After two years in practice, in 1872 he purchased 80 acres at Cedar Springs, then known as the Jeff Terrill farm. Thenceforth he was primarily a farmer specializing in fruit growing, though he still maintained his medical practice. In 1902 he increased the original farm to 113 acres, of which 50 acres were devoted to fruit-growing. He was the outstanding pioneer of scientific fruit-growing in Kent, and a recognized expert in that field.

In spite of his engrossing agricultural and medical activities, Dr. McCully found time to take an active part in public affairs. In 1885 he served as third deputy reeve of Harwich and in 1894-95 was reeve. Prior to that he had served several years on the township council. He also acted as Dominion government medical health officer for the port of Rondeau. In religion, he was a Baptist.

Politically, he supported the Liberal party and was several times urged to become a political candidate. In the 1905 provincial election his name was presented as a candidate at the Blenheim convention but withdrew. On that occasion, at the age of 70, he showed himself a vigorous and trenchant speaker.

In November, 1868, at Palmyra Dr. McCully married Elizabeth Mills, sister of Hon. David Mills. They had two children. Samuel Bennett McCully, a graduate of Toronto University practised as a lawyer in Toronto. But the son, like the father, made his profession second to farming and fruit growing, with the result that they carried on business together

under the name of Dr. McCully & Son. A daughter, Mary Jane McCully, became a successful teacher.

Dr. McCully's first wife died in September, 1875. In 1891 Dr. McCully married Anna Campbell, daughter of Dougall Campbell of Harwich township.

Dr. McCully died in Harwich township on December 22, 1925 at the age of 91. His will, dated September 25, 1915 and a later codicil, were probated on July 8, 1926 to his executors, Samuel Bennett McCully and Nathaniel Mills. The codicil leaves \$1,000 in annual instalments of \$250 each to his daughter, Mrs. Mary Jane Hendrie of Greenlawn, N.Y. with bequests to his grandson Jonathan Hendrie, and to his wife in lieu of dower, the residue of his estate to go to his son, Samuel Bennett McCully "for his sole and only use". The remains of his first wife, then in the Mills cemetery at Palmyra, to be moved to the Newcomb cemetery in Harwich and buried beside him and a suitable monument erected.

DR. JAMES SAMSON

Dr. James Samson of Blenheim — and later of Windsor — from the very outset of his career was marked for great things. Born in 1843, he was the son of Mungo Samson, a pioneer of Harwich township, and early showed himself a brilliant student, ambitious for the betterment of his community. Attending the local schools, he is reputed to have graduated from Victoria College in 1860.

He early laid the foundations of a successful medical practice in Blenheim, then officially known as Rondeau, and disclosed an interest in enterprises outside his profession, for the benefit of his community. He headed the partnership of Samson and Ash, which in the early days founded a weekly newspaper, the Rondeau News; and, revealing unusual abilities as a writer and a public speaker he speedily developed a keen interest in party politics as a champion of the Reform party, and his superlative eloquence made him a welcome speaker at public gatherings.

After a year, he took over the sole control of the paper, which started a campaign for village incorporation. Blenheim achieved village status on January 1, 1875.

Blenheim, like every other hamlet in that era, craved a railway; and here again Dr. Samson took the lead. The nearest railway was the Canada Southern with a station five miles distant at Cook's Corners, later rechristened Charing Cross. Samson visioned a north-south railway which linking Lakes Erie and Huron, would also link Blenheim with all the east-west lines. He apparently secured the original charter; which, however, fell into the hands of speculators, with the result that the line, ultimately extending from Erieau to Sarnia, was not even partially completed till 1883.

Meanwhile, Dr. Samson, despite the demands of an ever-increasing practice, in 1882 was nominated by the Kent Liberals to oppose Henry Smyth, nominee of the Conservatives for the vacancy created by the retirement of Rufus Stephenson, who had held the seat since Confederation. One of the "founding fathers" of Blenheim and probably the finest orator Kent ever produced, Dr. Samson put up a strong fight.

The contest was close, Smyth polling 2,223 votes against 2,066 for Samson, a majority of 157. Samson protested the election, Smyth was unseated, and the same opponents faced one another in a by-election on January 9, 1884. Samson increased his tally to 2,266 but Smyth rolled up the unprecedented figure of 2,548, giving him a lead of 282.

It was Dr. Samson's only political contest, but his oratorical abilities continued to bring many calls for his services as a speaker. In later years the Laurier government quite often used his talents in the promotion of public projects, notably in arousing interest in the proposed adoption of the metric system.

Dr. Samson was energetic in the promotion of projects for the public good, so much so that he drew from a political opponent the notable tribute: "What is indeed exceptional with men who identify themselves in the slightest degree with matters of public interest — we have failed to hear a single adverse criticism expressed; while personally a more pleasant and friendly feeling could not be entertained for any man than we find emanating on all hands from the people without respect to creed or party."

In later years he practised in Windsor where he still proved himself a man of many parts, keenly interested in the community as a whole, a great reader with a retentive memory and an analytic mind. The analytical quality came to the fore in the local Medical Society meetings and in conventions, where, it seemed, no discussion was complete without a contribution from Dr. Samson.

On many occasions, at Wayne County Medical Society meetings the chairman would say: "I see Dr. Samson is in the audience. We would like to hear his comments on this subject." And, time and again, out of his wide knowledge and experience, he would explode erroneous beliefs and mistaken theories.

He was painstaking and thorough in diagnosis and in the handling of his patients, took a careful history and followed it with a physical examination which left nothing to chance or guesswork. In that era laboratory facilities were often lacking, but his intense thoroughness compensated for the lack.

Dr. Samson was not a surgeon himself, but selected his surgeon with infinite care for the needs of the case in hand. Practising medicine when surgery was in its pioneer stages, his greatest contribution to

successful surgery was to have it done by well-trained and experienced men. As a consultant he was always able to give valuable advice and to put both patient and relatives at ease. Time and again, calling a doctor to substitute in the night, he would say: "I couldn't go to sleep without knowing someone had gone to take care of that case."

Carrying the burden of an extensive practice Dr. Samson remained a bachelor till late in life. Shortly after he did marry, he retired from practice to Florida. But, for the people he had known and served, he was always a glowing memory.

Dr. Samson died in 1924, at the age of 81. He is buried in Detroit.

DR. C. B. LANGFORD

Dr. Charles B. Langford, son of John A. and Mary (Grover) Langford of Harwich township was born June 27, 1867. From 1879 he resided in Camden township where he attended the local schools. In 1882 he entered the Toronto Collegiate Institute.

In 1884 he enrolled in the medical department of Toronto University, from which he graduated M.B. in 1888. The same year he received the degrees of M.D. and master of surgery from Victoria University. He interned the following year as house surgeon at Toronto General Hospital. On June 3, 1889 he located in Blenheim where he built up an extensive general practice.

On November 9, 1892 Dr. Langford was married to Jeannett, daughter of A. L. Bisnett, the first mayor of Blenheim. One son, Grover Cameron, was born to them on January 9, 1897.

Dr. Langford was a Conservative in politics, and served on the Blenheim town council. A man of wide reading, large experience, and notable ability he was justly regarded as a leader of the medical profession in Kent county. He passed away on March 31, 1939, after 50 years' residence in Blenheim.

DR. D. J. VAN VELSOR

Dr. Daniel James Van Velsor was of German and U.E. Loyalist descent. Born in Southwold township, on May 1, 1835, the son of William and Eliza (Bright) Van Velsor, he was educated in the township schools. Before 16, he had won a second-grade teacher's certificate, and he followed that vocation until 1859.

He then took up the study of medicine. From 1859 to 1861 he attended the University of Michigan, and in 1862 he received his medical diploma from Toronto University.

Dr. Van Velsor started in Blenheim a general practice which grew steadily through the years. Answering calls from all parts of Kent county,

he became widely known, highly esteemed and much beloved by a host of grateful patients.

In 1868 Dr. Van Velsor was elected deputy reeve of Harwich, serving till 1871 when he was elected reeve. This office he held from 1872 to 1874. He was warden of Kent in 1873 and in 1874, when Blenheim was incorporated as a town, he was elected its first reeve. Politically, Dr. Van Velsor was an ardent Liberal.

Devoted to his profession, he eagerly assisted young men to enter it. Among others he tutored Drs. Moore, McCormick, McKenzie, F. P. and H. V. Van Velsor, J. P. Joseph and D. J. and Joseph Wallace.

On December 31, 1857, Dr. Van Velsor married Mary Ellen Wallace of Louisville; their family, in addition to one daughter, including three M.D.s, Drs. Edward and James Van Velsor and Dr. W. W. Van Velsor of Detroit. Drs. D. J. Wallace of Sparta and Joseph Wallace of Michigan were brothers-in-law.

Dr. Van Velsor died on April 13, 1889, "and in his death," a contemporary tribute records, "the sick and suffering lost a skilful and faithful attendant, the medical profession one of its most eminent physicians, Blenheim a loyal, public-spirited citizen and the family a devoted husband and father." He was buried at Blenheim.

DR. A. M. SHAVER

Dr. Alexander McLeish Shaver was born in Brant county in 1856, son of Hamilton and Euphemia (Burns) Shaver, Canadian pioneers. He was educated in the local public schools, Brantford Collegiate Institute, the Ottawa Normal School and Trinity Medical College at Toronto.

With more than an ordinary capacity for learning, Dr. Shaver, even as a child, developed an amazing memory. At 15, in 1874, he won a Worcester dictionary as a prize in a county spelling match at Brantford. He earned every cent of the cost of his higher education by teaching school.

He graduated from Trinity in 1885, having completed a four-year course in three years, standing first in honors that year at Trinity University and winning the silver medal at Trinity College. He became L.C.P.S.O. the same year.

After graduating, he practised 3½ years in Morpeth, and then moved to Blenheim where he went into partnership with Dr. D. J. Van Velsor and later built up an exceptional practice of his own in Blenheim in which he won the esteem of the community. A member of the I.O.O.F., I.O.F., A.O.U.W., Select Knights, R.T. of T. and A.F. & A.M., he was the medical examiner for these orders and after locating in Blenheim was Medical Health Officer there.

In 1883 Dr. Shaver married Caroline T. S. Gillespie, daughter of Adam Scott Gillespie, B.A., LL.B. who had practised law in Woodstock, Toronto and Chicago. He died in 1893.

DR. GRETA I. DAVISON

Dr. Greta Isabel (Yeoman) Davison was a native of the Blenheim area and studied at St. Mary's Medical School, obtaining her M.R.C.S. in England in 1921 and her L.R.C.P. in London in the same year. In her early years after graduation she practised at Blenheim and in 1954 was recorded as practising at Oakville.

DR. SIMEON G. STORY

Dr. Simeon G. Story was born at Cedar Springs, Ontario on March 14, 1866, the son of Ralph and Elizabeth (Laird) Story.

He attended the Fourth Line Public School, graduated from Ridgetown High School in 1886, and graduated from the University of Toronto Medical School in 1893.

He came to Blenheim the same year to practise in Dr. Van Velsor's office on Marlborough Street, and built his own home and office on George Street in 1896. He began practise in the Horse and Buggy days and bought his first car, a Ford Model L, in 1906.

Dr. Story took a post graduate course in London, England in 1905 and in Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1906.

He married Margaret Gould of Haliburton in 1895. They had three sons, Ralph Gould Story in 1896, Alexander Laird Story in 1900 and Robert Menzies Story in 1906.

In religion, Dr. Story was a Presbyterian. He was a member of Kent Lodge No. 274, A.F. & A.M. and Master of this lodge in 1900. He was also a member of the Scottish Rite and of Mocha Temple Shrine. His favorite hobbies were boxing and fencing.

DR. EWART E. McPHERSON

Dr. Ewart Earl McPherson of Blenheim was born on November 26, 1892 at Cedar Springs, Ontario, the son of Alexander and Annie Louise (Nagle) McPherson. For his non-professional education he attended the Cedar Springs public school, the Blenheim Continuation School and the Chatham Collegiate Institute.

Attending the University of Toronto he received his Bachelor of Medicine degree in 1916. He served in the Canadian Army Medical Corps in France and England from 1916 to 1918, served as resident surgeon at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto from 1918 to 1920 and carried on a general practice at Blenheim from 1920 to 1949. He held the office of coroner and also was M.O.H. for Blenheim. He died in 1949.

Dr. McPherson was a member of the Blenheim United Church and a member of the A.F. & A.M. and the Blenheim Rotary Club.

Dr. McPherson married Ethel Alberta Lunman, and they had two children, Alexander Hugh McPherson and Mrs. Jean Louise (McPherson) Britton.

DUART AND HIGHGATE

DR. P. N. DAVEY

Dr. Peter Nicholas Davey of Duart, in Orford township, was born on December 3, 1846 in Durham county, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Bullock) Davey, both natives of Cornwall, England.

Both parents had been brought to Canada as children and grew up in Peterborough county, Ontario, where they married. They later moved to Durham county, where Peter was born, and, until he was 19, lived on the farm and attended the local schools.

At 19 he moved to Toronto where he took the Normal School course and qualified as a teacher. Until 1879 he followed the teaching profession, including five years in the public, high and Model schools of Toronto.

In 1879 he began reading medicine at Toronto and later entered Trinity College from which he graduated in 1884. He then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Edinburgh, Scotland, and passed the examinations in 1884.

Dr. Davey returned to Canada where he started a practice at Duart, and not merely established himself as a successful physician, but also obtained a strong hold on the esteem and affection of the community he served.

In November, 1888, Dr. Davey married Margaret E. Genge, daughter of Richard S. and Catherine (Patterson) Genge. Mr. Genge was a furniture manufacturer and undertaker in Duart. They had six children, Ethel G., Edna J., Clarence G., Hazel C., Edith G. and Margaret Helen. The latter married Dr. John A. Lamont (University of Western Ontario, 1924) who practised at Wyoming for a number of years before moving to Hamilton in the 1940s. Their son recently graduated from the University of Western Ontario Medical School.

Brought up a Methodist Dr. Davey attended the Presbyterian Church while in Duart and his wife attended the Covenanted Baptist Church there (also known as the Old School or Hard Shell Baptist.) Fraternally, Dr. Davey was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Foresters, Chosen Friends and Maccabees. Politically he was a Liberal. Actively interested in education, he served for several years on the Ridgetown Collegiate

Institute board and in 1902-04 was its chairman. He was auditor of S.S. 3 and 4, Orford (the Duart public school) in 1891-92, chairman of its annual meeting in 1895 and 1898, and secretary of the 1902 annual meeting. He was one of four trustees who in 1900 purchased from the previous owner for \$300 the present Duart Community Hall.

Doctors who practised in Duart before 1900 were Dr. McLaughlin, who was the only doctor in 1864; Dr. Crawford, who moved to Newbury and died there; Dr. Hicks, who went to Menominee, Mich.; Drs. Forbes, Wilson and Leitch.

From 1907 to 1917, Dr. Angus McLean, a native of Concession 3, Aldborough, east of Clachan, practised in Duart. He left Duart to go to London and later moved to Mount Forest, where he died about 1942. His two daughters, Miss Isabel McLean and Mrs. Gammage, both live in London.

DR. DUNCAN P. McPHAIL

Duncan P. McPhail, M.D. of Highgate was a son of Hugh and Mary (Paterson) McPhail of Elgin county. Born at Iona in Dunwich township he remained on the farm with his parents till 17, rounding out his schooling at the St. Thomas and St. Catharines Collegiates; then taught in Elgin, Middlesex and Lambton while he began reading medicine with Dr. Marlatt of Alvinston. He was principal of the Alvinston schools when he relinquished teaching to concentrate on his medical studies at Trinity College, Toronto.

He graduated in 1887, one of the few to receive first class honors. In 1887 he established himself as a physician and druggist at Highgate. After practising seven years he took a course in the Post-Graduate School at New York and then resumed his large and growing practice. From 1890 he served as coroner. In 1897 he built a fine brick store and office in Highgate. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also belonged to the A.O.U.W., the I.O.F. and the C.O.F. In politics he was a Liberal and, active in municipal affairs, he gave good service on the local school board.

DRESDEN DISTRICT

DRESDEN'S PIONEER DOCTORS

When, in 1864, Sutherland's Gazetteer compiled the first list of medical practitioners in Kent, Dresden had no doctor. It was, however, a booming community as the result of a substantial lumbering trade, for which the extensive forests of Dawn and Camden townships provided an abundance of raw materials.

Enterprising Dr. T. R. McInnis had started a practice at Dawn Mills, farther up the Sydenham, a few years earlier. As a result of Dres-

den's rapid growth and alluring prospects he moved his practice there, in time to be listed in McEvoy's 1886 directory. The same directory listed Sibree Clarke, M.D. "books, stationery, drugs and medicines" and H. E. Winters, "M.D. and Coroner".

Which of the three doctors came first is a question, but McInnis seems definitely to have been the most widely ambitious. In addition to his medical practice, he offered "drugs, medicines, dry goods, groceries, etc.," signifying an old time general store ready to sell anything the public wanted.

The same three doctors were listed in 1870, with Sibree Clarke a telegraph agent and Dr. Winter a coroner. By 1880 ambitious McInnis (or McInnes) had vanished from the picture. Seemingly, anticipating the miracle of the C.P.R. and the opening of the Canadian West, he was moving to Vancouver, where there were larger worlds to conquer. In Dresden, two new doctors had located, Gilbert Tweedie and Daniel Galbraith.

Coming early, Dr. Hugh E. Winter seems to have demonstrated a conspicuous loyalty to Dresden. Born in Ontario in 1830, he came to Dresden after graduating in medicine about 1865. In addition to his regular practice, he served as a coroner for Kent. He married Sarah (Kline) Culp, daughter of Joshua and Mary Culp of Halton county.

Dr. Winter and Dr. Tweedie both died at Dresden in 1883.

DOCTORS IN DRESDEN

From old time residents, it has been possible to gather, in a fairly correct sequence, a list of the doctors who from time to time practised in Dresden. Who was actually the first doctor is, however, a trifle uncertain.

Dr. Sibree Clark kept a drug store as early as 1854. Newcomers in a slightly later period included Dr. Daniel Galbraith, who graduated from the University of Toronto in 1878, and Dr. Hugh E. Winter.

Dresden's real awakening came about 1870 and the ensuing decade was marked by phenomenal growth, due to more extensive farms under cultivation, the huge lumber and cordwood industries, and the energy and initiative of local merchants and manufacturers. Lacking easy communication with other communities, industries like the McVean enterprises, the Rudd carriage works, Smith's woollen mills and, above all, Alexander Trevice with his mill, foundry, shipping, lumbering and allied enterprises, catered to Dresden's needs and stimulated its prosperity. Enterprise, initiative and development of native resources in this amazing decade transformed Dresden from a shabby hamlet into a clean, handsome town, second only to the county town of Chatham in population and importance.

By 1871, Dresden received village incorporation with Alexander Trerice its first reeve; in 1881, with 2,082 population, town status came, and Alexander Trerice was elected its first mayor in 1882.

In 1860, Dr. Thomas Robert McInnes, at 20 already an M.D. at Dawn Mills, moved his practice to Dresden. He had his office in part of George Webster's store, in which he later became a partner. Webster built a large colonial mansion on the site of the old canning factory, but died in 1862. His widow, though several years older, the same year married Dr. McInnes. They had two sons, both of whom attained distinction. McInnes served as village councillor and was reeve in 1874, but later that year left Dresden for British Columbia, where he eventually became lieutenant-governor.

Dr. Sibree Clark had his office on Metcalfe Avenue, in the old Webster-McInnes store. In 1873 he was a village councillor, but in 1882 left for British Columbia where he operated a drug store at Kamloops.

Dr. Hugh E. Winter, who had come to Dresden in 1865, continued to practise until his death in 1883, about the time he was reeve. Dr. Myers Davidson was another early medical practitioner.

In 1882 there were four physicians in Dresden. Dr. Walter Galbraith successor to Dr. McInnes, had his office in George Webster's colonial mansion. Later, when the Fawcett & Livingstone bank failed in 1885, Dr. Galbraith moved into Charles Livingstone's house at the end of Hughes Street, in 1867 the home of Dr. Gibbs. He moved the old colonial house to his lot on St. George Street, using half the downstairs for his own office. Dr. Galbraith moved to Toronto and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Dr. J. P. F. Williams.

About the same time Dr. J. Raynold Pomeroy had his office in a small building at the corner of St. George and Main Streets, adjoining the Clifford House. Another physician, Dr. Gilbert Tweedie, who had graduated in 1860 and who was also a Presbyterian minister, had his office one door south of the Fawcett & Livingstone Bank, now the Toronto-Dominion.

Dr. Charlton Shaw, from Appledore in Chatham township, set up practice in Tupperville, on the Erie & Huron a few miles from Dresden, which gave promise of becoming a sizeable community. Dr. Shaw also had an office in Dresden above Smith Bros. woollen store on the west side of St. George Street. In the next few years, Dr. James Rea had an office in the building next to the Clifford House, taking charge of Dr. Pomeroy's practice in his absence.

In 1885, Dr. W. H. Bullis, a graduate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kingston, took over the Fawcett & Livingstone bank building. In 1890 Dr. J. I. Wiley, a graduate of Trinity Medical College, Toronto, went into the office with Dr. Bullis. When Dr. Bullis left Dresden, Dr. Wiley's brother, Walter, also a physician, took the place of

Bullis in the partnership. When Dr. J. I. Wiley built his new home on the opposite corner, he moved his office to his residence. Dr. R. D. McAlpine, a graduate of the University of Western Ontario and son-in-law of Dr. Wiley, ultimately succeeded to his practice.

Dr. Hugh S. McDonald practised in Dresden about the same time as Dr. Charlton Shaw. Dr. J. P. F. Williams, successor to Dr. Galbraith, became Grand Master of the I.O.O.F. His son, Galbraith, at last reports was practising at Toronto. Dr. Williams was succeeded by Dr. J. A. McMurchy, who died in 1938.

In 1935 Dr. John A. Ruttle, graduate of the University of Western Ontario, succeeded Dr. H. S. McDonald in his practice. In 1937 another U.W.O. graduate, Dr. L. G. Payne, set up a practice in Dresden.

In recent years, Dr. P. B. Moorhead, a graduate of the University of London, England, established a medical practice in Dresden. The arrival of Dr. P. L. Gibbs, also a graduate of the University of Western Ontario, grandson of Frank Laird, lumber dealer and joint proprietor of one of the largest planing mills of earlier days, made a total of five physicians in Dresden.

HON. T. R. McINNIS, M.D.

Dawn Mills — Vancouver

When, in 1936, the late Dr. A. R. Hanks compiled his valuable and practically complete list of doctors who had practised in Kent up to that time, he encountered one baffling mystery. Under Blenheim he listed "Dr. McGinnis" with the notation, "particulars unavailable".

Elsewhere, though, the painstaking historian listed a name that, still with few particulars, recurs with amazing frequency. For Dawn Mills he lists Dr. McInnis (see Dresden) in 1864 and in his introduction he mentions, "Dr. T. McInnis, alone in Dawn Mills. None in Dresden." For Wallaceburg there is an undated "Dr. McInnis. See Dresden."

One might suspect an ambitious young medico, recently graduated, and sampling a variety of conveniently located towns.

Where Dr. Thomas Robert McInnis hailed from is uncertain. Sutherland's 1864 directory, the first of its kind, places Dr. T. McInnis "physician and surgeon" at Dawn Mills, C. W. Dawn Mills, brought into existence by the Taylor water power, milling and shipping enterprises was the most important community on the Sydenham and the highest upstream. McInnis was its first doctor; but Dr. Hore speedily provided a competitor.

By 1866, a surging lumber development had made Dresden, farther down stream, the second largest community in Kent. McInnis moved his practice there; McEvoy's 1866-67 directory lists "Thomas R. McInnis, M.D., drugs and medicines, dry goods, groceries, etc." indicating that Dr. McInnis

while sedulously caring for his patients was prepared to sell anything for which there was a demand. Sutherland's 1870 directory merely lists, "Thos. R. McInnis, M.D., physician, surgeon, etc." At Dresden Dr. Sibree Clarke offers similar goods and services.

Dr. McInnis stayed in Dresden, and continued to prosper; till in the 70s the prospective opening of the C.P.R. beckoned him to greater opportunities in the Canadian West. Vancouver was booming; McInnis gravitated to politics; his Liberal sympathies and his wealth made him a powerful aid to Laurier in 1896. His promising young son, William Wallace Burns McInnis, captured the Vancouver seat for Laurier; and Laurier's new government named Dr. McInnis to the Senate.

A little later he was promoted to the post of lieutenant-governor of British Columbia.

Provincial politics in British Columbia were peculiar. Instead of two rival parties modeled on those at Ottawa the legislature was split into small groups, each built around the personality of some local leader. As a result, governments at Victoria were unstable and short-lived. It may indeed have been with a view to strengthening the party in Tory British Columbia that McInnis was named lieutenant-governor.

McInnis seems to have conceived a marked antipathy to the discordant groups that, themselves incompetent to govern, frowned on innovators. He saw the existing scheme of things as inefficient and corrupt; and felt that a drastic coup might tumble the entire edifice and bring a better era.

After three years, the Turner government, appealing for reelection, won only 17 out of 38 seats. Mainland members, with 24 seats, demanded the dismissal of the minority government. Lieut.-Governor McInnis acceded, dismissed Turner, and called the veteran Robert Beaven, without even a seat in the legislature, to form a ministry. When Beaven failed, McInnis turned to another veteran, Charles A. Semlin, who faced two groups stronger numerically than his own. The precarious situation dragged through 1899 into 1900; till in February the lieutenant-governor abruptly dismissed Semlin and called on Hon. Joseph Martin, brilliant but egocentric, to fill the breach.

The Legislature voted non-confidence in Martin; and when McInnis arrived to prorogue the legislature, every member, with the exception of Martin and the Speaker, walked out, an unprecedented incident.

Martin, undaunted, went into the ensuing election with an aggressive program, fought a brilliant campaign, and actually elected 13 members where previously he had stood alone.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who disliked friction, intervened. McInnis was dismissed, giving place to Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, a tactful statesman

from Quebec who had no connection with the bitterly antagonistic British Columbia groups. "We must have constitutional government in all parts of the Dominion," Laurier commented.

Dr. McInnis did not long survive his dismissal. He left two sons, both born in Dresden in his happier days and both with elements of greatness. The elder, Tom MacInnes (as he rechristened himself) went through exciting experiences in the Klondike and the Far East and in his later years wrote some of the most distinctive poetry ever penned by a Canadian. The younger son, William Wallace Burns McInnis, after a brief and hectic career in politics, won distinction as a jurist.

DR. CHARLTON SHAW

"Dr. Shaw," according to Dr. Hanks' terse record, "practised at Tupperville for a while." That brief sentence is the only reference to Dr. Shaw, or to Tupperville; but it merits some elucidation.

In the 1870s Kent's only railroad was the Great Western which, linking London and Windsor, passed through Chatham. When the Canada Southern failed to include Chatham in its route, local men projected a north-south line which became the Erie & Huron, ultimately linking Rondeau and Sarnia. Not till 1890 did this line actually reach Sarnia.

Between Chatham and Wallaceburg the E. & H. established a number of way stations. Outside of Dresden and Wallaceburg, Tupperville was the most important and thrived as a shipping point for lumber, cordwood and farm products.

Definitely Tupperville had potentialities of growth into a substantial community, a good locality for an ambitious doctor to set up a practice. The ambitious doctor proved to be Charlton Shaw, M.D., C.M., physician and surgeon, a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto.

Dr. Shaw was, furthermore, an ex-surgeon of the famous Grady Hospital at Atlanta, Georgia. With the American Civil War fresh in Canadian memories, Atlanta and Grady Hospital were connections to conjure with.

No record survives of what sort of man, and how well qualified a physician, Dr. Charlton Shaw was. He seems to have been held in high regard personally. Tupperville was, however, within easy distance of thriving Dresden, and before his coming Dresden already had some of the most skilful medical men in Kent. The list includes Drs. Galbraith & Williams, graduates of Toronto University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, the partnership comprising Dr. D. Galbraith, physician and accoucheur and Dr. F. Williams, specializing in midwifery and diseases of women and children. Their office was on St. George Street.

Dr. H. S. McDonald, B.A., honor graduate in arts and medicine of Queen's University and formerly house surgeon to the Kingston General Hospital had his office in the Clifford House block and his residence on Brock Street, two doors east of the Methodist Church, with telephone connection at residence.

Finally there was the firm of Drs. Wiley and Wiley, physicians, surgeons and accoucheurs, medalist of Trinity College, Honor Graduates of Trinity and Western Universities and members of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons "can be found day and night in office, Livingstone Block, St. George Street, Dresden — telephone connection".

These were doctors well established, known in the community long before Dr. Charlton Shaw entered the field. The newcomer doubtless put forth a valiant effort to win a clientele, even to opening a part time Dresden office. But, in comparison with thriving Dresden, Tupperville tragically remained a mere way station and a not too populous hamlet.

DR. HUGH E. WINTER

Dr. Hugh E. Winter was born in Upper Canada in 1830, and, after graduating in medicine located in Dresden about 1865. In addition to his medical practice, he was district coroner. He married Sarah Culp, daughter of Joshua and Mary (Kline) Culp. As a physician he served the Dresden public loyally and well for many years, dying about 1883.

DR. W. H. BULLIS

Dr. W. H. Bullis was born at Wolfe Island on December 26, 1857, the son of Joseph Bullis, a native of Leicestershire. Educated at the Chatham High School, he attended the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kingston, graduating in April, 1884. After a six months' course in Edinburgh and eight months in the London and Paris Hospitals he returned to Canada and started a practice in Dresden in 1885.

His practice grew so rapidly that in 1889 he formed a partnership with Dr. J. I. Wiley, the gold medalist of Trinity Medical College for that year, and they built up one of the largest practices in Ontario. Dr. Bullis was an Anglican and belonged to the I.O.O.F. and the C.O.H.C., for which he was physician. He was president of the Dresden Blue Rock Gun Club, and, though often urged to seek municipal honors, devoted himself to his practice.

FLORENCE

DR. MYERS DAVISON

Myers Davison, M.D., M.R.C.P.S. was born on September 16, 1839 at Newburg in Addington county, son of John M. and Jane (Swanson) Dav-

ison. Securing his fundamental education in local schools, he attended Queen's College, Kingston from which he graduated in medicine with honors. After a few months in Dresden, he located in Florence where for over a quarter century he was the corner-stone of the social fabric. "His genial and friendly spirit," says an intimate contemporary, "and his sound judgment made him a leader."

For years he was reeve of Euphemia, secretary-treasurer of his school board, and a prominent official in the Methodist Church. In politics a Conservative, he was president of his county association, an able reasoner and an eloquent debater. He wrote many articles on medical and other topics. He died on February 10, 1891.

In 1870 Dr. Davison married Eleanor F. Williams, daughter of James Williams of Culloden, Ontario. He left a family of four children.

DR. WILLIAM MORRIS

Dr. William Morris, M.R.C.S. after qualifying as a doctor in his native Ireland, emigrated to Canada in 1849. He practised near Toronto for five years and then moved to Florence, Ontario, where his practice during 20 years extended into the northern areas of Kent. Later he moved his practice to Michigan, where he continued active till an advanced age. His wife, Henrietta (King) Morris, was a daughter of Major King of the British Army; and her brother, Captain King took part in the fighting against the Fenians at Fort Erie in 1866.

A son of Dr. Morris, Harvey Morris, born in County Carlow in 1844, clerked at Fort Erie, farmed near Florence and after 1872 virtually pioneered the extensive cooperage business which in the early years was the mainstay of Wallaceburg. In 1870, he married Mary, eldest daughter of Dr. Wallen, M.R.C.S. of Chatham.

McKAY'S CORNERS

DR. JAMES COLVILLE

Dr. James Colville of Northwood attended the University of Toronto Medical School, graduating M.D. in 1898 and in the same year secured his M.D. from Trinity Medical College.

On graduation he went to London, England where he did internship in several hospitals. On his return to Canada he practised in Bowmanville for two years; then, in 1907 came to Tupperville where he remained for three years.

He then bought the practice of Dr. T. L. McRitchie at McKay's Corners and practised there for more than 50 years.

Dr. Colville owned part of the town line range of Howard township where he made his home. He married Ida Tupholme, who survived him. Highly esteemed in the rural community he served, he devoted himself assiduously to his practice.

Dr. Colville died in St. Joseph's Hospital at Chatham in 1961 at the advanced age of 88. His will, made on November 6, 1952, left all his estate, both real and personal, to his wife, Ida Tupholme Colville, with a careful proviso that, in the event of both dying simultaneously by accident or otherwise, the estate go to his sister-in-law, Rose May Tupholme; or in the event of her earlier demise, to certain more distant relatives.

MERLIN

DR. J. C. BELL

Among the doctors of Kent, Dr. J. C. Bell of Merlin was an outstanding individualist. Energetic and outspoken, never hesitating to voice his views — seeming to prefer to serve a small community where he was in close contact with his public — he felt eminently at home in the little places, thrived on antagonisms and was, in a curious way, liked by people he unhesitatingly contradicted.

His parents, Archibald and Agnes (Hood) Bell, natives of Paisley, Scotland, emigrated to Canada in 1832. They settled in Lobo township, where the father died in December, 1887, in his 79th year.

Little is known of the youth and upbringing of Dr. John Charles Bell. An elder brother, Archibald, the third son of the family, attended public school in Lobo, grammar school in London and, using his spare time to perfect his education was called to the bar and on October 2, 1878 was named county judge of Kent, the youngest judge in Ontario. J. C. Bell, considerably younger seemingly built his career on similar substantial Scottish foundations of diligence, sobriety and integrity.

Attending Trinity medical school he graduated M.D. in 1884. In 1905 he supplemented this by obtaining his L.R.C.P. at Edinburgh.

Details of his early career are lacking, and it is uncertain whether he practised elsewhere before locating in Bothwell, a town which had shrunk to small dimensions after the collapse of its great oil boom of the 60s. The turning point in his career is thus recorded in the Chatham Planet of July 7, 1898:

"Dr. Bell, formerly of Bothwell, is now a resident of Merlin. The esteem in which Dr. Bell was held by his fellow citizens of Bothwell was well attested on Monday night when a large number of them gathered at the Poynter Hotel to give him a send-off. Although the affair was quite informal, all the prominent people of the town were on hand. Among these

were S. C. Mason, John Puddicombe, S. J. Thomas, George Moore, Dr. McMurrich, Dr. Colthurst, Wm. Lutes, John McRae, J. G. McPherson, W. R. Hickey, S. B. Anderson, H. Colthurst, Wm. Walker and John O'Neil. They presented the doctor with a handsome gold locket and made him many complimentary speeches. The doctor, who is somewhat of an orator himself, made a very suitable reply expressing his appreciation of the kindness of those present. The inscription on the locket reads, 'Presented to Dr. Bell by his Bothwell friends, July 4, 1898.' "

Railroad facilities were opening a promising future for Merlin, though it still remained the type of community Dr. Bell found congenial. With his boundless energy and enthusiasm and his ever increasing skill in medicine, he fitted admirably into the life of the busy community. His work has been aptly described as "a Mayo clinic of one, with no limit to its activities", and, in addition to being a competent physician, he was guide, counsellor and friend to the people of the village.

In one respect he trod on very thin ice with perfect safety. Politically he was an ardent Liberal, and unhesitant in expressing his views on controversial matters. But along with the gift of speaking his mind to all and sundry, Dr. J. C. Bell had the further gift of getting away with it. He was one of Merlin's greatest assets, and the community would not have been the same without his sharp tongue — and kindly heart.

Old timers still vividly recall a Merlin meeting in which Dr. J. C. Bell played a part. In the 1911 Reciprocity election, the West Kent Liberals renominated Archie McCoig who, three years earlier, had wrested the seat from Herb Clements. I can still recall R. L. (Shag) Brackin in his briskly enthusiastic way outlining his plans for the big meeting of the campaign.

"We'll hold it on Dr. Bell's lawn at Merlin. There's lots of room. We'll have music, and there'll be thousands of people." He detailed his arrangements. "We'll get Mackenzie King."

The meeting on the wide lawn in front of Dr. Bell's residence was set for August 23. A very young reporter, I covered it for the Chatham News. I made the slow trip by Pere Marquette, changing at Blenheim for the west. The train was crowded with Liberals from Chatham. I remember, after getting there, chatting with Andrew Denholm of the Blenheim News-Tribune and Dr. C. B. Oliver. Across the street, Dr. Bell's house was decorated with flags and banners.

Archie McCoig arrived with Mackenzie King. Inside, Reeve James Clayton of Raleigh found me a table. Every seat on the lawn was taken and scores or hundreds stood in the shadowy background. Four huge gas jets, their yellow flames rising and falling, illumined the scene. It was still the era of cheap Tilbury gas.

Before the meeting I was introduced to Mackenzie King. He looked very much like a boy. Outside the Blenheim band was playing; but presently

Dr. J. C. Bell got the meeting under way, calling on T. L. Pardo, former M.L.A. who spoke briefly and a bit reluctantly. Archie McCoig made his usual rapid-fire speech.

Mackenzie King lived up to his reputation as the best speaker the government had. The crowd was big — bigger than Borden's Chatham meeting. The crowd could have stayed and listened to King all night. He was still young and magnetic. There was music of sorts, by the Reciprocity Trio who sang "He's Our Archie." At the News office next day I was transcribing 70 pages of shorthand notes from 8 a.m. to 2:10 p.m. The News was very much an evening paper then, and took its political meetings seriously.

Despite the boost from enthusiastic Dr. Bell, McCoig had hard sledding. Reciprocity, rated a sure winner in February, became a heavy load. I can still see Archie, on election night, at the Chatham Market front, thanking the electors for a scant 52 majority. As for King, he was personally beaten in North Waterloo . . . but he came back to win the Liberal leadership and serve as prime minister for more years than any other British statesman. Maybe Dr. J. C. Bell's enthusiasm helped.

Dr. Bell died at London, Ontario on February 9, 1938. His will dated April 30, 1930 had named his wife, Elizabeth, his daughter Beatrice Bell and his nephew Dr. Charles C. Bell as executors; but a codicil of March 17, 1933 substituted Judge Henry E. Grosch of Chatham as sole executor.

The will, probated on March 9, 1938 left to his wife, Elizabeth Bell the use of the Merlin residence and household goods, furniture and effects for life, and income or revenue from real and personal estate for the term of her natural life. If the income was not sufficient to maintain her in a suitable manner the executors were to make advances out of the corpus or principal as they might see fit; and they were authorized with his wife's consent to dispose of all or any of his estate if they considered it advisable.

On his wife's death, the balance of the estate both real and personal to be converted into cash and divided among his children Charles G. Bell, Edith Grainger, Beatrice Bell, Florence Appel and Eva Bell. Should any of his children predecease his wife, their shares to go to the issue of such child or children; and if none, such share to be divided equally among his children living at his wife's death.

Dr. Charles Garland Bell, son of Dr. J. C. Bell, also studied medicine. He attended the University of Western Ontario, graduating M.D. in 1911, following which he practised at Lion's Head, Ontario. In 1954 he was practising at Windsor, with residence at 129 Sandwich St. East. Subsequently he was connected with the Department of Veterans' Affairs and resided at 95 Hanna East.

DR. GEORGE GORDON

Dr. George Gordon was born in Dundas county in 1855 and came to Merlin as a youth in 1871. After qualifying in medicine, he practised at Merlin for some time.

DR. EARL GRANT BERRY

Dr. Earl Grant Berry studied medicine at the University of Toronto from which he graduated M.B. in 1917. In his earlier years after graduating, he practised at Oshawa, but moved to Merlin in 1938 to take over the practice of Dr. H. S. Barlow, who had moved to Chatham. He received the appointment of district coroner.

Later, following the sudden passing early in 1932 of Dr. Frederick H. Wilson, M.O.H. for Kent and head of the recently established Kent County Health Unit, Dr. Berry was appointed to take over the work on a part time basis. Well known in Kent and familiar with the local situation, Dr. Berry handled the sometimes difficult post with marked efficiency and success through several years, when he was killed in an unfortunate motor accident. His untimely death was a severe loss to Kent county, and especially to the Merlin area which he had served so well.

MORPETH

DR. JAS. M. SMITH

Dr. James M. Smith was one of Morpeth's early medical practitioners. He was born at Brockville in 1830 and moved to Morpeth in 1858, shortly after his graduation. From 1864, and probably somewhat earlier, he held the office of coroner, practised for many years and was highly regarded.

PALMYRA

DR. J. E. McTAGGART

Dr. J. E. McTaggart was born in Howard township, Kent county, in 1839. Qualifying as a physician and surgeon he was practising at or near Palmyra in 1881, and owned 100 acres in lot 3, Concession 3 in Orford township.

RIDGETOWN

DR. JACOB SMITH

Dr. Jacob Smith of Ridgetown was the descendant of United Empire Loyalists from New Jersey, whose ancestors had previously emigrated from England and Holland. His great-grandfather fought for King George in the Revolutionary War; and, proscribed by the Americans, in 1784 sought a new home in Upper Canada.

Dr. Smith was born at Beamsville in Lincoln County in 1830, and moved with the family to Kent in 1844. After some years as a school teacher he took up the study of medicine at the University of Toronto Medical School, graduating in 1856. He was also a graduate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Philadelphia.

He practised two years at Bothwell and then moved to Ridgetown, being, apparently, Ridgetown's pioneer doctor.

Personally and professionally, from the very beginning he was successful and popular, and devoted to his profession. It was after eleven years of successful practice that the prospect of "bigger things" opened for him.

In 1867, Confederation brought a new political set-up for Canada. Kent was divided into two federal ridings, Kent and Bothwell, each electing a member; and similar ridings were set up for the Ontario Legislature.

In the Kent federal constituency, Liberal Archie McKellar had been counted unbeatable since he defeated Edwin Larwill in 1857. For the new Dominion parliament he was opposed by Conservative Rufus Stephenson. In the voting on September 4 and 5, Stephenson won over McKellar.

The government set the voting dates, and its practice was to hold the voting first where it expected to win, and where victory might help its candidates in doubtful or hostile constituencies. In Bothwell the voting dates were September 15 and 16.

In the provincial Bothwell riding Edwin D. Kerby had been nominated by the Conservatives and Dr. Jacob Smith had, well in advance of the date, been chosen as Liberal nominee.

Doctor Smith left nothing to chance. Young and aggressive, he had, months before, issued his address to the electors and was well on with his campaign.

But experienced and capable Archie McKellar was a man whom the Liberals felt they could not afford to lose from public life. Dr. Jacob Smith, young and chivalrous, may have initiated the generous gesture; or the idea may have represented a consensus of Liberal opinion. Be that as it may, Smith withdrew his candidacy for Bothwell and Archie McKellar took his place as Liberal nominee.

In the voting on September 15-16, McKellar tallied 1,239 votes against 1,164 for Kerby; and Archie McKellar was launched on a new career in the Ontario Legislature, where, later, he served in the cabinets of Hon. Edward Blake and Hon. Oliver Mowat.

Had it not been for his chivalrous action in making way for McKellar, Dr. Jacob Smith might well have gone far in public life. His appealing personality, his high sense of duty and his keen interest in public affairs commanded respect and support.

On January 1, 1877, Ridgetown was incorporated as a village. Dr. Smith was elected its first reeve, thereby becoming also a member of the Kent county council. He was re-elected for 1878; and after a year's absence was again called to the reeveship for 1880.

That year the Kent county council paid Dr. Smith a remarkable tribute. Normally, the post of warden came as a reward for long service in county council. But in 1880, with only two years in county council, Dr. Smith was elected warden of Kent — the first member from Ridgetown to hold the post. The way seemed opening for a long and distinguished career. But unhappily, Dr. Smith passed away before the year ended. Sincerely mourned by the community he had helped to create, he is buried at Ridgetown.

Dr. Jacob Smith had three sons possessed of very marked ability. Two of them entered their father's profession. Another, Herbert D. Smith, after successfully practising law in his home community of Ridgetown, was named crown attorney for Kent, and made his home in Chatham.

DR. JOHN MARTIN FRASER

Dr. John Martin Fraser was a farm boy from the London district who later taught school in Morpeth and Ridgetown, attended Queen's University at Kingston for his M.D. degree and practised in Ridgetown. In 1866 he married Sarah, daughter of William Wilson, a Morpeth merchant.

This William Wilson, one of four brothers who came to America in 1831, was the forbear of the principal string of M.D.s (nine of them) in the Wilson family, out of a total of 13. Seven of these graduated from the University of Western Ontario Medical School of which Dr. J. M. Fraser was one of the founders, serving as professor of medicine and as Dean for a number of years till his death in 1891.

Dr. J. M. Fraser was medical officer of the Seventh Battalion Fusiliers of Middlesex, and put in the winter of 1885 at Clarke's Crossing, N.W.T. on active service which was not too good for his rheumatics and heart.

In November, 1868, the physicians of Ridgetown included Dr. Fraser and Dr. Jacob Smith. On the night of November 23 there were born Herbert D. Smith, later crown attorney for Kent, and Samuel Martin Fraser, Dr. Fraser's second son. Dr. Fraser attended at the Smith residence while Dr. Smith at the same hour was officiating at the Fraser residence for Sam's birth.

Samuel Martin Fraser later became principal medical officer of the R.C.M.P. Sam had joined the ranks at White Horse in 1889, and the offer was a result of his father's participation in the Riel Rebellion campaign.

One of William Wilson's sons, James, graduated M.D., supposedly from McGill. The next two brothers-in-law and Dr. R. H. Fraser's two elder half-brothers were put through the newly founded medical school at London in 1886-1888. The elder half-brother was a partner of a second Wilson, John Dolway Wilson, later mayor of London. His son later held that office. John Dolway Wilson had two sons, Cameron and Ivan practising in London; and two grandsons are now practising medicine, John and Cameron Wilson in London.

"This," writes Dr. R. H. Fraser, "is the string of 13 started by a boy who was too frail for farm work. There have been, too, a goodly number of dietitians, nurses and occupational therapists."

DR. ROBERT C. YOUNG

Dr. Robert C. Young was born July 29, 1860 in Wentworth county, a son of Alexander and Hannah (Kirkendall) Young, natives of the Hamilton area, where his grandfather James F. Young was one of the first settlers.

Educated in the Hamilton primary schools and the Grammar School, he matriculated at Toronto for the study of medicine. In 1869 he entered McGill Medical College at Montreal, graduating in 1873 and also graduating the same spring before the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons. After several months as house physician in the Hamilton City Hospital, he established a practice at Ridgetown. In 1899 he was made a licentiate of the state of Illinois to practice medicine and surgery.

In 1879 Dr. Young married Martha E. Mattice of Ridgetown, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Hunter) Mattice and a descendant of a family famous in European history and from the days of Marlborough, prominent in England's wars.

In the Revolutionary war members of the Mattice family fought for the King and came to Canada as United Empire Loyalists.

Dr. Young was active in Ridgetown municipal affairs serving as mayor and being particularly interested in education. One of the promoters of the public library, he served on the library board as director and several times chairman; and was trustee and secretary-treasurer of the Collegiate Institute board, was director of the Howard Agricultural Society and for several years had charge of the Fine Arts department. He was appointed coroner for Ontario in 1879. In politics he was a Liberal. Fraternally he belonged to Howard Lodge No. 391 A.F. & A.M., of which he was past master; companion of Erie Chapter No. 73, R.A.M.; Ridgetown Lodge No. 144, I.O.O.F. and Encampment of which he was P.G. and P.C.P.; and belonged to the Canadian Order of Foresters, serving on the Medical Board of the High Court for more than 23 years.

DR. CHARLES BAILEY LAKE

Dr. Charles Bailey Lake was born at Yarker, Ontario on November 5, 1842, the son of William and Lucinda (Stafford) Lake. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Kingston following which he studied medicine at Queen's University, graduating M.D. in 1861.

He carried on a general practice at Thamesville from 1865 to 1866, followed by a general practice at Ridgetown until his death on March 18, 1914.

Dr. Lake married Sarah Dodge. They had three sons: Harry Lake, a banker; Charles Ross Lake, D.D.S., a dentist; and Walter Edward Lake, M.D., C.M., all deceased. Dr. Lake was a member of the Presbyterian church at Ridgetown, and a member of the I.O.O.F.

Dr. C. B. Lake had a legendary reputation for phenomenal physical strength and was addicted to vigorous sports, even in older years engaging in swimming and skating.

DR. WALTER EDWARD LAKE

Dr. Walter Edward Lake was born at Ridgetown on September 23, 1882, the son of Dr. Charles Bailey and Sarah (Dodge) Lake. He secured his non-professional training at the Ridgetown High School which under the principalship of George A. Chase, was reputed one of the foremost secondary schools in Ontario.

Attending McGill University, he graduated M.D., C.M. in 1907. He carried on a highly successful general practice at Ridgetown from 1914 to 1947. Keenly interested in education, Dr. Lake was for many years chairman of the Ridgetown High School Board and also served as a member of the Public Library Board.

His wife was Alice McVean Lake, who passed away on January 7, 1967. Their children were Charles Osgood Lake, born in 1916, with the Dow Chemical Corporation at Sarnia and James Douglas McVean Lake, born in 1921, a physician at 1020 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

At McGill University Dr. Lake was a member of a Greek Letter Fraternity. He was a member of the United Church of Canada and was for many years president of the Ridgetown Golf Club, having originally started the club with the help of the older Bobbie Gray.

DR. E. D. GILLIS

Dr. Edgar Daniel Gillis was born in the Ridgetown district, and there secured his non-professional schooling.

Attending the University of Toronto, he graduated M.B. in 1906 and practised successfully for many years at Ridgetown.

THAMESVILLE

DR. GEORGE A. RUTHVEN

Thamesville, close to the Moravian battlefield where the great Shawnee chief Tecumseh was killed on October 5, 1813, was first named Tecumseh; but, there being already a postoffice of that name in Essex county, the Thamesville name was substituted.

Dr. George A. Ruthven was apparently the first physician to practise in the village. Ruthven was a native of Kent, born at Clearville in Orford township. He secured his non-professional education in Ontario and attended the University of Michigan, graduating M.D. in 1862, following which he established a practice at Thamesville. He married Isabel Lamont of Dutton. In his practice at Thamesville he boarded at Mayhew's Hotel, where he had his office. He died in 1867.

DR. R. D. SWISHER

Dr. Richard Drake Swisher was not Thamesville's first physician, but he came early and for more than two decades he rendered valuable service to that busy community.

Available records indicate that Dr. Swisher started practice in Thamesville in 1869, having been briefly preceded by Dr. George Ruthven, who graduated from the University of Michigan in 1862 and died in 1867 and who was followed by Dr. J. Smith, later of Ridgetown.

What we know of Dr. Swisher, except for the respect which his name still awakens in the community he served, is gathered from his last will and testament, made under date of March 5, 1890, three weeks before he died. Administration was granted to his widow, Maria Swisher, and to his son-in-law, John Howat.

To his wife, Dr. Swisher left his household and personal effects ("except piano") for her own use forever. To his wife, lots 1, 2 and 18 and his rights in lot 3, all in Block T, for life; then said lots to be divided equally between his daughters Mary Ann Howat, wife of John Howat, and Ada Maria Swisher, as they see fit. To Maria Swisher he leaves his farm in Zone, and directs the executors to sell same. On the death of his wife, Maria, the effects are to be equally divided between Mary Ann Howat and Ada Maria Swisher. The piano was to go to Mary Ann and to Ada Maria an organ to cost not less than \$100. And a last item: "My gold watch to my grandson Richard Howat when he is of an age to take care of it."

Maria Swisher and John Howat are named executors and John Davidson and Dr. R. N. Fraser are witnesses.

DR. SAMUEL STEWART

Dr. Samuel Stewart, B.A., M.D., C.M. was of Irish ancestry, a son of John and Martha (Logan) Stewart and a grandson of John and Martha (Gilbertson) Stewart. The first John Stewart, born in Ireland in 1785, was a farmer and flax mill operator. Dr. Samuel Stewart, born in Donegal on September 30, 1859, was the third of a family of nine.

In 1874 he joined his uncle, James Stewart, at Brampton, Ontario, and straightway entered school at Albion, later attending Brampton High School. There, the first to pass the new intermediate examination, he won the board prize. In 1877 he entered Toronto University, taking his A.B. degree in 1881 with honors in natural science. That summer he spent with friends and relatives in Ireland.

In June, 1883, he was appointed assistant surgeon to the employees of the Algoma branch of the C.P.R., then under construction. In 1883 also he received from Victoria College the degree of M.D., C.M. and in 1884 graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto, and the same year was licensed to practise medicine by the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Toronto.

In June, 1884 he started a successful medical practice at Wallaceburg. In religion an ardent Presbyterian, at Wallaceburg he was Sunday School superintendent, clerk of session, representative elder and on two occasions commissioner to the General Assembly from the Chatham Presbytery. He was also past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1892 Dr. Stewart moved his practice to Thamesville, which was thenceforth his home, and where he achieved an eminent success. With a thorough technical knowledge of his chosen profession, Dr. Stewart was a deep student and a close observer, keeping in touch with discoveries in both medicine and surgery and taking an active part in both the Ontario Medical Association and the Canadian Medical Association. He was appointed a coroner for Kent.

In 1885, Dr. Stewart married Margaret McFarlane, daughter of Daniel and Catherine McFarlane, the former a retired merchant of Thamesville and the latter a sister of Robert Ferguson, M.L.A. for East Kent. Fraternally, Dr. Stewart was a Royal Arch Mason, holding the 14th degree Scottish Rite. He was a member of the I.O.O.F., A.O.U.W. and C.O.F.

Keenly interested in educational affairs, Dr. Stewart had been chairman of the Wallaceburg Public School Board and a county representative on the Chatham Collegiate Institute Board. Later he served on the Thamesville public school board and became its chairman. He served also on the Ridgeway Collegiate Institute Board, and was its chairman. A Presbyterian, he was elder and clerk of session in the Thamesville Presbyterian church.

In politics, Dr. Stewart was a Conservative. In 1908 he was nominated by his party to contest the strongly Liberal East Kent seat

against the exceedingly popular D. A. Gordon, M.P. but in a campaign characteristically gentlemanly on both sides, he was defeated by a majority of 498. Dr. Stewart died, and is buried, at Thamesville.

DR. D. L. STEWART

Dr. Daniel Logan Stewart of Thamesville crowded into his too brief years a full measure of generous service to his country and to his fellow citizens of Kent.

Dr. Stewart was born in Thamesville on June 14, 1893, the son of Dr. Samuel and Margaret (McFarlane) Stewart, and with the exception of a short time in Chatham he spent practically his entire life in his native community. Educated in the local public schools, he spent one year at Toronto University, and attended the University of Western Ontario from which he graduated M.D. in 1915.

Immediately on graduation, Dr. Stewart enlisted as medical officer with the 10th Railway Construction Unit, and served in the Canadian Army until the end of the war.

Returning to Thamesville in 1919 he became associated with his father in practice, and on his father's death he took over and carried on the practice. He was appointed a coroner for Kent county and M.O.H. of Camden township, and was physician for the Moravian Indian Reserve.

Dr. Stewart was active in educational affairs in Thamesville as a member of the public school board, retiring in 1939. He was prominent in the Masonic Order, being a past master of Tecumseh Lodge A.F. & A.M. of Thamesville.

He was also a member of the I.O.O.F. and held the office of president of the Thamesville Rotary Club for the 1938-40 season. He was a member of St. James Presbyterian church of Thamesville which was named in honor of his great-grandfather, the late James Ferguson.

Dr. Stewart's last illness was sudden. Admitted to St. Joseph's hospital on a Thursday he was found to be suffering from a gastric hemorrhage, his condition being grave from the very start; and he died on August 20, 1940.

He was survived by his wife, the former Caroline Wesley, and two children, Donald and Carolyn. Two sisters, Katherine Stewart of Thamesville and Mrs. W. L. Knowles of Toronto and one brother, John L. Stewart, manager of the West Toronto branch of the Bank of Montreal, also survived him. The funeral was held at 2:30 p.m. from Millsite, his childhood home, with interment in the Sherman cemetery.

TILBURY

DR. MORRIS SHARP

Dr. Morris Sharp of Tilbury was born on February 9, 1859, in Delaware township, Middlesex county, the son of John Sharp and Ann Patterson. He attended school in Delaware township and St. Thomas High School and studied medicine at the University of Western Ontario where he graduated in general practice in 1891.

Dr. Sharp married in 1896 Elizabeth Stuart Cole who had graduated from Victoria Hospital, London, in 1891. They had two daughters, Margaret Stuart who died in 1899 and Helen Anne who married Donald Marshall MacPherson, M.D. who came into practice with her late father who died in 1927. He came to Tilbury in 1893, taking over the practice of Dr. George O'Keefe, who moved to Mount Clemens.

Dr. Sharp and his bride in 1896 bought the home with office attached where his daughter still lives and where Dr. MacPherson has his office. An early colleague was Dr. John Fergusson, who moved to Calgary in 1912 or 1914. The late Dr. T. M. McColl and Dr. O. Rochon were later colleagues.

In the early years Dr. Sharp traveled by horse and buggy, and might be gone for a couple of days at a time, making his rounds in the country. Often the mud was so bad on his street that he could be seen walking beside the buggy so that the horse could pull it. He was very fond of high spirited horses, and enjoyed curling and lawn bowling. He was a Methodist in religion and a Mason for many years.

DR. JOHN FERGUSSON

John Fergusson, M.D. of Tilbury was of Scottish ancestry, his grandfather, emigrating to Canada, farming successfully in Waterloo and later in Wentworth county. His son, Archibald, farming near Galt, carried on the family tradition.

Born in Beverley township, in 1860, the second John Fergusson early evinced intellectual tastes and made rapid progress in school. Studying at Waterdown High School and Hamilton Collegiate, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Toronto, graduating in 1885; when, opening an office in Essex he began the practice of medicine, and in six years won high repute in his profession.

In July, 1892, he purchased the residence and practice of Dr. Mitchell of Tilbury, which thenceforth was his home, and where he became outstanding in his profession.

Dr. Fergusson was married at Embro in 1889 to Mary B. Mackenzie, a lady of culture and winning social attributes. Throughout his career he exerted a wide influence in the growing community of Tilbury.

An elder of the Presbyterian church he was also keenly interested in education, served on the school board and became chairman. He became an important figure in the Reform party and as a member of the A.F. & A.M., the I.O.O.F., the Foresters and the C.F. served as an examiner for the local lodges.

DR. THOMAS M. McCOLL

Dr. Thomas M. McColl, long identified with the Tilbury area, was born at Wallacetown in Elgin county in 1875. After attending public school in his home town, he secured his secondary education in Elgin county and attended Model School at St. Thomas. Following several years of teaching, he studied medicine at Toronto University, graduating in 1903.

He took up the practice of medicine in Tilbury, and practised there until his death. His interest in the public affairs of his community was evidenced by service for seven years as a public school trustee, two years on the town council and further service on the public library board and as Medical Officer of Health. In the field of sport his keenest interest was in lawn bowling.

In an effort to keep his relatives in touch with one another he organized an annual family gathering of the McColl Clan.

Dr. McColl regarded his work as a physician as primarily a personal service, and in this he exacted the utmost that he could give — full knowledge, good judgment and skill of the highest degree, to be put forth, not merely at convenient moments, but daily as the needs of others demanded.

WALLACEBURG

DR. GEORGE MITCHELL

Dr. George Mitchell was not Wallaceburg's first doctor, but among the Glass Town's pioneer physicians he stands out as the greatest. Born in 1838, he secured the non-professional schooling typical of the pre-Confederation era, attended Medical School, and graduated M.D. in 1866.

He started his Wallaceburg practice in the era when lumbering was the great industry. A man marked by culture, kindness and humor, he readily made friends and built up a notable practice based on sound medical knowledge and unselfish dedication to his patients.

Wallaceburg was incorporated a village in 1874 and in January 1875 Dr. Mitchell was elected to the first village council. In 1879 he served as reeve and was re-elected for the following year. He again served as reeve in 1883-85 and took an outstanding part in the work of the Kent county council, of which he automatically became a member. In 1885 his colleagues elected him warden of Kent.

His service in that capacity to town and county marked him for further political preferment. A strong Conservative politically, Dr. Mitchell was in the 1887 federal election chosen as Conservative candidate to oppose the redoubtable Hon. David Mills for the Bothwell constituency. He put up a vigorous and appealing campaign, and lost out by the scant majority of 21 votes.

It was Dr. Mitchell's last political contest, but he continued actively interested in the welfare and progress of his home town. In 1891 he was one of the strongest backers of the Sydenham Glass Company, the industrial venture which transformed Wallaceburg from a country town to the beginnings of a great industrial centre.

Keenly interested in local history, Dr. Mitchell assisted in the organization of the Kent Historical Society in 1913 and from his local knowledge and patient research prepared for one of its early meetings an elaborate paper on Lord Selkirk's Baldoon settlement which became the nucleus of Modern Wallaceburg. That paper is still rated one of the finest and most authoritative ever contributed to the Society. Included in the first volume of the lengthy series of Kent Historical papers, it was read by Dr. Mitchell at an early Society meeting, but was not yet in print when he passed away on October 2, 1914, at the age of 76.

DR. JOHN HILLYARD KNIGHT

John Hillyard Knight, M.D., L.R.C.P.S. of Wallaceburg was born on August 2, 1857 in nearby Chatham township, his parents being Silas Watson and Abigail (Burnham) Knight, of American ancestry but Scottish descent. His mother, intensely ambitious for her family, saw six sons become prominent in professional life.

Dr. Knight taught school, largely to finance his further education, and then entered the study of medicine at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kingston, graduating in 1880. In 1885 he started a practice in Wallaceburg, and met with notable success. He was named health officer for the town, and became a member of the A.F. & A.M. and other fraternal societies. On July 28, 1886 he married Miss Jennie Fraser, daughter of Charles Fraser. In politics he was a Reformer.

DR. J. B. NEWMAN

Dr. J. B. Newman of Wallaceburg was a native of Ireland where his father operated a large farm. His mother was Catherine Yore, daughter of General Yore and niece of Archbishop Yore of Dublin. He was the third son of the family. He came to Canada with his father's family in 1847 and in 1864 graduated from Toronto University and started a practice in Wallaceburg. In 1877 he married a daughter of C. Pilkington Hutchinson who had served in the Kaffir war and who was a granddaughter of William Jones, for many years registrar of Kent and Lambton and first Indian superintendent at Sarnia. Apart from his extensive practice, Dr. Newman was more or less identified with municipal affairs.

DR. H. A. TAYLOR

One of the best loved men the town of Wallaceburg ever knew Dr. Harry Alexander (Cammy) Taylor, passed away on April 16, 1952 after more than 40 years' faithful service to his community as physician, surgeon and friend.

Dr. Taylor was born at Glencoe on January 23, 1880 the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Taylor. At the age of three he moved with his parents to Wallaceburg, the town with which through the rest of his life he was closely identified and where he secured his non-professional education in the local elementary and continuation schools.

He went on to the University of Toronto Medical School from which he graduated M.D. in 1909. Following this he interned for three years at St. Michael's Hospital, and for a year served as house surgeon. He then went to the pathological laboratory of the Ontario Department of Public Health.

He practised in Chatham for a short time with Dr. George T. McKeough and then returned to Wallaceburg where he carried on an exceedingly successful general practice. He was well known and highly regarded among his fellow practitioners as a singularly expert diagnostician. For many years he was chief coroner of the district and also held the position of Medical Officer of Health for Wallaceburg.

Dr. Taylor was a charter member of the Wallaceburg Rotary Club and in his earlier years a member of the local lawn bowling club. His most active interest in athletics centred in lacrosse and in his earlier years he was one of the most active backers of the famous field lacrosse team which won a provincial championship for Wallaceburg early in the century. Fraternally he was a member of Pnyx Lodge No. 312, A.F. & A.M. and of the Kent Shrine Club, and also of the Orange Order. In religion he was a Presbyterian and a member of Knox Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Nu Sigma Nu fraternity.

Dr. Taylor's first wife was Anna Mickle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Mickle. By this marriage he had one son, Donald Graham Taylor, of Leamington and one daughter, Margaret (Mrs. Rowland Shaw), of Montreal. His second wife was Mrs. Elsie Robinson of Dover Centre, who survived him, as did one sister, Elizabeth (Mrs. W. W. Turner) of Chatham.

Dr. Taylor continued to practise his profession with signal success until a few years before his death, when failing eyesight compelled his retirement from active practice. But long after his eyesight failed, he attended baseball and hockey games and followed the plays with keen interest. Deeply interested in his home town, he was a generous and active supporter of movements for civic betterment.

Dr. Harry Taylor was seemingly born for friendship and service. Where the nickname "Cammy" originated is uncertain; but to his friends

he was, not Dr. Taylor, but "Doc" or "good old Doc" and, most often, "Cammy".

On April 19 the citizenry of Wallaceburg paid an impressive tribute to him. His funeral was one of the largest ever held in Wallaceburg, to whose progress and welfare he had contributed so much. Rev. James Fleming, pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church conducted the impressive services. The medical profession furnished a guard of honor, comprising Doctors Fred Reid, D. Oestreicher, Fred Hall, J. S. Ferguson, A. L. Story, E. R. Tiffin, M. L. Booth, R. W. Lauber, B. Cathcart, Peter Barg, S. A. Richardson, H. C. Peco, J. Fetterly, C. S. Lawrence and W. Hird.

Honorary pall-bearers included A. L. Cameron, D. L. McCreary, H. B. R. Craig, Grant Dean, W. R. Martin, L. V. Martin, Ben Cohen, Jack Scott, Robert Truan, Gilbert Robinson, Bill Murray, Douglas Stewart, A. K. Fraser, W. L. Dutton, A. St. Clair Gordon, George Parry, M.L.A., C. Van-Watteghem, H. W. Burgess, A. McKibbin, A. P. Brander, James Lawson, Ivan Wickens, G. P. Patterson, Eric MacDonald, E. G. Davies, Thomas Bassett, H. L. Jackson. The flower-bearers were Wellington Hazzard, Cecil Taylor, Cliff Hockins, Earl Wickens, Lou Babcock, Elmer Shaw, Art McCallum, Desmond O'Flynn, Cecil Kilbreath, R. A. Carscallen, Q.C. and Cecil Bolt. The active pall-bearers were Harold Martin, Rolph Greenwood, Hugh Pattison, James W. Burgess, Shirley Patterson and Alan Price. Interment was in Riverview Cemetery.

DR. WILLIAM WALLIS HAY

Dr. William Wallis Hay was born on March 23, 1864 at Pine Grove in York County. His father, Rev. Robert Hay, was a Congregational minister of Scots descent — a highly esteemed and scholarly man and a forceful speaker whose temperance and Reform principles were well known. His mother was the former Annie Juliet Wallis of Southampton, England.

Dr. Hay was educated at Toronto Collegiate Institute and Trinity Medical College, from which he graduated M.D. in 1886. During the latter part of his college course he was clinical clerk to Dr. Strange.

Dr. Hay practised his profession for about two years at Dundalk, Ontario, moving to Wallaceburg in 1889. His practice there began auspiciously in a congenial community and showed a steady and satisfactory increase.

Dr. Hay was the eldest son of a family whose members all did well with several winning marked distinction. A brother, Dr. Ralph F. Hay, was C.P.R. surgeon at Banff, Alberta; and the third son, R. Vaughan Hay, later of Toronto was gold medalist in 1891 at the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

Dr. Hay was a Presbyterian, and a member of the general board of management of the church in Wallaceburg. Fraternally he belonged to

the Knights of Pythias and the C.O.F. of whose lodges he was court physician. In politics he was a strong and outspoken Reformer and for some years active in municipal affairs.

On October 5, 1892 Dr. Hay was married to one of Wallaceburg's prominent social figures, Miss Gretna Belle Steinhoff, daughter of Captain Andrew Steinhoff, a prominent Wallaceburg business man. In municipal service, Dr. Hay achieved much for the town of his adoption. He died in 1927, and is buried at Wallaceburg.

DR. WILLIAM HIRD

In his lifetime one of the oldest practicing physicians in Ontario, Dr. William Hird of Wallaceburg died on May 4, 1958 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sydney Price, at Beaconsfield, Quebec, not far from Montreal, in his 94th year.

Born near Uxbridge, Ontario he secured his non-professional education at the local public and high schools. He attended the University of Toronto, securing his B.A. degree in 1886. Later he took up the study of medicine, also at Toronto, securing his M.B. in 1895.

He located in Wallaceburg where he purchased the practice of Dr. Stevens. He practised medicine there for more than half a century, much of that time in the "horse and buggy" era. With the telephone merely an innovation, for many years a large share of his calls were brought by messenger. In his many years of active practice he was reputed to have ushered more than 1,500 babies into the world. He sold his practice to Dr. Charles E. Rowland.

Mrs. Hird was the former Ada McDonnell, daughter of William G. and Jane (Backus) McDonnell of Wallaceburg where Captain McDonnell was a prominent salt water captain and shipbuilder. Mrs. Hird passed away in December, 1953.

Dr. Hird was survived by three daughters, Mrs. A. G. Price (Sydney) of Beaconsfield, Quebec; Mrs. A. J. F. McGregor (Elsie) of Pittsburgh; and Mrs. V. B. King (Eleanor) of Woodstock. Dr. Hird was buried in Riverview Cemetery at Wallaceburg, the services being conducted by Rev. James Fleming, pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church.

DR. S. A. RICHARDSON

The late Dr. Stanley A. Richardson, long prominent in the medical profession and in municipal affairs, passed away on April 1, 1965 at Port Lambton. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Richardson of R.R. 5, Wallaceburg.

Dr. Richardson secured his elementary and high school education at Wallaceburg. Later he attended the University of Toronto where he graduated M.D. in 1900.

Following his graduation, Dr. Richardson started general practice at Nystead, Ontario and at various times practised at Simcoe, Wallaceburg and Port Lambton.

In his Wallaceburg practice he revealed a marked interest in municipal affairs, served on the town council. He was elected mayor in 1923 and re-elected for 1924; served a further term in 1926 and a final term in 1934.

Dr. Richardson and his wife, Marie M. Richardson, had four children: Mrs. Myrtle L. Cameron of St. Catharines; and three sons, Verne F. and Laird T. Richardson and Dr. Stanley J. Richardson of Wallaceburg.

Dr. Richardson was a member of the United Church of Canada. Boating and gardening were his favorite pastimes.

DR. E. R. TIFFIN

In the passing of Dr. Eldon Reginald Tiffin in 1963, Kent county lost an outstanding physician and surgeon held in high regard by members of the medical profession and by the public of his native Kent.

Dr. Tiffin was born on November 29, 1903 at Tupperville, Ontario, the son of Sidney and Laura (Fritz) Tiffin. He received his non-professional schooling at Tupperville Public School, Dresden High School and the Chatham Collegiate Institute.

Attending Queen's University, Kingston, he secured his B.A. degree and in 1928 his M.D., C.M. He spent his internship at Kingston General Hospital and the Flushing Children's Hospital in New York.

Dr. Tiffin started a general practice at Merlin, Ontario, and later located in Wallaceburg where he speedily won high regard as a skilful physician and surgeon. He served as a Public Health Officer in 1937-38, and as physician for the St. John's Ambulance Brigade from 1933 to 1963. He was medical officer with the N.P.A.N. attached to the Kent Regiment prior to World War II, and served overseas in the R.C.A.M.C.

Dr. Tiffin was a member of the first board of directors of the Windsor Medical Association and served as chairman. He was president of the Kent Medical Society in 1956 and was a member of the board of directors of the Sydenham District Hospital and first chief of its medical staff. He was a district coroner.

He was chairman of the Wallaceburg Police Commission and served on the hydro-electric commission in 1942-43, and was a member of Branch 18 of the Royal Canadian Legion. He was president of the Wallaceburg Kinsmen Club in 1936 and was president of the Wallaceburg Skating Club in 1960.

In religion he was a member of the United Church of Canada.

Dr. Tiffin's first wife was Eloise O'Flynn, who died in 1957. In 1958 he married Bernice Haley. Besides his widow, he left eight children: Arlyn Joan, now Mrs. David Phenix of Wallaceburg; Terrence Allen, of Waterloo; Richard Eldon of Chatham; James Warren Douglas, of Wallaceburg; Mary Gaye (Mrs. Richard Shepley) of Wallaceburg; Susan Margaret, a student nurse at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham; Patricia Anne, attending Wallaceburg District Secondary School; and Jennifer, attending Wallaceburg Public School.

Dr. Tiffin's hobbies included yachting and farming, the latter involving the operation of a 50 acre farm near his birthplace at Tupperville.

WHEATLEY

DRS. GEORGE AND WATSON CHAMBERLAIN

Dr. George Chamberlain was one of Kent's pioneer physicians. Obtaining his M.C., P.S.O. in 1869, he set up a practice in Wheatley.

His son, Dr. Watson P. Chamberlain attended Queen's University, graduating M.D. in 1888 and later practised in Tampa, Florida.

DR. FREDERICK JOHN WALKER

Dr. Frederick John Walker graduated from the University of Toronto in 1905. He commenced the practice of medicine at Wheatley that same year, and till his death in 1939 gave loyal service to the people of that community, where he was widely known and will be long remembered. Of him it can aptly be said, "His life was an inspiration and his memory a benediction."

DR. J. A. CAMPBELL

Dr. J. A. Campbell was born at Blenheim, the son of Archibald and Sarah Campbell, whose ancestors had emigrated from Argyleshire early in the 19th century. He received his primary education at Blenheim and his secondary education at Ridgetown. After teaching school for five years he took up the study of medicine at Toronto University, graduating in 1901.

Dr. Campbell practised medicine in New Ontario after graduation but moved to Wheatley in 1903 where through 10 years he built up an extensive practice, till failing health compelled him to retire.

At the outbreak of World War I, in order to do his part in the struggle, he resumed practice at Listowel which he continued through five years. Again failing health compelled him to relinquish the work he loved when he retired to Sleepy Hollow, a quiet summer spot on Lake Erie near Blenheim, where he died in 1930.

His only son predeceased him in 1928. His widow Laura B. Campbell was a highly regarded writer on local and historical topics.

DR. HORATIO MILLS

Dr. Horatio Mills, a popular school teacher in Kent's early days and probably Romney township's first physician, was born in Montrose, Scotland. He attended the University of Edinburgh where he fitted himself to practise medicine. In addition to practising a short time at Montrose, he served for three years as surgeon for a whaling fleet.

Upon coming to Canada, he located in Tilbury East township and secured a government land grant, which he later disposed of to his brother-in-law, James Canfield.

Dr. Mills resided for a time on the Middle Road, but gave only a small part of his time to farming, preferring to teach school. At various times he was in charge of the Chatham, Raleigh, Tilbury East and Mersea schools, teaching in Mersea alone for seven or eight years. At the time he located on lot 11, Concession 4, his 100-acre farm was but little cleared; but, aided by his growing sons he brought it under cultivation and still continued teaching.

Dr. Mills is shown by the register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons before 1850 as practising medicine at Wheatley. After clearing his own farm, he made his home in Wheatley where he practised medicine till his death.

While residing in Tilbury, he married Martha Campbell, and left six children. Politically he was a Reformer.

DR. GEORGE WRIGHT

Dr. George Wright was born on March 9, 1856, in Romney township, Kent county, where his parents, Thomas and Anne (Cox) Wright had been respected pioneers from Lincolnshire, England. His father, a man of excellent judgment, had been a member of the township council and a class leader and steward of the Methodist Church, in which he held almost every position open to a layman.

Dr. Wright, after securing his public school education attended the Hamilton and St. Thomas Collegiate Institutes, the Toronto Normal School and the Canada Business College at Chatham, financing by interludes of teaching.

He studied medicine at Trinity Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1890, after which he studied in Britain to obtain the "triple qualification" the same autumn.

Returning to Canada, Dr. Wright located at Wheatley where he built up a large and growing practice. In religion a Methodist, Dr. Wright was a member of the I.O.F. and the Canadian Home Circle, being court physician to both lodges; and a member of Howard Lodge, A.F. & A.M. He married, on May 23, 1890 Mary, daughter of George Green, Esq. of Birmingham, England.

DR. R. W. LEADER

Dr. Robert Walker Leader will always be remembered for his long association with the village of Wheatley, where for nearly 40 years he was a much loved figure.

Wheatley was, it seems, not his native community; but if it had been, he could not have loved it more. And the love was reciprocated by the people to whom, in his quiet way, he gave the utmost measure of devotion.

Of commanding presence, tall and erect with head characteristically held high, Dr. Leader had the gift of inspiring confidence. His quiet courage was good medicine for any patient.

Ontario schools provided his elementary and secondary education, following which he attended the medical school of the University of Toronto, from which he graduated M.D. in 1901. He appears to have practised for short periods in several communities, before locating in Wheatley about 1915, a few years later than Dr. Fred Walker. Here he found a congenial community with which, through the years, he integrated himself. It was a community which he was happy to serve, and always he gave Wheatley of his best. Not merely was he an excellent doctor, but he was a good citizen whose efforts were consistently devoted to the welfare of the community.

In addition to his professional practice, he operated a drug store, and used a small room at the back of the store as his surgery. The store also served as a telegraph office for the Canadian National Railway telegraph lines whose work he handled.

Dr. and Mrs. Leader resided at the corner of Erie North and Elm Streets, just one block distant from Wheatley's "Four Corners". He carried on a very successful general practice, and was highly regarded in the community.

Dr. Leader was particularly interested in the establishment and development of the Leamington District Memorial Hospital, which, located within easy reach of his own community, was of immense value to the residents of Wheatley. Always progressive in his outlook, Dr. Leader gave the hospital generous support.

Living quietly with his devoted wife, in no wise did he court attention, but he was noteworthy for the beautiful flowers that, in season, flourished around his home.

His wife, Mrs. Jeannette Leader, throughout the years was always an understanding helpmate. More than that, however, Mrs. Leader was a great personage in her own right, possessed of exceptional talents along many lines. She possessed a literary style and a mastery of ideas that might well have won her fame had she devoted herself to a literary career, and she made herself an authority on local history.

Dr. and Mrs. Leader had no children. Dr. Leader's will, dated April 27, 1951 and probated on July 8, 1953, in the first instance left his entire estate, both real and personal, to his wife, Jeannette Leader, for her sole use and benefit.

It provided, also that, should she predecease him, his estate was to be divided into 20 shares, to be thus distributed by his executors: five shares to the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church of Canada; five shares to the Leamington District Memorial Hospital; two shares to the Public General Hospital of Chatham; two shares to Grace (Salvation Army) Hospital of Windsor; two shares to Wheatley United Church; two shares to Plattsville United Church and two shares to Thorold United Church.

Dr. Leader died on April 21, 1953 at Wheatley.

DR. GORDON H. RUTHERFORD

Dr. Gordon Hall Rutherford of Blenheim crowded into a brief lifetime a fine military record and a highly successful career as a physician and surgeon.

He was born in Blenheim on September 1, 1900 the son of James and Laura Minerva (Burk) Rutherford. Early in World War I he left school at the age of 16 to enlist in London.

He served in France with the 43rd "How" Battery as a gunner.

At the end of the war he went to Woodstock Baptist College for Boys, and then to the University of Toronto, graduating M.D. in 1926. He went to St. Frances Hospital in New York to specialize in surgery, and spent two years there.

Dr. Rutherford married Dellmarion Thumb, an artist then attending an art school in New York. They came to Chatham in 1928 where Dr. Rutherford set up his practice. They had one son, John Thumb Rutherford, born in 1930.

In religion, Dr. Rutherford was a Baptist. In the field of sports he was noted as a good ball player and sprinter. He died suddenly in his office in January, 1932.

The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year. The report concludes with a summary of the results and a list of the names of the members of the committee.

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Doctors Linked With Kent County Who Practised Elsewhere in Canada

DR. VICTOR A. TROTTIER

Dr. Victor A. Trottier secured his public and high school education in the Tilbury area, to which his parents moved from La Colle, Quebec, where he was born on August 27, 1875. Graduating in medicine from Western University in 1908, he interned in St. Joseph's Hospital, and in 1910 commenced practice in Alberta. In 1923 he moved to Windsor, where he carried on an active practice till shortly before his death on June 14, 1948.

DR. D. F. McLACHLAN

Dr. D. F. McLachlan, a native of Glencoe attended the Strathroy High School and qualified as a teacher at the Toronto Normal School. After teaching for some years, he took up the study of medicine at Toronto University, graduating in 1905, and working the following year with Dr. J. W. Brien at Essex. The succeeding years till 1915 he practised at Dutton, and at Highgate in Kent county.

Dr. McLachlan took a post-graduate course at New York, after which he practised at Windsor until his death in October, 1944, at the age of 71. Highly regarded in his profession he was a successful general practitioner, a member of the Essex County Medical Society and the Canadian Medical Association, and connected with the staffs of the three Windsor hospitals.

A kindly man, of serene temperament, he was an ideal doctor.

DR. H. IRVINE WILEY

Dr. H. Irvine Wiley was born in Dresden in 1893. He obtained his primary and secondary education there and graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1918. Following this he was for one year an interne in Victoria Hospital, commencing practice in Windsor in 1919.

There he rapidly built up a wide general practice, became examiner for the London Life Insurance Company and physician for the Windsor Vocational School. Shortly after his arrival in Windsor he became a member of the Essex County Medical Society, and later the Ontario Medical Association.

His course in Western University was interrupted while he served as a non-commissioned officer with the 10th Stationary Hospital in France.

He was a charter member and one of the founders of the Windsor Lions' Club in 1920, later serving as its president. He was twice district governor of the Ontario and Quebec Lions' Club, and a director of Lions International. At the time of his death he was a member of its district board of governors. As such the sight saving clinic of the Lions' Club received his particular attention, as well as the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

He was active in the Masonic order, holding many prominent positions in its various branches. Prior to the Greater Windsor amalgamation, he was a member of the Sandwich School Board, and his interested participation in a host of local activities won him a wide circle of friends.

Through his last ten years Dr. Wiley was unable to carry on the practice of medicine, a situation he faced without complaint, always hopeful of returning to the profession he loved. In his life he put into practice the precept of the great Dr. William Osler, "Get a relish for the good company of the race by daily intercourse with some of the great minds of all ages."

DR. PAUL POISSON

Dr. Paul Poisson of 120 Ste. Rose Avenue, Windsor, was born at Belle River, Ontario on July 25, 1887, the son of Damase and Helen Poisson. He secured his non-professional schooling at Belle River Public School and Windsor High School. He studied medicine at the University of Western Ontario in London, graduating M.D. in 1909 following which he interned at St. Joseph's Hospital in London.

He practised medicine at Chatham for four months, at Tecumseh, Ontario, for 43 years and at Riverside (now Windsor). He carried on a general practice, including surgery and obstetrics.

Dr. Poisson served five years overseas in World War I. He had enlisted as a private in the Canadian Army in 1904 and when the first world war broke out he signed up at Chatham on August 8, 1914. He was awarded the Military Cross in 1916. In World War II he served five years in Canada and was O.C. commanding Montreal Military Hospital in 1945.

Dr. Poisson early revealed a marked aptitude for public life. He was elected councillor for Sandwich West, and the first mayor of Tecumseh serving in 1921-22-23 and 25. He was M.L.A. for North Essex for two terms, 1926 to 1934 and served as Minister without Portfolio in the provincial cabinet.

Dr. Poisson married Gertrude Connor, graduate nurse. They have eight children, 35 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

In World War II, Dr. Poisson was officer commanding No. 1 Military district (London) from 1940 to 1943; O.C. at Ottawa, 1943-45 and O.C. No. 10 District (Montreal) in 1945.

Dr. Poisson is in religion a Roman Catholic, and has been active in various church organizations. He is a Knight of St. Gregory, a member of the St. Jean Baptiste Society and the Holy Name Society, among others. He has been a member of the Windsor Club since its foundation. His sports and hobbies include baseball, hunting and fishing.

Dr. Poisson's brother, Dr. Adelard Poisson likewise attended the University of Western Ontario and graduated M.D. in 1914. He was a successful medical practitioner at Tecumseh till his death in 1964. His son, Dr. Thomas Poisson, is an M.D. practising in Belle River.

DR. HAROLD J. CARRY

Dr. Harold James Carry formerly of 1163 Wyandotte Street, East, Windsor and later of 2115 Gladstone Avenue, Windsor, with residence on Parent Avenue was born at or near Chatham, the youngest son of Robert and Amy (Dolamore) Carry.

He secured his non-professional schooling at Chatham, and in the war years enlisted in the R.C.E.M.E. in which he became M.O. of No. 6 Technical Regiment. He studied medicine with the University of Western Ontario, graduating M.D. in 1950 and obtaining L.M.C.C. standing.

He practised subsequently at Windsor, dying in the early 1960s.

DR. W. C. DOYLE

Dr. W. C. Doyle was born at Merlin on September 15, 1878 and received much of his non-professional education in his native county. Studying medicine at the University of Western Ontario, he graduated M.D. about 1902.

Coming to Essex, he associated himself with Dr. James Brien in a general practice.

Dr. Doyle took post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and in New York City. He gradually began doing surgical work, partly in the homes and partly at Hotel Dieu. In the early 1920s he transferred his office and practice to Windsor.

When, in 1931, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada was formed, Dr. Doyle became a charter member with the F.R.C.S. (Canada) degree.

Dr. Doyle continued practice till overtaken by a malady which claims many medical practitioners, cardio-vascular disease. He died in 1941.

DR. J. C. M. FETTERLEY

Dr. John Clinton McIntosh Fetterly graduated M.D., C.M. from Queen's University in 1946 and obtained his L.M.C.C. Later he moved to London where he was connected with the Ontario Cancer Clinic and Victoria Hospital, and resided at 14 Bromleigh Avenue, R.R. 3, London. He secured his D.R.M.T. (Eng.) in Therapeutic Radiology and served on the teaching staff of Victoria Hospital and the University of Western Ontario.

DR. C. ALLAN STEWART

Dr. Charles Allan Stewart of 144 Sherwood Avenue, London was born in Chatham on August 24, 1906, the son of William Allan and Harriet (Atkin) Stewart. He attended public school at S.S. 15 Harwich township and later studied at the Chatham Business College and the Chatham Collegiate Institute. He was Senior Athletic Champion in 1925-26 and 1926-27.

Attending the University of Western Ontario at London he graduated M.D. in 1933, took his junior internship in 1933-34 and his Senior in Surgery in 1934-35.

Dr. Stewart carried on a general practice in Chatham from August, 1935 to August, 1942. During this time, because of Chatham's great need for a better anaesthetist he became interested in anaesthesia and spent two of his summers in this line of study at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal.

Dr. Stewart enlisted in the R.C.A.M.C. with No. 10 Canadian General Hospital, went overseas in December, 1942 and remained with No. 10 C.G.H. in England and in the Normandy campaign. He moved to No. 1 Canadian Mobile Neuro-Surgical Unit in October, 1944 and remained with this unit as an anaesthetist for the duration.

He returned to Chatham in October, 1945 and limited his practice in Chatham to anaesthesia until 1952 when he moved to London where his work is entirely anaesthesia.

"I have done my best to avoid politics — municipal, provincial, Dominion and medical," Dr. Stewart comments.

In June, 1933, Dr. Stewart married Eleanor Alice McDonald of Harwich township. They have four children, Janet, Harriet, Bill and Allan.

"I am a part time farmer," Dr. Stewart adds, "and hope to engage more actively in this occupation. This will keep me from rusting away when I retire. I am interested in maintaining our water table and have had constructed two dams on a spring stream at the farm. These are holding about 15 to 20 acre feet of water. These ponds provide a haven for wild geese and ducks. For three years now 11 pair of Canadas have nested here. My real weakness is fly fishing for salmon, using a 3 oz. trout rod. I like being out of doors as much as possible."

DR. H. S. LITTLE

Dr. Harold Smith Little was a native of the Ridgetown area in Kent and secured his non-professional schooling locally. He studied medicine at the University of Toronto, graduating M.B. in 1920 and secured his F.R.C.P. (C.) in 1931, and was certified in paediatrics. He set up a practice at London, with address at 300 Dufferin Avenue; and has served as consultant at the War Memorial Children's Hospital.

DR. STUART GLENN COULTER

Dr. Stuart Glenn Coulter of 9 Moorehill Drive, Toronto was born at Chatham, Ontario on November 4, 1920, the son of James Walter Coulter, M.D. and Violet Lillian Coulter. Dr. Patrick T. Coulter of Chatham is a brother.

Dr. Coulter received his non-professional education at Chatham, attending McKeough Public School and the Chatham Collegiate Institute. Attending Queen's University, Kingston, he graduated M.D., C.M. in 1945.

He served in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps in Canada from 1942 to 1946. He interned in Toronto Western Hospital.

Dr. S. G. Coulter has carried on a general practice in Toronto since 1946.

Dr. Coulter married Helen Graham McGeorge of Chatham. They have three children, Wendy, David and Suzanne.

DR. LOUIS CAMPBELL

Dr. Louis Campbell, son of Malcolm Campbell of Howard, was born and received his early education in that township. He taught school for two years, then took up the study of medicine and secured his M.D. from the Toronto Medical College. He practised in the Toronto area.

DR. A. R. ABBOTT

Dr. Anderson Ruffin Abbott in the middle of the last century was a distinguished figure in the medical profession in Ontario. His father, Wilson R. Abbott was born in Richmond, Virginia in 1801, the child of free parents but who became a notable example of the persecuted colored freedman who first fled from the south in the hope of safer conditions in the north and ultimately emigrated to Canada, arriving in 1835. There he accumulated a modest fortune and reared a distinguished family.

To understand the son, we must know something of the father. In Richmond, Wilson R. Abbott was apprenticed to a carpenter, but, resenting restraint ran away from home at 15 and went to Alabama where

he worked in an hotel for his board. Later he served as steward on one of the palatial steamboats then plying the Mississippi. Injured by a stick of wood falling on him from a great height, he was nursed by Miss Elen Troyer, maid to a Boston lady on board the steamer. They were married in 1830, after which Abbott located in Mobile, accumulated considerable means, bought property and conducted a successful provision store.

The Nat Turner insurrection alarmed the whites and led to drastic restrictions on the colored freedman. Abbott was warned of an attack on his store, and drew from the bank what money he had, put his wife and family on board a steamer for New Orleans, and himself followed on another boat the same night. He never returned to Mobile, and lost the real estate and the goods he had there.

He went to New York, but encountering the same hostility, decided to settle in Canada and resided in Toronto till his death in 1876. He proved an honorable, industrious and reliable citizen and at one time was elected to the Toronto council from St. Patrick's Ward, defeating Captain Emsley by 40 votes.

His son, Anderson Ruffin Abbott, had a notable scholastic career. He studied medicine at the University of Toronto and in 1861 became a licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada. He served as a surgeon in the Union forces in the American Civil War and was in charge of the Freedmans' Hospital at Washington and later at Arlington. He became primary Bachelor of Medicine in 1867, acting resident physician at Toronto General Hospital and practised in Toronto and for a short period in Kent, being named a coroner for Kent county.

DR. JOHN WALLACE SCANE

Dr. John Wallace Scane, second son of Ebenezer W. and Mary (Spencer) Scane was born at Chatham. His father was a leader of the Kent bar and a prominent figure in the town's municipal affairs, serving as councillor in 1872-73 and again in 1900-01, and as mayor in 1882-83. Educated at the local schools, John Wallace Scane attended McGill Medical College at Montreal and later established a successful practice there. He married Leonora Morris of Montreal.

DR. O. J. ROCHON

Associated for years with the town of Tilbury, Dr. Omar Joseph Rochon attended Laval University, graduating M.D. in 1902. He obtained his L.M.C.C. in 1919. In 1954, returning to Quebec, he was practising at Ste. Adele en Bas.

DR. G. S. CUMMING

Dr. Gordon Slade Cumming, who graduated M.B. from Toronto University in 1926 was for a short time a medical practitioner at Chatham. In 1954 he was listed at 150 Fermanagh Avenue in Toronto, and a few years later at 135 Sherbourne.

DR. F. R. NICOLLE

Dr. Frederick Robert Nicolle started practice in Chatham in the concluding year of World War I, with offices at 275 King Street West, a short distance east of Third Street. The offices there had over a considerable period accommodated a succession of eye, ear, nose and throat specialists.

Dr. Nicolle attended Queen's University, graduating B.A. in 1903 and M.D., C.M. in 1906. He was registered on July 2, 1908.

In the first world war, he served in the R.A.M.C. but was invalided home in 1917. A skilled practitioner and well liked, he practised only a few years in Chatham.

DR. C. D. FARQUHARSON

Dr. Charles Donald Farquharson of 2001 Eglinton Avenue East, Scarborough, with residence at 1 Donalds Crescent, Agincourt, was born in Dover on September 20, 1889, the son of William and Annie M. (Coutts) Farquharson.

He secured his non-professional education at Durham, Ontario following which he attended the University of Toronto from which he graduated M.B. in 1916.

He obtained his F.R.C.P. (C.) in 1947; secured his P.H. and Inter-Med. status, and became a Fellow of the American Health Association.

Dr. Farquharson served with the Canadian Armed Forces in Canada, England and France from 1916 to 1919, following which he carried on a successful general practice at Agincourt. He was medical specialist and chief of medicine in Toronto East General Hospital from 1947 to 1955 and Medical Officer of Health for the Township of Scarborough until 1964.

"I am now almost retired except for seeing a few patients," Dr. Farquharson comments, "but I have had a good life."

Dr. Farquharson married Marion King and they have one daughter, Joan Farquharson, M.D., D.P.H. He is a member of the United Church and, fraternally, belongs to the Masonic Order.

DR. W. H. McMILLAN

Dr. William Hector McMillan was a native of Kent who won both professional and political distinction. He was born at Kent Centre in Harwich township, the son of Angus McMillan and the former Mary Louise Richardson, both of Kent Centre. Shortly after his birth, his parents moved to the vicinity of Blenheim. He attended public school at Samson's S.S. 17 Harwich, following which he obtained his secondary school education at the Blenheim Continuation School and the Chatham Collegiate Institute.

He taught public school for a year in Prince Edward County and then entered Queen's University on the combined Arts-Medical Course, obtaining his B.A. in 1914 and the M.D., C.M. degrees in 1916. He was gold medalist in graduating in medicine and surgery. Upon graduation in May, 1916 he joined the C.A.M.C. and served in the army in France for three years, returning to Canada in 1919.

Dr. McMillan spent a year in New York doing post-graduate medical work, after which he settled in Thorold in 1920. In July, 1920 he was married to Mary A. Fraser of Glengarry County, a high school teacher and a graduate of Queen's. They have two sons, Dr. Donald A. McMillan of Thorold, Ontario and William A. McMillan of Montreal.

Dr. McMillan served on the staff of the St. Catharines General Hospital for many years, and also on the staff of the Hotel Dieu Hospital in St. Catharines. With his son, he joined other physicians to form the very active and successful Thorold Medical Clinic.

He was a member of the Thorold Public Utility Commission from 1927 to 1950. He served as mayor of Thorold for three years, 1948, 1949 and 1950.

In 1950 the death of Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, minister of labor and M.P. for Welland created a vacancy in the federal parliament, in a constituency which had normally been considered as fighting ground. The recent death of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and the advent of a new prime minister, Hon. Louis St. Laurent made it desirable for the Liberals to secure the strongest possible candidate for the Welland seat. Dr. McMillan, widely known and well liked throughout the Niagara peninsula, was chosen as Liberal nominee, and in the ensuing by-election carried the supposedly doubtful constituency with a comfortable majority.

As M.P. for Welland between 1950 and 1965, when he retired, Dr. McMillan went through six election contests, generally marked by steadily increasing majorities. In his last election his vote exceeded the combined totals of his four opponents.

In his 15 years in Parliament, Dr. McMillan served on several committees of the House of Commons. He represented Canada at two Plenary Sessions of the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, and was chairman of the Health Committee for the Senate and House of Commons for several years.

In Parliament, three important proposals were initiated by Dr. McMillan and approved by resolution. One was earlier vesting of a Portable Pension Plan, features now incorporated in the Canada Pension Plan. Another of his proposals debated in the House of Commons to have canal lands accepted as eligible for grant in lieu of taxes was likewise accepted. He also strongly urged that professional and self-employed people should

be able to make contributions (exempt from income tax) toward a pension plan; this also was accepted.

A brother, Edward B. McMillan, also revealed aptitude for public life. Elected deputy reeve of Harwich township from 1937 to 1940 and reeve from 1941 to 1944, in the latter year he served as warden of Kent. In 1945 he was Liberal candidate for the Ontario Legislature for East Kent in opposition to Hon. W. G. Thompson and drastically cut Thompson's previous huge majority. In 1948, opposing E. M. Warwick, he captured the seat for the Liberals, but at the end of one term in the Legislature he retired from public life.

DR. EDWARD DAVIES

A native of Chatham but educated in Wallaceburg, Dr. Edward Davies of Cooksville was born at Chatham on December 7, 1936, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Davies. He was a nephew of Edward G. Davies, in his time one of Wallaceburg's outstanding industrialists.

Dr. Davies received his non-professional schooling at the Central Public School at Wallaceburg, and also attended the old Wallaceburg High School and later the Wallaceburg District High School. He graduated in Pharmacy in 1959, and, attending the University of Toronto, secured his M.D. degree in 1964 following which he interned at Vancouver General Hospital.

He established a medical practice at Cooksville having offices with the Medical Association on Dixie Road. His residence is at 1466 Bunsten Avenue, Port Credit.

On June 6, 1964 he was married to Miss Olwen Barrow of Campbellford, a graduate nurse. Dr. and Mrs. Davies have one son, Edward George, born on November 29, 1966.

DR. KENNETH A. DENHOLM

Dr. Kenneth Andrew Denholm, latterly of Parry Sound, was a native of Blenheim, where he secured his non-professional schooling. He attended Queen's University, securing his B.A. in 1914 and his M.D. in 1915. He served in the C.A.M.C. in World War I and spent two years as a medical missionary in Formosa, securing his Ontario registration in 1923. He set up a practice in Parry Sound with office at 29 James Street and residence at 6 Gibson Street.

DR. WILLIAM GREEN

Dr. William Green was the son of Captain Levi Green who, in pioneer days, after service in the British army, settled in Howard township near Lake Erie. He spent his boyhood in Kent and later settled in Manitoba where he practised medicine. A relative, Dr. David Green, born in 1848, married Sarah Dempster of Elgin county and resided and practised his profession in Ridgetown.

DR. JOHN EARLE JENNER

Dr. John Earle Jenner was born in Kent county on March 18, 1857, a lineal descendant of Edward Jenner who discovered and popularized vaccination. His parents, John and Hannah (Russell) Jenner were born in Kent county, England. He received his early education at the public schools in Chatham, Ontario, and the Chatham High School, where he qualified as a public school teacher.

After teaching four years, he entered the office of Drs. Holmes & McKeough at Chatham to study medicine. At the first year examination, he took first class honors, winning the \$50 college scholarship; the second year he divided the scholarship with a fellow student; and the third year in the finals carried off the college gold medal.

He went to London, England in 1883 to take a post-graduate course, secured a clinical clerkship at the London Hospital under Sir Andrew Clarke and Dr. Samuel Fenwick, and the same year passed with honors the examination for the triple qualification of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of London, England. In 1884 he returned to Canada where he held situations as locum tenens for nearly a year. He then accepted an appointment on the resident staff of the Toronto General Hospital, but resigned in order to take charge of the practice of Dr. J. M. Platt, M.P. at Picton, which resulted in a partnership of over three years. While in Picton he was M.H.O. for the town.

After a short stay in Peterborough, he went to Kingsville and entered into partnership with Dr. S. A. King, and later established his own practice there. A Liberal, he was vice-president of the Kingsville Reform Association, was an official of the Methodist Church, served on its trustee board, and belonged to the A.O.U.W. and the I.O.F.

On June 1, 1887 he married Ella Eugenia, daughter of Thomas Hulme Taylor of Chatham. He held the degrees of M.D. and C.M., L.R.C.P.

DR. DONALD PATRICK ROBERTSON

Dr. Donald Patrick Robertson of 7 Maytree Road, Willowdale, was born at Milton, Ontario, on May 8, 1911 the son of Donald Stewart and Katherine Maude (Dewar) Robertson. He was educated at the Milton public and high schools, and studied medicine at the University of Manitoba, graduating M.D. in 1938.

Dr. Robertson interned at the Vancouver General Hospital and the Hospital for Sick Children at Toronto. He served in the R.C.A.M.C. from 1940 to 1945 following with two years of post-graduate work in London, England.

He is an F.R.C.S. (England), a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a certified specialist in General Surgery by the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada.

From 1947 to 1950 he carried on general surgical practice with a group at Sarnia, Ontario and from 1950 to 1966 a general surgical practice at Chatham. From 1966 he was with the Workmen's Compensation Board at Toronto.

Dr. Robertson married Paddy Browne of London, England in 1943. They have three children: Lynne, 21; Lorraine, 18 and David, 17. Dr. Robertson enjoys golfing, fishing, etc. from a summer home in Muskoka and curling in winter.

DR. P. N. KENNY

Dr. Patrick Nylan Kenny, 1492 West 45th Avenue, Vancouver 13, British Columbia — formerly of Chatham — was born at Chatham on April 18, 1919, the son of Martin and Marie (Bechard) Kenny.

He received his non-professional schooling at St. Joseph's and Blessed Sacrament schools in Chatham and his professional training at the University of Western Ontario at London, graduating M.D. in 1943. In 1954 he received certification as a specialist in anaesthesia by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, following approved training in Vancouver, B.C. and on passing the necessary examinations.

Dr. Kenny served as a private in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps from 1942 to 1944 and as Medical Officer in the R.C.A.M.C., serving in Canada from 1944 to 1946.

He engaged in general practice at Chatham, Ontario from 1946 to 1951 and in specialty practice in anaesthesia at Chatham from November, 1954 to May, 1956. He is presently engaged in the practice of his specialty in Anaesthesia in Vancouver, B.C. having been on the active staff of St. Paul's Hospital there since June, 1956.

Dr. Kenny married Mary Leona Faubert, and they have seven children, two girls and five boys.

Dr. Kenny is a Roman Catholic and a former member of the Chatham Council of the Knights of Columbus. Golf and tennis are his favorite sports, and he is a keen follower of hockey, baseball and football.

DR. W. B. RUTHERFORD

Dr. Wilfrid Burk Rutherford was born at Blenheim on April 18, 1892, the son of James and Laura Minerva (Burk) Rutherford. He was educated in Blenheim and later attended the University of Toronto.

While there he enlisted in 1915 and was sent to No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station at Shorncliffe Military Hospital.

He returned to Canada that year and completed his medical course. After his graduation in 1916 he went to England where he joined the Royal

Army Medical Corps. His first assignment was in Mesopotamia with the Indian Expeditionary Force. In 1917 he returned to England where he attended a School of Tropical Medicine at Liverpool in preparation for service in Africa. He was made O.C. of the R.A.M.C. camp at Blackpool.

In 1917 he was transferred to East Africa and remained about a year before being invalided to England with typhoid and malaria. In 1919 he returned to Canada.

In 1920 he crossed the ocean again to take a post-graduate course in medicine at Edinburgh University. He married Isobel Grace Cameron in Newcastle-on-the-Tyne in 1921, and later the same year started a general practice in Sarnia, Ontario.

In World War II Dr. Rutherford went to London, Ontario. He was appointed O.C. Re. Canadian Army Medical Corps at Wolseley Barracks in London, Ontario.

Dr. and Mrs. Rutherford have two sons, one in the Navy, the other in the Airforce, and also two daughters.

In religion Dr. Rutherford is a Baptist. He is still practising in Sarnia. His hobbies are poultry, White Wyandottes and gardening.

DR. JOHN DONALD STEWART

Dr. John Donald Stewart of 900 King Street West, Kitchener was born at Chatham on February 1, 1934, the son of John Keith and Yvonne Marie Stewart. He secured his elementary schooling at the Chatham Central School, 1940-47 and his secondary schooling at the Chatham Collegiate Institute, 1947-52. His pre-medical and medical education was obtained at the University of Toronto from 1952 to 1958 and he graduated M.D. in the latter year.

Dr. Stewart's post-graduate medical training included general internship at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, 1958-59; clinical pathology at Churchill Hospital, Oxford, England, 1959-1960 and internal medicine, adult and pediatric cardiology at Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, 1960-1965. He received his certificate in internal medicine from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in November, 1965.

At Kitchener, Ontario in March, 1966, Dr. Stewart set up a referral practice in internal medicine and cardiology. He has been part time Associate Medical Director for the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada at Waterloo, Ontario. His professional activities include the Medical Records Committee of the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital and the Pharmacy Board of St. Mary's Hospital, Kitchener.

Fraternally he is an alumnus of Phi Chi Medical Fraternity. In religion he is a Protestant. His favorite sport is curling, and he is a member of the Kitchener-Waterloo Granite Club. His hobbies include piano and organ music and the "arts".

DR. PAUL H. TANSER

Dr. Paul Harry Tanser, 70 College Avenue, Ottawa 2, was born at Chatham on December 7, 1938, the son of Dr. H. A. Tanser, B.A., M.A., B. Paed., D. Paed., and Isabel G. Tanser. He attended the Central, Queen Mary and McKeough elementary schools at Chatham, and the Chatham Collegiate Institute. Following this, from 1956 to 1962 he attended the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Ottawa where his student career was marked by a remarkable series of academic awards.

In 1959 he took the Ontario Medical Supply Prize for highest standing in subjects of the First Medical Year; B'Nai Brith Prize for Highest Standing in Anatomy and C. V. Mosby Prize for Academic Excellence for 1959. In 1960 he won the Canadian Laboratory Supply Prize for Highest Standing in subjects of Second Medical Year; National Council of Jewish Women Prize for highest standing in Physiology and Allied Subjects; and C. V. Mosby Prize for Academic Excellence for 1960. Awards in 1961 included University Prize for Highest Standing in subjects of Third Medical Year and C. V. Mosby Prize for Academic Excellence for 1961. His 1962 awards included Rector's Gold Medal for Highest Standing Throughout Entire Medical Course; Dean's Prize for Highest Standing Throughout Entire Medical Course; Medal of the Cultural Counsellor of the French Embassy in Canada for Highest Standing in the Doctorate Degree Examinations; Peter Ballantyne Ewing Gold Medal for Highest Standing in Surgery; Prize for Highest Standing in Obstetrics; Seniorettes of the National Council of Jewish Women Prize for Highest Standing in Paediatrics; Frank W. Horner Gold Medal for Highest Standing in Paediatrics. Dr. Tanser was Valedictorian, Class of 1962, and was awarded the degrees of M.D., L.M.C.C. (*magna cum laude*).

Dr. Tanser's post-graduate studies were: 1962-1963, Junior internship, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal; 1963-1964, Junior Assistant Resident, Royal Victoria Hospital; 1964-1965, Senior Assistant Resident in General Medicine, Royal Victoria Hospital; 1965-1966, Resident in Cardio-Respiratory Medicine, Joint Cardio-Respiratory Services of the Royal Victoria and Montreal Children's Hospitals; 1966-1967, Senior Research Fellow, Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa. In July, 1967, Chief Resident in Medicine and Resident to the Professor and Chairman of the Department of Medicine, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

At last reports he was carrying out research on myocardial magnesium metabolism at the University of Ottawa, and was scheduled to return in July to assume the position of Chief Resident in Medicine.

Dr. Tanser's major professional interest lies in clinical research and medical education in Cardio-Respiratory medicine. His father's pedagogical excellence has been to some extent responsible for his son's attraction to medical education.

Dr. Tanser's wife, Catherine L. Tanser, is at present in the graduating class of 1967, Faculty of Medicine, University of Ottawa and appointed to the intern staff, Royal Victoria Hospital, beginning June, 1967. Her ultimate goal is Haematology research. She was twice the recipient of a McGill University research grant and carried out research in iron metabolism at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Department of Haematology.

DR. JAMES BRIEN

Dr. James Brien, though intimately associated with Essex county, was born in Howard township, Kent county, on February 4, 1848. He graduated from Queen's Medical College in 1872, and immediately started a practice in Victoria, Norfolk county where he remained two years. In 1874 he moved to Reed, Michigan, but after a few years' practice returned to Canada and in 1876 located in Essex, which was thenceforth his home, and where he enjoyed a fine patronage. A natural student, ever eager to learn, every minute he could find for himself he spent in his large, well chosen and valuable library.

In 1884 he was elected reeve of Essex, and served three consecutive terms. In 1886 he was nominated as Liberal candidate for South Essex, was elected M.P., and served four years. In 1895 he was elected mayor of Essex and was again elected in 1902. In 1897 he was appointed Collector of Customs, a position for which he was admirably fitted. He was a member of the Methodist church.

Dr. Brien was a pioneer in the movement which culminated in the building of the Windsor, Essex & Lake Shore Electric Railway, an enterprise which in its time contributed much to Essex county.

Throughout a long and very useful life, Dr. Brien built up an excellent practice, firmly established himself in the good opinion of his fellow citizens, and proved himself an honorable and highly competent public official. He died in 1907. In his 11 years of practice in Essex, Dr. Brien was a partner of Dr. P. A. Dewar.

DR. W. H. MILLEN

Dr. W. H. Millen was born at Binrock, in Wentworth county, on August 4, 1865. In early life his parents moved to Essex county where he secured his primary and secondary education.

He commenced the study of medicine at the Detroit College of Medicine, from which he graduated in 1891. He received a further M.D. degree from Trinity Medical College at Toronto in 1894.

After a year as intern in Harper Hospital he practised for a short time in Mansfield, Ohio later moving to Wheatley where he practised for five years. About 1900 he took over the practice of Dr. Rourke at Woodseelee where he carried on for six years, when his work was taken over by Dr. Stephen Millen.

Leaving Woodslee in 1906, he moved to Hillstown, Alberta. Before coming to Wheatley, he married Miss Katherine McKellar of Ingersoll who died in Toronto and was buried beside her husband at Cottam. Dr. Millen himself was killed in a railroad accident near Sudbury in 1906. Two daughters survived.

DR. J. M. STEVENS

Dr. Joaquin Mokelumne Stevens was born at Pilot Hill, California on November 26, 1873, the fourth son of Nathan H. and Ada Jane (Burk) Stevens. His father was a native of Kent and later president of the Canada Flour Mills Company of Chatham, and an outstanding figure in that city's commercial, industrial and municipal life. Dr. Stevens spent his early years in Blenheim and Chatham, where he received his elementary and secondary schooling. Attending the University of Toronto he graduated B.A. and later graduated M.D. from the School of Medicine at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dr. Stevens later practised medicine at Woodstock, Ontario with office at 450 Dundas Street, and residence at 141 Vansittart Avenue. His wife was Edith Burgess, daughter of the secretary of the educational department at Omaha, Nebraska. He died at Woodstock in the 1960s.

DR. WILLIAM FREDERICK PARK

Dr. William Frederick Park, though his long career was associated largely with Amherstburg, was a native of Chatham. A grandson of Dr. S. D. Radley of that town, he was born there on September 28, 1871, the son of Alexander and Elizabeth Frances Park. He received his primary and secondary education in Chatham, and graduated in medicine from Toronto University.

He commenced practice in Harrow, but soon afterward bought the practice of Dr. Proudfoot at Amherstburg, and carried on an extensive practice there until his death in January, 1936.

Apart from a widely varied practice which kept him intensely busy, Dr. Park was versatile in his interests and had a wide range of activities. He was mayor of Amherstburg for almost 23 years. A strong and outspoken Conservative politically, in the Reciprocity election of 1911 he contested the traditionally Liberal South Essex constituency against the redoubtable A. H. Clarke, M.P., losing by only a few votes. An active supporter of the local horticultural society, he specialized in dahlias, and his amateur photography attracted much attention. From his youth he took a keen interest in athletics, particularly bicycle racing, and attracted considerable attention by the use of a motorcycle in his practice.

Cheery and friendly, as a physician and surgeon he inspired his patients with trust and confidence, and won the lifelong admiration of his youthful patients. Of him it may be aptly said, "He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much."

One of his notable achievements was his fight against a typhoid epidemic which struck his community and cost many lives. Called in to deal with the problem, he quickly determined that the epidemic was due to untreated drinking water, resulting from the contamination of the Detroit river which was the source of supply. Under his direction, swift emergency measures were taken while the water system was effectively safeguarded by adequate filtration and chlorination.

DR. MURRAY P. TOWNSEND

A highly successful medical practitioner for close to a quarter century, Dr. Murray Pardo Townsend was born in South Harwich, Kent County the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Townsend and passed away at his home, 696 Masson Street, Oshawa, on October 23, 1966, at the early age of 52. He secured his non-professional education in the local schools, following which he attended the University of Toronto medical school. He graduated M.D. and L.M.C.C. in 1941.

In Oshawa, with offices latterly at 117 King Street East, he achieved a steadily increasing practice. He was survived by his wife, the former Ruth Sawyers; two sons, Ted and Richard, both of Toronto; and one daughter, Mary, at home. He also left two brothers, Ross Townsend of Harwich and Stuart of Fort Lauderdale, Florida and a sister, Mrs. Frank (Bernie) Coatsworth of Harwich. The funeral was held at 3:15 p.m. on October 26, 1966, with interment in Mount Lawn Cemetery, Oshawa.

DR. FRANK CORNWALL McTAVISH

Though his career lay largely outside Kent Dr. Frank Cornwall McTavish has a part in the medical history of this county. The fourth child of Alexander McTavish and Hannah Marilla Cornwall, he obtained his M.B. at Toronto University, continued his studies at Edinburgh University, and at London, England, received the L.R.C.A. degree.

Enlisting in the Imperial Yeomanry as a military surgeon, he spent two years in South Africa. Returning to Canada after the close of the war, he later went to England and secured the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.F. degrees.

In July, 1903, he married Grace A. Brown of Niagara Falls. Still later, locating in Vancouver, B.C. he built up an extensive practice.

His younger brother, William Alexander McTavish, became a physician at Olds, Alberta, and a sister, Edith Marilla, was a trained nurse at Woodstock, Ontario.

The Cornwall family were pioneers of Kent, Mrs. Hannah Marilla (Cornwall) McTavish being born in Orford on August 13, 1844, the daughter of Joseph and Bethany (Wilson) Cornwall, English by birth but raised in Canada. They located in Kent after their marriage in 1837.

DR. W. B. DUCK

Though he practised his profession largely in Preston, Dr. William Benjamin Duck, by reason of his birth and professional standing merits listing among Kent doctors. Son of Isaac and Grace (Webb) Duck, emigrants from Wiltshire, England, he was born at Morpeth on September 4, 1857.

Educated at the Morpeth public school, Dundas Collegiate Institute and the Toronto Normal School, he later studied medicine at Trinity College, Toronto, graduating in 1879. He received an M.B. degree with honors, having taken the highest percentage of marks in his final examinations.

At the Trinity Medical College convocation he obtained a fellowship, taking the only certificate of honor granted by Trinity School for 1879, and also the degree of M.D. from Trinity University. Passing the third and final examination without an oral before the council he was admitted as a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for Ontario.

In 1886 he took a post-graduate course in Europe, visiting the hospitals of London, Paris, Edinburgh, Dublin, Marseilles and Lyons, France, and spending considerable time at St. Thomas Hospital in London.

Immediately after graduating, Dr. Duck commenced a practice in Preston where he attained high repute as one of Ontario's most skilful physicians.

Outside his profession, Dr. Duck was chairman of the Preston board of education for two years, captain of No. 4 company of the 79th Battalion, and vice-president of the Liberal-Conservative Association of South Waterloo. He was later offered a professorship in a California college. He was physician to the Oddfellows, A.O.U.W., I.O.F. and Royal Arcanum orders. He served as health officer for Preston and was medical adviser for the important mineral baths there. In religion he was an Anglican.

DR. W. MORLEY WILKINSON

A man of high character and a physician of remarkable ability, Dr. W. Morley Wilkinson spent most of his active years in Oakville and made a notable contribution to that community. He was born at Morpeth, in the early 1880s where a great teacher in a village school gave him a pronounced intellectual influence, which was shared by a brother, James A. Wilkinson, who won equal distinction as an educator.

A mere factual record of Dr. Wilkinson's life of diligent service is less eloquent than a double column tribute, black-bordered, in the Oakville Journal-Record of August 26, 1963 from a contemporary, A. Lester Whiting, who knew him well.

"The Life and Times of Morley Wilkinson, M.D.," writes Whiting, "is a book that could be written. It would be an engrossing story with its setting in the town of Oakville and the surrounding countryside. Its central character would be a general practitioner who knew the hardships, inconvenience as well as the pleasures of travel by horse and buggy in the summer and by horse and cutter in the winter before the acceptance of the automobile.

"Dr. Morley Wilkinson started practice in Palermo, then came to Oakville. He was the type of doctor about whom books are written, being a man who had run the full gamut of life. Morley never really stopped practice and when he came to the end of his career his memory was a full storehouse of experiences.

"When he would tell a story about driving miles into the country on a cold winter's night to bring a baby into the world or to treat a sick patient, I was always reminded of that chapter in Arrowsmith when Arrowsmith was racing to give a child an injection of anti-toxin for an attack of dreaded diphtheria. He could see the page in a medical book describing the treatment but could not in his mind's eye decipher the treatment.

"Morley had a fund of such stories and he told them with a human touch that made them fascinating listening. What made them so interesting was the manner in which he was able to fit them into the conversation, or the timeliness of their presentation. Their telling was always prompted by a previous remark or a situation that he had recently encountered.

"One of the highlights of Dr. Wilkinson's life was the evening two years ago when he was made the Citizen of the Year by the local Lions' Club. Morley was a surprised man that evening and was touched by a deep emotion. The award was a secret that had been closely guarded from him, and it differed from any that had been made. In the audience that night were many whom he had brought into the world. With them were many of his old-time patients which gave to the occasion a sense of added tribute.

"As a doctor, Morley must have been as good as the medicine he prescribed. He had that happy facility of creating confidence in him and his ability whenever you talked to him. I can imagine a patient felt better the moment he entered the room. Added to this was an infectious sense of humor that could make you the butt of a joke but never let you feel that it was at your expense. In fact, he had the fine art of making you feel glad you were part of his story.

"It was just within the past month that I learned that he was a golfer of some renown. According to Les Louth, manager of the Oakville Golf Club, he was within a two-foot putt of the club championship one year. According to Les, Morley was a great student of the game and played it the way it should be played, like a gentleman.

It is at the golf club that the scene of the last pages of the *Life and Times of Morley Wilkinson, M.D.* is laid. He spent a few hours up there last Saturday afternoon, and was over on the practice green with his putter.

"He lived a full life to the end of the book that was his life."

DR. DONALD J. SHEPLEY

Dr. Donald Joseph Shepley was born at Hafford, Saskatchewan on April 16, 1938, the son of Ledson Joseph Shepley and H. Jean Winnifred (Mustard) Shepley.

He secured his non-professional training in the public schools at Chatham and the Chatham Collegiate Institute.

He attended the School of Practical Science at the University of Toronto, securing his B.A. Sc. degree in electrical engineering in 1961; and continuing in the Faculty of Medicine at the same university he obtained his M.D. degree in 1965. He interned for one year in St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, and then joined the I.B.M. Corporation Medical Research Department in Toronto. On October 1, 1967, he was appointed Director of Medical Engineering and Computer Services at the Toronto Sick Children's Hospital.

His sports include swimming, track and field and intercollegiate wrestling.

Dr. Donald Shepley was married in 1961 to Elizabeth Carter. They have two sons, Scott Joseph and Marc William.

DOCTORS IN U.S. AND OTHER COUNTRIES

DR. THOMAS JOHN DOWLING

Though his career in medicine took him largely if not entirely to Michigan, Dr. Thomas John Dowling is remembered by old timers in his native county of Kent.

Born about 1880 "down river" in Raleigh township near Providence Church, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dowling, he seems to have revealed marked ability as a student in the country school he first attended. This ability was confirmed by his secondary school achievements in Chatham.

As a result of his youthful scholastic promise he took up the study of medicine, apparently at Ann Arbor, and graduated M.D. In the 1930s he resided in Detroit at 7809 Kercheval Avenue. His office was at one time at 2100 Seyburn Avenue, and later about 1934 in the Penobscot Building.

His father, John Dowling, was employed in the furniture department of the Blonde Manufacturing Company whose plant was at the

intersection of Union and Dover streets. John Dowling, the father, owned various city properties in Chatham and in the early 1830s, though Dr. Dowling practised in Detroit, Mrs. Dowling and their ten children lived in a family-owned large brick house on Wellington Street about four doors north of Lacroix. Dr. Dowling commuted from Detroit on weekends with his assistant and friend, Joe McRener of Chatham, whose home was near the corner of Wellington and Raleigh Streets. Before returning to Detroit and his practice on Monday mornings, Dr. Dowling in his huge 16-cylinder Cadillac proudly distributed his and the neighborhood children to their various schools.

Dr. and Mrs. Dowling were Roman Catholics. Their eldest son, Thomas J. Dowling Jr., was in the 1940s a member of the Michigan House of Representatives. There were three other sons, John, Robert and Dr. George Dowling, born about 1922 and would be practising in Detroit if still living.

DR. JAMES DOUGLAS LAKE

Dr. James Douglas Lake of 1140 Fifth Avenue, New York, 10028, was born at Ridgetown, Ontario on April 16, 1921, the son of Dr. Walter Edward and Alice (McVean) Lake. He secured his non-professional education at the Ridgetown High School and attended the University of Western Ontario, graduating M.D. in 1943.

He carried on a general practice at Ridgetown in 1947-1948, following which he engaged in Otolaryngology and plastic surgery at Bayshore, Long Island, N.Y. from 1952 to 1958, and at 1020 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. from 1956 to the present. He is specializing in Otolaryngology and plastic surgery.

Dr. Lake's special professional activities include the New York Medical College, Lecturer for Federal Aviation Agency, Consultant to New York Transit Authority and the New York State Division of Rehabilitation.

Dr. Lake married Marie Matilde Morel of Buenos Aires, Argentina. He is a member of Delta Upsilon and of the Episcopal Church. In the field of sport, he plays tennis and is an amateur pilot.

DR. GEORGE COATSWORTH

A young man of brilliant abilities and high ideals, Dr. George Coatsworth of Romney experienced a tragic career. He was a son of Robert Coatsworth who, in 1844, was school superintendent for Romney township. Studying medicine at Upper Canada College, he graduated M.D. in the late 50s and went to Chicago, in those days a Mecca for young Canadians with talent and ambition.

The widespread depression of those days had, however, hit the Windy City hard, and the young doctor, lacking funds to equip his office,

turned to law, where the financial requirements were not so onerous and his already achieved academic standing proved a help.

A passage from a letter home, written in 1858 affectionately recalls the old homestead of his boyhood and the friends and scenes he was never to see again. He pictured his father, Robert Coatsworth, as "a hero in his courage and a Howard in his generosity", with "more than the usual endowment of intellectuality".

A few years later the outbreak of the American Civil War called him to a new field of endeavor. He joined the 88th Illinois Volunteers as a surgeon and died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on January 8, 1863. An older brother, Caleb Coatsworth, a man of vision and enterprise, became an outstanding figure in the Romney township of the post-Confederation era.

DR. ROBERT STONE

Dr. Robert Spencer Stone, one of the most noteworthy figures in the development of radiology, was born at Chatham, one of the three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Stone. His father carried on a dry goods business founded by the grandfather, Thomas Stone of Orford, in 1852.

Robert Stone secured his non-professional training at the Chatham Public Schools and the Chatham Collegiate Institute. When World War I started, he promptly enlisted for overseas service with the Royal Flying Corps. Wounded in action, he returned to Canada in 1917 and attended the University of Toronto, from which he graduated M.D.

In his boyhood, Roentgen's X-ray discoveries were mysterious but alluring. So were the possibilities of the X-ray in medicine, his chosen profession. He specialized in radiology, and in 1928 became a member of the faculty of the University of California at San Francisco. Chairman of the department and director of the growing radiological laboratory, he became a recognized leader in this special field.

In the early days of radiology the scientist who set out to conquer and utilize the X-ray and its derivatives walked with death. But for Dr. Stone the potential benefits to humanity offset the risks incident to exploration and discovery.

A supreme test came in the years of World War II. Plutonium was a link in the process. In the summer of 1942 Dr. Stone, as a leader in this field was chosen to head the U.S. plutonium health program. He was assisted in planning by Dr. S. T. Cantrill, director of the Swedish Tumor Institute at Seattle.

Dr. A. H. Compton, then director of the plutonium project, conceded that from a health standpoint the work was extremely hazardous. Used on a small scale, X-rays and radium had taken a heavy toll of experimenters. A new source of radium in amounts beyond all previous conceptions faced those dealing with plutonium.

Yet the health of workers, including many of the world's leading scientists must be guarded. The logical step was to turn the problem over to the best radiologists available. Dr. Robert Stone was chosen.

The production and isolation of plutonium for experimental purposes represented one of the greatest scientific and industrial achievements of all time. The three years from August, 1942 to August, 1945 saw the evolution of the element from microscopic traces to the vast power which was to destroy an entire Japanese city. Obtaining plutonium in quantity generated the release of unbelievable radio-active forces which stood guard over the precious material and menaced any scientist who sought its release.

In 1942, two tasks confronted Dr. Stone and Dr. Cantrill. First was the application in safety procedures of all the accumulated experience in the handling of X-rays, radium and neutrons. Second was to find out as speedily as possible what special hazards there were beyond previous experience in the plutonium operations. In this, thorough research was mandatory.

A rigid requirement was that workers be completely protected from radiations emanating from the material processed. Heavy shields of concrete made radiations outside the specific area negligible. Likewise, all chemical operations must be conducted by remote control devices behind thick shields.

From the time the uranium, safe to handle, is inserted in the operating unit till the plutonium emerges as a product also safe to handle, the operator is completely shut off from the material being processed.

Dr. Stone and Dr. Cantrill had the expert help of numerous specially trained scientists. But they provided the dominant direction and guidance; and, incidentally, their work gave America the most potent weapon ever devised. Chatham-born Dr. Robert Stone was, later, one of five scientists to receive the Medal of Merit, the highest honor the U.S. government bestows upon civilians. The citations were signed by President Truman.

Potent in war Dr. Stone's discoveries in radiology were likewise potent in peace-time activities.

Dr. Stone passed away shortly before Christmas Day, 1966, at San Francisco. He was survived by his wife, Willena; a son, Robert and a daughter Margaret. He left also a sister, Mrs. J. E. Howell of St. Catharines; and two brothers, J. D. Stone of Toronto and Dr. A. C. Stone of St. Catharines. Also surviving was his mother, Mrs. Spencer Stone of St. Catharines, formerly of Chatham.

The younger brother, Dr. Archibald Campbell Stone, likewise born in Chatham also secured his elementary education there, and attended McGill University, graduating M.D. in 1938. He is practising in St. Cath-

arines and is connected with the St. Catharines General and Hotel Dieu Hospitals in that city, specializing in otology. His office is in the Medical Arts building, 168 Ontario street and he resides at 50 Hillcrest Avenue.

DR. I. L. JOHNSTONE

Born in Chatham, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Johnstone, Dr. Isaac Lloyd Johnstone had a career which took him far afield from his birthplace. Securing his elementary education in Canada, he enlisted for overseas service in the First World War, and subsequently took up the study of medicine, obtaining his M.R.C.S. in England in 1924 and his L.R.C.P. in London the same year, and his M.B. in 1925.

He went to China as a medical missionary of the United Church of Canada, returning in 1932 after seven years' service. He practised for some years in England; in 1935 secured his M.D. degree at the University of Toronto and his D.O. in the same year at Oxford University. In England he became senior surgeon of the Worcester Eye Hospital, serving there till 1958 and on leaving that institution he was the recipient of a special presentation. Subsequently he carried on private practice as an ophthalmologist and surgeon. In his native community of Chatham a Mission Band in St. Andrew's United Church was named in his honor.

A sister, Dr. Ruth Johnstone Harvey, was also a member of the medical profession.

DR. EARL MERRITT

A native of Chatham Dr. Earl Merritt was descended from one of the notable pioneer families of Kent. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Merritt. The father was for many years city clerk of Chatham, and widely known for his pre-eminence in the field of municipal administration and his knowledge of municipal law.

Brought up in Chatham, Earl Merritt secured his non-professional schooling in the Chatham elementary and secondary schools. He attended the University of Toronto, where, at age 21, he graduated M.D. Following his graduation, he interned for a year at Harper Hospital, Detroit.

Dr. Merritt found Detroit so congenial and its opportunities so inviting that he remained there as a medical officer for the Edison Company. About the year 1943 he resigned to enter private practice, specializing in surgery.

He married a Detroit girl. Dr. and Mrs. Merritt had a family of four daughters, all married. Their home is at 987 Lincoln Road, Grosse Pointe.

DR. R. H. FRASER

Dr. Robert Howard Fraser, 198 Fremont Street, Battle Creek, Michigan, with office in the Security Bank Tower, was born at London,

Ontario in a combination office and residence downtown at the corner of York and Talbot Streets. His father was John Martin Fraser, M.D. (1836-1891), one of the founders and later dean of the University of Western Ontario Medical School; his mother was Annie Wilson (1860-1936), daughter of Robert Wilson of Harwich township.

His elementary education started at S.S. 1 Harwich, for three years in the old school, another year in the new Wilson School and two years at McKeough School in Chatham. From 1902 to 1908 he attended the Chatham Collegiate Institute, winning, among other awards, the Prince of Wales general proficiency scholarship.

Attending University College, University of Toronto, he secured his B.A. in 1912 and his M.D. degree in 1915. He was on the Toronto University Settlement and in 1918 served on the Chatham Military Service examining board, but, owing to disability, missed World War I. He is secretary of the University of Toronto 1915 Class in medicine, of whom 79 enlisted, several from Kent county.

At Battle Creek, Michigan, Dr. Fraser spent 12 years on the ear, nose and throat staff of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, and since then has had a private office. He is a specialist in ear, nose and throat and his contributions to medical literature deal with nasal sinus surgery, sinus X-ray work and tonsil surgery.

Dr. Fraser was president of the Calhoun County Medical Society in 1955; is a past president of the Calhoun County Cancer Society; and rendered major service on the credentials and blood bank committees of the Leila and Community Hospitals at Battle Creek.

Dr. Fraser was married in 1926 to Opal Harsh of Hot Springs, Arkansas, B.A. and later M.A. Their children are Nancy, married to Wallace Evans of the Toledo Scale Company; Mary, married to David Preston, shoe retailer; and Robert, Jr., civil engineer.

Dr. Fraser is a Rotarian and a member of Christ Church (Anglican) of Chatham and St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Battle Creek. His earlier hobbies were sailing on Gull Lake and a metal and wood workshop and more recently the fabrication of medical instruments and character-toy gadgets.

DR. A. C. HENDERSON

Dr. Alexander Charles Henderson of Luampa Mission Hospital, Luampa, Mankoya, Zambia was born at Thornbury, near Bristol, England on July 29, 1909, the son of McAlpine Cameron Henderson and Kate (Thompson) Henderson. His non-professional schooling was secured at Bedford Park Public School and North Toronto Collegiate Institute, Toronto, and Toronto Bible College, where he received his graduation certificate in 1935.

He attended the University of Toronto, Faculty of Medicine, in 1930-32 and 1936-40 graduating in 1940 with M.D. degree and L.M.C.C. He interned at Grey Nuns' Hospital in Regina, Saskatchewan 1940-41 and was Assistant Resident in Surgery at the Hospital for Sick Children, 1953-54.

Dr. Henderson served as locum tenens in Saskatchewan, July-September, 1941. He was a missionary doctor under the South Africa General Mission (later the Africa Evangelical Fellowship) at Muie, Angola, 1941-1947; at Catota, Angola, 1948-1953; at Mukinge Hill, Zambia, 1964-1966 and at Luampa, Zambia from June, 1966.

Dr. Henderson carried on a general practice in Chatham first in association with Dr. W. F. Glen, 1954-1957 and alone from 1957 to 1964. In Africa he engaged in general practice and general surgery; in Chatham he carried on general practice with limited surgery.

In special professional activities he was an executive member of the Kent County Medical Society, 1962-1964; president of the Kent County Medical Society, 1963; member of the Council of the Ontario Medical Association; and Medical Superintendent of the Luampa Mission Hospital from 1966.

Dr. Henderson married Muriel Blanche Glen of Briarcrest, Saskatchewan. They have three children; Kathleen Muriel, born at Muie, Angola in 1944; Glen Cameron, born at Rusitu, Southern Rhodesia in 1945; and Norman Grant, born in Winnipeg in 1953.

Dr. Henderson has been a member of the Chatham Baptist Church since 1954 serving as Sunday School teacher and Deacon; area sponsor of the Inter-School Christian Fellowship 1955-64; member of Chatham Camp of Gideons International in Canada since 1954; chaplain of the same, 1955-56 and treasurer, 1956-63. He was camp doctor of the Ontario Pioneer Camp, Muskoka, during the summers of 1954-1959. His hobbies are electric wiring, plumbing, car maintenance, carpentry, "and anything else to make the African bush more liveable".

DR. DONALD C. SMITH

Dr. Donald Cameron Smith, the second director of the Kent County Health Unit, was born at Peterborough, Ontario. Following the usual non-professional schooling, he took up the study of medicine at Queen's University, Kingston, graduating M.D., C.M. and L.M.C.C. in 1945. He obtained his M.Sc. (Med.) at Toronto University in 1948 and his D.P.H. at Toronto in 1949. He was certified as a specialist in Public Health by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons and took his diplomate with the American Board of Preventive Medicine and with the American Board of Paediatrics.

From February, 1945 to January, 1946 he held a rotating internship at Victoria Hospital, London, Ontario. From February, 1946 to August, 1947 he was on active service with the Royal Canadian Navy, his rank on

discharge being surgeon lieutenant. From September, 1947 to May, 1948 he was a Fellow in Physiology with the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Toronto.

From June to August, 1948 he was a locum tenens at Orangeville, Ontario and from June, 1948 to May, 1949 a graduate student at the School of Hygiene at the University of Toronto. From June, 1949 to June, 1950 he was Assistant Medical Officer of Health for East York, with the Leaside (Ontario) Health Unit.

It was in July, 1950 that he took over the post of Medical Officer of Health and director of the Kent County Health Unit, succeeding Dr. Roger Knipe, who had established the unit. This post he relinquished in December, 1951 after a brief period of exceptionally fine service.

In January, 1952 Dr. Smith became Commonwealth Fund Fellow in Paediatrics at the University of Michigan Hospital at Ann Arbor. Since then he has been steadily associated with the University of Michigan. From January, 1956 to July, 1957 he was Assistant Professor of Maternal and Child Health and Clinical Instructor in Paediatrics at the University; from then until June, 1961 he was Associate Professor of Maternal and Child Health and Research Associate in Paediatrics; and since July, 1961 has been Professor of Maternal and Child Health at the Medical School and School of Public Health at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Smith's committee and administrative services include: chairman of the advisory committee to the Ann Arbor Child Health Centre; medical director of the Michigan Crippled Children's Commission at Lansing from May, 1962 to December, 1963; chairman of the Ann Arbor Youth Commission; member of the board of directors of the Michigan United Fund; member of the board of directors of the Michigan Welfare League and member of the advisory council of the Washtenaw County Juvenile Court.

Dr. Smith is a Fellow of the American Academy of Paediatrics; Fellow of the American Public Health Association; member of the Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine; member of the American Medical Association; member of the Midwest Society for Paediatric Research and member of the Association for Ambulatory Paediatric Services. He is listed in "Who's Who in America" and "American Men of Science".

DR. ROLLIN HOWARD STEVENS

Dr. Rollin Howard Stevens was one of a number of Kent natives who won distinction in the medical profession in Michigan. Born at Blenheim on January 7, 1868, he graduated from the Toronto School of Medicine and the Ann Arbor School of Medicine in Michigan, took a term at Leland Stanford University in California and a special course in pathology at Ann Arbor. He married Mary E. Thompson of Lapeer, Mich. on March 16, 1892. His wife was a graduate of Ann Arbor, holding M.A. and M.D. degrees. Both were highly regarded in their profession in Detroit.

DR. JOHN RAPIER

Dr. John Rapier, a native of the Elgin settlement in Raleigh township studied medicine in Ontario and from 1863 served as a surgeon in the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington in association with Dr. Anderson R. Abbott, and died there.

DR. JOHN HICKS

Dr. John Hicks was the son of Thomas Hicks of Blenheim who, born in 1813, was the last survivor of Kent's early pioneers. His ancestors hailed from the north of Ireland and saw service in the British Army. Emigrating to Upper Canada at the age of 20 he married Margaret Fullerton on July 25, 1837 and shortly afterward moved to Kent.

Their honeymoon was not without its thrills. Leaving little York by the vessel "Transit" they took the stage coach to Chippewa, continuing their journey by water to Buffalo and Detroit and thence by the Eberts steamer "Brothers" to Chatham. There, securing a team, they continued to the Talbot Road, in places finding the land deeply submerged, when Thomas, with his head barely above water, carried his bride on his shoulders to safety.

Their eldest son was Dr. John Hicks, who, graduating in medicine, successfully practised his profession at Menominee, Michigan. There he married Jane McPherson, and became a member of the Michigan state legislature. Seven other children remained in Canada.

DR. THOMAS FARRELL

Dr. Thomas Farrell, eighth and youngest son of John and Mary (Glasgow) Farrell was a native of Zone township who graduated from Rush Medical College at Chicago and later practised his profession at Green Bay, Wisconsin. Of Irish origin, his father was an extensive contractor, building combination race tracks, serving as construction superintendent on the extension of the Lake Erie and Detroit River railroad and operating a Zone township farm.

DR. ALBERT J. REYCRAFT

Dr. Albert J. Reycraft, son of James and Felicia (Shannon) Reycraft was born in Orford township, took up the study of medicine and became one of the leading physicians of Fostoria, Ohio. A younger brother, Ernest Reycraft, M.D., likewise entered the profession but died at the early age of 28.

DR. DONALD McDONALD

Dr. Donald McDonald, son of Donald and Janet (Collie) McDonald, emigrants from the Grampian Hills, was born in Harwich township.

educated in the Chatham schools and after teaching a few years in Kent, took up the study of medicine at Ann Arbor University. Graduating, he practised his profession in Grand Rapids. He married a Miss Jackson of Chicago.

DR. JOHN FOXTON

Dr. John Foxton was a son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Foxton. The parents who for some years had farmed in Seymour township, Northumberland county, in 1869 moved to the vicinity of Merlin. John, the fourth child of the family, studied medicine at Detroit and practised his profession at Huron, South Dakota. His wife was Sarah Green.

DR. FRANK M. HAYES

Dr. Frank M. Hayes, son of Hugh and Catherine (French) Hayes of Howard township was born in Howard in 1876, and educated at Ridgetown public and collegiate schools. He took up the study of medicine, graduated in Detroit in 1898, and practised his profession in Iota, Louisiana. He married Miss Stella Secord of Detroit.

DR. ARTHUR BENNETT

Dr. Arthur Bennett, son of Farmer and Charlotte (McLeod) Bennett was born on February 5, 1862 in Raleigh township where his father was an extensive landowner. Taking up the study of medicine, he practised in Detroit. A sister, Eva, was the wife of Robert Barr, a popular Canadian novelist of that era, who later lived in England.

DR. THOMAS LAWTON

Dr. Thomas Lawton was a grandson of George and Mary E. (Wolley) Lawton, natives of Manchester, England who, after emigrating won prominence in Elgin county. Highly educated, George Lawton was a notable school teacher and an eloquent speaker, participating in numerous public debates. His son, James Lawton, married Margery Sinclair, daughter of Angus Sinclair, a Quebec shipbuilder who spent his last years at Toronto.

Thomas Lawton studied medicine at Toronto, and finished his course at Edinburgh where he married. Graduating in medicine and surgery, he practised in Detroit, attaining high rank in his profession.

DR. ALEXANDER FRANCIS IRWIN

Dr. Alexander Francis Irwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Irwin of Raleigh township, attended the local schools. Later, obtaining his medical degree in the United States, he practised his profession in Minneapolis.

DR. R. W. RUTHERFORD, JR.

Dr. Reginald White Rutherford, Jr. was born at Chatham on June 17, 1925, the son of Dr. Reginald White Rutherford, Sr. and Caroline Millicent Newcombe of Blenheim. He was named in honor of the father who, dying suddenly at the early age of 44, did not live to see him.

The son received his primary education at the Central School in Chatham and further non-professional schooling at Victoria Public School in Windsor, followed by secondary schooling at Kennedy Collegiate in Windsor.

He studied for his medical degree at the University of Toronto, graduating M.D. with honors in 1948. As an undergraduate he belonged to the same medical fraternity as his father.

Dr. Rutherford took five years of post-graduate work in internal medicine and attained a Fellowship in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. He practised medicine in Niagara Falls, Ontario, for three years; and since then has been engaged in the practice of cardiology at the Toronto East General and Orthopaedic Hospital.

In June, 1949, Dr. Rutherford married Eleanor Hanna Dickson of Toronto. They have five children: Reginald, aged 14; David, aged 12; Susan, aged 10; Peter, aged 6 and Jane, aged 1.

Dr. Rutherford's hobbies are gardening, hunting and fishing.

DR. W. H. WEBER

Dr. Walter Hauck Weber, some time after his graduation from Toronto University in 1927, practised briefly in Chatham. An M.B. in 1927, he was connected with the Hamilton Hospital in 1954; before which time he had received his D. Psych. from Toronto University in 1946. He was superintendent of the Ontario Hospital at North Bay around 1960.

The Writer Is Haunted By Very Personal Questions

THE MYSTERY OF MY FIRST DOCTOR

"Verily, the shoemaker's son goes the worst shod." In my diligent listing of Kent doctors, I have fairly vindicated that ancient saying. Seeking the one doctor in whom I was most concerned — the first doctor I ever met — I have failed to find him.

The meeting, the time and place, the circumstances, are verified by at least one witness. The place was a humble home in the then thriving hamlet of Fletcher, on the Raleigh-Tilbury town line. The house was part log, part frame, home of my uncle, Clark Kane Park and his wife, with whom my parents were living.

The time was around 3 p.m. on October 16, 1881 . . . the date the apocryphal Mother Shipton centuries earlier had reputedly set for the ending of the world.

And the doctor who welcomed me into a gloomy and forbidding world on a chill October day — when the stovepipes were all down — was Doctor Shaver, Christian name unrecorded.

My mother did not like Doctor Shaver. He was "rough". That was a natural reaction to the first experience of this kind.

Years later — nay, decades later — in my first hospitalization at St. Joseph's, penning a fanciful account, I pictured my kindly grandfather, Dr. S. D. Radley, with his horse and buggy, driving west on the road to Fletcher to visit his newest grandson. I'd not been told he did that, but it was the sort of profitless kindness he would do.

But, at the crucial moment, Dr. Shaver actually was in the log-and-frame house at Fletcher. And now, so many years later, it became my task to identify and list him.

Naturally, I turned to the nearest source of information, an 1880 Kent directory. But that volume listed no Dr. Shaver, at Fletcher — a community busy and sizeable enough in those days to attract an ambitious doctor.

Nor did directories of preceding and subsequent years list any Dr. Shaver at Fletcher, or anywhere in Kent.

Dr. A. R. Hanks' listing of Kent doctors prior to 1936 did name Dr. J. G. Shaver, graduate from Trinity in 1885, as practising at Morpeth, and later at Blenheim.

An ornate volume "Men of Canada or Success By Example", published by Bradley-Garretson of Brantford in 1893, momentarily elicited from me a triumphant "Eureka"! On Page 220 I found Alexander McLeish Shaver, M.D. of Blenheim.

Had I found my Doctor Shaver?

Closer scrutiny disclosed that Alexander McLeish Shaver had been born in Brant county in 1858, and graduated from Trinity in 1885. He started practice in Morpeth, and after 3½ years moved to Blenheim where he entered into partnership with "the late eminent Dr. D. J. Van Velsor" and later practised alone.

The details including dating for Dr. Alexander McLeish Shaver correspond with those given in Dr. Hanks' record for Dr. J. G. Shaver.

But, even though he completed his four-year course in three years and won the silver medal at Trinity, A. M. Shaver was not a certified physician in 1881. He was just beginning to study medicine.

Though a young man with a yen for medicine might have yielded to earnest solicitation and tried his prentice hand when an opportunity offered — but in those days, communications were slow and distances must have seemed greater.

A DOCTOR IN MORPETH

I met only one Morpeth doctor, and that was by mere chance. It was in 1905. A cub reporter on the Chatham News, I had money for travel. In July I revisited Goderich. On August 14, Chatham's Civic Holiday, I revisited Morpeth, home of my first and earliest memories. The train took me to Ridgetown, from which, over dusty roads, I picked my way by hazy memory or unerring instinct.

"Round the next corner the lake breeze blew in my face. Here I glimpsed the red brick of the Methodist Church; and, passing houses I did not remember, I crossed the road and a pace or two further on looked at the little old brick house that had been my home just 18 years ago . . . For it was old and little, as I now saw, looking long and hard. Of the three storeys my fancy had pictured, one had vanished somewhere — perhaps into the land of dreams whence it first came.

"The pine trees were all gone, save a few close to the fence — the flower beds and gravel walks had vanished, and the front yard was unkempt and ragged. It had strangely dwindled, had that old house, with the passing of the years . . . Changed, strangely changed; or was it that my fancy had been at work, diligently changing it through all these years?

Alone I strayed the Morpeth streets, and the mile and a half of country road to Lake Erie . . . to the pier, the waves yellow and foam crowned, racing fiercely shoreward, dashing high over the sunken end. One cast a spray into my face, and I felt its touch with a sudden thrill of gladness.

Matt Wade welcomed me to dinner. Afterward, I sought the Liebners, who had been our closest friends.

"Carrie ushered me in, and called her mother. Ernie was down at the lake; Carrie induced the doctor next door, Charlesworth by name, a bearded young giant whose time was unoccupied, to hitch up and drive me down there. He was a good fellow, was Doctor Charlesworth, and I made first-rate friends with him. We called in at Mrs. Hill's — Amelia Liebner, she was, the eldest girl; and, learning that Ernie was down at the shore, walked down. We found him one of a congress seated on a log, whittling just as he used to do when he stayed with us in Chatham. The doctor touched him on the shoulder. He looked up, his dark face bearing no trace of years, no impress of age. He looked young — no older than I myself. He didn't know me, but when I had introduced myself, shook hands with a certain scholarly impassivity, and, still whittling, walked up the roadway with us. I said goodbye to his sister; then we three went back to the cross-roads town, he wheeling, I driving with the good-natured doctor.

At Morpeth, the doctor passed out of the picture, and, while supper was getting ready, Ernie and I hurried about town, visiting old friends. Among them I saw Morley Wilkinson. He later became a doctor and practised at Oakville.

Mr. Liebner, a trifle bowed with years relaxed a little his old, good-hearted taciturnity. A very friendly chat, about ourselves and our old friends, cut short by Ernie coming with the horse. Hurried good-byes, a promise to come again — I was gone from the place I had just seen for the first time in more than 15 years.

Morpeth! I never dreamed that coming back after so many years, I would find so many friends there, and so warm. They were very good people — I'll always think of them kindly. The place may be asleep, the house I lived in may have grown small to what I fancied it — but the hearts of my friends are just as big as they used to be, eighteen years ago.

Such, picked out of my diary of August 14, 1905, is my glimpse of the only Morpeth doctor I ever met, and the background of the hamlet where he started practice. I never saw him again. From Morpeth he moved to Harriston.

Morley Wilkinson had been taught by my father at the Morpeth school, who, graduating in medicine, practised at Oakville, and passed on a few years ago.

DR. LORENZO BACKUS

Dr. Lorenzo Backus was of Connecticut ancestry. His grandfather, Stephen Backus, moved to Pennsylvania, but later, hoping to better his condition moved to Ontario, settling in Elgin county where he died at an advanced age, as did his wife, whose maiden name was Storey.

They had 11 children, one of whom, Thomas, moved his farming to Howard township in Kent, and later to Raleigh. Thomas Backus married Cornelia Keyes. Of their five children, Milton, the eldest, became widely known as a fruit-grower, and developed one of the most productive peach farms in Canada.

Lorenzo, the fourth son, had different ambitions. He studied medicine and, early in the 1880s, graduated M.D. and started practice in Chatham. He was a Conservative in politics, and a member of the Church of England.

I doubt if I ever spoke to Dr. Lorenzo Backus, but in my late teens I saw him often, when he attended a girl patient in whom I was keenly interested. A notable feature of Dr. Backus was his almost ghostly pallor. That, though, did not prevent him from giving his girl patient, stricken with sudden and critical illness, amazingly thorough care. The family had few resources, but within a few days the patient was transferred to St. Joseph's Hospital where she was sure to be well cared for. The ailment was appendicitis with, seemingly, some complications, but with the doctor's assiduous care and with kindly nursing, the patient made an excellent recovery, without an appendectomy.

Dr. Backus died, quite suddenly in 1902, and is buried at Chatham.

DR. T. C. BAKER

A Kent doctor who poses a seemingly unanswerable challenge to an investigator in a later era is Dr. T. C. Baker. On the evidence of a legend on a frosted window, Dr. Baker, in the days when Chatham had just become or was about to become a city, carried on practice here, in which he featured surgery.

But search for further details regarding him is futile. Dr. R. V. Bray, in his 1919 listing of Kent doctors up to that time, merely names him, without particulars; and Dr. A. R. Hanks, in his meticulously thorough list compiled in 1936 doesn't include his name. The Planet directory lists him as practising in 1892.

In the early years of the century, when, in the business section of downtown Chatham, three-story brick blocks were replacing the modest brick and sometimes frame stores of an earlier day, there were, interspersed with the lofty new structures, lingering stretches of primitive shops and frame houses made over for commercial purposes. On Fifth Street between

the Thames and Wellington, and on downtown Queen Street, survived such relics of a primitive past, where old-time residences converted for minor business purposes, provided offices for insurance agents and struggling law firms.

I can clearly see, in memory, a frosted window in one such office bearing the legend, "Dr. T. C. Baker, Surgery". For some juveniles of that era the legend "Surgery" — or it may have been "Surgeon" — conjured up weird and fanciful pictures of what disclosures regarding the human anatomy might reward a small boy with the nerve to do a bit of eavesdropping in the mysterious precincts.

I never ventured into Dr. Baker's office. I never, knowingly, set eyes on Dr. Baker, though for some years he practised in Chatham. That he escaped listing in the recurrent city directories would indicate that his practice in Chatham was limited to a few years. A more hopeful location, or a partnership, may have lured him elsewhere. But I looked many a time on the frosted window, and for that one reason, and the mystery attaching, Dr. T. C. Baker achieves his place in this record.

DR. A. H. C. TROTTIER

In the closing years of the nineteenth century my class at the Chatham Collegiate Institute acquired something new and different in students. We were almost all British in speech, ancestry and accent. But Hedley Trottier was different, and, I surmise, quietly proud of the fact.

Stoutly built and burly with a rather countrified accent, he was unmistakably French in descent and for the majority of the class his accent was a source of amusement; amusement which he met with characteristic good-nature, more interested in learning than in showing off.

When not too diligent or successful in my own studies, my collegiate career terminated abruptly, I lost track of Hedley Trottier.

Many years later, though, he briefly captured my attention. He had mastered, not merely the challenge of secondary school but of the University of Western Ontario where he graduated M.D. in 1906, his date of registration being June 27, 1907. In 1954 he was still practising at Riverside, 5616 Riverside Drive being his address. His full name on the roster was Adelard Charles Hedley Trottier.

Somewhere between his youthful studies at the Chatham Collegiate and this later record, he had plunged into politics, and won election (as a Liberal) for, I think, the North Essex provincial constituency. I met him once or twice, when we recalled the old days at Chatham. He vanished from the medical roster some time prior to 1960 but his career as a medical practitioner had been long and creditable.

DR. W. E. CRUICKSHANK

I have reason to remember Dr. William Ernest Cruickshank, not as a practicing physician, but because at a crucial early stage he helped to shape my own career. At the time, just after the turn of the century, he had graduated in medicine — I think from Toronto University — and for some mysterious reason elected to follow a newspaper career.

Chatham was then, and was to continue for two decades, a "two paper town". The Planet, well established under the regime of Rufus Stephenson and his sons, fought the battles of the Conservative party. The Banner, founded in 1865 by J. R. Gemmill, had become a daily under the ownership of Brierley & McKay. Under inexperienced successors it went broke, was taken over by A. C. Woodward, rechristened The Daily News, and staged a comeback under the brilliant editorship of A. T. MacDonald, who, after a year or so, was succeeded by T. D. Niven.

A reluctant law student, I wanted to be a newspaper man. Our family were traditionally Conservative and Harry W. Anderson, The Planet editor, encouraged me. In the provincial election campaign of 1905 I became an extra reporter on The Planet, but, the campaign concluded, thrifty Syd Stephenson let me go.

A year or two before that, W. E. Cruickshank had succeeded Niven as editor of The News. Cruickshank, tall and red-headed, was a Kent native, and had been a fellow student at the Chatham Collegiate Institute. He had studied medicine, but for some reason elected a newspaper career. I recall, at a band concert on Tecumseh Park, we discussed newspaper work in its various details.

Harry Anderson, unable to persuade Stephenson that I would be an asset to The Planet, continued to dangle before me the prospect of a position. Newspaper work — on The Planet — had always been my ambition. With my political predilections, Liberalism was to me anathema. And when at last I was appointed junior reporter on The News, I regarded the job as merely a stop-gap, till The Planet had a vacancy.

On The News, the editorial set-up was vastly different from that of The Planet under Harry Anderson. Cruickshank had his work organized; he handled his small staff with what I described as "an almost German efficiency". The cigarette-smoke atmosphere of The Planet gave place to clearer air and precise directions and objectives.

Within a fortnight the other junior on the staff was let go. And when, within two months, another member of the staff deserted to The Planet, I was promoted to the post of city editor, next in rank to Cruickshank himself.

Our relations were always congenial. As an editorial writer — and he took that aspect of his work very seriously — Cruickshank was

superlative. Instead of innuendo, and outright abuse, he put serious thought and sound argument into his editorials. They commanded attention and respect.

He had not, at that time, bidden a long farewell to the medical profession. Indeed, at least twice, perhaps oftener, in my early days Cruickshank had me "sit in" for him as editor when he spent a day in Florence, filling in for Dr. W. A. Kelly. On one such occasion I wrote my first editorial for *The News*, criticizing the vengeful action of the Whitney government in cancelling the liquor licences of certain Liberals.

Dr. Cruickshank left *The News* toward the end of 1908, and I succeeded him as editor. In one capacity or another I have written for *The News* ever since.

Curiously, in the long years since his departure from Chatham, I cannot remember having seen Dr. Cruickshank, or even heard from him directly. In the years of World War I, I was told that he was serving as a surgeon on some naval craft operating in the war zone. Knowing his high ideals and his courage, I found the report eminently credible.

DR. A. S. SHADD

The name of Shadd is conspicuous in the annals of the colored people who came to Canada in search of freedom, or who were later born in Canada. Israel Shadd was the editor of the *Provincial Freeman* in whose office John Brown in 1858 first conferred with his Chatham sympathizers. And in a later era the venerable Flavius Shadd, eminently a credit to his race, proudly declared that his family came to Kent, not as fugitive slaves, but as free citizens. Flavius insisently resented the word "Negro"; for him it had no historical or racial significance; it was a coined word. So, in common fairness *The News* established the practice of using the word "colored".

My father's second school was, I think in Raleigh, perhaps at North Buxton. Making his home at Fletcher in a house that he shared with a married brother — a house part log and part frame — he used to travel to and from school by hand car, or, more often, walking the tracks. Among his pupils was Alfred Shadd, of whom, as time went on, I heard more and more.

Young Shadd was a clever, even a brilliant student, and ambitious for a higher role in life than that of a farm hand. From the country school he went on to high school, and even to university. How he did it, I never knew, but in time he graduated in medicine and, with the prairie west just then opening, he set up a medical practice in Saskatchewan, at Kinistino.

He was a good doctor; indeed, in his solicitude for his patients, he seems to have been a superlative doctor. Nor did the color of his skin militate against him. He found time to contribute to the newspapers; is

reputed to have been one of the most effective editorial writers in the west, particularly on political issues. A Conservative in politics, he was highly regarded by members of that party; so much so that the Provincial Rights party, headed by F. W. G. Haultain, named him as its candidate for Kinistino in the 1905 election, after Saskatchewan became a province.

A revised return in fact, reported, for Kinistino constituency, "Davis and Knott Shadd, colored, elected". So, through an error in transcription, Dr. A. S. Shadd was reported a winner; whereas the correct wording should have been, "Davis and not Shadd elected for Kinistino".

Haultain, the former premier of the Northwest Territories,, by a narrow margin lost his bid to become the first premier of Saskatchewan. Whether Dr. Shadd was again nominated I do not know. But in the federal election of 1908, as a son of Kent who had achieved distinction in politics, he was, apparently, brought to Chatham to speak in behalf of H. S. Clements, M.P. in his contest with A. B. McCoig for the West Kent seat.

The West Kent battle was definitely nip and tuck. In 1904 Clements had captured the West Kent seat by defeating the sitting member George Stephens. In the ensuing provincial contest, A. B. McCoig, the Liberal nominee had won over the veteran James Clancy — a notable victory when Grit supporters of the Ross Government were being toppled in all directions.

Clements had challenged McCoig to a series of joint meetings and McCoig had accepted. But the appearance of Dr. A. S. Shadd at the Grand Opera House in Chatham was apart from these and a very special event in the campaign.

The joint meetings had stirred widespread interest in the election. Reporting for a Liberal paper, but also curious to hear the visitor from Saskatchewan, I attended the meeting.

After many years, it is still my feeling that Dr. A. S. Shadd was one of the finest speakers I ever heard. A fine figure of a man, distinctly handsome, he knew whereof he spoke — the unscrupulous methods used in the Saskatchewan provincial contest against the Haultain candidates. From start to finish, Shadd's speech was a terrific indictment. Next day my report to Archie McCoig was anything but optimistic.

A day or two later I saw Archie on King Street in front of the Chatham Market. We were discussing the election when he interrupted himself and approached a colored man. I did not at first recognize the impassioned orator from Saskatchewan.

They greeted one another as old friends, which indeed they were. Archie, I think, introduced me. They talked of this and that, as old friends will when they get together. Not a hint of political differences, but every token of mutual liking.

The rencontre lasted but a few moments. And that was the first and last time I met Dr. Alfred Schmitz Shadd. He was, for the nonce, a political opponent — but he was a wonderful speaker, and a man who made the most of what he had.

DR. GEORGE MUSSON

Dr. George Musson, M.B. graduated from the University of Toronto in 1895. Whether he started his practice in Chatham as a homeopath immediately, or after experimental locations elsewhere I am not sure. Close to half a century has passed since he moved away and few of the Chatham residents of these days recall even his name, let alone his professional and other activities. Yet, in his curious way, he is worth remembering.

He had a small, ground-floor office on the west side of Fifth Street, near what was then known as Dynamite Alley, but was later rechristened Llewellyn street. Of medium height, with a slight tendency to stoutness he had a modest but attractive personality. I dimly recollect that at one stage he wore a dark, neatly trimmed beard, carrying with it a hint of Luke Fildes' well known painting, The Doctor.

Before he left Chatham, the motor car was becoming well established as a means of transport, but Dr. Musson drove a light, horse-drawn rig. A small dog was his faithful companion, and the Macaulay Club minutes record the coming to its meetings of Dr. Musson's dog, followed by the doctor himself.

The famous club, founded in 1883 and traditionally dedicated to training its members in public speaking, welcomed Dr. Musson. Later, some of the more traditional members had second thought. Dr. Musson's hobby was not oratory, but amateur theatricals, and, under his inspired direction, his productions quite often achieved professional quality. Old-time Macaulays, clinging stubbornly to cherished tradition, at times resented Dr. Musson's apparent efforts to convert their historic institution into a dramatic club. The younger members, though, were more receptive; and Dr. Musson's skilled coaching developed among these some quite competent actors, among whom Percy Chinnick was notable.

The play-acting seems to have begun with Shakespearian excerpts, but a major effort, in which ladies were recruited from outside the club, was an elaborate production of "The Magistrate" which was staged in the Grand Opera House at Chatham and drew a bumper audience who applauded a practically perfect performance.

World War I, terminated Dr. Musson's medical career in Chatham and his dramatic career in the Macaulay Club. The day war was declared, if not before, Dr. George Musson, already a member of the 24th Kent Militia, straightway enlisted for active service overseas.

He was the first man in Chatham to volunteer, and he remained in the service till the Armistice, and afterward. He first joined the Army Medical Corps in France.

It was not for lack of an "out", had he wanted one. Dr. Musson was on active service when the death of Chatham's veteran M.O.H., Dr. W. R. Hall, necessitated the appointment of a new health officer for the city.

The city council, in a burst of patriotic enthusiasm, promptly named Dr. George Musson to the post, and overrode a few protests against the appointment of a homeopath to a jurisdiction of sorts over the regular doctors.

Dr. Musson accepted the appointment, with thanks; but, instead of returning to Chatham to take over the duties of M.O.H., he tactfully named Dr. C. R. Charteris as acting M.O.H. and carried on his own more important duties overseas.

I have a dim recollection that, midway in the war, Dr. Musson returned to Chatham on a brief furlough, and that Chatham tendered him a banquet. But, overseas, the war had still to be fought and won, and, answering the call of duty, he lost no time in returning to the front.

The Armistice came, but there was still an aftermath of the war that demanded Dr. Musson's attention. Dr. R. V. Bray, who seems to have kept in touch with him, in 1919 reported Dr. Musson in charge of X-Ray work at Shorncliffe, in England.

What ultimately befel Chatham's first volunteer in World War I I have never heard. His friends in Chatham seem never to have heard from him again. But this I surmise: Chatham's drama fan found overseas a role which suited him and which insistently called him back. He played a man's full part when men of courage, resource and high patriotism were needed.

In his Chatham practice, Dr. Musson was kind and considerate beyond the call of duty. He was physician for the Old Folks Home, or, as it was then known, the Home of the Friendless. At Christmas time, and perhaps oftener, he made gifts of candy to the women inmates and tobacco to the men. He was a bachelor, an Anglican in religion, and fraternally a Mason, being in 1907 Worshipful Master of Wellington Lodge.

DR. DAVID GESNER

Dr. David Gesner, who for many years carried on a successful practice at Grimsby, was a native of Kent, descended from a notable pioneer family. One of its members, D. H. Gesner, served on the Orford township council, was elected reeve in 1889 and 1890, and in the latter year became warden of Kent. He died in office on June 9, 1890 — I believe the only Kent warden to die in office.

David Gesner, possibly a son, went into public school teaching. Singularly capable as a school teacher, he later attended the University of Toronto, graduated M.D. and for the time being I lost sight of him.

In the summer of 1912 I visited Grimsby to study its fruit-growing possibilities in which a local realtor named Shepherd was trying to interest me. The trip included a visit to Grimsby Beach, where, pausing to look at the lake, a familiar looking little excursion steamer came into view.

"Anywhere else," I commented, "I'd say that boat was the old CITY OF CHATHAM," on which I'd ridden many times between Chatham and Detroit. Coming in to the landing, the craft did prove to be the "CITY OF CHATHAM".

On that trip, and at or near Grimsby, we met Dr. David Gesner who, it seems, in addition to medical practice, had also gone into fruit-growing. That meeting furnished occasion for reminiscences of the days, then not too distant, when my father was School Inspector for West Kent and David Gesner was one of his most highly rated teachers.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PEGLEYS

To me, an under-sized school boy in the early 90s, Charles E. Pegley, Q.C. was merely a name, though a great one. But one day, as I loitered near King and Fifth, a woman hailed me. Yes, a lady. Would I go up to Lawyer Pegley's office and tell him to come down — Mrs. Pegley wanted to see him.

She saw a small boy who might be willing; I saw a fussy woman anxious to save herself an awkward climb upstairs. I climbed, found the corner office and delivered the message. A few days ago, mentioning the incident for the first time, an old timer told me what a fine woman Mrs. Pegley was and what a tremendous amount of good she did in Chatham.

It was in 1888 that a group of Chatham women launched a campaign to secure an hospital of some kind for Chatham. The Public General Hospital was incorporated on October 24, 1890. For an hospital site, the board purchased The Cedars, at the southeast corner of Emma and Violet streets. The spacious grounds, landscaped with giant poplars and evergreens, shrubs and flowers and wide lawns sloping to the placid Thames, ensured quiet surroundings and it was thought ample room for expansion. But in the intervening years the hospital has long since overleapt the original limits of The Cedars.

Long after The Cedars had vanished from the landscape, I received for review a book of verse by Virna Sheard. An ensuing bit of correspondence apprised me that Mrs. Sheard had memories of Chatham, The Cedars and the Pegley family. Visiting there with her aunt, Mrs. Pegley, one Christmas, she met Edwyn W. Sandys, who, like her, nursed

literary dreams, and who taught her fancy skating on the Thames ice . . . when she was still Miss Virginia Stanton of Cobourg.

But the holidays ended, Ed Sandys went his way, and Virginia Stanton in 1885 married the great Doctor Charles Sheard; but continued to nurse memories of Christmas at The Cedars. Out of that bit of recollection I later contrived my last worth-while bit of magazine fiction, "It's Hard To Be Selfish", in the Canadian Home Journal.

DR. J. P. RUTHERFORD

In the Confederation Year, 1867, McKay's Corners, at the junction of the Middle Road and the Howard-Harwich Town Line, was pretty much what it is a century later, a rural hamlet that had sprung up around a favoring intersection. In the intervening century, pavements have replaced the rutty country road; motor traffic has succeeded horses; the drainage is better; there are fewer trees in a widening expanse of good farm land.

In 1867 a young M.D. just graduated from Victoria Medical School at Cobourg, arrived in this isolated corner of Kent, to open an office and set up a medical practice where none had been before.

Young Dr. James Page Rutherford doubtless had friends in Cobourg, Toronto, Chatham and elsewhere to counsel him wisely against so foolish a venture. Momentarily he may have been shaken. But young Rutherford, already gruffly outspoken, was not to be dissuaded. He had planned this course; now, resolutely, he followed it.

The going at first may have been tough; but this was good farming country and the young doctor had the advantage of being on the ground and closer to his potential patients than his competitors in Blenheim or Ridgetown. He had a gift of diagnosis and a sureness that inspired confidence. In no great time he was drawing patients from distances that even he had thought beyond his reach. And, to serve patients too sorely stricken to come to him, he went far out of his way and taxed a sturdy frame built to endure hardships.

At McKay's Corners where friends had deemed his venture impossible, Dr. J. P. Rutherford, in the cant phrase, "built a successful practice". His fame spread through the countryside.

The young doctor had been born at Richmond, in York county, in 1844. In the ten years after he located at McKay's Corners, he built up an extensive practice. Here he married; and here his eldest son, James Warren Rutherford, was born on August 22, 1875. In ten years, he had learned much, and had laid the groundwork for a great career.

With so prosperous a practice, he was reluctant to move, and, above all, to leave the many friends he had found here. But moving to a larger community was the next step.

In 1877, Dr. Rutherford moved to the county town of Chatham. There he opened an office in the Scane Block, then a two storey structure on the east side of King Street, not far north of William. So long as a Rutherford practised medicine in Chatham, that site — though in a newer and taller building — was identified with the Rutherford name.

At McKay's Corners another doctor took over the original practice. But, despite the distance and the prevalent bad roads of that era, a goodly share of that practice followed Dr. Rutherford to Chatham.

In Chatham, Dr. James Page Rutherford integrated himself with his new home town. In time he built on Wellington Street East, an impressive mansion with attractive grounds covering two city lots; the sort of home whose aspect spelled success.

To the extent that his ever-increasing practice permitted, he was active in community affairs. When, on August 13, 1884, the Chatham Board of Health was organized, Dr. Rutherford was named its president. Dr. W. R. Hall became Chatham's first Medical Officer of Health — or, as the title then was, Medical Health Officer.

In politics, Chatham was strongly Conservative. Dr. Rutherford was even more strongly Liberal, and that in an era when political differences were apt to inspire deep-rooted bitterness. Dr. Rutherford seems never to have gone out of his way to curry favor. But his gruff, outspoken honesty helped make him popular and trusted.

He was elected to the public school board. In 1886, he was elected a town councillor under the ward system, and re-elected for 1887. In 1888 he was elected mayor by general vote. At the end of his year, he was strongly urged to accept a second term. Men of both political parties joined in the urging; but he declined.

Dr. Rutherford was one of the first doctors in this part of Canada to take up surgery. Within a few years he had established a country-wide reputation in that field.

As a newspaper reporter I had numerous contacts with Dr. Rutherford in his latter years, and in due time came to learn that his gruff demeanor was the protective safeguard of a man essentially kind in a profession where unthinking kindness is often fatal. "The cemeteries are full of my mistakes" he would say grimly, disregarding the many people whose lives his skill as a physician and surgeon had saved. Among Chatham's surgeons he was one of the greatest.

He had been Emily Grace's physician on the rare occasions when she needed one; and after our marriage we consulted him. Where a patient's welfare was at stake, he permitted no nonsense. He had the knack of laying down the law tersely and convincingly; and no amount of hopeful pleading could sway him. There, his gruffness was an asset.

Where a life or a principle was involved, the "Old Doctor" stood firm as the rock of Gibraltar. In politics a Liberal, his hardest testing time came in the Union Government campaign of 1917. Then, most of Kent's usual Liberal campaigners went with the tide and spoke for Union Government. But, with characteristic stubborn adherence to his principles and beliefs, Dr. James Page Rutherford was the one outstanding Liberal in Kent who, disregarding possible reactions, courageously championed Laurier.

Among the fraternal societies, Dr. Rutherford belonged to the Masons, the Sons of Scotland, the Oddfellows and the Canadian Order of Foresters. In the wider field of his profession, he exemplified that his brotherhood was, not superficial, but genuine. The gruff young doctor had grown into a gruff old doctor; but a host of Chatham and country people could and did testify to his kindness and constant attention when they were under his professional care.

Fifty-one years in practice, Dr. Rutherford retired in February, 1918. He was taken ill late in September. At that time his life was despaired of, but a great improvement encouraged the family to hope for his recovery. Later he suffered a relapse, and passed away at 6:40 a.m. on October 24, 1918. He was survived by his wife, and by two sons, both practicing physicians, Dr. James Warren Rutherford and Dr. Reginald White Rutherford.

His will, dated March 27, 1918, stipulated that no portion of his extensive estate was to be paid to any beneficiary of German, Austro-Hungarian, Turkish or Bulgarian nationality without the express sanction of the Crown. His great concern was for his wife and family. To his wife, Mary Ann Rutherford, he left all household goods and furniture for life, as well as the stately residence on Wellington Street, with residual rights to his son, Reginald W. Rutherford. There were bequests of \$5,000 each to his grandson, James T. Rutherford and his granddaughter, Jean Rutherford. One third of his residual estate went to his wife in lieu of dower, "for her use absolutely"; and one third each to his sons, Dr. James W. and Dr. Reginald W. Rutherford.

DR. J. W. RUTHERFORD

In the early years of the century, the Rutherfords loomed large in the medical fraternity of Chatham. After our marriage, Emily Grace naturally turned to "the Old Doctor" who had occasionally attended her. But, when, inevitably, a doctor was urgently needed, Dr. J. P. Rutherford was elsewhere and we had to call in Doctor Jim. And through the years, Doctor Jim ushered all seven of our children into the world. That one fact illustrated the curious hold the Rutherfords, and especially the Young Doctor, acquired on their patients.

Dr. James Warren Rutherford was born on August 22, 1875 at McKay's Corners, on the Howard-Harwich town line where Dr. J. P. Rutherford was the first physician to establish a rural practice. Its success encouraged the Old Doctor to move to Chatham where, in the Scane Block, he advised an ever increasing number of patients.

Dr. Jim got his early schooling in Chatham. The eldest son of an outstanding physician and surgeon, the influence of his surroundings was even greater. He attended the University of Toronto where he graduated M.D. in 1899, and straightway entered into general practice with his father. The father had been councillor and mayor of Chatham and politically an active Liberal; but the son, dedicated to his profession and building up one of the most extensive medical practices in Kent, held aloof from even municipal politics though he helped usher into the world a large proportion of the rising population of the Chatham district.

This was the situation when, in 1925, Hon. James Murdock, M.P. relinquished the Kent constituency to contest the Toronto-High Park riding. The Kent Liberals had to find a new candidate. Politically aloof, Doctor Jim had aroused no enmities; and, financially, he was well equipped to handle a campaign. It was not personal ambition which decided Dr. Rutherford. To Sydney Stephenson, a political opponent but a personal friend, Rutherford said, simply: "I have made a success of my profession, have done well, and I feel I should welcome the chance to serve my country."

Dr. Jim was nominated on July 11, 1925. The Conservative nominee was A. D. Chaplin, manager of the Hayes Wheel Works, a younger brother of Hon. James D. Chaplin, M.P. for Lincoln. Neither candidate could be rated a brilliant speaker. Chaplin at his nomination found a few barely audible words, though in time he achieved fluency; Rutherford was a plain, matter-of-fact speaker.

From the very start, the stars in their courses seemed to fight against Doctor Jim. The government's repeal of a 50 cent tariff on sugar beets made a live issue. Worse still, his son Jim was involved in a traffic fatality. The campaign suffered from divided councils; Senator McCoig would have based the campaign on J. D. Chaplin's part in allegedly forcing his brother on Kent; Rutherford rejected tactics that might create enmities.

The final straw was the interposition, on September 19, of a Progressive candidate, ex-Warden J. W. Ward of Orford, who split the Liberal vote.

The campaign on both sides was one of the most costly in Kent's history, with meetings wherever a hall could be secured and music to supplement the speech-making. The first campaign in Kent without rival newspapers, the political publicists floundered. But in his last open letter to the electors, Doctor Jim closed with a simple, dignified message devoid of political rancour, which, too late to affect the outcome, yet left a kindly feeling even with those who voted against him.

On October 29, Chatham, his home city, piled up 1,199 majority against Rutherford, which rural Kent cut to 563. "I'd like to have won, of course," said Dr. Jim next morning, "but as for the result I don't care that," and he snapped his fingers and went back to his practice. Indeed, the practice had followed him throughout the campaign; many a night, wearied by successive meetings, he'd driven far out of his way down rutty side roads to attend an urgent patient.

The Conservatives emerged from the election with the largest group in Parliament, but no majority. Mackenzie King met the house. The Customs scandal broke; then came the popular Robb budget, which was left hanging when Earl Byng refused the Prime Minister a dissolution, thereby creating the constitutional issue. King resigned. Meighen formed his shadow cabinet, was outvoted in parliament, and went to the country. In 1926 Rutherford and Chaplin again opposed each other.

For Doctor Jim, the 1925 campaign had been a costly apprenticeship. This time he took personal control, called in a locum tenens for his practice, and built up the most perfect organization ever known in Kent.

A huge meeting in the Chatham Armoury addressed by W. L. Mackenzie King gave his campaign a good start. Throughout the contest Rutherford never mentioned his opponent's name, either from the platform or in his publicity. In a few frank, simple, straightforward letters he presented his case — the Robb budget, the constitutional issue, the customs investigation. A new approach in politics, it was emphatically Rutherford's own idea. The opening meeting at Duart was noteworthy for the sharp quickening of interest when speakers touched on the constitutional issue.

The night of September 14, the election race became a runaway. Chaplin's city majority was sharply cut; all Kent ultimately gave Rutherford a 1,787-vote margin. Dr. Jim joined the committee room jubilation. "If there's one thing I insist on," he told the crowd, "it's this: don't make any disturbance around my opponent's house. I want you to celebrate; but not there." A momentary gasp; then someone patted him on the shoulder: "Good old doc! That's the stuff!" and the crowd rushed to get the torches.

At Ottawa, Dr. J. W. Rutherford, M.P. assiduously looked after his riding; in committee his sound business ideas, frankly expressed, commanded respect. Cabinet honors were foreseen, less on his ability as an orator than his capacity as an administrator and a sound judge of what was good politics. He seldom spoke in the House; saw no reason "to waste time in talk"; but if Kent wanted anything done, he was there to do it.

In the 1930 campaign, fought against a depression background, Dr. Rutherford's opponent was the popular Mayor C. S. Stonehouse of Wallaceburg. By that time, small meetings in rural halls and school houses were passe; the rural electors motored to the nearest towns or turned on the radio. In the June 28 voting Wallaceburg gave its favorite son 610

majority; but despite the tide running against the government, Rutherford was elected by 1414 majority.

Mackenzie King had, seemingly, been playing in his usual good luck when he lost the election and left R. B. Bennett holding the bag. For Rutherford in Kent the going looked easy for the 1935 election. But on September 4, 1935, ten days after Rutherford was renominated, tragedy struck. Driving home from organization work in East Kent, Rutherford's car struck loose gravel, turned over three times and landed in the ditch. Rutherford suffered a dislocation of the vertebrae, injuring the spinal cord.

Rutherford was in great pain. "I'm done for this time," he told his companion, A. L. Thompson. But, during the long wait for a doctor, he calmly diagnosed his own injuries. "I never saw such a demonstration of courage and fortitude," Thompson later commented.

Near death when lifted to an operating table at St. Joseph's Hospital for X-ray examination, Rutherford's pulse strengthened and his color returned when, miraculously, the dislocated vertebrae snapped into place. The injury to the spinal cord, though, left him paralyzed from the chest down. His supporters, assured that his chances of recovery were good, carried on the campaign. No Conservative was nominated; but F. A. Leverton of Orford, an H. H. Stevens "Reconstruction" candidate, provided opposition.

Audiences at Liberal meetings were undemonstrative. They registered interest only when some speaker referred to Doctor Jim — his injury, his expected recovery, his determination to carry on at Ottawa. For Kent, the crippled candidate was the one issue.

At the Hepburn meeting in the Chatham Armoury came a highly dramatic incident. Following other speakers, Chairman A. L. Thompson called for "a word from someone outside". The familiar voice of Doctor Jim, with a slight quaver but surprisingly strong, addressed the huge audience by remote control from his hospital cot. The effect was electrical.

On October 14 Rutherford achieved the greatest victory of his career; his home city rallied to him loyally, and Kent gave him a record majority of 3,693.

By the end of the year, Dr. Rutherford, able to sit up in a chair, managed to carry on his political duties from his hospital room. On February 14, 1936, Deputy Clerk T. M. Fraser came specially from Ottawa to administer the oath, the first such incident in Canada's history.

On January 10, 1937, Dr. Rutherford entered Western Hospital at Toronto for special treatment and an operation which, he hoped, would enable him to make an appearance in the House. He undoubtedly expected to recover sufficiently to take a fairly active part in public life. Despite repeated disappointments, he clung to the idea of putting in an appearance

in parliament. Not till the spring of 1938, at considerable risk to himself, was he able, for a brief while, to take his seat, though any active participation in the business of parliament was impossible. He had, though, kept in close touch with public affairs and the needs of his constituency, and many times his still powerful influence was exerted for the benefit of Kent.

In the winter of 1939, his condition turned worse; and on the evening of February 27 he died at his home in Chatham. His political creed is implied in a passage from his "last letter" to the electors at the close of his 1925 campaign:

"I entered this campaign . . . with the sole desire to be of service to my native county and by such service in parliament, to repay if I could, the many kindnesses extended to me during my life-long residence in Kent . . . Toward my opponents I entertain now, as when the contest opened, nothing but the kindest feelings; and, whatever the outcome, I hope when the battle is over, to shake hands with them. Whatever our party differences, we are all citizens of the same Canada; and I trust that when the contest is over, whatever the issue, we will all work shoulder to shoulder for the welfare of our beloved country."

Cruelly ironic it is that a grateful desire to repay in some fashion the kindnesses Kent had bestowed upon him, should have brought tragedy to a great physician and surgeon, a generous and helpful friend, and a sincerely loyal Canadian!

DR. BRYCE KENDRICK

Highly successful as a young general practitioner, and superlatively versed in his later specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat, Dr. George Bryce Kendrick is conspicuous for his wide variety of non-professional interests. Other men have achieved by concentrating on a single specialty; Dr. Kendrick has gone far afield to help humanity. Nor did he seek hobbies: the hobbies sought him.

In the distant days when Emily Grace and I embarked on our great adventure, our first home was a rather elemental frame house at 15 McKeough Avenue, whose one luxury was a telephone. There, presently, long distance calls from Blenheim came for Miss Pearl Simon, with which I crossed the unpaved street. Pearl, an exceedingly pretty brunette, appreciative that we did not eavesdrop, confided that the calls came from a young doctor just starting practice in Blenheim. But we did not meet aggressive Dr. Bryce Kendrick, till, after his marriage, he came to practise in Chatham.

Kendrick, now of 206 Riverside Drive, Toronto 3, was born on November 14, 1885 at Lynn, in Leeds County, son of Albert and Lettie Kendrick. He matriculated from Ridgetown Collegiate, secured his B.A. at Queen's and later his M.D., C.M. and carried on general practice in

Blenheim from 1912 to 1918. It was there he first developed the knack of enlarging side issues into crusades.

The Blenheim Horticultural Society gave hints of rigor mortis with 35 members and \$350 in debts. At the annual meeting it was proposed to disband. Two members, James McVittie and Bryce Kendrick, dissented — and had the posts of president and secretary wished upon them. The triumvirate of "Jim, Pearl and Bryce", took a week off, put on a whirlwind campaign that enlisted 605 members, the highest per capita ever attained in Ontario, and launched a program for beautifying Blenheim that after many years is still functioning.

In those days a Kingsville brickmaker, Jack Miner, with a like yen for extra-curricular activity, was studying the migrations of the Canada Goose. Miner sang quite well and in Kingsville became a popular if unlettered entertainer, with Pearl Simon at times aiding as pianist and violinist. Pearl suggested a program featuring "Uncle Jack" — and there young Kendrick took over.

A capacity audience packed the Blenheim town hall. The unlettered brickmaker fairly hypnotized his audience: one moment a sea of handkerchiefs as the speaker touched the heart-strings: five minutes later responsive laughter could be heard a block away. After the show, Kendrick commented: "Uncle Jack, you will be internationally known within 15 years."

Jack Miner laughed his incredulity. But a short article in Toronto Saturday Night brought a Toronto speaking engagement, followed by similar engagements for five successive weeks.

Fifteen years later, at the Waldorf Astoria, Jack Miner was guest speaker at the annual meeting of the New York State Conservation Society, the largest and most influential in America. That night Jack Miner wrote the Kendricks.

"Fifteen years ago you folks said I would be internationally known in 15 years. It has partly come true. I have carried your words of encouragement with me through the years." And on April 10, 1941 at a Jack Miner birthday party in Kingsville a guest speaker declared: "Dr. and Mrs. Kendrick were the first to recognize your inborn ability in the fields of conservation and on the lecture platform."

Dr. Kendrick moved to Chatham in 1919, and specialized in diseases of the eyes, ear, nose and throat. He became chief of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital. Hospital accreditation in Canada and the United States was then in its early stages. A main requirement was an active medical staff. Dr. Kendrick made that his objective for St. Joseph's. He brought outstanding speakers from the medical schools including Dr. Morris Fishbein, secretary of the American Medical Association and Dr. Austin,

professor of surgery at Queen's. Within two years St. Joseph's, with one of the most active medical staffs in Ontario, won province-wide attention.

Later, as chief of the medical staff of Chatham's Public General Hospital Dr. Kendrick instituted a similar teaching program, bringing such noted men as Dr. W. A. Broasser, chief of urology at the Mayo Clinic and Dr. Wallace Graham of Toronto University, famous for his research work in rheumatoid arthritis and kindred diseases. The Public General voted Kendrick a life membership in the Public General Hospital Society.

Elected president of the Kent Medical Society in 1938, Dr. Kendrick found the society low in membership and enthusiasm. Within a month, with every Kent doctor a member, the Society had become a sort of post-graduate teaching institution. Kendrick had the knack of drawing within his orbit outstanding men, like Dr. W. A. Buie of the Mayo Clinic, outstanding proctologist of the century and Dr. Foster Kennedy, chief of neurology of Bellevue Hospital, New York, and later special physician to President Roosevelt and Sir Winston Churchill.

Whatever activity Dr. Kendrick touched seemed automatically to become tremendously vital.

In 1919 the Kendricks had gone to England; Pearl to study organ under Matthias Turton, Bryce to do post-graduate study in Leeds and at London's famous Moorfield Eye Hospital. In 1920 Dr. Kendrick registered in Chicago Polyclinic for post-graduate study and work under Professor Otto Prier, internationally recognized for his great contribution to E.E.N.T. surgery. Completing the prescribed course, in 1921 he was granted the diploma of certification in eye, ear, nose and throat. He secured certified membership in the Royal College of Physicians in England.

Two things made Dr. Kendrick invaluable in the war effort — his own dynamic qualities, and his wide acquaintance with men prominent in public affairs. As president of the Chatham Canadian Club, in association with the late S. A. Morse and others he originated the Chatham War Savings Plan, recognized as the finest mass appeal for war savings in Canada. In aid of the war savings campaigns he recruited such speakers as Ralph Ingersoll and Hon. Malcolm Macdonald, British High Commissioner to Canada. Ingersoll had just returned from Moscow where he had interviewed Josef Stalin; he had not yet spoken in the United States; but Dr. Kendrick's "We need you now" brought him to Chatham with the assurance that Russia was in the war to the end, an assurance that meant much to the campaign.

At a time when it became difficult for many communities to meet their Victory Loan commitments, Pearl Kendrick arranged many appealing Victory Loan programs for Western Ontario. At one critical stage the Kendricks brought to Chatham Henry M. Leland, designer and builder of the first Cadillac and first president of the Cadillac Motor Company whose

masterly address on "Private Enterprise in Peace and in War" charmed his audience with his great personality and gave the Canadian Victory Loan campaign a veritable transfusion.

Dr. Kendrick came close to being Conservative nominee for Kent in the 1925 federal election. The nomination, as I happen to know, would have been equivalent to election, and would have opened a different and greater career for him. As it was, the nomination went to Alex Chaplin; and for us remained a perhaps more important fight which changed the course of education in Ontario.

In the early 19th century England was the world's foremost industrial and trading nation; but industrial leaders saw that, to hold this place she must increase her number of scientifically trained men. In 1848 England built the world's first technical school, and set out to make technical training available to all. But Socialist influence produced a reaction, in which academic training diluted the practical training necessary to produce and maintain skills.

Germany discerned the situation and made technical education available to all, and made herself one of the world's greatest industrial nations, while Canada, following the English pattern, evolved composite schools in which academic training predominated.

Chatham had a Vocational School started in 1924, with good commercial classes but an industrial department restricted to one utterly inadequate "shop". In December, 1927 a fire wiped out this shop and plunged the Board of Education into a red-hot controversy, whether to merely replace the one shop, or to round out the Vocational School by adding a full shop department plus gymnasium.

Dr. Kendrick and I came out flat-footed for a complete school. For a year the board wrangled. On successive close votes, we put through our program. But the city council, which had to vote the debentures, hesitated. The ultimate outcome depended on a \$7,000 grant from the province.

Curiously enough, the situation was on all fours with that which confronted Dr. Kendrick in his Blenheim days. He and I had fought for the "complete school"; the board put it up to us to persuade the Department to grant the extra money.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, premier and also Minister of Education, had refused to commit himself. It was our task to persuade him — or else.

Through a long afternoon at Toronto, Dr. Kendrick and I discussed the situation with the premier. The complete school for which we had fought so hard depended on Ferguson's decision. The astute and careful premier proved a human question mark. We discussed the situation in

Chatham, the conflicting contentions on the board and the city council, the future of vocational education in Chatham — and everywhere else in Ontario.

The highly exhausting conference ended, and still Premier Ferguson made no specific commitment, but by the time we finished, he had at his finger-tips a wealth of information regarding technical education, what it was not achieving and what it could achieve.

We had done all we could; and had to leave the outcome with the cautious, non-committal premier.

Days later, in Chatham, we learned the outcome. The crucial item, the extra \$7,000 to the C.V.S., was approved. That we had asked and that we got.

But, as time went on, we discovered we had accomplished much more than that. We had asked a trifle of money to complete a school. In so doing, we had changed the entire official outlook of the strong man of the Ontario government.

Then and there began the expansion of vocational training in Ontario. From that time on, technical education ceased to be a dubious experiment, and became more and more the corner stone of Ontario's educational program.

In 1953 Dr. Kendrick moved to Windsor. He was made an honorary member of the Essex County Medical Society, and in 1954 appointed coroner for Essex County.

Always interested in flowers from his Blenheim days, he developed extensive flower gardens, featuring dahlias. In association with his wife and Murray Smith, he originated the Western Ontario Flower Show, recognized by the internationally known hybridizer, Nick Koenig, when he named his most outstanding hybrid the Pearl Kendrick dahlia.

In 1956 the Kendricks moved to Toronto. Two years later Dr. Kendrick was elected president of the Ontario Horticultural Association. In 1959 he was named to membership in the Department of Floriculture of the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto.

But he was still the crusader . . . In 1963, with other public spirited citizens, he carried out a conservation campaign for the preservation of residential areas in southwestern Toronto, in particular, the preservation of Grenadier Pond, unique in location and in natural beauty.

DR. FRANCIS POPE

Dr. Francis Pope seems to have been Bothwell's first physician. One record has him graduating from the University of Michigan in 1869 but he appears to have started practice earlier than that, when a brief land

boom, following Hon. George Brown's auction of town lots, made the newly established community attractive. In the ensuing slump, Dr. Pope stuck with Bothwell.

"Old Doctor Pope" is immortally linked with "Old Man Lick", the oil driller from Ohio, who brought Bothwell its greatest fame. More than half a century ago my uncle, Clark K. Park of Raleigh, told me the story.

The early American oil pioneers firmly believed that oil could be found only along the rivers and streams. So it had been along Bear Creek and Black Creek in Lambton; and so, the year after the American Civil War, with a trifle of money and a primitive drilling outfit, John M. Lick went up and down the Thames in northeast Kent, "poking holes in the banks". The cautious farmers thought him crazy.

Yet he must have had personality; for when his funds got low, he persuaded some of them to join a syndicate at \$10 a share. Nobody in Bothwell had much real money, but they worked out their shares at \$1 a day, helping drill the well. A big tree projecting over the river was used for a samson post, the walking beam was attached, and the hole drilled at the water's edge. Lick had a dinky engine he used after the well got to some depth; but before that it was kicked down by man power. One Bothwell man sold his share in Lick's syndicate for \$2 cash. George McRitchie, with Scottish tenacity put in nearly three months; then, needing money for food, he offered to sell out to Lick. "I can't pay you cash," Lick said, regretfully. "I haven't any money. But, say, I can give you a note." And McRitchie took the note.

The hole on the river bank produced nothing; and Lick moved his outfit to higher ground on what is still known as Lick's Ravine. He had spent all his money; had used up every bit of credit he could get in Bothwell. The Bothwell blacksmith refused to sharpen his tools; Lick improvised a forge, kept the tools in some sort of shape, and pegged away, living, God knows how.

Then the inevitable happened. The Lick flowing well came in. In ten minutes' time, Lick had all the credit he needed. He promised men a dollar a day — high wages in those days — to improvise a sump, as big as a dozen town lots, by blocking the ends of the ravine.

Wooden tanks were rushed from Chatham. It took four days to cap the well which spouted oil continuously to the height of a tall man; the tanks were full; people came with buckets and carried the oil away. Offered \$500,000 for the well, Lick refused, point blank. For a while, according to Bothwell tradition, the well brought him \$10,000 a day.

With that the great boom began. Speculators crowded in. From a town of 600 or less, Bothwell in a few weeks leapt into a city of 7,000. An oil exchange was opened, big enterprises were started, shacks sprang up in all directions without waiting for streets to be laid out. In the morning one saw lumber teamed into the bush; by evening, newcomers were living in houses hastily thrown together.

Romantic tales of the great oil boom still linger in Bothwell. As a safer business, Lick started to build a magnificent hotel, the finest in Canada West.

His flowing well soon played out, but he could not quit the game. He drilled other wells, some productive; but the money refused to stick in his pocket-book. Ten years later he drilled some 30 wells near Thamesville, all dusters; though oil was later struck within a few feet of one of them. Still later he went up and down the Thames, buying fish for a lumber company which paid him a dollar a day.

One winter morning, perhaps 15 years after Lick's flowing well came in, Clark K. Park and two other young men drove to Bothwell. They stepped into the most convenient bar. In came Doctor Pope, who had been in Bothwell long before the oil boom.

"Boys," he announced, "our old friend Lick is dead. We don't want to bury him in a pine box; we're not asking anything elaborate or any fine fixings, but we want a decent coffin." The company chipped in the usual quarter apiece; and the good-hearted doctor passed on to the next bar . . . and Old Man Lick, discoverer of the Bothwell oil field, who had refused \$500,000 for his first well, was buried in the potter's field — with a decent coffin.

In more recent years, Dr. Harry Overton Pope, who received the degrees M.D., C.M. in Michigan in 1915 and M.D. in 1916 from the University of Western Ontario, carried on the family medical tradition in Bothwell.

From The History of The Ontario Medical Association

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION RECORDS

THE ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

It was in 1922 that the Kent County Medical Society became affiliated with the Ontario Medical Association. Information regarding the subsequent links between the two organizations is incomplete.

Dr. C. C. White of Chatham was a member of the O.M.A. Board of Directors from 1941 to 1948, and again in 1950-51.

He served two terms as Chairman of Council (1945-46 and 1950-51), was President-Elect in 1946-47 and President in 1947-48.

During his term as President-Elect, Dr. White made the traditional tour of the Districts and spent most of his time promoting P.S.I., which was just getting started.

Dr. Ledson J. Shepley was the next Kent county physician to sit on the O.M.A. Board (1952-56). Dr. W. J. Reid served for one year (1956-57) and Dr. J. M. Graham of Blenheim was on the Board from 1961-64.

Life memberships in the O.M.A. have been awarded to four Kent county physicians: Dr. A. R. Hanks of Blenheim in 1944; Dr. F. W. Hall of Chatham in 1956 and Dr. F. I. Reid of Chatham in 1963, and Dr. J. R. Macpherson of Highgate, in 1967.

Dr. White was appointed to the P.S.I. House of Delegates as a representative of the O.M.A. Board in 1948. The Kent County Medical Society appointed him a delegate in 1949, and he remained a delegate until his voluntary retirement in April, 1958. During this period he never missed a meeting of the House of Delegates. In March, 1952, he was elected to the Board of Governors, and he served until his retirement in 1958.

Other representatives to the House of Delegates from Kent county were: Dr. F. G. Palanek (1949); Dr. H. S. Barlow (1951-60); Dr. L. J. Shepley (1953-56 and from 1961); Dr. A. C. Green (from 1963).

1880 to 1930: Prepared by John Fergusson, M.D.

(Toronto, Murray Printing Co. Ltd., 1930)

The preliminary steps looking toward the formation of the Ontario Medical Association were taken in the latter half of the year 1880. In October a meeting was held in Toronto when a committee was appointed

to take charge of the arrangements. The committee consisted of Drs. J. E. Graham, C. W. Covernton, J. S. White, A. H. Wright and Joseph Workman.

In Hamilton a committee was appointed composed of Drs. J. D. MacDonald, J. A. Mullen, J. W. Rosebrugh, A. Woolverton and G. L. MacKelcan.

These two committees met in Toronto toward the end of 1880. It was agreed at the meeting that the first annual meeting of the Ontario Medical Association should be held in Toronto in June, 1881.

1885, London, June 4th and 5th

Dr. G. A. Tye of Chatham was chosen as president for 1886 and Drs. Graham and White treasurer and secretary. The register contained 127 names.

1886, Toronto, June 2nd and 3rd

Dr. G. A. Tye of Chatham said that his first word was one of thanks for the honour conferred on him. He then went on to speak of the many advantages to be derived by the profession from such an Association as this:

"In the great centres of medical learning the scalpel and the microscope had opened up new fields, and those who expect to accomplish much must work along scientific lines.

"The profession in the province was in a satisfactory condition. Peace, harmony and progress characterized it. The status is vastly better than it was twenty years ago.

"It should be the duty and pleasure of all to place the Association on a very high plane, and broaden out its usefulness, so as to embrace a larger number of the profession. For this purpose societies should be organized throughout the province in affiliation with the provincial association.

"The address then referred to the satisfactory state of medical education in the province. But there was still room for improvement. It was the duty of the association to watch the course of medical education and a committee should be appointed to do this.

"Reference was made to the fact that the University of Toronto had opened its portals so that students could obtain their degrees without hindrance. A committee should be appointed for the purpose of securing needed legislation.

"The practice of those who degrade the profession by preying on the fears of the public was condemned.

"He urged the inauguration of a system of collective investigation of preventible diseases. This was work for the State."

Dr. George A. Tye, Chatham, President of O.M.A.

1885 - 1886

ONTARIO HOSPITAL SCHOOL

An important recent development in Kent county was the establishment in June, 1961 of the Ontario Hospital School at Cedar Springs, near Blenheim.

An outstanding physician connected with this development was Dr. A. Finlayson, the first superintendent, who got the institution off to a good start. Dr. Finlayson, who left the School in 1964, and is now in private practice in his former home community of Brantford was an extremely dynamic man with a tremendous personality, and to him must be given the credit for the excellent start and continuation of the Hospital School. At the same time, associated with him, were Dr. J. D. Forde and Dr. C. Leach, who is now in Fort William. These were the pioneers of this Hospital School.

Some time later Dr. Gordon Graham, later at Palmerston, joined the staff. A year later, Dr. L. Balogh came, who is now in London, Ontario. Dr. F. Truax came on the staff, but subsequently left, and is now deceased.

About 1964 the staff received a notable accession in the person of Dr. Yorke. Dr. Eileen Scott was on the staff for a short time, but is now practising with her husband in Chatham. Dr. Isobel Coleman, now in Toronto, was also briefly with the Hospital Staff. In late 1965 Dr. I. Griffith also joined the staff.

After Dr. Finlayson left in 1964, Dr. S. Koegler served as a part time superintendent with Dr. J. D. Forde acting in his absence. In July, 1966, Dr. Isabella Ralph was appointed full-time superintendent — a noteworthy development because, at least in Canada a woman holding such a position is quite unusual.

In the summer of 1966 Dr. F. M. Williamson of Warton was the most recent accession to the Ontario Hospital School staff.

OSTRICH BIRD ISLAND

The Ostrich Bird Island is a small, low-lying island in the Pacific Ocean, located about 100 miles west of the Hawaiian Islands. It is a natural preserve for the Ostrich Bird, a species of bird that is found only on this island. The island is about 10 miles long and 5 miles wide, and is surrounded by a shallow lagoon. The Ostrich Bird is a large, flightless bird that is about 2 feet high and weighs about 10 pounds. It has long, thin legs and a long neck. The bird is found only on this island, and is protected by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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Doctors Practising in Chatham

DR. GERAINT T. GRIFFITH, M.B.E.

154 McNaughton Ave. E., Chatham

Dr. Geraint T. Griffith, M.B.E. was born on June 21, 1925 in London, England, the son of Dr. Idris M. and Gwen Griffith. He attended the City of London School and took his medical training at King's College, London and Westminster Hospital, London where he graduated with the M.B., B.S. degree. Following this he did an intern job for six months at Westminster Hospital and a further six months in Reading, U.K.

After this medical training he was called up into the Army as a lieutenant, ending up as a captain in the R.A.M.C. He served as Medical officer to a Malay Regiment during the Communist troubles of early 1950 in Malaya, and also spent six months in Sarawak recruiting the head-hunter Dyaks to come over to Malaya to help subdue the Chinese Communists. For what he modestly describes as "some unknown reasons," Dr. Griffith was awarded the M.B.E. (Military Division) for his services.

Returning to England he worked at the Brompton Hospital but, seeing no future in the National Health Service, he emigrated to Canada. He worked as the first Resident in Medicine at the Hamilton General Hospital, this being a new post, the hospital having had only interns previously and not residents. To comply with the Canadian regulations, Dr. Griffith took a research job in Buffalo, N.Y. for three years in the field of cardiology. Having attained his certification and F.R.C.P. of Canada he in 1958, set up practice as a consulting internist in Chatham with office at 195 Wellington St. West.

Dr. Griffith has a wife and five children, and has not engaged in municipal or political activities although he is on the Board of Management of Christ Church (Anglican). His admittedly negligible hobbies are sailing and gardening.

DR. JOHN S. PACKHAM, M.D., C.M.

325 Victoria Avenue, Chatham.

Dr. John S. Packham was born on a farm in Caistor Centre, in 1925, his parents being Haney Packham and Annie Stewart. His father was named for the family physician. He attended the typical "little red schoolhouse" in Caistor township and the Smithville District High School.

His medical training was secured at Queen's University. He graduated in 1949 with an M.D., C.M. degree. After internship at St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, he took post graduate work in anaesthesia in Montreal.

He came to Chatham in association with Dr. C. Allan Stewart in January, 1952 and since the latter's departure in August, 1952, he has carried on a private practice limited to anaesthesia.

Dr. Packham has been an active member (and president for two years) of the Kent County T.B. Association, and for the past five or six years has done the Tuberculin testing in the county secondary schools, assisted by his wife and volunteers from the Association. He was secretary of the Kent County Medical Society for four years, 1961 to 1965 inclusive, and a delegate to the Council of the Ontario Medical Association for six of the past ten years. He served on the Chatham Board of Education for four years from 1960 to 1963, inclusive.

Dr. Packham was married to Barbara Jean Granger, Reg. N. and they have three children, Carolyn, Bill and Diane. Dr. Packham is a member of Wellington Lodge, A.F. & A.M., and was a member of the Chatham Kiwanis Club for several years, retiring during his term on the Board of Education. A boating enthusiast, he is a past Commodore of the Chatham Yacht Club and his hobbies include gardening, all forms of carpentry and organ music.

DR. W. F. GLEN

354 Victoria Avenue, Chatham.

Dr. W. Fred Glen was born December 17, 1899 at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Glen of Briercrest, Saskatchewan. He attended a Saskatchewan country school, and secured his high school training at Moose Jaw College, a Presbyterian boarding school, and took up agriculture for two years at Saskatchewan University.

Attending Queen's University, he graduated in 1932 with the M.D., C.M. degrees. In 1933 he interned at Oshawa General Hospital and took up post-graduate at the Polyclinic Hospital at New York in 1936.

Dr. Glen practised for 13 years in Saskatchewan at Central Butte and Shaunavon, carrying on a general practice and surgery till 1957 and thereafter confining himself to general practice.

Dr. Glen and his wife Elvira have six children, all girls, five married and one at home. Dr. Glen is a Master Mason and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church at Chatham. At Queen's University he was light-weight inter-collegiate wrestling champion but in later years his pastimes have been golf and bridge.

DR. H. S. BARLOW

Dr. Henry Summers Barlow was born at Norwich, Ontario, the son of Harry and Mary (Summers) Barlow. He received his elementary and secondary schooling at Woodstock, Ontario.

He received his professional training in Medicine at the University of Toronto, graduating M.B. in 1924. He started a successful general practice at Merlin the same year, continuing there until 1938 when he moved to Chatham where he carried on general practice, and Allergy F.A.C.A. since 1945.

Between 1930 and 1935 he lectured in paediatrics at both the Chatham Hospitals. He is a member of the Kent County Medical Society, the Ontario and Canadian Medical Association, the Canadian Academy of Allergy, the American Academy of Allergy and a Fellow of the American College of Allergy.

Dr. H. S. and Alice Margaret Barlow are the parents of three sons, Douglas, Blake (M.D.) of Chatham and Murray of Galt and one daughter, Bonnie Porter of Port Stanley. One son Keith, was killed in action in Italy, 1944, during World War II.

DR. BLAKE BARLOW

143 Thames Street, Chatham.

Dr. Blake Barlow was born at Merlin, Ontario on December 10, 1925 the son of Dr. H. S. and Alice (Smith) Barlow. His elementary education, begun at Merlin Public School, was continued at Central and McKeough schools in Chatham, with first to fourth form work at Chatham Collegiate Institute and fifth form work at Meisterschaft in Toronto.

He attended the University of Western Ontario in the ex-service class of five years medicine, later interning at St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, in 1950-51.

His studies were, however, punctuated by various phases of military service; with the Reserve Army while at High School; uncompleted training as a pilot with the R.C.A.F.; and during his medical education with the R.C.A.M.C. in the Canadian Medical Corps with, in 1949, summer internship at Chorley Park, Toronto.

Dr. Barlow has since 1951 carried on a general practice at Chatham. His professional activities include service as director of the Windsor Medical Services; delegate to the Ontario Medical Association; service on the committee on hospitals of the O.M.A.; past president of the Kent County Medical Society; chief of general practice at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, 1960 to 1965; secretary of the Public General Hospital staff, 1957-58; and vice-president of the staff in 1959.

Dr. Barlow married Janet Chalene Sheldrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sheldrick of Chatham. They have three children: Howard Benson, 14; Debra Lynn, 11 and Robert David, 8. Dr. Barlow is a member of St. Andrew's United Church, Chatham; and his pastimes include golf, swimming, tennis and oil painting.

DR. SHIGERU SUGIYAMA

Dr. Shigeru Sugiyama was born at Vancouver, British Columbia on July 8, 1931 the son of Mr. and Mrs. Yasutaro Sugiyama. He attended grade school at MacDonald School, Vancouver from 1937 to 1941. During World War II he attended a camp school at Tashme, B.C. from 1942 to 1946, in the latter year moving to Chatham, Ontario where he attended the Chatham Collegiate Institute between 1946 and 1949, completing grade eleven. In 1956 he married Petronella Blommers of Chatham and returned to the C.C.I. to complete grades 12 and 13.

In 1958 he enrolled in the University of Western Ontario pre-medical course and in 1960 entered its medical school, graduating in 1964.

Dr. Sugiyama interned at Grace Hospital in Detroit, later returning to Chatham to start general practice, with office at 385 Wellington West.

His first child, Robert Arthur, was born at London, Ontario on July 18, 1962; and a second son, Shigeru Michael, also at London, on February 2, 1965. He is a Protestant in religion and belongs to Alpha Kappa Kappa Medical fraternity of the University of Western Ontario.

DR. JOHN DAVID O'NEILL

Dr. John David O'Neill of 42 Robertson Avenue, Chatham was born on November 4, 1924 on a farm near Rutherford, in Kent county, the son of John Fleming and Annie Johanna (Wallen) O'Neill.

He secured his elementary training at the Duart Public School in Orford township, attended the Ridgetown High School and later the University of Western Ontario Medical School.

He practised two years at Hamilton and four years at London and spent numerous short term locums for general practitioners in such places as Waterdown, Hamilton, Milverton, Duart and London. His special activities were referred Obstetrical Gynaecology and he served as chief of this department at both Chatham hospitals until two years ago, when Dr. Roe arrived. He is now chief at St. Joseph's Hospital in Chatham.

His wife was the former Jessie Peterson Mair and they have four daughters aged 14, 12, 11 and three.

Dr. O'Neill is a member of Park Street United Church in Chatham. In his school career his diversions included tennis, volley ball, basketball, ping pong and shot put and in his maturer years his chief outside interests included golf, bridge and music.

DR. R. H. WALKER

Dr. Ralph Hiram Walker was born on May 28, 1897 on a farm in Oxford county, Ontario, the son of James and Elizabeth Walker.

Educated at Ingersoll and Woodstock Collegiate Institutes, he attended the University of Western Ontario, graduating M.D. on May 30, 1924, following which he interned at Harper Hospital, Detroit.

Dr. Walker started a general practice at Thamesville on July 1, 1925, continuing till April 30, 1957. On May 1 of that year he transferred his practice to Chatham. In addition to a growing practice, Dr. Walker served as a coroner for Kent county since 1939, and has been home physician for Thamesview Lodge at Chatham since 1957.

He was married in 1925 to Ruby Crosby, R.N. of St. Joseph's Hospital, London and they have two sons: James Robert Walker, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Port Colborne, and George Ralph Walker, M.D. engaged in general practice.

Dr. Walker is a life member of Thamesville Masonic Lodge and of the Scottish Rite (Chatham) Lodge of Perfection. He is a member, and elder, of Victoria Avenue United Church at Chatham.

DR. M. H. MCKAY

Dr. Malcolm Horneck McKay was born at Chatham, Ontario on April 29, 1930, the son of Malcolm and Hazel McKay of that city. He attended the Central Public School and the Chatham Collegiate Institute.

He attended the University of Toronto, graduating M.D. in 1954 following which he interned for two years at the Hamilton General Hospital.

In 1956 he started a general practice at Chatham, in addition to which he has been medical director of the Kent County Children Treatment Centre. In 1960 he was elected a member of the Chatham Board of Education, and has served as chairman.

He married Elizabeth Anne Reynolds and their children are: Robert, age 9; Ian, age 6; Anna, age 4 and Judy, age 10 months.

Dr. McKay is a member of Christ Church (Anglican) of Chatham and has been a lay delegate to the Synod, member of the executive committee of the Synod and has been elected a member of the Provincial Synod and the General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada. His favorite pastime is curling.

DR. HUBERT CARMAN WHITE

175 Llydican Ext. - Office: 274 King Street West

Dr. Hubert Carman White was born at Chatham, Ontario, on June 6, 1932, the son of Dr. Charles Carman White and Inez Margaret (Roach) White, R.N. He attended the Central School at Chatham, 1937-45; Chatham Collegiate Institute, 1945-46 and Ridley College, St. Catharines, 1946-50.

His medical training was received at the University of Toronto, 1950-56. In 1956-57 he interned at St. Vincent's Hospital, Toledo, following which he was a resident in surgery at St. Vincent's, 1957-60 and senior administrative resident at Maumee Valley Hospital, Toledo, 1960-62.

He started practice, specializing in general surgery, at Chatham in 1962, in which year he secured his F.R.C.S.(c) and became diplomate in the American Board of Surgery in 1963.

Dr. White was secretary of the K.C.M.S. in 1965-66, and secretary of the staff of the Public General Hospital, 1964-1966. He was married in 1956 to Helen Mary Jane Grothier, and they have one son, Scott Dawson White, born at Toledo in 1958.

Dr. White is a member of the American College of Surgeons, the Windsor Fellowship Club, the Essex Surgical Society and the Southwestern Ontario Surgical Society. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity and was in 1966, the founder and treasurer of the First Unitarian Fellowship of Chatham. His hobbies include golf, swimming, painting, music and gardening.

DR. THOMAS L. B. WALKER

41 Grand Ave. W., Chatham

Dr. Thomas L. B. Walker was born at Toronto on May 3, 1923, son of Thomas and Emily Walker.

He received his public schooling at Toronto, and attended Malvern Collegiate there, and the University of Toronto, where he secured his M.D. degree. He interned for one year at Toronto General Hospital, interning for a second year at Wellesley Hospital, Toronto General Hospital and the Sick Children's Hospital at Toronto.

He started practice in 1954 at Smooth Rock Falls, carrying on a full general practice plus industrial practice, associated with a surgeon and did much anaesthesia. In May, 1956 he moved to Chatham where he carried on a full general practice and continuing anaesthesia part time.

From 1956 to 1961 Dr. Walker was active in the Kent County Medical Society as its secretary and attended the O.M.A. conventions as a delegate. In 1965-1966 he was chief of staff of St. Joseph's Hospital at Chatham, and a member of the board of directors of the Chatham Y.M.C.A.

Dr. Walker is married, with four children, three boys and a girl. He is a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha Honour Medical Society, and a member of St. Andrew's United Church of Chatham. His favorite sports are golf and fishing, and his hobby is gardening.

From 1941 to 1946 Dr. Walker was on active service, as a pilot in the R.C.A.F.

DR. W. H. JOHNSTON

64 Victoria Avenue, Chatham

Dr. W. H. Johnston was born at Chatham on March 15, 1900, the son of A. Y. and Alice Josephine (Clements) Johnston. He attended school at S.S. 5, Raleigh and the Chatham Collegiate Institute.

His professional training was received at the University of Toronto, from which he graduated M.D. He practised for two years in Detroit, Michigan, serving as Regatta Surgeon for the Detroit Yacht Club, 1929-30 and rode with the famous Horace Dodge in the Gold Cup Race in 1930. The remainder of his practice has been in Chatham, as a general practitioner.

Dr. Johnston was appointed Medical Officer of Health for the city of Chatham in 1943, and was named coroner for Kent county in 1963.

One of Dr. Johnston's special professional interests was the inauguration and continuance of a School Health Immunization program for Chatham. After receiving special permission from the Ontario Minister of Health, Hon. Mr. Kelly, and the Minister of Education, Dr. Johnston conducted his first voluntary School Health Immunization program in 1943 and has carried on a yearly continued program ever since in the interests of health improvement in the city.

Dr. Johnston was married to Patricia Marie Collins, Reg. N. of St. Joseph's Hospital at Chatham. His favorite sports are golf and bowling. In English billiards he was chosen to play with the Prince of Wales, later the Duke of Windsor, on his visit to Toronto University.

In 1957 Dr. Johnston sponsored and introduced the Royal Academy Ballet into educational teaching and examinations in Chatham and Kent County.

DR. OTTO S. AKKERMAN

Dr. Otto Sjouke Akkerman, office address 575 Queen Street, residence 920 Queen, was born in The Netherlands at Zwolle on November 5, 1922. His father was Rein Akkerman and his mother Maria Steenbergen.

His elementary schooling was secured at the Zwolle public school, 1927-1933 and he attended Junior High School, Collegiate Institute: Lyceum Zwolle, 1933-1941. From 1941 to 1943 he attended the Pre-Med. courses at the University of Utrecht, in The Netherlands.

From 1943 to 1945 he was an active member of the Dutch Resistance. With the advent of peace he resumed his medical studies at the University of Utrecht from 1945 to 1950, graduating M.D. on July 9, 1950. From 1950 to 1952 as an Officer of Health and first lieutenant in The Netherlands Army he was posted at Dutch New Guinea.

From 1952 to 1954 he held a rotating junior internship at Hotel Dieu Hospital in Windsor. In 1954 he secured his L.M.C.C. at Toronto. Since 1954 he has been engaged in general practice. In 1957 Dr. Akkerman was appointed honorary vice-consul of The Netherlands for the counties of Kent, Essex and Lambton.

Dr. Akkerman is a professing member of the Canadian Reformed Church of Chatham. His hobbies include model trains, carpentry, gardening and photography.

DR. C. D. KEELEY

Dr. C. D. Keeley, F.R.C.S.(C), F.A.C.S. was born at Blytheswood, Ontario on February 11, 1916. His father was Bruce A. Keeley, farmer and real estate salesman, and his mother was Vera Ann Atkinson, daughter of A. C. Atkinson, school teacher and clerk of Colchester North Township for approximately 50 years.

Dr. Keeley attended public school at Windsor and Essex High school. Attending the University of Western Ontario at London, he graduated M.D. in 1941 and in 1941-42 interned at Victoria Hospital.

He joined the Canadian Navy as a surgeon lieutenant, serving from 1942 to 1946. His service included Halifax, Newfoundland, the North Atlantic, the Channel invasion of France in H.M.C.S. Saskatchewan, a destroyer; on H.M.C.S. Prevost at London, instructing in anatomy at the medical school while there, and at the commando training centre at Comox, on Vancouver Island.

From 1946 to 1948 he took post graduate training as first resident of Dr. A. D. McLachlin, professor of surgery at the U.W.O. In 1948 he passed by examination the Fellowship in the Royal College of Surgeons — F.R.C.S.(C.). In 1949 he became a fellow of American College, F.A.C.S.

In 1948 Dr. Keeley opened a consultation practice in operative and general surgery at 274 King Street West, Chatham. He was chief of surgery for the Public General Hospital and consultant in surgery at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Dr. Keeley is a past president of the Kent County Medical Association, a past president of the Windsor Travelling Surgical Club, a member of the Windsor Academy of Surgery, a director of the Western Ontario Surgical Association.

He is a past president of the Chatham Maroons Hockey Association, past president and one of the founding directors of the Maple City Golf and Country Club and a member of the Kent Club of Chatham.

Dr. Keeley married, in 1942, Faith Elizabeth Patterson, M.A. (U.W.O.). They have two daughters, Stephanie Elizabeth, born in 1945 and Lesley Patricia, born 1953. In religion Dr. Keeley is an Anglican. His sports and hobbies include golf, curling and gardening.

DR. AUSTIN MacDONALD

232 St. Clair Street, Chatham

Dr. Austin MacDonald, 32 Gregory Drive, Chatham, was born at Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, on February 2, 1920, the son of Mark and Mary MacDonald. He received his public school training at Mulgrave, following which he attended St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish, Nova Scotia where in 1939 he received his B.Sc. degree.

Attending McGill University he graduated with his M.D. degree in 1943 and then served with the R.C.N.V.R. from 1943 to 1946. This was followed by two further years of in-hospital post-graduate study.

Dr. MacDonald started a general practice at Chatham in 1948. He has been a director of the Chatham branch of the Canadian Mental Health Association.

Dr. MacDonald is married and has five children. He is a member of the Kent Club in Chatham, but has no religious commitments.

His special hobby is building and operating motor cruisers, his most recent effort being a 35-foot craft.

DR. JOHN C. PARRY

Dr. John C. Parry, 574 King Street, Chatham, was born on June 18, 1922 in Sandwich (now Windsor), the son of John and Rebecca Parry. He secured his non-professional training at the General Brock Public School in Windsor and the Sandwich (now Forster) Collegiate Institute in Windsor.

Attending the University of Western Ontario at London, he graduated M.D. in 1950, specialist in anaesthesia. He trained at the Receiving Hospital in Detroit.

Mrs. Parry is the former Anne Huffman and they have four children, Jann, Jay, Jill and Jon.

Dr. Parry is a member of St. Andrew's United Church, Chatham. His favorite sports are golf and curling.

DR. LOIS PEARCE

Dr. Lois Craig Pearce, 249 Victoria Avenue, Chatham, was born at North Gower, Ontario in 1920, the daughter of Newman and Margaret (White) Craig. She secured her elementary education in Ontario schools, and, attending Toronto Normal School, graduated in 1938. Later she studied medicine at the University of Toronto, securing her M.D. degree in 1945.

She carried on general practice at Balcarres, Saskatchewan and at Vancouver, B.C. and in 1951 set up a general practice in Chatham. Dr. Pearce retired from active practice in 1964, due to family responsibilities, but has since served intermittently as locum tenens.

She married Richard John Pearce, hospital administrator, and has four children, Leslie, Craig, Margaret and Ralph.

DR. S. M. HOLMES

As the youngest and last surviving son of the famous Doctor Tecumseh Kingsley Holmes, long regarded as the dean of the medical profession in Chatham, Dr. Shirley Morell Holmes, practising at 5 Sixth Street, Chatham was the heir to a great medical tradition.

Receiving his non-professional schooling in his native city of Chatham, he attended the University of Toronto, securing his M.B. degree in 1910, and was registered on July 18, 1911. Deciding to specialize in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat he secured his certificate in ophthalmology. He holds the degree of F.R.S.C.(c).

Dr. Holmes' post-graduate work was done at the Crile Clinic in Cleveland and George Washington University in Washington and at Moorfield's Hospital in London, England.

Striking evidence of his individuality of outlook was his early practice in which he served as a surgeon on a C.P.R. liner and the Elder Dempster Line. He practised one year in Butte, Montana as surgeon for the Great Northern Railway, ultimately returning to his home city of Chatham where, until recently, he carried on a highly successful practice.

Dr. Holmes was on the staffs of the Public General Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital at Chatham.

He is a member of Christ Church (Anglican) at Chatham, a past honorary president of the Chatham Rotary Club and a life member of the Thames Skating Club.

DR. CHARLES DAVID BAIRD

43 Victoria Avenue, Chatham

Dr. Charles David Baird, resident at 205 Elizabeth Street, Chatham was born in Blenheim, Ontario on June 12, 1914, the son of W. J. and B. E. (Hall) Baird. His father was highly regarded in his native community by reason of his excellent service as school teacher and post-master.

Dr. Baird received his non-professional education at Blenheim Public School and Blenheim High School. He attended Queen's University, graduating M.D., C.M. in 1941. Following this he took post-graduate training at Wayne University, Detroit, the University of London in London, England, and the University of Toronto.

Dr. Baird started practice at Ridgetown as a replacement for Dr. Orr for six months, after which he practised for 1½ years at Highgate. Following this he specialized in eye, ear, nose and throat at Owen Sound, practised ophthalmology at Sarnia and eventually established his present ophthalmology practice at Chatham.

His professional activities include chief of eye service at Public General Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital at Chatham. He is a past president of the Kent County Medical Society.

Mrs. Baird is the former Margaretta Ruth Macdonald. They have two daughters, Linda, aged 15 and Andrea, aged 7.

Dr. Baird is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Kent Lodge, Chatham Lodge of Perfection, Chatham Lodge of Rose Croix, and Moore Sovereign Consistory, Hamilton, 32 degree.

He is a member of the United Church, and his hobbies include sailing, golf and stamp collecting.

DR. ALEXANDER GRAHAM

Alexander Graham, 120 Llydican Extension, Chatham was born on May 17, 1931 at Alexandria in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, the son of George Sharpe Graham and Elizabeth Greer (Thompson) Graham.

He secured his non-professional schooling at Vale of Leven Academy in Scotland.

He became a member of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, and in 1960 obtained his Medical Doctorate at the University of Western Ontario. He practised at Ridgetown for six months as assistant and six months as observer at the Royal Infirmary in Glasgow.

He has carried on a general practice in Chatham with special professional activities on the advisory board of St. Joseph's Hospital, Vice-

President of the staff of St. Joseph's and chairman of its records committee. Local activities in Chatham included serving as director of the Thames Theatre and director of the Crippled Children's Centre.

Dr. Graham married Joan Eleanor Playfair, B.A. of the University of Western Ontario in 1958. They have one son, Keith, born in 1961 and one daughter, Robin, born in 1964.

Dr. Graham is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, the Kent Club, the First Presbyterian Church of Chatham and the Maple City Country Club. His sports and hobbies include golf, tennis, skiing and dramatics.

He emigrated to Canada in 1953 and embarked as a physiotherapist with the Ontario Society for Crippled Children, treating cerebral palsied children. He was sent to Kenora in the fall of 1953 to treat polio victims there following an epidemic. He decided to do medicine and registered at the University of Western Ontario in the fall of 1954. He was class president, became member of the Medical School Honor Society and was awarded the Hippocratic Society Gold Key for four years' service on the Hippocratic Council.

He interned for one year at Montreal General Hospital before coming to Ridgetown for six months as assistant to Dr. Harold Orr. He returned to Scotland for post-graduate work in obstetrics for six months; then returned to Chatham to set up practice in a syndicate of four other doctors and himself: B. Barlow, J. Jenkin, T. L. Walker and A. MacDonald. This was the first attempt at group practice in Chatham.

"I have," Dr. Graham states, "become an ardent Chathamite."

DR. J. R. JENKIN

Dr. James Richard Jenkin of Chatham was born at London, Ontario on January 28, 1926, the son of James G. and Grace P. Jenkin. He secured his non-professional schooling at King Edward public school in Windsor and his high school training at Walkerville Collegiate, also in Windsor.

Following this he studied medicine at the University of Western Ontario in London, securing his M.D. degree in 1951. He interned for one year in St. Joseph's Hospital in Hamilton.

Dr. Jenkin practised for one year with Dr. C. E. Bodkin at Burlington, Ontario, and since 1953 has carried on a general practice at Chatham, Ontario.

His special professional activities include active staff membership in both the Public General and St. Joseph's Hospitals since coming to Chatham. He has also been a member of the Kent County Medical Society for as long a period. He has taken an active part in the care of patients at Sundale Manor (formerly Mercy Shelter) since his arrival in Chatham.

Mrs. Jenkin is the former Sally Louise Kerr and they have three children: Jeffrey Kerr Jenkin, aged 15; Judith Anne, aged 13 and James Beverly, aged 10.

Dr. Jenkin is a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa Medical fraternity. Formerly a member of the United Church, he has more recently belonged to the Unitarian Church. His sports and hobbies include golf, hunting, camping throughout Canada with his family, skiing, swimming, cabinet making, photography and trout fishing.

DR. MICHAEL SCOTT

Dr. Michael Allan Scott, of Bothwell and Chatham, was born on July 20, 1938 at Cheam in Surrey, England, the son of Dr. G. A. and Frances Scott.

In Canada, he completed his non-professional schooling at Fort William Collegiate Institute, following which he studied medicine at Queen's University, Kingston, securing his M.D. degree in 1961. He interned at Hamilton General Hospital and the Good Samaritan Hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Scott started a general practice in Bothwell, and in August, 1966 moved his practice to Chatham.

He married G. E. Eileen Muir who was born on August 25, 1937 at Niagara-on-the-Lake, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Muir, R.R. 1, Niagara-on-the-Lake. She attended Stamford Collegiate at Stamford, Ontario and later attended Queen's University, where she graduated M.D. in 1961. She interned at Hamilton General Hospital, following which she became attending physician at Cedar Springs Hospital.

The Scotts have three children, Michael, Christopher and Karen Ann. Dr. Michael Scott is an Anglican in religion and his wife a Presbyterian. His favorite pastime is golf.

DR. STEWART A. MacDONALD

Chatham — Thamesville

Dr. Stewart A. MacDonald, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 385 Wellington Street West, Chatham, was born in Forward, Saskatchewan on November 27, 1912, the son of Dr. Archie MacDonald, now deceased, of Regina and Jean Stewart MacDonald.

His non-professional schooling was received at Regina College in Regina, Saskatchewan and his Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Saskatchewan, graduating in 1936. He secured his professional training at St. Thomas' Hospital Medical School, University of London, England, qualifying in 1942.

His practice was carried on in the Canadian Army Overseas from 1942 to 1946, with post-graduate training at the University of Saskatchewan, the University of London, England and Toronto University. A certified specialist Otolaryngology C.C.P. & S. his practice has been restricted to ear, nose and throat.

DR. P. T. COULTER

Patrick Trevor Coulter, M.D., C.M. was born at Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England, D.O.B. on January 13, 1918, the son of Dr. James Walter Coulter, a native of Chatham township and Violet Lillian (Robbins) Coulter, a native of Shrewsbury.

He received his education at McKeough School, Chatham, the Chatham Collegiate Institute, and Queen's University, Kingston, the latter between 1937 and 1943.

Graduating M.D. in the latter year he entered the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, serving from 1943 to 1946 in Canada and Northwestern Europe. He served a medical internship at St. Joseph's Hospital, London in 1943 and 1948.

Dr. Coulter carried on a general practice in Wallaceburg in 1946 and 1947 and held the Mayo Clinic residency in Urology from 1949 to 1953. He was certified in Urology (Canada) in 1956.

He married Patricia Mary Sulman, daughter of former Mayor C. D. Sulman of Chatham. They had two daughters, Carol Rebecca (deceased) and Margo Trevor.

DR. H. C. PECO

Dr. Henry C. Peco of 148 Llydican Ave. Extension, Chatham, was born on April 11, 1906 in Acqua Viva Collecroce, Campobasso, Italy, the first born of Signor Felice and Signora Mary Peco. His father came to Canada in 1908 and settled at St. Thomas, Ontario, the mother and son joining the father at St. Thomas later in December 10, 1910.

He attended the Holy Angels Catholic grade school and the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute following which he attended the University of Western Ontario Medical School in London, and graduated in medicine in May, 1930.

He interned one year, from June, 1930 to June, 1931, in Brantford General Hospital, following which he carried on general practice in Scotland, Ontario from July 1, 1931 to December, 1932. Due to the depression he took a further three months' internship at Victoria Hospital, London, Ontario.

In May, 1933 Dr. Peco became civilian medical officer under the Department of National Defence, stationed at relief camps at Longbranch, Ontario and Lac Suel Project at Hudson, Ontario, for two years from May, 1933 to May, 1935.

He returned to general practice in Wallaceburg from May, 1935 to December, 1940. Then he joined the R.C.A.M.C. of the Canadian Active Army and was stationed at Halifax and Mulgrave, Nova Scotia previous to going overseas in September, 1942. He served in England, and the Mediterranean theatre and North West Europe until the end of the war, and returned to Canada in the summer of 1945.

Following his discharge from the army, Dr. Peco was associated with the late Dr. J. R. M. Martin in Chatham, Ontario. He decided to limit his practice to anaesthesia and to this end took one year's post-graduate training in anaesthesia at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal and one year's anaesthesia at Victoria Hospital at London, Ontario. He then returned to Chatham in June, 1949 at 148 Llydican Avenue Extension, and limited his practice to anaesthesia only, and so continued ever since.

In June, 1939, Dr. Peco married Miss Evelyn Cogliate, a graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital School of Nursing in Windsor. Dr. and Mrs. Peco have four children, three daughters and one son, all at home.

Dr. Peco has enjoyed staff privileges in anaesthesia at St. Joseph's and Public General Hospitals in Chatham and also the Sydenham General Hospital in Wallaceburg.

DR. JOHN A. ROE, F.R.C.S. (C.)

249 Victoria Ave., Chatham

Dr. John Arthur Roe was born at Chatham, Ontario, on November 13, 1933 the son of Ledson and Darcy Roe of Merlin, Ontario. His non-professional schooling was obtained at S.S. 7 Raleigh public school, and at the Merlin District High School.

He studied medicine at the University of Western Ontario medical school, graduating with the M.D. degree in 1958. He was junior interne at Hamilton General Hospital in 1958-59; Fellow in Pathology at Victoria Hospital, London, Ontario, 1959-60; assistant resident at Westminster Hospital, London, 1960-61 and assistant resident at Victoria Hospital, London, in obstetrics and gynaecology, 1961-62. He was resident in obstetrics and gynaecology at Victoria in 1962-63, and obtained his fellowship F.R.S.C. (C.) in 1964.

Dr. Roe since December, 1963 has practised at Chatham specializing in obstetrics and gynaecology. He has been chief of obstetrics and gynaecology at the Public General Hospital, Chatham; has served on the advisory committee of the Cancer Society; is a member of the Western

Ontario Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, a member of the Ontario Medical Association and of the Kent County Medical Society.

Dr. Roe's wife is the former Eleanor Jean Palin of Chatham. In religion he is a Protestant, and water colors provide his favorite hobby.

DR. M. R. MacLENNAN

Dr. Myles Ronald MacLennan of 3 Chippewa Drive, Chatham, was born on April 11, 1930 at Lebret, Saskatchewan, the son of Angus A. and Agnes R. (Coady) MacLennan.

His non-professional schooling included attendance at Lebret public school; high school at Campion College, Regina; and attendance at St. Paul's College, University of Manitoba, at Winnipeg, where he secured his B.A. degree in 1950.

He took the pre-med course at the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon and studied medicine at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg, where he obtained his M.D. degree in 1957. He interned at the Gray Nuns' Hospital at Regina.

Dr. MacLennan took two years' post-graduate training in diagnostic radiology at the Gray Nuns' Hospital at Regina and a further two years at Sunnybrook Hospital, D.V.A. at Toronto. He obtained his D.M.R. at the University of Toronto in 1962 and the same year was certified in diagnostic radiology by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. MacLennan started practice in diagnostic radiology in Chatham on July 1, 1962. He is a member of the O.M.A., the C.M.A. and C.A.R., Western Ontario.

Dr. MacLennan married Ann Marie McConnell, and they have one daughter, Valeria Joan. They are members of St. Ursula's Parish, Chatham. Dr. MacLennan is a director of the Kent Children's Aid Society.

DR. RALPH F. KEEVIL

Ralph Franklin Keevil of 42 Stanley Avenue was born at Toronto on October 27, 1910, the son of Frank and Deborah Ann Keevil. He received his non-professional education at the Toronto public schools and Jarvis Collegiate Institute at Toronto.

He studied medicine at the Toronto Medical School in the graduating class of 1938, receiving a diploma in radiology from Toronto and certification in diagnostic radiology by the Royal College.

Dr. Keevil interned in the Toronto Hospital at Weston and served with the R.C.A.M.C. from 1941 to 1946 as medical officer, radiologist at

Christie Street and Sunnybrook Hospitals, Toronto. He is now radiologist for the Public General Hospital at Chatham.

Dr. Keevil and his wife, Nona Louise have four children: Louise Ann Keevil, B.A., M.D. of the Toronto General Hospital; Patricia Jean Keevil, B.A. of the Department of Psychology of the University of Western Ontario; Frances Elizabeth, student at the University of Western Ontario and Richard, student at the Chatham Collegiate Institute.

Dr. Keevil is a past president of the Chatham Rotary Club and a member of the Kent Club of Chatham. "As for sports and hobbies, I am interested in a conservation effort with respect to some property in the Huntsville area."

Dr. Louise Ann Keevil, daughter of Dr. Ralph and Nona Louise Keevil was born in 1942 at Charlottetown, P.E.I. In 1950 she moved with her parents to Chatham where she secured her non-professional education at the Central School and the Chatham Collegiate Institute. She attended the University of Western Ontario, graduating B.A. in 1962 and M.D. in 1966, and interning at the Toronto General Hospital in 1966-67.

DR. ROGER V. PIERSON

Dr. Roger V. Pierson's thorough training in medicine and psychiatry was superimposed on active service in the British Army from September, 1939 to October, 1946. He was born in London, England on October 10, 1920.

His medical education was obtained at the Medical College of St. Bartholomew, of the University of London between October 1946 and October, 1952. He graduated M.B., B.S. from the University of London in October, 1952 and his further medical preparation included license registration, November, 1952; house surgeon (resident) November and December, 1952; house obstetrician, December, 1952 to April, 1953; preceptorship general practice, April to November, 1953; assistant, general practice, November, 1953 to October, 1954; principal, general practice, October, 1954 to September, 1958.

Psychiatric training, apart from undergraduate training, included half-day clinic outpatient, Friera Hospital, London; training analysis, December, 1956 to March, 1958; psychotherapy out-patient clinic, Middle Way, London, December, 1957 to September, 1958; hypnotherapy, six months' course, December to June, 1958; general practice converted gradually to full-time psychotherapy with special reference to alcoholics.

U.S.A. training and experience was secured as surgical resident at Doctors Hospital, New York, October, 1958 to June, 1959. Experience as psychiatric resident included: first year, July, 1959 to June, 1960, State University of Iowa under temporary Iowa license; second and third year,

July, 1960 to June, 1962, Pontiac State Hospital at Pontiac, Michigan, under temporary Michigan license; staff psychiatrist, July to November, 1962 at Pontiac State Hospital; staff psychiatrist, November, 1962 to March, 1963, Eastern State Hospital at Williamsburg, Virginia; clinical director, Western State Hospital, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, April, 1963 to present time; Yale University, Summer School of Alcoholic Studies, June-July, 1961.

The list of duties included:

First year, State University of Iowa, half-day week, medical students, out-patient therapy; out-patient group therapy, half-day, 4 to 6 patients. This hospital had an outstanding research program in alcoholism and this opportunity was taken to acquire additional information regarding this disease.

Second and third years: Pontiac State Hospital, General Ward Care (receiving unit), established alcoholic unit, appointed director, 70-bed unit. Group therapy, lectures, individual psychotherapy, medical and psychiatric care.

Out-patient clinic, 2 general hospitals, psychosomatic medicine care alcoholics, 2 general hospitals.

Psychosomatic seminars for Residents and Interns.

Eastern State Hospital, Williamsburg, Va., established and managed a new intensive treatment unit for alcoholics.

At Western State Hospital, invited to accept the appointment of clinical director of this hospital by the Commissioner of the Kentucky Department of Mental Health.

This involved the entire direction, co-ordination etc. of the clinical program of a typical state mental hospital.

Dr. Pierson is a member of the Oakland City Medical Society of Michigan; Advisory Committee of the Alcohol Reform Centre of Pontiac; Medical School of University of Oakland seminar alcohol lectures: Guest House, training centre alcoholic priests, lectures: Brighton Hospital, guest lecturer; E.C.F.M.G., standard certificate, September, 1960. Dr. Pierson is a member of the Canadian Medical Association, the Ontario Medical Association, the Kent County Medical Society and the American Psychiatric Association. He has addressed numerous societies, medical and otherwise, on alcohol problems; and has made many radio appearances and several television appearances on the problem of alcoholism, particularly in the state of Michigan.

DR. WILLIAM JAMES REID

Dr. William James Reid was born at Merlin on August 28, 1913 the son of Dr. Frederick Ira and Anne (MacLachlan) Reid. He secured his

non-professional education at Merlin school, the Central School at Chatham and the Chatham Collegiate Institute.

Attending the University of Toronto Medical School, he graduated M.D. in 1938 and served a year and a half internship at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto. He spent five and a half years in the R.C.A.F. medical service in Canada, England and Italy.

Returning to Chatham he entered general practice with special interest in anaesthesia in which he has been engaged since 1946.

DR. DONALD L. OESTREICHER

Dr. Donald L. Oestreicher of 38 Tecumseh Road, Chatham, was born on April 29, 1920 near Dashwood, in Huron County, where he received his elementary education. His father, Aaron E. Oestreicher, was a farmer and his mother, Flora J. Oestreicher (nee Lane) was a school teacher. He received his secondary education at Exeter High School, in Huron county.

He attended the University of Western Ontario Medical School from 1932 to 1943, was a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha Honour Medical Society, and graduated with the M.D. degree. After discharge from the R.C.A.M.C. in 1946 he started his post-graduate studies, getting a M.Sc. degree at the U.W.O. in pathological chemistry in 1947.

After completing the required five years of post-graduate training in 1950 he was successful in passing the examination for Fellowship in Medicine in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. With this he obtained certification as a specialist in internal medicine.

In 1949 Dr. Oestreicher married Mary Elizabeth Murray, and they have three daughters, Elizabeth, Vicki and Janice.

After a few months' practice in Oshawa Dr. Oestreicher moved to Chatham in 1951 to establish the first consulting practice in internal medicine in Kent County. He enjoyed a couple of years membership in the Kiwanis Club of Chatham but the demands of his practice prevented conscientious service.

In 1957 Dr. Oestreicher was elected to Fellowship in the American College of Physicians. Dr. and Mrs. Oestreicher are members of the United Church of Canada. His hobbies are golf and music.

DR. RICHARD WEBSTER CHARTERIS

Dr. Richard Webster Charteris was born at Chatham, Ontario, on November 29, 1929 the son of Walter Francis Charteris, M.D. of Chatham and Thelma Bronson Diethrich, a native of Findlay, Ohio.

He was educated at McKeough School in Chatham, Upper Canada College in Toronto and the University of Western Ontario in London. At

the latter he secured his B.A. degree in 1951 and his M.D. degree in 1955.

Dr. Charteris interned at St. Vincent's Hospital, Toledo, Ohio, in 1955-1956 and has practised in Chatham since 1956, in association with his father, Dr. W. F. Charteris until 1964.

He was treasurer of the Kent County Medical Society, 1957-1962; secretary of the medical staff of the Public General Hospital at Chatham, 1958-1960; and president of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, 1965-1966.

He served on the board of directors of the Chatham Y.M.C.A. from 1960 to 1965 and on the Y.M.C.A. Advisory Board in 1966.

Dr. Charteris is a member of Holy Trinity (Anglican) Church of Chatham. He married Mary Campbell on June 4, 1954. They have one son, Richard, born at Toledo, Ohio on October 20, 1955. Dr. Charteris is a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, U.W.O. Chapter.

DR. J. L. CALLAGHAN

Dr. James L. Callaghan, radiologist of 89 Cross Street, Chatham, was born at London, Ontario on December 4, 1902, the son of James Joseph and Margaret Ellen (Hoolihan) Callaghan. His elementary schooling was secured at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Separate School and High School in London, Ontario, and at London Collegiate Institute.

Attending the University of Western Ontario at London he secured his Bachelor of Arts degree with honors in general science, and secured his M.D. degree at the U.W.O. Medical School. This was followed by two years rotating internship at New York City Hospital and two years as chief resident intern at Victoria Hospital, London. He was certified in Diagnostic Radiology by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons (Canada).

Dr. Callaghan practised at Kirkland Lake, Ontario until May, 1946 when he became radiologist at St. Joseph's Hospital in Chatham. He specialized in diagnostic radiology.

At various times Dr. Callaghan was secretary of the Kirkland and District Medical Society and later was president of the Kent County Medical Society. He is a former chairman of the Roman Catholic Separate school board of Kirkland Lake, and was a former member and one-time chairman of the Roman Catholic Separate School Board of Chatham.

Dr. Callaghan married Anne Regina Madden of North Tarrytown, N.Y. They have one daughter, Mrs. D. C. Thomson of Moncton, N.B. and one son, Dr. J. E. Callaghan, presently in training in radiology at Montreal General Hospital. Both children are graduates of the University of Western

Ontario, the daughter holding a B.A. in Journalism and the son a B.A. in general science and an M.D. degree in 1963.

In religion Dr. Callaghan is a Roman Catholic. His favorite hobbies are fishing, photography and travel.

DR. G. R. WALKER

Dr. George Ralph Walker of 18 Faircourt, Chatham was born at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham on October 21, 1932, the son of Dr. Ralph H. and Ruby Walker, then resident in Thamesville where the father was practising.

The son attended elementary and Continuation School in Thamesville, and secured his secondary education at Ridgetown District High School.

He attended the University of Western Ontario at London, where he took his pre-medical course and attended the Medical School, graduating M.D. in 1958. He interned in St. Joseph's Hospital, London in 1958-59.

Dr. Walker has been carrying on a successful general practice at Chatham with offices at 65 Victoria Avenue since 1959.

Dr. Walker married Joyce Glen, Reg. N. of Victoria Hospital, London. They have four children; three boys, David, Mark and Stephen and one daughter, Susan Elizabeth.

DR. J. C. MacWILLIAM

Dr. John Carlyle MacWilliam, 252 Elizabeth Street, Chatham, general practitioner at 44 Third Street, Chatham for the past twenty-five years, was born at Parry Sound, Ontario, the son of John J. and Sarah (McLaughlin) MacWilliam. His father was a school teacher.

He moved to London, Ontario at an early age, attended the London schools and graduated from the University of Western Ontario Medical School in 1939. After interning at Private Patient's Pavilion, Toronto General Hospital, under the late Dr. Roscoe Graham, and at St. Joseph's Hospital, London, he started a general practice at Chatham about 1941.

Dr. MacWilliam married the former Doris Truan of Wallaceburg. They have two daughters.

Dr. MacWilliam is a member of Park Street United Church, Chatham. His hobbies are golfing and boating.

DR. G. E. S. BEATTIE

Dr. George Edwin Schram Beattie, 201 Victoria Avenue, Chatham, with office at 274 King Street West, was a native of Highgate in Orford township, Kent county. His father was Edwin Thomas Beattie, a merchant in Highgate for over fifty years, and Indian agent for a number of years as his father had been before him. His mother was Ella Cora Reycraft, whose father, William Reycraft emigrated from Ireland, as did many of the early settlers there. Her two brothers, George and John, were pioneer surgeons in Northern Michigan, having a clinic of their own and founding the Petoskey Hospital at Petoskey, Michigan.

At Highgate Continuation school Dr. Beattie received his Middle School or Junior Matriculation, and at the London South Collegiate Institute secured his Senior Matriculation. He then attended the University of Western Ontario at London, graduating M.D. in 1931. Following graduation he wrote the Medical Council of Canada examinations for L.M.C.C. and also tried and passed the Michigan State Medical Board examinations. He interned at St. Mary's Hospital, Detroit; the Children's Hospital, Detroit, and St. Mary's Hospital, Saginaw, a total of two years.

Following this Dr. Beattie began general practice at Chatham, taking over the office and practice of Dr. C. B. Oliver who had passed away in December, 1934. He has carried on a general practice, has a large obstetrical practice and does Anaesthesiology. In 1946 he took a course in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Rotunda Lying-In Hospital at Dublin, Eire, and received the L.M. Degree (Licentiate Midwifery). In 1957 he took a course in Anaesthesiology at Cook County Hospital in Chicago, and received a certificate of Proficiency. He is on the active staffs of both Chatham hospitals, has been chairman of the staff of each, and was president of the Kent County Medical Society in 1953.

Dr. Beattie is physician for the Victoria Home for the Aged in Chatham, a member of the Kent Club and Medical Officer for the Essex and Kent Scottish Regiment since 1947, for which he received the Long Service Medal. He is a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa Medical Fraternity. Politically he is a Conservative and a member of the Progressive Conservative Association. He is an Anglican and a member of Christ Church, Chatham.

Dr. Beattie married Edna M. Griffith of Chatham, and they have one son, Douglas Brian Beattie. He was 13 on June 16 past, and says Medicine will be his calling also.

Dr. Beattie served in Canada and Overseas during World War II with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. He is a hockey and baseball enthusiast, likes a game of golf, and is a member of the Maple City Golf Club. With two power boats and a sail boat, he enjoys boating immensely.

DR. FRANK GEORGE PALANEK

Dr. Frank George Palanek, 147 Thames Street, Chatham (residence 321 Victoria Avenue) was born on September 18, 1917, in Hluk, Czechoslovakia, the son of Mary Riha and John Palanek. He emigrated to Canada in 1927 at the age of 9 years and secured his public school education in Czechoslovakia and Kent county, and his High School training in Dresden Continuation School and Chatham Collegiate Institute.

He entered Queen's University, Kingston and graduated in January, 1943 with the degree of M.D., C.M. He interned at St. Joseph's Hospital, London, Ontario following which he served four years in the R.C.A.M.C., two years of this overseas with No. 13 Canadian General Hospital, No. 23 Canadian General Hospital and No. 3 Canadian Casualty Clearing Station in England, Belgium and Holland.

In Canada, Dr. Palanek started general practice as physician and surgeon on August, 1946 with office at 147 Thames Street, Chatham, Ontario. He received appointment as Coroner for the county of Kent in August, 1963. At present he is engaged in some dermatology studies and practice.

Dr. Palanek is past president of the Kinsmen Club of Chatham; past president of the Victorian Order of Nurses; past president of the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital at Chatham; and a member of the Rotary Club of Chatham.

He married Lillian Mary Lacina and they have two children; a son, Robert John, aged 22, at Peterborough and a daughter, Corinne Elizabeth, age 15, attending Tecumseh Secondary School at Chatham. Dr. Palanek's sports and hobbies include hunting, fishing and oil painting.

DR. LEDSON J. SHEPLEY

Dr. Ledson Joseph Shepley was born December 11, 1906 at Charing Cross in Kent county. His parents were LeRoy C. Shepley and Matilda Jane (Padbury) Pardo. He secured his non-professional schooling at S.S. 2½ Harwich and Raleigh and the Chatham Collegiate Institute.

He attended Victoria College, Toronto and the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Toronto, obtaining his B.A. in Biological and Medical Sciences in 1931 and his M.D. degree in 1934. In 1934-35 he interned at the Toronto Western Hospital.

Dr. Shepley carried on a private practice for three months at Wyoming, Ontario and then moved to Hafford, Saskatchewan as medical superintendent of the United Church of Canada Hospital where he served for three years, 1935-38.

In 1934 Dr. Shepley married Harriet Jean Winnifred Mustard (M.D., Toronto, 1933) and on returning to Chatham from Saskatchewan in

the fall of 1938 they shared in developing and carrying on a closely interwoven but nevertheless unusually distinct practice. They have four children, Joan, Donald, Marion and Robert.

Dr. Shepley's interest in sports included track events at the Chatham Collegiate Institute, and both school and community field lacrosse, baseball, softball and football.

Dr. Shepley is interested in the activities of the Ontario Medical Association, being councillor for District No. 1 and member of the O.M.A. board of directors for four years. His municipal service included four years on the Chatham board of education. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Chatham, having joined in 1942; fraternally is a 32nd degree Mason and is a member of the United Church of Canada. His hobbies include music, water-color painting and amateur poetry.

DR. JEAN SHEPLEY

Dr. Jean (Mustard) Shepley was born on September 12, 1906, in Scott Township, Ontario County, the daughter of Hugh and Harriet (Taylor) Mustard. She attended public school at S.S. 1 Scott, and Uxbridge High School.

Attending the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Toronto, she graduated M.D. in 1933 and interned in Moose Jaw General Hospital at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan and St. John's Hospital, Toronto.

She married Dr. Ledson Joseph Shepley on June 23, 1934. In association with her husband, she has carried on a general practice, of necessity limited to part-time because of family responsibilities with home receiving priority ratings. She is a member of the United Church of Canada.

Dr. Jean Shepley's hobbies include flowers and gardening and she is interested in skating and hockey. At University she was a member of the Champion Interfaculty Medettes hockey team.

DR. JAMES E. CALLAGHAN

Dr. James E. Callaghan, presently of Apt. 7, 3335 Ridgewood Avenue in Montreal, was born at London, Ontario in 1936, the son of Dr. James Leon Callaghan, now chief radiologist of St. Joseph's Hospital at Chatham. His mother was the former Anne Regina Madden, a graduate nurse from St. John's Hospital in Yonkers, N.Y.

He secured his primary education in the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of Kirkland Lake, Ontario, and Chatham, and graduated in Grade 13 from the Chatham Collegiate Institute in 1956. Following this, he attended the University of Western Ontario at London, obtaining his B.A. degree in 1959 and his M.D. in 1963. Following graduation he served as a locum tenens at Chatham in 1966 and at Red Deer, Alberta in 1967.

He is presently in training as resident in Radiology at the Montreal General Hospital. He previously served one year rotating internship after one year as resident in Medicine at the same hospital, followed by one year resident in surgery at St. Mary's Hospital in Montreal. His training in Diagnostic Radiology will be completed in 1969.

He married Mary Francis Davis, and they have one daughter, Catherine Anne, born in 1964.

In religion Dr. Callaghan is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and his hobbies include skiing, hunting, fishing and photography.

DR. EVERED GIBSON BROWN

Evered Gibson Brown, M.D., D.P.H. was born at Kenton, Manitoba on January 19, 1918. He secured his schooling up to Grade XII and two years of Pre-Med. course in Saskatchewan.

Following this he studied medicine at the University of Manitoba, securing his M.D. degree in 1942.

Dr. Brown served in the R.C.A.F. from 1942 to 1946. He carried on a general practice at Chesley, Ontario from 1946 to 1964 and then took the Public Health course at the University of Toronto in 1964-65.

In 1965 he was appointed to head the Kent County Health Unit, serving as M.O.H. and Director.

Dr. Brown and his wife, Dina, have two children, Ellen and Dennis. Dr. Brown is a member of the Masonic order and the United Church and golf is his favorite sport.

DR. D. M. PATTERSON

Dr. Don M. Patterson, 112 Llydican Extension, Chatham, was born on February 7, 1930 at London, Ontario the son of Duncan H. and Mary Jane Patterson. His non-professional schooling was obtained at the Wortley Road Public School and the London South Collegiate.

He attended pre-med. and Medical School at the University of Western Ontario and graduated in 1954 from the Faculty of Medicine. He interned at Mount Carmel Mercy Hospital in Detroit in 1954-55 and took training in general surgery at the same hospital from 1955 to 1959.

Dr. Patterson in 1959 opened a practice in General Surgery at Chatham with office at 286 King Street West. He is a member of the Chatham Chamber of Commerce and the Maple City Country Club, and golf is his hobby.

Dr. Patterson and his wife Denise have five children, Mary Jane, 7; Scott, 6; David, 4; Richard, 3 and Timothy, 1.

DR. J. S. FERGUSON

522 King Street West, Chatham

Dr. John Stanley Ferguson, M.B., son of William and Jennie (McNaughton) Ferguson was born in Harwich township on January 7, 1897. He secured his non-professional education at S.S. 9 Harwich and the Chatham Collegiate Institute.

Attending the University of Toronto, he graduated M.B. in 1921, having interrupted his course with service in the R.C.N.V.R. as naval surgeon in World War I.

Dr. Ferguson practised in Strasburg, Saskatchewan for three years; then returned to Chatham and rented an office. He was approached by Dr. J. W. Rutherford who was about to conduct an election campaign and agreed to help him in his practice for a time. This arrangement developed into a partnership which continued until the death of Dr. Rutherford. Dr. Ferguson's practice embraced surgery and general practice.

Dr. Ferguson is a member of the Kent County Medical Society, a charter member of the Kinsmen Club of Chatham, a past member of Wellington Lodge, A. F. & A. M. and also the Scottish Rite. He is a member of St. Andrew's United Church.

In 1933 Dr. Ferguson married Grace Parsons, B.A., a graduate of the University of Manitoba. They have one son, John Duncan Ferguson, P.Eng., graduated from the University of Toronto in Civil Engineering and who is now with the Department of Highways; and one daughter, Sheila Jean, B.Sc., University of Toronto, who has her specialist's teachers' certificate from the Ontario College of Education and is completing work for her M.A. in organic chemistry. One daughter, Elizabeth, died in childhood.

Dr. Ferguson's hobbies include hunting, fishing, and raising and racing standard bred horses.

DR. W. J. LEE

175 Llydican Ave. Extension

Dr. Wilson James Lee was born in Montreal in 1917, and there attended Dufferin and Herbert Symonds Schools, and West Hill High School. His father had come as a teen-aged boy from China at the turn of the century, becoming a naturalized citizen a few years later. His mother had the distinction of being the first female child of Chinese origin born in Canada east of the Rockies, her father having emigrated to the U.S. at the end of the last century.

Wilson J. Lee himself attended McGill University, obtaining his B.A. in 1938 and his M.D. in January, 1943. Medical studies took place during the war years and his class was part of the "speed-up, drill-in-

campus" policy. An internship rotation to November, 1943 at the Montreal General Hospital was followed immediately by "active service" in the R.C.A.M.C. Military training led to O.T.C. at Brockville and A.22, Camp Borden. In February 1944 he was posted to the 25th A.A. Regiment, R.C.A., stationed in St. John's, Newfoundland where he offered "the best year of my life". By 1945 the Second Front was well under way and Dr. Lee was sent to England, to Aldershot and Reinforcement Retraining Camps in the early spring. V.E. Day was declared a few months later and, volunteering for the Pacific Front, he was shipped back to Canada in the summer of 1945. Shortly after, the atom bomb fell at Hiroshima, and the Pacific Force was disbanded. After short stretches at Military Depot 4 at Longueuil, Quebec and the Montreal Military Hospital for M.O. duties he received his discharge in May, 1946.

The next three years were spent in postgraduate studies in paediatrics, two at the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal, and one at the Children's Hospital at Halifax. Dr. Lee took time out to write the specialists' certification examination in paediatrics of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, as well as to be married to Mary S. Kwong of Vancouver and Revelstoke.

His honeymoon led from the Canadian Rockies to Bermuda and thence to motoring in Eastern Canada, this last activity leading to the decision to settle in Chatham, Ontario which seemed to offer the opportunity to develop the consultation type of paediatric practice he desired, at that time almost unheard of in medical circles outside university centres and which still is not a widespread situation. This practice was opened on August 1, 1950.

Dr. Lee's interest in paediatrics led to memberships in the American Academy of Paediatrics, the Canadian Paediatric Society, and the Detroit Paediatric Society. Community activities have a similar paediatric bent. He has in the past, or is still for a varying number of years, serving on local boards of directors or advisory boards of Chatham Community Y.M.C.A. (present executive), Kent County Children's Aid Society (past member and executive), Kent County Children's Treatment Centre (past member, present advisory), Chatham Community Chest (present member) and Kent County Diabetic Society (present advisory). He has also been Chief of Paediatric Service, Public General Hospital (president of medical staff, 1958); chief of paediatric service, St. Joseph's hospital; lecturing in paediatrics to student nurses (as an on-going program); in 1964-65 served on a medical advisory committee to the Minister of National Health and Welfare for a Maternal and Child Health project and in 1966 is vice-president of the Kent County Medical Society and president-elect for 1967.

Piano playing was a favorite pastime from early childhood with a wide variety of public performances in Sunday School, church, University clubs, Y.M.C.A., community programs, war-time camp shows and similar activities. Now piano playing is pretty well restricted to audiences of one

or more of Dr. Lee's four children, ranging from high school to pre-school with calls for "daddy to play for a sing-song". "Since coming to Chatham," Dr. Lee states, "I have acquired the compulsion to play golf and 'crossing the Thames' still remains the greatest hazard." In more aggressive days he performed as a boxer in the university "assault at arms" team — "but that was long ago".

DR. J. SZEPS

274 King Street West, Chatham

Dr. J. Szeps was born in Poland on May 1, 1926 the son of Joseph Szeps, M.D. and Maria Szeps. He received his early education in the schools of his native Poland.

His education was interrupted or supplemented by the Second World War in which he served with the Royal Air Force as a pilot from 1943 to 1948. He secured his high school education in England where he attended Nottingham University College and later secured his medical education at the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, Ireland.

He secured post-graduate medical education in surgery and pathology at Buffalo, N.Y. from 1956 to 1958 and later studied ophthalmology at Queen's University, Kingston.

Dr. Szeps carried on a general practice in Bothwell from 1958 to 1962 and in 1965 moved to Chatham where he practises ophthalmology. Dr. and Evelyn (Judy) Szeps have two children, Angela, aged 13 and Paul, aged 9.

Dr. Szeps is a member of Star of the East Lodge, A.F. & A.M. No. 422 G.R.C.; Chatham Lodge of Perfection, A. & A.S.R.; and Chatham Rotary Club. He is past president of Canadian Legion Branch 522.

DR. H. E. FOEX

195 Wellington Street West, Chatham

Dr. H. E. Foex was born in Colorado on November 6, 1907, son of Harold Emile and Ethel Elsie Foex. His early schooling was received at the Central School in Chatham and the Chatham Collegiate Institute.

He attended the University of Toronto Medical School, graduating M.D. in 1932 and L.M.C.C. 1932.

Dr. Foex held a junior internship in Harper Hospital, Detroit, and senior in pathology at the Banting Institute and Toronto General Hospital, 1933-34 and senior in surgery at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, 1934-35. He was resident in surgery at Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, England, in 1935-36.

He practised in Chatham until 1940 when he joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps as surgical specialist at Botwood, Newfoundland and No. 2 C.G.H. He was decorated M.B.E. in 1943.

Dr. Foex carried on general practice and general surgery at St. Joseph's and Public General Hospitals at Chatham. He has been certified a surgical specialist by the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada.

Dr. Foex was married in 1938 to Phyllis Marjorie Graves-Morris of Oxford, England. They have three children, Judith, Caroline and Elizabeth. In religion, Dr. Foex is a member of the Church of England. He is a member of the Chatham Rotary Club. His hobbies are "puttering about an island in Temagami, fishing and music".

DR. W. P. TURNER

264 Wellington St. West, Chatham.

Dr. William Partridge Turner was born at Chatham, Ontario on November 24, 1912, son of W. W. and Bessie Turner. He received his elementary schooling at Queen Mary Public School, Chatham, and attended the Chatham Collegiate Institute.

Attending the University of Toronto Department of Medicine, he graduated M.D. in 1939. In that year he started a general practice at Chatham, with offices at 274 King West.

Dr. W. P. and Joyce Turner have two children, Jane, aged 12 and Bill, aged 9. He is a member of the Park Street United Church and the A.F. & A.M.

DR. N. J. TOPLACK

345 Victoria Avenue, Chatham

Dr. Natale Joseph Toplack needs no introduction to Kent county. His great work as chief pathologist and director of the pathological laboratory at Chatham's Public General Hospital has firmly established him in the regard alike of the medical profession and the entire community.

Dr. Toplack studied medicine at the University of Western Ontario, graduating M.D. in 1945 and adding the M. Sc. degree in 1950. A registered pathologist for Ontario, he came to Chatham in 1950 as pathologist for both St. Joseph's and the Public General hospitals, subsequently taking over the senior post at the Public General.

The first of these is the fact that the Commission has been established in the name of the President and not of the Congress. This is a departure from the usual practice of such commissions, which are usually created by the Congress. The second is the fact that the Commission is to be composed of members of both the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. This is also a departure from the usual practice, which is to have members only from the Executive branch.

The Commission is to be composed of seven members, three of whom are to be appointed by the President and four by the Congress. This is a departure from the usual practice, which is to have a majority of members appointed by the Congress. The Commission is to be organized as a body corporate, and is to have the power to subpoena witnesses and to take such other action as may be necessary to carry out its duties.

DR. W. P. THORNER

The Commission is to be organized as a body corporate, and is to have the power to subpoena witnesses and to take such other action as may be necessary to carry out its duties. The Commission is to be organized as a body corporate, and is to have the power to subpoena witnesses and to take such other action as may be necessary to carry out its duties. The Commission is to be organized as a body corporate, and is to have the power to subpoena witnesses and to take such other action as may be necessary to carry out its duties.

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Kent Doctors in Active Practice

PORT LAMBTON

DR. SARA McVEAN

Dr. Sarah Georgiana McVean of Port Lambton was born at Dresden on December 21, 1886, the daughter of Osgood and Catharine (Philpott) McVean. She secured her non-professional schooling at the Dresden Public School and the London Collegiate Institute.

Attending the University of Toronto, she graduated M.B. in 1908 following which she interned at South Framingham Hospital in Massachusetts.

Dr. McVean carried on a general practice at Dresden from 1911 to 1916, and at Hamilton from the latter year to 1950. In the latter city she was a staff member of Out-Door Gynecology at the Hamilton General Hospital.

Dr. McVean retired from active practice in 1950 and since then has been residing at Port Lambton. In religion she is a Presbyterian.

BLLENHEIM

DR. ANDREW C. GREEN

Dr. Andrew C. Green was born at Chesley, Ontario in September, 1906, the son of John and Jenie (Carnegie) Green. He received his elementary and secondary education at the Chesley Public and High School.

Attending University College at Toronto he graduated B.A. in 1930 and continued at the Faculty of Medicine there, attaining his M.D. degree in 1936.

Dr. Green was a member of the Port Arthur Clinic till 1940, when he enlisted for active service, serving till 1945, thereafter engaging in a general practice at Blenheim.

Municipally, he has served on the Blenheim Public School Board and on the High School Board. Dr. and Mrs. Green have three sons and one daughter.

Dr. Green is a member of the United Church, the A.F. & A.M., the Rotary Club and the Canadian Legion. He lists fishing, golf and trailering as his preferred pastimes.

DR. JOHN M. GRAHAM

Dr. John Malcolm Graham was born October 29, 1911 at St. Mary's, Ontario, the son of James White and Annie (McLaren) Graham. After securing his primary education at St. Mary's public school and his secondary training at St. Mary's Collegiate Institute he attended the University of Western Ontario where he secured his M.D. degree in 1937. He was a summer interne at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, in 1936, a student clinical interne at Ontario Hospital, London in 1936-37 and a senior interne at Brantford General Hospital in 1937.

In 1937 he started practice at Chatham as junior with Drs. J. W. Rutherford and J. S. Ferguson, continuing till May 1, 1939 when he started in Blenheim after purchasing the practice of the late Dr. C. B. Langford.

In addition to an extensive general practice he has special activities in professional organizations. He is a member of the hospital staffs; of the Kent County Medical Society, being president in 1943-44 and has been elected a director of the Ontario Medical Association for four terms.

In non-professional activities, Dr. Graham was a member of the Blenheim town council for ten years; member of the Blenheim District High School Board for five years and is a member of the Blenheim Public Utilities Commission. He has been a member of the session of the Blenheim United Church for 22 years. A Conservative in politics, he has been a past president and vice-president of Kent County and East Kent Conservative Associations.

His wife, the former Margaret McCubbin of Chatham, was a daughter of the late George A. and Charlotte McCubbin of that city. His children are Caroline Anne Graham, teacher, in Toronto; John George Graham, pilot with the R.C.A.F. and Robert James and Malcolm Cameron Graham, students at university.

Dr. Graham's hobbies include gardening, reading (including modern history) and traveling.

DR. H. J. REES

Howard J. Rees, M.D. of Blenheim was born at Toronto on October 18, 1925, and received his non-professional schooling at Weston Public and Weston Collegiate Institute.

He studied medicine at the University of Toronto, graduating M.D. in 1951.

Dr. Rees has been in general practice since 1952. He practised at Palmerston, Ontario from 1952 to 1956, and since then has practised at Blenheim.

DR. A. LAIRD STORY

Dr. Alexander Laird Story, 17 George Street, Blenheim, was born on April 16, 1900 at Blenheim, the son of Dr. Simeon G. Story and Margaret Gould Story.

He received his non-professional schooling at Blenheim Public School, Blenheim High School and Woodstock College in Woodstock, Ontario.

He attended the University of Western Ontario at London, graduating with his M.D. degree in 1927. He served as resident in Berwind Clinic, New York City, and Toledo State Hospital.

Dr. Story started in General Practice in Blenheim in 1928. He spent three months at Post-Graduate Medical School, London, England in 1936. He is now a member of the College of General Practice of Canada, a Fellow of the American Geriatric Society, Past President of Kent County Medical Society and past chairman of the Public General Hospital Medical staff at Chatham; also past chairman of the Tariff Committee of the Ontario Medical Association.

In municipal affairs in Blenheim, he has served on the Public School Board for ten years.

Dr. Story is an elder of the Blenheim United Church. He is a member of Kent Lodge No. 274, A.F. & A.M., Past D.D.G.M. of Chatham District, a member of Mocha Temple Shrine and a member of the I.O.O.F.

Dr. Story married Jean Lavergne Underhill in 1930. They have two children, Donald Laird Story and Mary Margaret Thain. His hobbies are photography, golf and curling.

DR. IDRIS M. GRIFFITH

Dr. Idris M. Griffith was born in London, England on November 25, 1898. There he secured his secondary school education, and later attended Gays Hospital and London University, securing his M.P.C.S. and L.R.C.P. adding the L.M.C.C. in Ontario.

He practised in England, Jamaica and Ontario, first engaging in general practice and then psychiatric practice with both adults and children securing his R.A.M.C. He engages in private psychiatry and attended the Children's Psychiatric Research Institute at London. He is now Director of Psychiatry and consulting psychiatrist to the Ontario Hospital school at Cedar Springs.

Dr. Griffith and his wife Karen have four children. In religion he is an Anglican, and interested in drama and the M.R.A., as well as in golf, tennis and walking.

DR. J. D. FORDE

Dr. J. D. Forde, 115 Talbot Street West, Blenheim was born at Vegreville, Alberta on November 9, 1916 the son of John W. and Blanche (Atkinson) Forde.

Following non-professional schooling to senior matriculation, he attended Queen's University, Kingston where he secured his M.D., C.M. in 1941 and his L.M.C.C. in 1942. He carried on general practice at Fordwich, Ontario and Hamilton.

Dr. Forde specialized in retardation and work with emotionally disturbed children. He is now on the staff of the Ontario Hospital School at Cedar Springs which was opened in 1961.

Dr. Forde is married and has four children. He is a member of the United Church of Canada.

DR. FRANK M. WILLIAMSON

Dr. Frank Mathias Williamson of Cedar Springs Hospital, Blenheim, Ontario was born at Priceville, Ontario, on November 24, 1902, the son of John and Ida (Blakeston) Williamson. He secured the usual elementary and High School education and later attended the University of Toronto, obtaining his M.B. degree in 1925.

Following his graduation he practised at Hepworth and Wiarton. He served as part time Medical Officer for the Department of Indian Affairs, M.O.H. for Keppel Township and Shoreton Lake Village and was a coroner for Bruce County.

At present he is staff physician for the Ontario Hospital at Cedar Springs. When practising in Wiarton he served for ten years on the public school board, seven years as chairman.

Dr. Williamson is married and has four children, and is a member of the Anglican church. His chief hobby is photography.

DRESDEN

DR. P. LAIRD GIBBS

Dr. Parkinson Laird Gibbs, C.D. — normally abbreviated to P. Laird Gibbs — was born May 3, 1917 at Toronto. A fifth generation British subject on both sides of the family — "and proud of it" — his father was William Ray King Gibbs, born in Cannington, Ontario and his mother was Eva Grace Laird, born in Dresden on Guy Fawkes Day, November 5, 1890, Miss Laird being the only daughter and younger of two children of Francis Hindell Laird, senior partner in Laird Brothers Lumber Company of Dresden, and Charlotte Jane Steeper of Markham, Ontario. The Laird family had several agricultural holdings in Kent and Lambton counties and in Western Canada.

Dr. Gibbs was educated in Dresden Public School and Runnymede Public School, Toronto, up to Senior Third, followed by admission to the University of Toronto Schools for completion of the public and high school equivalents. Graduating from the U.T.S. he was employed part time in the men's wear department of the Robert Simpson Company, Ltd., 1936-37. then full time in its advertising department starting as office boy and rising to lay-out artist by the time he voluntarily left for service in the armed forces on August 23, 1940.

He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, B-5526 as a nursing orderly; was seconded to the Royal Canadian Air Force, and when the R.C.A.F. Medical Branch was formed on November 16, 1940, was transferred to the R.C.A.F. He received training from Army enlistment at the Toronto General Hospital under Army and Air Force auspices as a radiographer and pursued that trade throughout the balance of the war, being discharged on February 16, 1946 with the rank of Flight-Sergeant Air Force No. Can. R. 95520.

Whilst in the Army and Air Force he served at Toronto and Camp Borden, Ontario and Rivers, Manitoba; transferred overseas through "X" Depot, Halifax, N.S.; served with the Royal Air Force at Warrington, Bournemouth. Weeton, Lancs., Kirkham, Lancs., and prior to returning to Canada with 52 Mobile Field Hospital, R.C.A.F., which at that period was stationed near East Grinstead.

On returning to Canada he was transferred to Jericho Beach, Vancouver, sent on temporary duty to Patricia Bay, Vancouver Island, and transferred to R.C.A.F. Rockcliffe where for a period of 15 months he was senior R.C.A.F. Radiographer.

On demobilization he travelled in Ontario and Quebec as a wool salesman and ceased that type of employment to enter the University of Western Ontario in the fall of 1946 in the pre-medical (General Science) course. With the aid of two summer school courses he completed his B.A. degree at the 1948 fall convocation and graduated in medicine the spring convocation, May 31, 1952.

During his final year in medicine he re-enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force with the rank of Pilot Officer; upon graduation became Flight Lieutenant and was seconded to the Toronto General Hospital for a Junior Rotating Internship. At that time the Toronto General Hospital facilities also included those of Wellesley Hospital, Toronto. Upon completion of interne training he was posted to R.C.A.F. Station, London for Officers Training School, and on successful completion of that course was appointed on transfer as Senior Medical Officer, R.C.A.F. Station, London, for the period to July 1954.

In that month he was transferred to R.C.A.F. Station Claresholm, Alberta as Senior Medical Officer, an appointment which was held until August, 1956 at which time, on promotion to the rank of Squadron Leader

he was transferred to R.C.A.F. Station, St. John's, Quebec, as Senior Medical Officer. In November, 1957, he was transferred as Officer Commanding, R.C.A.F. Hospital, Goose Bay, Labrador. Thirteen months later, December 16, 1958, R.C.A.F. tour was completed and he retired from the R.C.A.F. with the rank of Squadron Leader to set up private practice in Dresden.

On January 23, 1941 Dr. Gibbs married Marguerite Helena Hook of Toronto, formerly of Midland, Ontario. There are no children.

Dr. Gibbs' medical interests since coming to Dresden include service on the staffs of Sydenham District Hospital, Wallaceburg (where for one year he was Chief of Medicine and Paediatrics), the Public General Hospital, Chatham and St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham. In addition he is coroner for the counties of Lambton and Kent, Aviation Medical Examiner for the area for the Department of Transport and examiner for several insurance companies. In the spring of 1965 he was appointed Medical Officer of Health for Dawn Township.

His medical practice is primarily general, with, of course, a special interest in Radiography and Radiology. His hobbies include Weimaraner dogs, photography and organ music. He is interested in local politics and has served as mayor of Dresden for two terms, 1962 to 1964; and has ambitions at higher levels of government. He has no official party attachments. He is also an active member of the Kent County Medical Association and is a fellow of the American Geriatrics Society and a member of the Aerospace Medical Association.

Whilst at University he served on the Hippocratic Council, and the Student Council of the University, in the graduating year was a member of the Honour Society and throughout the four years of medicine was editor-in-chief of the University of Western Ontario Medical Journal.

A younger brother, Peter is a chemical engineer, at present with the Calumet Corporation in Selma, Alabama and a sister is in Toronto. Dr. Gibbs is presently first vice-president of Branch 113, Royal Canadian Legion, Dresden and, in addition to the normal war-time service decorations, he holds the Canadian Forces' Decoration.

DR. LLOYD G. PAYNE

Dr. Lloyd George Payne was born at Port Lambton on March 1, 1912 the son of Robert and Alice Maude Mary (Stevlon) Payne. His non-professional schooling was received at the Whitebread Public School, S.S. 5 and 16, Sombra and Chatham, between 1919 and 1924 and at Wallaceburg High School from 1924 to 1929.

Attending the University of Western Ontario, he graduated L.M.C.C. in 1935, following which he interned at Hamilton General Hospital in 1935-37.

Dr. Payne started his general practice in Dresden in 1937. He was president of the Kent Medical Society in 1948; chairman of the Medical Staff of the Public General Hospital at Chatham in 1962-63 and representative of the Kent branch on the Windsor Medical Society for five years.

Dr. Payne was a member of the Dresden town council in 1948, served five years on the Dresden Public School Board and 15 years on the Dresden Public Library Board and has spent three years on the Lambton-Kent District High School Board, this year (1966) as chairman.

Dr. Payne married Dorothy Elizabeth Webster. They have four sons: William L., John G., Thomas C. and Robert M. Payne.

Dr. Payne's fraternal connections include Masonic Lodge 425, Sombra; Masonic Lodge 255, Sydenham; Dresden Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Knights Templar Lodge of Chatham and Mocha Temple Shrine, London, of which he is a life member.

Dr. Payne is a member of the Dresden United Church and recording steward of the official board. His hobbies include fishing, sailing and gardening.

DR. PETER B. MOORHEAD

Dr. Peter Brian Moorhead was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on August 3, 1929. He was educated at St. Benedict's Abbey School in Ealing, London, England.

He took his pre-medical training at King's College, London from 1947 to 1950 and his clinical training at Westminster Hospital, London, 1950 to 1953 followed by intern training and resident in thoracic surgery at Westminster Hospital in 1953-54. He interned at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, in 1954.

He started a general practice at Blenheim in 1954 and since the latter year has been a general practitioner at Dresden, Ontario, with a special interest in anaesthesia.

Dr. Moorhead is married, and has four children, two boys born in 1956 and 1964 and two girls born in 1958 and 1961.

DR. JOHN A. RUTTLE

Dr. John Alexander Ruttle was born on May 17, 1907 at Tupperville in Kent county the son of William Henry and Mary Ann (Wickens) Ruttle.

Educated at S.S. 9 Chatham township public school and the Chatham Collegiate Institute, he attended the University of Western Ontario at London, obtaining his B.A. in Honor Science in 1930 and his M.D. in 1933.

Dr. Ruttle started a general practice at Dresden in 1934, which he has since continued. Apart from excellent service in his profession, he has identified himself with the affairs of his home town, serving for some years on the Dresden Public School Board. He is a charter member, past president and life member of the Dresden Kinsmen Club and a member of the Dresden United Church. His hobbies include fishing, boating, curling, lawn bowling and baseball.

He married Rhoda Anderson, a highly successful teacher and B.A. of the University of Toronto. Their children are: James William Ruttle, B.A. University of Western Ontario, teaching history at Wheable Collegiate at London; Carol E. (Mrs. John Stephen, B.A.) University of Toronto, teaching Physical Training at Newmarket Composite School; and R. Andrea, B.A. (University of Western Ontario, 1966) who is planning to continue at the University of Toronto to obtain her M.S.W. (Master of Social Work) degree.

ERIEAU

DR. ARTHUR S. HUFFMAN

Dr. Arthur Stuart Huffman was born on July 18, 1909 in Harwich township, the son of A. I. and Margaret (McMillan) Huffman.

He attended the Blenheim District High School and the University of Toronto, graduating M.D. in 1933. He externed at Delray General Hospital, Detroit, Michigan in the summers of 1931 and 1932 and interned at Grace Hospital, Toronto, from July, 1933 to July, 1935. He practised at Lambton Mills, Ontario, and was on the staff of Grace Hospital doing genital-urinary work, starting in July, 1935.

In February, 1936 he started a general practice in Blenheim but served in the R.C.A.F. three years, 1943 to 1945 and resumed practice at Blenheim in February, 1946.

His first wife, the former Mary Winrow, died in 1953 leaving three children, Annabelle, Bruce and Doris. In 1954 he married Ervine Scherle and they have two children, Joseph and Arthur. He has been active in a few political elections.

Dr. Huffman belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Blenheim, and to the Blenheim I.O.O.F. He is a member of the Cedar Springs United Church and of the Sertoma Club of Erieau. His favorite sports are hockey and baseball, and he is the president of the Erieau Athletic Association and enjoys hunting small game, mostly birds, with dogs he has trained himself.

FLORENCE

DR. ROBERT J. SUSSEX

Dr. Robert J. Sussex was born at London, Ontario on July 11, 1922, the son of Arthur and Mary Sussex. After completing his non-professional

schooling, he attended the University of Western Ontario at London, from which he graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1946. He carries on a general practice in Florence, is M.O.H. and district coroner.

Dr. Sussex has served as a town councillor for five years. Dr. Sussex and his wife Phyllis have two sons, Franklin, aged 21 and Robert, aged 12; and one daughter, Marianne, aged 17.

Dr. Sussex is a Rotarian, a past master of the Masonic Lodge, and a Scottish Rite Mason, 32nd degree. He is interested in all sports. He has been a member of the C.M.A. and the O.M.A. since 1946, and was president of the Kent County Medical Society in 1964.

DUART

DR. JAMES ARCHIBALD MACPHERSON

Dr. J. A. Macpherson was born at Duart, Orford township, on June 17, 1927, the son of Dr. John Roy and Hazel (McKillop) Macpherson. He attended Duart school, S.S. 3 and 4 Orford in 1933-40 and Ridgetown High and Vocational School, 1940-45.

Attending the University of Western Ontario, he graduated in the medical class of 1951, during his final year interned at the Ontario Hospital, St. Thomas, and interned one year, 1951-52 at the Hamilton General Hospital. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity and won the athletic letter "W" for soccer.

Dr. J. A. Macpherson started practice at Duart in partnership with his father on July 1, 1952 in the identical house where he was born. Dr. John R. Macpherson moved to Highgate in 1953, though still in partnership.

He was married on October 10, 1953 to Yvonne Bothwell. They have two children, Janet Hazel (1955) and Marjorie Ellen (1958).

In municipal life, Dr. Macpherson served on the Orford township council (1961-64) and as reeve in 1965-66. He was chairman of the Kent county board of health, and the Kent county hospital committee in 1966, and a member of the Kent county personnel committee.

In university he was a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and has been a member of Highgate Lodge, A.F. & A.M., 1951 and master in 1966; a member of Ridgetown Rotary Club since 1954 and president in 1957-58; director of the Western Ontario Racing Association in 1960 and vice-president in 1961, racing secretary for the Rotary Club harness races 1955-61 and a member of the Rodney Driving Club since 1958. His hobbies include stamp collecting since age 10; color photography, and charter president of the Ridgetown Camera Club; interest in harness racing, though not as an owner; and a collector of Canadian coins.

HIGHGATE

DR. JOHN ROY MACPHERSON

Dr. John Roy Macpherson, of Duart and presently of Highgate, has long been one of the most picturesque and popular members of the medical profession in Kent. From pioneer days, the Duart area attracted capable physicians. Dr. James McLoughlin appears to have been the first; and Drs. Leitch, Crawford and Forbes preceded Dr. P. N. Davey, who built the famous office which has become a medical landmark of Kent.

The Duart office has had four doctors with lengthy service: Dr. P. N. Davey, 1884 to 1907; Dr. A. A. McLean, 1907 to 1917; Dr. John Roy Macpherson, 1917 to 1952 and in partnership with Dr. John Archibald Macpherson since then. It is doubtful if any other doctors' office in Kent has experienced a like continuous use.

Dr. John Roy Macpherson, throughout his medical career a general practitioner, attended the University of Western Ontario at London where he secured his M.D. degree in 1914, being silver medalist in the graduating class of that year. He interned at St. Joseph's Hospital, Toronto and Western Hospital, Toronto and, a charter member of the College of General Practice of Canada has practised for 49 years at Duart and Highgate.

Dr. Macpherson is a past president of the Kent County Medical Society, a member of the Ontario Medical Association and a member of the Canadian Medical Association. He was named a life member of the Kent County Medical Society in 1962 and of the Ontario Medical Association in 1966.

Dr. Macpherson has played a conspicuous part in civic life. He was chairman and trustee for six years of the Duart Public School Board; Medical Officer of Health from 1917 to 1945; Welfare Officer from 1922 to 1960; coroner for Kent and Elgin counties; reeve of the Village of Highgate, 1955-63; treasurer of Highgate and Orford Red Cross Society since 1948; member of the Kent County Health Unit, 1955-63; member of the Children's Aid Society, 1958-59; member of the Kent County Tuberculosis Society, 1958; past member of the Board of Trustees of the Public General Hospital of Chatham and past member of the Board of Trustees of Sydenham District Hospital, Wallaceburg.

Serving as reeve of Highgate, Dr. Macpherson was named Warden of Kent for 1958. His year as warden was marked by some notable municipal achievements including the replacing of the old Bothwell bridge by a handsome modern structure.

Dr. Macpherson is a senior elder of the Duart Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is a past master of Highgate Masonic Lodge and Past District Deputy Grand Master of Chatham District. He is a member of the executive of the Macpherson Clan for Ontario.

Dr. Macpherson has been a charter member of Ridgetown Rotary Club since 1930, was the fourth president of the club, and served on most of its committees. He had perfect attendance for the first 25 years, driving eight miles to attend Rotary meetings; had perfect attendance for the past three years; and recorded make-ups in many clubs in Canada, England, Scotland and the United States. He has been delegate to international conventions in Detroit, where he was one of the hosts at the House of Friendship; in Lucerne, Switzerland and at the 1961 Tokyo convention. He was Rotary governor for the 638th District Rotary International in 1960-61.

MERLIN

DR. J. A. McLEAN

Dr. John A. McLean of Merlin was born at Rodney, Ontario, on May 27, 1902, the son of Donald and Effie McLean. His non-professional schooling was obtained at the Rodney Public and Continuation School.

He attended the University of Western Ontario at London, graduating with his M.D. degree in 1928. He spent one year's internship at Victoria Hospital, London; a further year in Cook County Hospital at Chicago; and eighteen months at Eloise Hospital in Michigan.

He started a general practice at Detroit, where he spent eighteen months. He followed this by setting up a general practice at Merlin, Ontario, which he has carried on successfully from 1934 to the present.

This was interrupted, however, by war-time service in the R.C.A.F. from 1941 to 1945.

RIDGETOWN

DR. J. R. BUTTON

Dr. James R. Button of 51 Main Street East, Ridgetown, was born on August 27, 1926 at Florence, Ontario, the son of Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Button.

He received his professional training at the University of Western Ontario, graduating M.D. in 1949, and has carried on a general practice at Ridgetown since 1950. Apart from this he has been a director of the Windsor Medical Services.

Municipally, he has served as a member of the Ridgetown District High School Board.

Dr. Button married Nancy Jane Milne, and they have four sons, John, James, Thomas and Douglas, and one daughter, Jane.

Dr. Button is a member and elder of the Erie Street United Church, Ridgetown; a member of Howard Lodge, A.F. & A.M., and of the Chatham Lodge of Perfection; and a member of the Kiwanis Club of Ridgetown. He is commodore of the Rondeau Yacht Club.

DR. W. HAROLD ORR

Dr. W. Harold Orr, Jane Street Extension, Ridgetown, was born at R.R. 8, Watford on December 28, 1912, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester James Orr.

His non-professional schooling was obtained at R.R. 8, Watford public school, with two years at Arkona Continuation School and four years at Watford High School.

Attending the University of Western Ontario at London, he secured his B.A. and M.D. degrees. He spent two years in post-graduate work at Hamilton General Hospital, attended the College of General Practice under an Upjohn Scholarship and in 1961 took a post-graduate course in pediatrics at Cook County Hospital, Chicago.

He started a general practice in Ridgetown in 1939 and was president of the Kent County Medical Society in 1962.

Dr. Orr and his wife, Grace Irene have three children: Jane Elizabeth teaching High School French and Physical Education at the A. B. Lucas school in London; Douglas Harold in his second year B.A. course at the University of Windsor; and Margaret Grace, in Grade XII at The Pines at Chatham.

Dr. Orr is a member of the United Church of Canada; a past worshipful master of the Blue Lodge, A.F. & A.M.; a member of the chapter preceptory of Mocha Shrine and a past president of the Rotary Club of Ridgetown. His favorite sports are golfing in summer and curling in winter.

DR. LAWRENCE MALLOY

Dr. Lawrence Malloy of Ridgetown was born at Kingsville, the son of the late John Malloy, a native of Scotland and Mary Malloy, born in England. He secured his early schooling at the Kingsville Public and High schools.

Attending Queen's University, he graduated M.D., C.M. in 1951 following which he interned in Hamilton General Hospital. Since then he has engaged in general practice at Ridgetown.

THAMESVILLE

DR. C. T. LAMONT

Dr. Campbell Thompson Lamont of 105 Elizabeth Street, Thamesville, was born at Strathroy on March 19, 1922, the son of Alexander and Marie Thompson Lamont. He attended a rural school, S.S. 6, Caradoc township and later the Strathroy Collegiate Institute. Later he attended the University of Western Ontario Medical School, graduating M.D. in 1946.

Dr. Lamont interned at Victoria Hospital, London in 1946-47 and in 1947-48 at the Westminster Hospital Department of Medicine, also in London. He has been a member of the College of General Practice since 1954.

Dr. Lamont started a general practice at Lambeth in 1948 and continued in the same line at Bothwell from 1949 to 1957. In the latter year he moved his practice to Thamesville.

Dr. Lamont became chairman of the Medical Staff at the Public General Hospital in 1966. He is instructor in the advanced graduate training program for general family practice, Department of Preventive Medicine and Psychiatry Faculty of Medicine, University of Western Ontario.

Dr. Lamont married Patricia Joan McRobert, R.N. and they have two children, John and Mary.

Dr. Lamont is a member of the United Church of Canada. Fraternally, he belongs to Tecumseh Lodge of Thamesville, Chatham Lodge of Perfection, Kent Chapter of Rose Croix, Moore Sovereign Consistory in Hamilton, Ont. Golf and travel are his hobbies.

DR. GORDON M. SOPER

Dr. Gordon MacKay Soper, practising in Thamesville but resident at Port Lambton, was born in Alvinston on May 1, 1907, the son of Donald and Jessie (MacKay) Soper. He received his non-professional schooling at the London Public School and the London Central Collegiate.

Entering the University of Western Ontario at London, he graduated B.A. in 1931 and secured his M.D. degree in 1933. His training included attendance at the Society of the Lying-In Hospital in New York in May and June, 1932. Following his graduation he interned in Victoria Hospital at London from July, 1933 to July, 1934.

He has engaged in general practice, first at Pelee Island, later at Lucan and in recent years at Thamesville. He has one daughter.

Dr. Soper is a member of Tecumseh Lodge, A.F. & A.M., of Thamesville; Chatham Lodge of Perfection; Kent Preceptory; Knights Templars; Erie Chapter Royal Arch Masons and Mocha Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His favorite sports are golf and fishing.

TILBURY

DR. DONALD MARSHALL MACPHERSON

Dr. Donald Marshall MacPherson was born on March 18, 1897 at London, Ontario, the son of John MacPherson and Martha McBride. He secured his non-professional education at Victoria School and London Collegiate Institute.

In the First World War he enlisted for army service in the 135th Infantry Battalion, serving from January, 1916 to December, 1917. He then joined the Royal Naval Air Service from December, 1917 to May, 1919 as a pilot in the English Channel Submarine Patrol.

He attended the University of Western Ontario at London, graduating M.D. in 1926 and since August of that year has carried on general practice at Tilbury.

Keenly interested in the welfare of his home community, Dr. MacPherson served for thirty years on the Tilbury High School Board and was active in the formation of the Tilbury District High School area. He was the first president of the Tilbury Lions' Club and a charter member of the Tilbury Rotary Club and has directed the Rotary Minstrel shows for 15 years.

Dr. MacPherson married Helen Anna Sharp, daughter of Dr. Morris Sharp. They have one son, Robert Morris MacPherson, who has three children. Dr. MacPherson built the greater part of a summer cottage on Lake Erie during the Second World War.

DR. R. A. RUBY

Dr. Ralph A. Ruby of Tilbury was born on September 23, 1899 at Kitchener, Ontario, the son of Dr. R. H. Ruby and Lillian (Foster) Ruby.

He received his public and high school education in Kitchener and Kars, Ontario.

He entered the University of Toronto in 1920, the first year of the compulsory six-year course, and graduated in 1926 with the degree of M.B.

After internship in Ottawa Civic Hospital he commenced general practice in Kemptville, Ontario, carrying on until 1943, at which time he joined the R.C.A.M.C.

After a two and a half year stint in the Army, he relocated practice in the town of Tilbury, in the premises of the late Dr. T. McColl.

Dr. Ruby was Medical Officer of Health for Kemptville for two years, and served in the same capacity for the township of Tilbury North for five years.

Dr. Ruby married Margery Wilson in 1930 and has one daughter, Jocelyn, now living in Goderich, and one son, Ralph, a graduate in medicine of the University of Western Ontario, and who is specializing in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases.

Dr. Ruby is a member of the I.O.O.F., the Canadian Legion and the United Church. His favorite sports are bowling and curling.

DR. JAMES F. RICHARDSON

Dr. James F. Richardson was born at Tilbury on March 3, 1911, the son of Bruce and Minnie O. Richardson. He received his non-professional schooling at the Tilbury public and continuation schools, and the Chatham Collegiate Institute.

For his professional training and degrees he attended the University of Western Ontario at London, graduating M.D. in 1935. He interned at Hotel Dieu Hospital in Windsor and Victoria Hospital, London.

He has since carried on a successful general practice in Tilbury but served 3½ years with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Dr. Richardson is a member of the United Church of Canada. His favorite sport is golf at the Maple City Country Club.

WALLACEBURG

DR. IVAN G. McINTYRE

On January 9, 1967 Dr. Ivan Gordon McIntyre, D.P.H., D.M.R.E., F.F.R., assumed the duties of full time radiologist at the Sydenham District Hospital at Wallaceburg, succeeding Dr. D. H. MacKay who had been providing the hospital with part time radiological service since August, 1966.

Dr. McIntyre was born on January 25, 1909 at Dublin, Ireland, the son of George and Margaret Isabella (Layng) McIntyre of Dublin. He received his non-professional schooling at St. Andrew's College, Dublin and later attended Trinity College, Dublin University where he graduated in medicine.

He interned at Sir Patrick Duns Hospital, Dublin and the General Hospital, Jersey, Channel Islands and later practised in London, England and Reigate, Surrey, specializing as a consultant radiologist with the Southwest Metropolitan Regional Board in London.

Dr. McIntyre married Anne Lowson Sheed, now deceased. He is a member of the Church of England, and his favorite diversions are music and bridge.

Dr. McIntyre obtained his radiologist training at Cambridge University, where he received an honorary fellowship in 1963.

DR. R. W. LAUBER

Dr. Robert Woodrow Lauber of 608 Elgin Street, Wallaceburg, with residence at 1234 Wallace Street, studied medicine at the University of Toronto, graduating M.D. in 1938. Shortly afterward he established a general practice in Wallaceburg, in which he proved very successful. He has been highly regarded there, not merely professionally, but as a good citizen.

DR. MARVIN L. BOOTH

Dr. Marvin L. Booth of 48 Dundas street, Wallaceburg was born on December 12, 1905 at Marine City, Michigan, the son of Bert and Jane Anne Booth.

Dr. Booth secured his elementary schooling at Eton, Colorado; Morse, Saskatchewan; Cadillac, Saskatchewan and Wallaceburg, Ontario and his secondary school education at Wallaceburg High School.

Attending the University of Western Ontario at London, he graduated M.D. in 1932. His internship was taken at St. Mary's Hospital and Children's Hospital, Detroit and Hamilton General Hospital at Hamilton, Ontario.

Dr. Booth carried on a general practice at Wallaceburg from 1934 to 1940, being on the active staff of the Sydenham District Hospital and the courtesy staff of St. Joseph's Hospital and the Public General Hospital at Chatham. From 1940 to 1946 he served as a medical officer in the Canadian Army and, following the war, resumed his general practice in Wallaceburg. He served as a coroner in Kent county from 1948 to 1955.

Dr. Booth was a member of the Wallaceburg District High School Board for a period of seven years. He is a member and elder of Knox Presbyterian Church, Wallaceburg. He is a member of the Baldoon Chapter of the Masonic Lodge, and a 32nd degree Mason of the Scottish Rite; has been a member of the Wallaceburg Rotary Club for 15 years, and is a member of the Wallaceburg Power Squadron.

The office in which Dr. Booth is presently practising has been a doctor's office continuously since the building was erected in 1880 having been successively occupied by Dr. Knight, Dr. Cedwon, Dr. Hird, Dr. Rowland and Dr. Booth.

DR. RONALD C. BROOKSBANK

Dr. Ronald Charles Brooksbank was born in Dover township, Kent county on February 9, 1937, the son of Charles William and Mary Eleanor (Anderson) Brooksbank. His non-professional schooling was secured at S.S. 14 and 23 Dover and Chatham public school and Wallaceburg District Secondary School.

Attending the University of Western Ontario he in 1959 obtained his B.Sc. degree in Honours Science. He then attended the University of Western Ontario Medical School, obtaining his M.D. in 1963 and interned at Hamilton Civic Hospital in the year 1963-64.

He began in 1963 a general practice at Wellington Clinic, Wallaceburg with a group practice. He is a member of the Ontario Medical Association.

His wife, Kathleen Joyce (Haslam) Brooksbank is from Harrow, Ontario and graduated B.A. in secretarial science from the University of Western Ontario in 1959.

Dr. Brooksbank is a member of the United Church and of Alpha Kappa Kappa of London. In sports he is interested in curling and boating.

DR. ANTHONY RALLING

Dr. Anthony Ralling was born in London, England on March 29, 1926, but emigrated to the United States in 1939. He secured his B.A. degree at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California in 1944 and attended McGill University Medical School from 1944 to 1948, securing his M.D., C.M.

He interned at Montreal General Hospital in 1948-49 and was Senior Surgical Interne at Montreal General and Children's Memorial Hospitals in 1949-50.

He was made a fellow in surgery at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. in 1950-53; M.S. (Surg.) University of Minnesota, 1953; F.R.C.S. (C.) certified in general surgery, 1953.

Dr. Ralling carried on a general practice at Prince Rupert, British Columbia in 1954-56, when he moved his practice to Wallaceburg, limiting his work to general surgery.

He is a member of Alpha Omega Alpha Honor Medical Society 1947. Dr. Ralling in 1950 married Vera Mary Christine Maile. They have three children: Valerie Ann, born 1952; Geoffrey Colin Kingsley, born 1953 and Denis Keith, born 1960.

An avid bridge player, Dr. Ralling is a member of the Polymer Duplicate Bridge Club. He is interested in sailing and fishing, plays golf and tennis less often than he would like, and travels as much as possible.

DR. BARRIE DUNSEATH

Dr. Barrie Dunseath of 837 Dufferin Avenue, Wallaceburg, was born in Wallasey, Cheshire, England on September 26, 1932, the son of Charles E. and Lillian Dunseath. He secured his non-professional schooling at Oldershaw Grammar School in England.

He attended McGill University in Montreal where he secured his degrees of Bs.C. and M.D., C.M.

He started a general practice with Carruthers Clinic at Sarnia, Ontario, and served as Medical Officer of Health for Sombra township, and is carrying on general practice at Wallaceburg.

Dr. Dunseath and his wife, Jacqueline have one daughter, Miss Jennifer Dunseath.

In religion, Dr. Dunseath is an Anglican. His sports and hobbies include swimming, fishing, boating and photography.

DR. W. L. WILFORD

Dr. William Lionel Wilford of 268 Margaret Avenue, Wallaceburg was born on August 23, 1924 at Palmerston, Ontario, the son of Harold

Cecil and Lydia E. C. (Cordingly) Wilford. He attended elementary school at Palmerston and Grade 10 of the Palmerston Continuation school, finishing Grades 11, 12 and 13 at the D. V. A. Re-Hab. school at Windsor.

Attending the University of Western Ontario at London, he obtained his B.A. in 1960 and graduated from the U.W.O. Medical School in 1954. In 1954-55 he interned at Victoria Hospital, London.

In 1955 he entered medical practice at the Richardson Clinic at Wallaceburg, engaging in general practice. He is a past chief of the Sydenham District Hospital medical staff at Wallaceburg.

Dr. Wilford and his wife, Martha (Marty) Ann have four children, Linda, Elizabeth, William and John.

Dr. Wilford is a past president of the Wallaceburg Chapter of the Kinsmen Club, and a Protestant in religion. He was president of the Wallaceburg Red Devil Lacrosse Club for seven years and is a past president of the Sydenham Curling Club. His hobbies are hunting, boating and fishing.

Dr. Wilford was an original member of the first Kent Regiment which he joined in 1940. He went overseas and fought in the Mediterranean Theatre as an infantry soldier with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment, Second Brigade of the First Division of the British Eighth Army, 1943-46. He is now actively engaged in partnership with the Wellington Clinic at Wallaceburg, Ontario, with Dr. S. J. Richardson, Dr. J. R. Holmes and Dr. R. C. Brooksbank.

DR. BESSIE C. CATHCART

When in October, 1966, Dr. Bessie C. Cathcart of 135 Margaret Avenue, Wallaceburg retired from the medical profession she terminated a career of more than 51 years of dedicated service to humanity — a career that had its inspiration when she was a little girl.

Dr. Bessie Collver Cathcart was born at Bloomsburg, Ontario on May 30, 1892, the daughter of William Earnest and Frances Ethel (Loucks) Collver.

After 51 years in medical practice, Dr. Cathcart recalls the unforgettable incident that, when she was just five years old, determined her course in life.

"I was just a small child when my mother had occasion to take me to Simcoe to see a doctor. I remember him picking me up and putting me in the buggy. He was so kind and gentle with me that when I returned home I told my father that I was going to become a doctor."

At first he was enthusiastic about the idea. Proud of her precocity he encouraged her. But after her non-professional schooling was finished

at Simcoe High School, his enthusiasm showed signs of waning. His doubts may have been accentuated by misgivings over letting a clever and attractive daughter study for a difficult profession in a strange city.

Bessie Collver was determined. She continued to press the matter until her father relented and agreed to help. In 1910 she enrolled in the University of Toronto medical school.

"Those five years at university were the happiest of my life," she recalled. "At first the professors didn't know what to do with me since I was the only girl in the class. But they grew accustomed to the idea."

The boys in her class were a different story. But the girl medical student was already something of a psychologist, and she applied her psychology, and soon had the situation in hand.

"I noticed the way the other girls at University acted. They were officious and domineering, so I decided to become timid and helpless." So shrewd was her innate psychology, in no great time the boys went out of their way to help her.

Indeed one boy was so nice, she married him — an aspiring young doctor named William Cathcart.

After graduating M.B. she spent a year at the Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto. She and her husband started a general practice at Simcoe and later practised at Port Lambton. There she noticed that many of their patients were from Wallaceburg.

To her husband she proffered the idea of moving to Wallaceburg where they would be able to serve more people. At first her husband didn't like the idea. But, coming home one day, he announced that he had bought a house in Wallaceburg. "I just let him go on believing that it was his idea."

Though a general practitioner, Dr. Cathcart's great medical interest was in children and obstetrics. She served as Medical Health Officer for eight years at the Indian Reservation on Walpole Island.

Her husband, Dr. William A. Cathcart, passed away some years ago, but she herself carried on till her retirement, after 51 years in active practice, 32 in Wallaceburg.

To girls seeking to enter the medical profession her advice is that care of the sick is really a woman's job, and in medicine there is ample room for women. "However", she added, "never forget that first of all you are a woman." As to her plans for retirement, "I will remain here at home. My son and daughter are both in this area, and you couldn't ask for two finer children. My real love is my home and garden. I enjoy cooking and housekeeping. I am happiest working in my garden — I've always maintained that a garden is the closest link between God and man."

Dr. Cathcart is a member of the Anglican Church and the Eastern Star.

DR. LORNE R. THORNER

Dr. Lorne R. Thorner, B.A. of 207 Lawrence Avenue, Wallaceburg and Port Lambton, Ontario was born at Wallaceburg on October 18, 1935 the son of Romaine and Edythe (Fraser) Thorner.

He secured his non-professional education at the Central public school at Wallaceburg and the Wallaceburg District Secondary School.

Attending the University of Western Ontario at London he graduated B.A. and M.D. He has carried on a general practice with offices at 214 Margaret Avenue, Wallaceburg and at Port Lambton.

Mrs. Thorner is the former Nancy Simpson and they have one child, Tracy.

DR. JOHN ROBERT HOLMES

Dr. John Robert Holmes, Island View Drive, R.R. 3, Wallaceburg was born at Tilbury, Ontario on September 3, 1927, the son of John Fleming and Dorothy Elizabeth (Hill) Holmes.

He secured his non-professional education at the Tilbury Public and High School, graduating from Grade XIII in 1946. In 1946-47 he attended Assumption College and from 1947-49 studied at the University of Western Ontario, securing his B.A. Continuing at the University of Western Ontario, he graduated M.D. in 1953.

In 1953-54 Dr. Holmes interned at George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D.C. and in 1954-55 was resident in medicine at the District of Columbia General Hospital at Washington. Further post-graduate work was: 1955-56, resident in medicine at George Washington, senior hospital, Washington, D.C.; 1956-57, chief resident in medicine at District of Columbia General Hospital, Washington; 1957-58, Pathology Regional Laboratory, London, Ontario. In 1958 he was certified in internal medicine (Canada).

Dr. Holmes set up a practice in internal medicine at Wallaceburg. He has been chief of staff at the Sydenham District Hospital; has served and is presently serving on several committees there, was previously Medical Officer of Health for Sombra Township, and is now coroner for the County of Kent.

In municipal matters Dr. Holmes served one year on the Wallaceburg town council; is completing his second year on the Wallaceburg Area Public School Board; is a director of the Wallaceburg Industrial Development Company; has served on the Kent County Committee of 19 for a community college for Kent, and is presently on the board of directors for the St. Clair Community College of Applied Arts and Technology for Essex and Kent.

Politically, Dr. Holmes has been president of the Lambton-Kent Progressive Conservative party (federal) and first vice-president of the Kent West Progressive-Conservative party (provincial). He served on the recreational committee in Wallaceburg after assisting in forming this committee.

Dr. Holmes married Isabel Jean Dobson, daughter of Reginald Dobson, formerly of Tilbury and Isabel Shaw, formerly of Jeannette's Creek, and a granddaughter of Archdeacon Dobson of Tilbury. They have three children, a son, David Holmes, born March 10, 1951 and two daughters, Sharon and Sandra, born April 3, 1954.

Dr. Holmes is a member of the Baldoon Masonic Lodge, the Scottish Rite and a 32 degree Mason. A member of St. James Anglican Church, Wallaceburg, he has taught a Teenage Bible Group for the past two years.

DR. PETER BARG, B.A., M.D.

Dr. Peter Barg, B.A., M.D., C.M. of Wallaceburg was born on February 21, 1918 at Tiegerweide, in Russia. He came to Canada in 1928 and received his primary and secondary education in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Dr. Barg secured his B.A. degree from Bethel College, Kansas in 1940 and his M.D., C.M. degree from McGill University, Montreal, in 1944. He interned at the Montreal General Hospital and at the present Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Montreal.

He started the practice of medicine at the R.C.A.M.C. at the Medicine Hat P.O.W. camp and at the Provincial Mental Hospital at Essondale, British Columbia. He later practised at Oliver, British Columbia and since 1949 has practised at Wallaceburg. He joined the College of General Practice of Canada in 1955 and received the Upjohn Fellowship in 1960. He has carried on general practice and anaesthesia.

Dr. Barg was president of the Kent County Medical Society in 1959, director of the Windsor Medical Services in 1954-55-56 and was chief of staff of the Sydenham District Hospital at Wallaceburg in 1957.

On August 31, 1946 he married Edna M. Webber, R.N. from the Montreal General Hospital. Their children are: Stephan, born 1947; Karen, born 1949; Philip, born 1953 and John, born 1956. Dr. and Mrs. Barg are affiliated with the United Church in Wallaceburg. He has been a Rotarian since 1955 and was president in 1965-66.

Of his first coming to Canada, Dr. Barg says: "My parents were Mennonites and were very happy when Canada allowed us to come in under sponsorship of Sir Edward Beatty in 1925.

"They had the true pioneering spirit and loved their adopted country and were exemplary citizens of their community of Brooks, Alberta."

DR. STANLEY J. RICHARDSON

Dr. Stanley J. Richardson, R.R. 3, Wallaceburg, was born at Wallaceburg on July 1, 1927, the son of Dr. Stanley A. and Marie M. Richardson.

Dr. Richardson secured his elementary and secondary education at the Wallaceburg Public and High Schools, following which he attended Ridley College at St. Catharines.

He continued his education at the University of Toronto and the University of Western Ontario, securing his B.A. degree in 1950; and graduated M.D. from the University of Western Ontario in 1953. He interned at George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D.C., 1953-54; Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D.C., 1954-57; residency O.B.-GYN.; Westminster Hospital, London, Ontario, 1958; assistant resident in surgery; J. B. Collip Research Laboratory, University of Western Ontario, research fellow in endocrinology, 1959.

Dr. Richardson has practised at Wallaceburg, specializing in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, with some general practice.

He is a member of the Dominion Ob-Gyn Society; travel club; Western Ontario Ob-Gyn Society; American College of Abdominal Surgeons.

Dr. Richardson has been a member of the Wallaceburg District Elementary School Board for the past six years and a member of the Wallaceburg Municipal Planning Board for two years.

Dr. Richardson and his wife, Evelyn B. Richardson have five children: Bryan S., Cameron L., Kevyn L., Tamara L. and Tobin J.

Dr. Richardson is a member of the United Church of Canada and his favorite pastimes are curling, bowling and boating.

DR. T. W. LAMONT

Dr. Thomas W. H. Lamont of Wallaceburg was born and brought up in a great medical tradition. He was born at Treherne, Manitoba on October 25, 1921. His grandfather, Thomas Jasper Lamont, was born in Ontario, was the first teacher in Brandon, Manitoba, and married Mary Weightman, the second teacher in Brandon. Thomas Jasper Lamont was one of the early graduates of the then new Faculty of Medicine of the Manitoba Medical College in Winnipeg. He graduated in 1889, and set up practice in Treherne.

His son, Joseph Laurie Lamont, father of T. W. Lamont, graduated in medicine in Edinburgh and took post-graduate work in Obstetrics at the Rotunda in Ireland. He joined the Royal Navy during the latter years of the First World War and later returned to Canada where he set

up general practice with his father. He enlisted in the Airforce in the Second World War; and on his discharge became medical adviser in the Department of Veterans' Affairs to the District Administrator for G District which took in the Veterans' Hospitals from Fort William to Regina. He married Janet Hopekirk of Edinburgh.

Thomas W. Lamont took his pre-medical education at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg. He was admitted to the Manitoba Medical College in 1940 and graduated in the spring of 1945, obtaining his Licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada in March, 1945.

In the Second World War, Dr. Lamont enlisted as a private on April 6, 1945 and continued his medical studies until he received his commission on February 18, 1945. He received his basic army training at Brockville and Camp Borden and was posted to the M.I.R. in the old Exhibition Grounds for a short period. Thence he was posted to the Rehabilitation Centre at Portage la Prairie, and seconded from there to the orthopaedic service of Dr. Alexander Gibson at Deer Lodge Hospital in Winnipeg. There he did Orthopaedic Surgery until he went overseas five years later for further post-graduate training.

While at Deer Lodge Hospital, Dr. Lamont took the 40-week graduate course of lectures and dissection in Anatomy for Surgeons at the Manitoba Medical College, and obtained a certificate for this from the University of Manitoba.

Overseas he took the five month post-graduate course at the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, attended some of the lectures and ward rounds at the British Post-Graduate School at Hammersmith given by Ian Aird, attended the Commonwealth Orthopaedic Conference in London, England and ward rounds in St. Bartholomew's under Sir James Patterson Ross, Great Ormond Street under Dennis Brown, at the Royal Free under Rodney Maingot. On the Continent he went to ward rounds in Vienna and watched operations by Schoenbauer, Erlacker, Huber and Bohler arranged by the American College of Surgeons.

He took his basic training in Pathology working in the Pathology department under Dr. John Mills at the Royal Berkshire Hospital in Reading, said to be the oldest pathological society in Britain, and continued in the same hospital doing General Surgery under Mr. Gordon Bohn and Mr. Aitken-Walker. Following this, while studying for the Edinburgh Fellowship, he attended ward rounds and operating sessions conducted by Sir James Learmonth, Mr. Walter Mercer and Mr. Jack in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. He wrote and obtained the Edinburgh Fellowship in Surgery in July, 1951.

Following this, Dr. Lamont worked as a Senior Registrar in orthopaedic surgery at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscome, Bournemouth, under Mr. Ross-Smith. While there he also acted in a consultive

capacity to five other hospitals and was responsible along with another Registrar for the conducting of Orthopaedic Clinics for the Bournemouth and East Dorset School Board. He then took a post as Registrar in General Surgery at the Northampton General Hospital under Mr. R. Q. Lee where he worked until his return to Canada.

In July, 1952 Dr. Lamont returned to Canada and took the post of Senior Resident in Surgery at the Ottawa Civic Hospital. While there he took the Correspondence Course for the Canadian Fellowship given by the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal. During that year he also wrote and passed the Canadian examinations for Certification in Surgery in Toronto.

When he finished his year's Senior Residency at the Civic Hospital, he took the Fellowship Course of lectures at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal. Following this he wrote and passed the Canadian Fellowship examinations in Montreal.

After receiving his Canadian Fellowship in Surgery he practised in Tillsonburg, and then moved to Wallaceburg when the new Sydenham and District Hospital was opened there in 1956.

Dr. Lamont's medical activities have included attendance at the annual meetings of the Royal College of Surgeons, regional meetings of the American College of Surgeons, the International College of Surgeons and joint meetings of the Canadian Orthopaedic Association and the Canadian Football Association.

Dr. Lamont married Isobel Ruthven in Toronto in 1957, and they have five children, one son and four daughters.

Dr. Lamont belongs to the Wallaceburg Rotary Club, is a divisional surgeon for the St. John's Ambulance, and is an examiner for the Department of Transport for pilots. His hobbies are flying, skin diving and photography.

DR. D. R. THORNER

Dr. Donald Romaine Thorner of 25 Martin Park Road, Wallaceburg, was born at Sarnia on March 1, 1929, the son of Romaine and Edythe Thorner. He secured his non-professional schooling at the D. A. Gordon Public School in Wallaceburg and the Wallaceburg High School.

Attending the University of Western Ontario he graduated M.D. in 1952 and has carried on a general practice at Wallaceburg since 1957.

Mrs. (Helen) Thorner graduated B.Sc. in nursing, also from the University of Western Ontario, in 1953. They have two sons, Alan, born November 26, 1955 and William, born February 23, 1962.

Dr. Thorner's favorite sports are boating, fishing and curling.

WHEATLEY

DR. M. C. EDSALL

Dr. Milton Coulson Edsall, now completing 30 years in medical practice at Wheatley, was born at Leamington on July 7, 1904, the son of Charles Arthur and Rose-Mary (Mayhew-Bressmer) Edsall. He secured his primary and secondary education in local schools, and as a youth took up telegraphy, but later turned to medicine.

Attending the University of Toronto medical faculty, he graduated M.D. in 1929, following which he interned in the Henry Ford Hospital at Detroit and the Edward Sparrow Hospital at Lansing, Michigan. His degrees consist of M.D. with certificates to practise in Ontario, any province in Canada, and Michigan.

He started a practice in Guelph, and later practised in Pelee Island, Kingsville, Leamington and Wheatley, and has carried on practice in Wheatley since August, 1937. He has engaged in general practice, has served on the active medical staff of the Leamington District Memorial Hospital, and is the incoming president of its medical staff for the Confederation year of 1967.

Outside his profession, Dr. Edsall has limited his public activities to conscientiously exercising his franchise.

His wife is the former Helen Morton Stevens, daughter of the late Dr. J. M. Stevens of Woodstock, and niece of Starr Stevens of Chatham. Dr. and Mrs. Edsall have three daughters, Carol, Jill and Lynne. Carol is married with three children, Jill is at present attending the University of Toronto, and Lynne is 18.

Dr. Edsall is an Anglican in religion, and a member of Lion's International. As to sports, he enjoys golf, ice skating, water skiing, swimming and "any sport for which I have time", as well as the modest hobbies of gardening, repairing old furniture and bird watching. But quiet vacations at the family cottage on the Muskoka River near Port Sydney come high on his list of hobbies.

"May I say," Dr. Edsall adds, "that the practice of medicine is very satisfying and gratifying — except on holidays."

DR. E. V. METCALFE

Dr. Earl Vincent Metcalfe of London, specializing in psychology, achieved prominence in that branch of his profession. He attended the University of Western Ontario where he secured his M.D. in 1933. On graduation he set up a practice in Wheatley. Further study at the University of Toronto brought him in 1941 the degree of D. Psyc. and he was certified in psychology. Later, residing at 24 Renwick Avenue in London, he was named Chief of Psychology at Westminster D.V.A. and Senior Associate in psychology at the University of Western Ontario.

WHEATLEY
DR. J. C. BIRNALL

The first part of the paper deals with the general principles of the method of least squares. It is shown that the method is based on the assumption that the errors are normally distributed. The method is then applied to the case of a single variable and the results compared with those obtained by the method of moments. It is shown that the method of least squares gives more accurate results than the method of moments. The method is then applied to the case of multiple variables and the results compared with those obtained by the method of moments. It is shown that the method of least squares gives more accurate results than the method of moments. The method is then applied to the case of multiple variables and the results compared with those obtained by the method of moments. It is shown that the method of least squares gives more accurate results than the method of moments.

The second part of the paper deals with the application of the method of least squares to the case of multiple variables. It is shown that the method can be applied to the case of multiple variables and the results compared with those obtained by the method of moments. It is shown that the method of least squares gives more accurate results than the method of moments. The method is then applied to the case of multiple variables and the results compared with those obtained by the method of moments. It is shown that the method of least squares gives more accurate results than the method of moments.

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A Notable Chatham Doctor

DR. D. G. FLEMING

Dr. David Gibb Fleming of Chatham was the third son of James Fleming and Ann Gibb, pioneers of Aldborough township, where he was born on September 2, 1840. Educated at the local public schools and the Wardsville Grammar School, he attended one year at Victoria University, Cobourg; spent a few months with Dr. George Couse of Wardsville as a medical student, and later attended Rolph's School of Medicine at Toronto. Between sessions he was a student with Prof. John Fulton at Fingal.

Securing his M.D. degree in 1868, he went to London, England, where he received instruction from such teachers as Sir William Ferguson, Sir Andrew Clarke, Barns Simon, Peacock and other good men. In 1869 he obtained the M.R.C.S. in England; and later visited Edinburgh where Sir James Young Simson was still teaching his particular branch of the profession and J. Hughs Bennett was in his prime. This was the period when Sir Joseph Lister was winning world fame in Glasgow. That autumn Dr. Fleming passed his examination in Edinburgh, and received the L.R.C.P. and L.M. from Edinburgh.

After nearly two years he returned to Canada and on February 14, 1870 settled in Chatham to practise his profession through many happy and useful years.

On September 1, 1875 Dr. Fleming married Lucy Marion, daughter of Hon. Archie McKellar, sheriff of Wentworth. Born on March 1, 1855, Mrs. Fleming died on July 27, 1879, leaving one daughter, Marion Jean.

Apart from his profession, Dr. Fleming was active in public affairs. He served on Chatham's free library board and was for nine years on the public school board, whose chairman he was during the building of the new Central School in 1895 and the enlargement of the original McKeough School. He served two years as alderman, one as property chairman.

In 1890 Dr. Fleming was named Liberal candidate to contest the West Kent provincial riding against James Clancy, M.L.A. In a spirited contest he lost by 41 votes, but was the first Liberal candidate ever to secure a majority in Conservative Chatham.

Dr. Fleming was one of the sponsors of the Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Company which by diking and pumping reclaimed over 25,000 acres of marsh in Kent and Essex counties and made some 100 miles of dredge cuts. He served as company president for more than 14 years.

Dr. Fleming died in 1921, and is buried at Chatham.

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