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The Medical Men  
of  
Essex County



BY

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L.L.D. (McM)

Windsor, Ontario

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DESK

For many years the Essex County Medical Society has shown its desire to have a record of the Medical Practitioners who have practised in this county and have gone on to their reward. Dr. J. W. Brien has by diligent work so characteristic of him, correlated the work of previous Historical Committees and added to that, information he obtained from all available sources, and from his own knowledge acquired in a long and honorable association with Medical affairs in Windsor and Essex County.

He has now presented us with a record that is as nearly complete as his infinite care could make it. The difficulties Dr. Brien has encountered in securing accurate information bearing on the lives of deceased medical men in this county could be overcome by the Historical Committee filing this information each year as father time takes his toll.

Douglas S. Wigle, M.D., F.R.C.S.

yours sincerely  
J. Wilbur Brien



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Some years ago at the request of the Fellowship Surgeons of Essex County, I prepared a paper on "The Medical Men in Windsor" when I came in 1905, writing about those who had died. This was given in June 1943. At that meeting it was suggested that I prepare a paper on the medical men of Essex County going back as far as I could obtain information. This was given in part at a "Past President's Dinner" in November of 1945. The Essex County Medical Society suggested that this be published. Of the early practitioners, information was sparse and difficult to obtain. I am indebted to the Department of Mines and Resources, National Parks Bureau, for information on about twenty men in the district of Amherstburg; and to the Register of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; records in possession of Essex County Medical Society, hospital records, and many medical men and friends of deceased physicians and surgeons. The information, with the exception of those whom I knew personally, is as I received it. Upon inquiry it was surprising to find how little information was obtainable, and also at times, how inaccurate.

On the records of Assumption Church at Sandwich, Ontario, is a death certificate signed by Dr. George Anthony for the burial of Rev. Father Potier, a missionary of the Jesuit order, date July 18, 1781.

The early medical men of Amherstburg were those associated with the militia at Fort Malden, the first probably was Dr. Geo. Anthony, resident surgeon at the garrison of Fort Detroit. Dr. Wm. Harfy came from Lower Canada to Detroit as hospital mate in 1781. In 1786 he succeeded Dr. George Anthony as surgeon to the garrison. Subsequently he became garrison surgeon at Amherstburg. He died in 1802.

Dr. Cyrus Sumner, an American physician, came to Canada in 1800. He commenced practice at Grimsby. He accompanied General Brock's expedition to Detroit in 1812, so was at Amherstburg before the capture of Detroit. He returned to Niagara district with General Brock.

Dr. Robert Richardson, a native of Scotland, became assistant surgeon of the Queen's Rangers in Upper Canada, a body formed by Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe. He served at Queenston, St. Joseph's Island, and Detroit. In 1802 he was attached to Fort Malden at Amherstburg. At this time he was appointed as a judge of this western district, which he held until 1832. A son, Major John Richardson, was noted as the author of the Canadian novel "Waconsta," as an historian of the war of 1812.

Dr. Robert Ironside is also mentioned as being connected with the Department of Indian affairs. He carried on also a medical practice in this area.

Dr. Robert Reynolds was connected with the British Army in Detroit and Amherstburg. He was born in Detroit in 1781 and died in 1864.

Dr. Windell, Dr. Jonathan Osborne, and Dr. Stanton are also mentioned as connected with regiments at Fort Malden.



Dr. H. M. Von Everts practiced medicine and surgery while carrying on a general store in Sandwich. He probably was the first civilian practitioner of medicine in Essex County.

Dr. Alfred K. Dewson was born in England and came to Canada. His father was connected with the British army. He became apprenticed for five years with Dr. Barclay, an army surgeon at Kingston, and obtained his degrees from McGill University, and in Philadelphia. He served in the Rebellion of 1837 and subsequently carried on practice at various times in Toronto, Chatham, Amherstburg and Windsor. While in Amherstburg, he helped to organize the public school system. He came to Windsor in 1853. Here he took an active part in the building of All Saints' Church.

### **DR. ANDREW FISHER**

**Amherstburg, Ontario**

Dr. Andrew Fisher commenced his medical career in Colchester and carried on there until 1859 when he became the medical superintendent of the Malden Lunatic Asylum. The buildings had to be remodelled, others added to it, and the parade grounds to be laid out in botanical and vegetable gardens. He was said to have handled the patients satisfactorily. After retirement from this institution, he carried on a private practice in Amherstburg. He was succeeded by Dr. Millegan as superintendent until this institution was moved to London in 1872.

### **DR. RAMBOUT**

**Amherstburg, Ontario**

After the discontinuance of Fort Malden as a military post in 1851, the fort area and neighboring countryside was occupied by 88 pensioner families. These were looked after by Dr. Rambout. It is not known whether he lived there, or came in at stated periods. This continued until 1859 when it was taken over and operated as the Malden Lunatic Asylum.

### **DR. JOHN SCHULTZ**

Dr. Schultz was born in Amherstburg in 1840. He graduated at Queen's University and Victoria College in 1861. He commenced a practice in Manitoba and took keen interest in politics and was elected to the House of Commons in 1881, and appointed to the Senate in 1882. In 1888 he became Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, subsequently being knighted.

### **DR. W. C. LUNDY**

**Amherstburg, Ontario**

Dr. Lundy was a native of Amherstburg, born in 1825. He practiced in Amherstburg.

**DR. PROUDFOOT**  
Amherstburg, Ontario

Dr. Proudfoot sold his practice to Dr. Fred Park in 1890.

The Register of the College of Physicians and Surgeons before 1850 in Essex County contained the names:—

Geo. Maxon, Leamington	John O'Falvery, Maidstone
Horatio Mills, Wheatley	Robert Lambert, Windsor

Others on whom I have not been able to obtain any information were:—

Ulric Gaboury, Belle River, 1875	Edward Nesbitt, Sandwich, 1868
Fred Gaboury, Belle River, 1865	John Jas. Thom, Windsor, 1860
John Golden, Comber, 1875	Alexander Thompson, Leamington, 1861
Henry O. Marlem, Sandwich, 1875	

**DR. GEORGE MAXON**  
Leamington, Ontario

Dr. George Maxon commenced practice in Leamington before Jan. 1, 1850. His name was still on the Register in 1892 but the date of his death is unknown.

**DR. CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN**  
Leamington, Ontario

Dr. Charles Chamberlain, a graduate of Victoria University in 1863, commenced practice in Leamington, where he carried on a successful practice for many years.

**DR. GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN**  
Wheatley, Ontario

Dr. George Chamberlain obtained his M.C.P.S.O. in 1869 and opened his office in Wheatley.

**DR. JAS. BOYLE**  
Leamington, Ontario

Dr. Boyle was born near Amherstburg. He graduated from Columbia Medical School about 1870. After practicing some time in New York City, he came to Leamington and upon his retirement, he moved to Amherstburg.

**DR. WALTER LAMBERT**  
Amherstburg, Ontario

Dr. Lambert was born about 1831 in Welland County. He practiced for 24 years in Amherstburg. In his later years, he developed gangrene of both legs.



### **DR. WM. H. DRAKE**

**Kingsville, Ontario**

Dr. Drake was born near St. Thomas, Ontario. He graduated from Victoria College in 1867. He commenced practice in Kingsville where he carried on until forced to retire, when he moved to Windsor a few years before his decease in 1910.

### **DR. JAMES A. KEMP**

**Leamington, Ontario**

Dr. James A. Kemp graduated in medicine from Queen's University in 1861, secured his license to practice in 1862 and commenced practice in Leamington. He is spoken of as one of the fine old men of Leamington. He attained a high standing in the art of diagnosis and obtained the complete confidence of his patients. One story is told by an associate that after examination and consultation, he went to a table, wrote for a minute, and handed it to a son. "Here," he said, "is a death certificate; your father will die to-morrow, and this will save you a long trip." Dr. Kemp died about 1890.

### **DR. HENRY OAKE MARTIN**

**Leamington, Ontario**

Dr. Martin was registered in 1866 in Leamington. He moved before 1892 to Toronto and died prior to 1903. Dr. Martin was followed by Dr. Eli Eede. He was a graduate of Edinburgh with registration in 1884, and later Trinity Medical College of the same year. He died in May, 1919.

### **DR. JEFFREY TALBOT SUTHERLAND**

**Leamington, Ontario**

Dr. Sutherland obtained British Registration and graduated from Trinity Medical College in 1882, commencing practice in Leamington shortly afterwards. He died in 1910. During part of his time he worked in partnership with Dr. Hughes.

### **DR. SIDNEY ARTHUR KING**

**Kingsville, Ontario**

Dr. King was born in Kingsville, Ontario, January 23, 1844. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Drake and in 1864 entered Victoria College, Toronto, from which institution he graduated with the degree of M.D. Immediately after graduation, Dr. King located in his native town where he ably met the demands made upon his medical skill and experience, until 1893, when he withdrew from his profession in order to give his undivided attention to his increasing business interests.

Dr. King was at one time president of the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railroad Company, and vice-president and manager of the United Gas Company with headquarters in Windsor. He was one of the leading business men of Western Ontario.

Few men had so many and varied interests as Dr. King and the prosperous condition of all the companies with which he was connected was largely due to his energy and executive ability.

Dr. King was a consistent member of the Church of England. Politically, he was a Conservative and took an interest in local affairs. He served as Reeve of Kingsville for eight years. Of him one could say with Emerson: "Do that which is assigned to you, and you cannot hope too much, or dare too much."

### HON. CHARLES EUSTACE CASGRAIN

Windsor, Ontario

Hon. Charles Casgrain was a distinguished resident of Windsor. He was born in Quebec, August 3, 1825, and was educated in the Classics at the College of St. Anne, Quebec, and in medicine at McGill University at Montreal. In 1851 he began the practice of medicine in Detroit, but in 1856 he moved to Sandwich.

Possessing much natural ability, he soon rose in his chosen profession, and was, before his appointment to the senate, coroner and jail surgeon, having resigned in favour of his son, Dr. H. R. Casgrain. The Doctor was very public spirited, and all his life played a conspicuous part in the affairs of his country and province. He was surgeon for the troops stationed in Windsor during the Fenian Raid in 1861. He was a member of the Municipal Council of Windsor for two years and a member of the Board of Education for eighteen years. On Jan. 12, 1887, he was called to the Senate. This was a fitting tribute to an honoured and respected man, whose love of Canada and its institutions had always been of the truest and tenderest kind. In politics Dr. Casgrain was a strong Conservative, although liberal minded and tolerant of the opinion of others. He occupied the position of president of the North Essex Conservative Association, and had been urged several times to be party candidate for parliamentary honours but always he declined.

He died in 1906.

### DR. JOHN COVENTRY

Windsor, Ontario

Dr. John Coventry was born at "Hallcroft," Coldrain Kinross near Edinburgh, Scotland in 1836. He pursued his education in Edinburgh, Scotland until the age of 18 when he emigrated with his father, Robert Coventry to Canada in 1854. He graduated in medicine from the Buffalo Medical College in 1863. This was followed by post-graduate work in surgery at Ann Arbor, Michigan in 1864.

At this time his services were proffered to the American government and he was attached to the 116th New York Volunteer Regiment, serving as assistant surgeon.

In 1866 he returned to Canada and obtained his degree from Victoria Medical College. After work in other places, he ultimately settled in Windsor in 1873, where he carried on a successful practice until his death in February, 1902.



Dr. Coventry always took a prominent part in all the things pertaining to the welfare of his adopted district. In many instances his sound advice was sought and acted upon by those in authority. In his time he was one of the trio known as the three C's (Casgrain, Carney and Coventry). These men moulded to a considerable extent the political and municipal life of the district. He served the city as mayor from 1880 to 1882; chairman of the Windsor School Board for 8 years—appointed city physician in 1899; president of St. Andrews Society 1885 and 1886; president of the Ontario Medical Association 1896 and 1897; president of the Executive of the Health Officers Association 1884.

He was the author of several articles on municipal sanitation, and as such directed the installation of sewers in various parts of Windsor. Prior to 1882, the ferry boats from Detroit to Windsor docked one week at the foot of Brock St. and the next week at Ferry St. This always produced confusion. As Ouellette Avenue did not connect through to the river, while Mayor, Dr. Coventry was able to persuade the property owners to donate sufficient land to open Ouellette Avenue through to the river and finally have the ferry dock at the foot of Ouellette Avenue.

He was president of the first street railway of Windsor. During his regime as mayor, Windsor was visited by a severe epidemic of smallpox. In his effort to stamp out the malady, Dr. Coventry practically gave his whole time to the epidemic, neglecting his private practice. As an appreciation of this service, a group of citizens presented him with a purse of gold and a silver service.

Dr. Coventry lived long in the hearts of his people and even yet, 45 years later, one meets people who refer to him in glowing terms.

### **DR. ROBERT LAMBERT** Windsor, Ontario

In Dr. Lambert, the city of Windsor found her oldest and most experienced physician, a man of skill and learning who for many years practiced his profession with dignity and success.

Dr. Lambert was born in the township of Niagara, Lincoln County, Ontario, July 20, 1827. He received his education in St. Catharines and at Toronto University. In 1853 he matriculated in the Arts Course and continued one year. He taught in the local school during the winter season of 1854-55 and the following year he taught at Homer, Ontario. In 1856 he entered Queen's College, Kingston, as a medical student and graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in 1859. In July of the same year he located in Amherstburg in association with his brother, Walter, and practiced there until 1860, when he formed a partnership with Dr. Drake of Kingsville. This partnership was dissolved by Dr. Lambert moving to Leamington in 1862 where he remained until September, 1865.

Dr. Lambert, enthusiastic in the practice of his profession, then went to Bellevue Hospital, New York, where he remained until 1866. With a vast fund of experience and fully instructed in all modern

discoveries and methods of treatment, Dr. Lambert settled in Windsor and for thirty-five years devoted his life to the claims of his noble profession.

The family belonged to the Church of England. Politically Dr. Lambert was a staunch supporter of the Reform Party, before and after confederation.

On January 21, 1904, Dr. Lambert died at his home on London Street, Windsor, after an illness of sixteen months, which he bore with patience and fortitude. He was buried in the Church yard of that old historical town of Sandwich in his 77th year.

"And none that knew him need be told,  
A warmer heart, death ne'er made cold."

### **DR. GEORGE RING**

Dr. George Ring was born in New York and graduated in medicine in 1879 from a medical school in New York City. He lived and practiced in Colchester South, ultimately residing in Harrow. His work was essentially rural, and probably one of the most common maladies in those days was malaria, also puerperal sepsis, erysipelas and the usual contagious diseases. Upon retirement, and moving to Kingsville with his daughter, Mrs. Cowan, his work was taken over by Dr. Campeau.

### **DR. THOMAS HOBLEY**

**Amherstburg, Ontario**

Dr. Hobley was born in 1849 the son of John Hobley, a British pensioner who came to Amherstburg in 1851. He graduated from Trinity University on May 10, 1875, and also received his M.D. from Victoria University the same year. After practising some years in Toronto, he came to Amherstburg. He carried on a large rural practice, paying special attention to obstetrics and gynecology. He died in 1907.

### **DR. P. H. HUGHES**

**Leamington**

Dr. Hughes graduated in medicine from McGill University in 1886. He had primarily intended settling in some centre in Western Canada but was advised by some friends to go to Leamington. Here he carried on a large practice. In 1903 he bought Henry Ford's 44th car which enabled him to do his country work more easily. In 1906 he pioneered the formation of an Essex County Medical Society. Dr. Hughes was elected its president and Dr. McKenzie the secretary-treasurer. I think only two or three meetings were held. Transportation was a serious problem and it died an early death. A few years later Dr. Hughes moved west and now has retired to Merced, California.



## DR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON

Woodslee, Ontario

Dr. Richardson graduated from Toronto University in 1874 and commenced practice in South Woodslee in 1875.

## ROBERT FRANCIS RORKE

Robert Francis Rorke was born in St. Thomas in 1864. After primary and secondary education in his native city, he graduated from McGill University in 1893. This was followed by post-graduate studies in London, England where he obtained the M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. degrees. The years from 1898 to 1902 were spent at Woodslee, Ontario following which he took further post-graduate work in Boston and Vienna in Pediatrics.

In 1905 he commenced practice in Winnipeg, Manitoba. In 1908 he established a free baby clinic Milk Depot which was later taken over by the city with Dr. Rorke at its head. He was associate professor of Pediatrics from 1920 to 1932 and connected with the staffs of The Children's Hospital and Winnipeg General Hospital. In order to be able to instruct the new Canadian mothers, he learned several languages.

We may take it for granted that his life was "sans peur, et sans reproche."

## DR. RICHARD CARNEY

Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Carney was born in Barrie, Ontario in 1842. He was educated in the public schools of Owen Sound and at Upper Canada College. In 1865 he began the study of medicine at the Toronto Medical School, but desiring a wider field and greater opportunity for practical work he went to New York where he spent two winter sessions at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating as M.D. in 1869. Returning to Toronto he took the M.B. degree with honours at Toronto University. Dr. Carney came to Windsor in 1869 to manage the Essex Record, then a conservative weekly—he decided to locate here as a medical practitioner. During his career at Upper Canada College, Dr. Carney was awarded a prize for an English poem; one for Latin verse; two for English prose; and one for word exercises. He represented his class at the annual commencement in 1869 of Bellevue Medical College, New York.

Dr. Carney was seven years a member of the "Queen's Own" Rifles and was granted a Fenian Raid Medal and a grant of land for services rendered. When the Riel rebellion broke out in 1885, he superintended the re-organizing of the Essex Battalion becoming its first surgeon. He was a Deputy Reeve. He also served as Chairman of the Local Board of Health. He organized the Medical Society of Windsor; set on foot the movement which culminated in the establishing, by the late Dean Wagner, of the Hotel Dieu Hospital—serving as Vice-President of its staff until appointed city physician in 1893. He has been an all-round citizen.

Dr. Carney was one of the group known as the three C's, Drs. Casgrain, Coventry, and Carney. These men were pioneers in sewage disposal and water supply, and public health control. Like Drs. Samson and Casgrain, he was an unique personality.

He died of apoplexy in 1918 or 1919. After a long and useful career he drifted into the condition:

"Where the night shall be filled with music  
And the cares that infest the day,  
Shall fold their tents like the Arabs,  
And as silently, steal away." (Longfellow)

### **DR. PETER ANGUS AIKMAN**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Aikman was born near Ancaster, Ontario, April 28, 1838. He taught school in Essex County from 1863 to 1866 during which time he was reading medicine. In 1866 he entered the Homeopathic College at St. Louis, Missouri, from which institution he graduated in 1869 with a degree of M.D. In the same year he passed the Board of Medical Examiners at Toronto, which entitled him to practice in Ontario.

Dr. Aikman settled in Windsor in 1870 where he built up a large practice. He was not only a medical practitioner according to the tests of the medical schools, but he was the originator of remedies himself. In 1893 he compounded a very popular remedy known as "Orangine" and in 1898 a company was formed in Chicago for the manufacture of this remedy. Dr. Aikman was of an inventive mind and in 1880 he invented the Aikman Automatic Car Coupler.

Dr. Aikman took much interest in the progress of his city and served on the city council for three years. He was largely instrumental in inaugurating the movement for paving the streets and establishment of the sewage system and in that capacity in 1884 he was chairman of the Board of Public Works. He was also a member of the Board of Education of the city for four years. Politically he was a Conservative and socially a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

### **DR. JAMES BRIEN**

**Essex, Ontario**

Dr. Brien was born in Howard, Kent County, Ontario, February 4, 1848. He graduated from Queen's Medical College in 1872. Immediately he located in Victoria, Norfolk County, Ontario where he remained two years. In 1874 he went to Reed, Michigan, but after a few years practice, settled in Essex in 1876 and here enjoyed a fine patronage. He was a natural student and 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 received the nomination of the Liberal party and was elected M.P. serving four years. In 1895 he was elected Mayor of Essex to



which position he was re-elected in 1902. In 1897 he was appointed collector of customs. He proved a man well fitted for his work. He was a member of the Methodist Church. Politically he was a Liberal.

He was the pioneer in the movement which culminated the building of the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Electric Railway.

Throughout a long and very useful life, Dr. Brien built up a good practice, firmly established himself in the confidence of the people, and proved himself an honorable and able public official. He died in 1907.

## DR. CHARLES N. ANDERSON

Leamington, Ontario

Dr. Anderson of Leamington was one of the best known medical practitioners in this section of Essex County. He was a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He earned his right to high standing in his profession by strict devotion to its interests. He was a devoted student from boyhood and in active practice he spared himself neither mentally nor physically in his efforts to make his work thorough and efficient.

Dr. Anderson was born on January 14, 1858 in Stephen township, county of Huron, Ontario, and being one of fifteen children had meagre advantages of any kind in his youth. He asked only for opportunities, and his position was sufficient proof that he recognized and made the most of them when they occurred. When Dr. Anderson was fifteen years old his family moved to the County of Essex locating in Mersea Township.

Dr. Anderson taught school for  $6\frac{1}{2}$  years in Tilbury West township. By strict economy and prudence he managed to save enough to pay his expenses of a college course, and in 1888 he graduated from Trinity Medical College, Toronto, with the degree of M.D., C.M. Immediately after graduation, Dr. Anderson located in Comber and remained there for sixteen years. In 1902 he moved to Leamington.

Dr. Anderson had a genial manner and sympathetic disposition which undoubtedly were important factors in his career as his medical skill itself. Dr. Anderson kept himself abreast of the times by reading and constant study and, besides being a good general practitioner, had a considerable reputation as a surgeon. He was a physician first, last and always, sacrificing all other interests, and his personal comfort as well, when the welfare of his patients were concerned. He was a typical family doctor, and as such enjoyed the popularity which none begrudged him. The Doctor had marked many of the needs of his section and as a public spirited citizen did his share toward relieving them.

He served as Medical Health Officer in his town and township for many years. He had educational interests and believed that schools were the place for a child to gain his loftiest ideas of patriotism and love of country—the only hope of a united people and Com-

monwealth. He served two years on the Comber School Board.

Politically Dr. Anderson was a staunch Conservative and was president of the Conservative Association of Tilbury West for fifteen years before moving to Leamington. He represented South Essex in the Provincial Legislature following which he spent the sundown of life as sheriff of Essex County.

He had many connections fraternally, and of these he was the medical examiner.

"The pathway of Life is just about like any other congested street. If you don't keep going you get crowded to one side."

### DR. JAMES SAMSON Windsor, Ontario

There were two medical men in Windsor whom I had met before coming here, one of whom was Dr. Samson. On that occasion, Dr. Samson had come to Essex to give his lecture to their literary society on "Little Things," and it was my great pleasure to have been introduced to him before the meeting. That evening he commenced his talk by saying he had something in his pocket he was going to show us, (producing a small piece of compressed cotton) which we had never seen, couldn't see and never would see, and then proceeded to tell us that this compressed cotton which, when the cotton was put into a barrel of water, and allowed to stand a while, and then used to moisten the seed of alfalfa before seeding it, would greatly enhance the growth of the plant and enrich the soil. Then he gradually developed the subject of the growth and actions of bacteria in various ways.

When I arrived in Windsor, I planned to call upon all the medical men to introduce myself. He was the first whom I visited. His kindly reception encouraged me greatly.

He was a man of many parts, and interested in the community as a whole, a great reader, with a retentive memory, and, an analysing mind which came to the fore in the local Medical Society meetings, and in conventions. No meeting was complete without his final discussion. On numerous occasions, while attending 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 on more than one occasion, exploded supposedly proven facts and theories. As an example—at one meeting a prominent investigator had given a lengthy paper on the maximal dimensions of the pyloric opening; and had proved to his own satisfaction and, as he thought, to his audience, that this opening was very small, and only very small objects could pass through it. The writer was complimented by many for this achievement and the value of this contribution to medicine. In due time Dr. Samson recited an experience of his early practice at Blenheim, of a man who drove in from the country to see him, greatly agitated over the fact that he had swallowed a partial plate of teeth.



After listening to his story, he told him not to worry, to eat plenty of oatmeal and milk and he thought it would pass through without any serious trouble. A few days afterwards as he was driving by this man's house, the latter came running out, and pointing to his mouth, said, "There they are, Doctor." This exploded the whole theory and supposedly proven facts. Many similar instances could be told.

He was painstaking and thorough in the handling of his patients. He took a careful history and made a good physical examination afterwards. He did not have many of the advantages of the laboratory in his day.

Dr. Samson wasn't a surgeon himself, but selected his surgeon for the case in hand and as he practiced medicine when surgery was in its pioneer stage, his greatest contribution to surgery was by having it done by well-trained and experienced men.

As a consultant, he was always able to give valuable advice and put both patient and relatives at ease or to place the outlook in a different light.

On one occasion I had him see a patient seriously ill with pneumonia, who had developed a severe type of herpes labialis. His salutation "Well, child—severe cold sores. Do you know, I never saw anyone die of that yet!" This put the patient at ease. On another occasion, I had him see a child with convulsions due to meningitis. The child had been unconscious for three to four days. His remark to the father was "I would be afraid the child wouldn't live, and I would be afraid that he would live." Then he proceeded to tell the parents that he was very sick and would probably die, but if he didn't, there would be the danger of a permanent physical or mental invalid, or both. It turned out the latter.

The first time he called me in the night to take care of a patient for him he said, "I couldn't go to sleep without knowing someone had gone to take care of that case."

Until late in life Dr. Samson remained a bachelor. Shortly after he married he retired in Florida. After 20 to 25 years he still lives in the hearts of many people.

Of him, one could say with Charlotte Elliott—

"Thy presence fills my mind with peace,  
Brightens the thoughts so dark erstwhile,  
Bids cares and sad forebodings cease  
Makes all things smile."

And with Horace Bonar—

"The life above when this is past  
Is the ripe fruit of life below,  
Sow love and taste its fruitage pure,  
Sow peace, and reach its harvest bright:  
Sow sunbeams on the rock and moor,  
And find a harvest home of light."

And with Oliver Wendell Holmes—

“Build thee more noble mansions, O my soul,  
As the swift seasons roll,  
Leave thy low vaulted past!  
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,  
Shut thee out from heaven with a dome more vast;  
Till thou at length art free,  
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea.”

**DR. P. A. DEWAR**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Dewar was born in Lambton County, Ontario, September 4, 1859. He graduated from Trinity Medical College in 1885 and immediately commenced practice in Essex. He entered upon practice in partnership with Dr. Jas. Brien and remained there for eleven years, moving to Windsor in 1896. While in Essex, Dr. Dewar served two years as Mayor and was for several years a member of the Council. He was a man of public spirit and modern ideas. In 1893 he took post-graduate work in New York and opened his office in Windsor. In 1914 he took a further post-graduate course in Edinburgh and London.

It was my privilege to meet Dr. Dewar for the first time in July of 1904. He came to Essex to see a patient—with pernicious anaemia—on whom I had a fairly complete history with a full laboratory report, on sputum, urine, and blood of which I had a smear showing the nucleated reds. A remark he made afterwards to one of my friends directed my attention to Windsor as a possible field of future operation. When I arrived in Windsor, no one could have had a more hearty welcome than he extended to me, and this was followed up by sending patients to me from time to time.

During his whole life-time the limit of Dr. Dewar's practice was the limit of physical endurance, but, notwithstanding this, he gave his patients thorough examinations and close attention.

His work tended largely towards the surgical and as such with Dr. Casgrain, was influential in raising the standard of the practice of surgery in Windsor, and consequently, from time to time, gradually increasing the percentage of patients kept at home. Although liberal in politics, he was conservative in surgery. He kept in mind the adage “be not the first to give up the “old” for the “new,” be not the last to give up the “old” for the “new,” as illustrated by the following case.

About 1909 or 1910 I had a patient with acute suppurative appendicitis with peritonitis. I had advised appendectomy with drainage. Previously this type of patient nearly always died. I asked Dr. Dewar to see this case with me. Not having seen a case so treated, he hesitated to advise this procedure, as, in case of failure, this would be “another death due to surgery.” However, he decided to assist me, and the patient made an uneventful recovery. This paved the way in Windsor for the general acceptance of appendectomy with drainage in this type of case.



He was always kind and courteous to his patients and able to instil hope when the horizon seemed darkest.

As a consultant his services were constantly in demand. Here again he guarded his confrere's interests as well as advising what he thought would be the best for the patient.

In 1912 he was the last president of the Windsor Medical Society, as at the last meeting of his presidency the Essex County Medical Society was formed. He was a constant attendant at its regular meetings and lent valuable service in all its discussions and future progress.

During his final years he developed a haemorrhage in one eye, eventually requiring its enucleation, yet he carried on actively until overtaken with "angina pectoris" (coronary disease now) from which he did not make a good recovery and after which he retired from practice.

It was my privilege to have been associated with him on committees and the Executive of the Medical Society when questions requiring care and stern action arose. He met these with kindness and that Christian fortitude which the occasion required.

He was a staunch supporter of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and, although a very busy man, took time to pay attention to those things which are eternal. He could say with Oliver Wendell Holmes:

"O' Father! Grant thy love divine,  
To make these mystic temples Thine!  
When wasting age and wearying strife  
Have sapped the leaning wall of life,  
When darkness gathers over all,  
And the last tottering pillars fall,  
Take the poor dust Thy mercy warms  
And mould it into heavenly forms."

Dr. Dewar died in April, 1928.

"But though the warrior's sun is set,  
The light shall linger round us yet,  
Bright, radiant, blest."

As years go by, one looks back upon his former associations and sees how these have helped to mould his career, and with this in mind, I look upon Dr. Dewar as one of my best friends in the medical profession.

### DR. R. H. CASGRAIN Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Casgrain was born in Sandwich, Ontario, July 7, 1857. He graduated from Assumption College in 1876 and from the Detroit Medical College in 1879 with the degree of M.D. In 1880 he had the degree of M.D. conferred upon him by the Trinity Medical College, Toronto. He went to Europe the same year and took a special course in surgery in London and Paris, returning to Windsor in December

of that year. He entered practice with his father, Dr. C. E. Casgrain, and remained thus until 1890. In 1885, in the Rebellion of the Northwest, he had charge of the field hospital, No. 2 which was located in the Northwest Territory. On the outbreak of the Great War he went overseas and for some time was in charge of a hospital unit at Lemnos until overtaken with illness which invalidated him to England. After recovery he was placed in charge of a hospital in France.

In 1884 he paid a second trip to Europe and Paris and gave special attention to surgical diseases of women. Realizing that new discoveries are constantly being made in medical and surgical science, Dr. Casgrain frequently spent several weeks in the best hospitals of the country and read and studied constantly. During 1892 he spent some time in Chicago with Drs. Senn and Ochsner and other surgeons of world-wide reputation. In 1902 he made a third trip to Europe spending six months in London and Paris. Dr. Casgrain was surgeon for the 21st Battalion, for the Canadian Pacific Railroad and for the City Hospital. He was a Conservative but felt he had little time to devote to municipal affairs. He served on the Water Board for the city for two years. He declined nominations for mayor and Parliamentary honours. He was of the Roman Catholic faith. On one occasion someone passed a disparaging remark, regarding his religious attitude. His reply was "I'm glad in the final analysis that 'man is not my final judge'." That expressed much. He was living according to the dictates of his own conscience. It was an inspiration to hear him sing "The Palms" and "Ave Maria."

Dr. Casgrain like Dr. Samson had a jovial and unique personality.

Dr. Casgrain had an interesting and distinguished career. He was a pioneer surgeon in this district. In those days abdominal surgery was being developed. Large ovarian cysts were common, and he had a large collection on exhibition at Hotel Dieu which was one of the points of interest shown to visitors in its earlier days. Uterine fibroids were larger than usually met with now. Most of the other things met with were gallstones, stone in the kidney and bladder, appendicities and herniae. Yet he didn't venture into the new rapidly. As a student I remember Dr. A. McPhedran discussing perforation of the intestines in typhoid, urging us to advise early exploration and closing with drainage. In my early days I had one such case and sought Dr. Casgrain's advice and suggested operation, but he declined—he hadn't done one and probably the patient would die anyway and this would "give a black eye to surgery." The patient died of general peritonitis. (Some years later I did the first appendectomy with drainage in Windsor for acute suppurative appendicitis, with general peritonitis and he was very interested in this case.)

He pioneered surgery, and only those who lived through those days, know the fear in the minds of people when an operation was suggested, as a great many cases were in extremis before operation was advised. The mortality rate was high; consequently one had to proceed cautiously.

This extract from Geo. Matthew Adams is fairly representative of Dr. Casgrain.



"Too many of us are trying to be somebody else. The interesting person is the one who uses his own equipment—and secretly glories in the fact.

There isn't a human being living who does not have something distinctive and original about himself. Our frames are similar, but the substance of us is what counts in presenting the picture of us to the world.

Just be yourself and you will not only be unique in a large way, but you will be an honest expression of a human being.

Carry your enthusiasms along with you, never mind what other people think of them. They are yours, and remember that your thinking machine is the most individual affair that you own. Do your own thinking. Be proud of your ideas, if they please you, and make you feel honest and comfortable. Even though many of them may be wrong, keep them as property until they prove worthless."

"Be yourself to the utmost." "To Thine own-self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

### **DR. C. W. HOARE**

**Walkerville, Ontario**

Dr. C. W. Hoare was born at Adelaide, Ontario in 1863. He graduated from McGill University in 1888 and did post-graduate work in London, England. He deceased in 1930.

Dr. Hoare commenced practice in Walkerville in 1888 and continued until his death. He was one of those austere gentlemen whom the young man found hard to meet. Once you knew him he was one of the finest and kindest gentlemen you could wish to know. For me, from the beginning, that association gradually grew, so that, as years passed by, our associations were those of a father with a son, with everything that that implies.

As a surgeon, when I came to Windsor, he was associated with Drs. Dewar and Gow. They formed a trio who worked closely together. Most of the surgery at that time was abdominal, fractures and accidents. Dr. Hoare seemed particularly dextrous at amputations. I saw him do an amputation about mid-tibia, which to my mind, was one of the best I have ever seen.

He was probably the first doctor in this district to be employed by industry to look after its work. Gradually he had a good deal of industrial employment; consequently he developed considerable dexterity in this type of work.

As a general practitioner he was painstaking, definite in his directions, and exacting in seeing that they were followed out. He was always closely associated with the Windsor Medical Society, and later the Essex County Medical Society. His home was always a welcome

place for the meetings to be held. If anyone in the society accomplished any special type of work he was always ready to show his appreciation, and, if someone ran into difficulties, he was willing to help bear the burden. On the other hand he couldn't tolerate indifference or careless work.

He took a keen interest in civic affairs, and probably his greatest achievement is evidenced by that which materialized into the Metropolitan General Hospital. He spent a great deal of time in its preliminary stages and in the building and organization afterwards.

I hope that the new wing which they are contemplating building will carry some evidence as a memorial to his invaluable services. Here again it was my privilege to have been associated with him in the early days of the operation of this institution.

When the Utilities Commission was formed to look after the water supply, sewage disposal and Board of Health work, the late doctor took an active part in its formation and became the first chairman of the Board of Health. This was followed by the engaging of a full time health officer in the person of Dr. Fred Adams—a decided step forward. Dr. Hoare always took a leading part in civic affairs and was, for two years at least, Mayor of Walkerville. All other worthy objects had his support.

By his example, studious work, attendance at Medical meetings, and post-graduate work abroad, he was very influential in elevating the standard of the practice of medicine in this district, and probably his greatest success lay in doing to-day's work to-day, and putting into practice Carlyle's dictum "Our main business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance but to do what lies clearly at hand." One could say of him with Horace:

"Happy the man and happy he alone,  
He who can call this day his own,  
He who secure within can say,  
Tomorrow, do thy worst—for I have lived today."

I think one could say this was his philosophy of Life.

To have had the benediction of his friendship follow one like a shadow, to have always had the sense of his comradeship in work, without the petty pinpricks of jealousies and controversies, to be able to release in the sessions of sweet silent thought the experiences of long years without any bitter memory, fills the heart with gratitude. In the sudden death of Dr. Hoare I felt that I had lost not only a valuable, but a dear friend.

**DR. G. R. CRUICKSHANK**  
Windsor, Ontario

Into this great galaxy of worthies there is another star which also shone brightly and one perhaps most of you know better than the others—Dr. Cruickshank.

In the early days of this century he was associated with Drs.



Casgrain and LaBelle to form a trio. He was a prolific reader and had accumulated a large library. During the early part of the century he was a lecturer and clinician in one of Detroit's College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. Cruickshank was born November 10, 1859 at Weston, Ontario. He graduated from Toronto University in 1886. He did post-graduate work in Edinburgh in 1889 and 1890. He obtained his L.R.C.P. from Edinburgh in 1890 and took a further post-graduate course in Vienna in 1912-13 and in London, England in 1920. He came to Windsor in 1890. For 27 years he was a Member of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, and its President in 1925. He was M.O.H. in Windsor from 1914 to 1919.

On my first call upon him we had a pleasant time, and among other things discussed the Windsor Medical Society. He told me that they had a medical society; it wasn't dead but "only sleepeth." Some weeks afterwards the executive met and decided to revive this organization. I was asked if I would contribute a paper. This I did on "Addison's disease." From that small beginning of less than a dozen members has developed one of the best medical societies in this country.

Dr. Cruickshank was less of a surgeon than a medical man, and was a constant attendant at the meetings of the Provincial and Canadian Medical Associations. About 1909 or 1910 he presented a paper on the medical treatment of acute appendicitis and tried to show that, generally it was better to give medical instead of surgical care. After he had read his paper and some discussion had ensued, Dr. Bruce, through the president, asked Dr. Cruickshank what he would do if he himself had acute appendicitis, and his reply was "I would consult a surgeon." The general man throughout the country was inexperienced in the early operative procedure for appendicitis and no doubt Dr. Cruickshank was right at that time. But since, there has been a great transition and the treatment is infinitely better taken care of than forty years ago, nevertheless, in the light of the present knowledge, the mortality is still too high.

Unfortunately about 1911, Dr. Cruickshank's son developed tuberculosis. The Doctor thought that if he could get him to British Columbia he would do better, so he decided to retire from general practice and went to Vienna to study Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat work preparatory to going to British Columbia. He came home very enthusiastic about this work, only to find his son fatally ill. He commenced his work on eye, ear, nose and throat in Windsor.

Two or three things he introduced, tonsillectomy for acute rheumatic infections; the sludder instrument for tonsillectomy, and he strongly advocated the early puncture of the ear for acute suppurative otitis media. When I arrived in Windsor, as far as I know, he was the only man doing intubation for laryngeal diphtheria. This he did dextrously.

He was always cheerful and encouraging. He had been a good

practitioner, and after retiring from general practice said he missed his visits to the homes of his patients.

He was keenly interested in the hospitals and his influence was always behind any movement for the betterment of these institutions.

As years went by he retired from practice, and although not enjoying the best of health, he was cheerful until the end. He exemplified the little triplet:

“Grow old along with me,  
The best of life is yet to be,  
The last, for which the first was made.”

### **WILLIAM JAMES CAMPEAU, M.D.**

**Harrow, Ontario**

Dr. Campeau was born on the 16th of January, 1864 at Amherstburg, Ontario, the eldest son of James and Lovedy Ann Campeau, received his early education in the parochial and public schools of Amherstburg, and in Windsor he attended the Windsor High School, and studied medicine at Trinity Medical College in Toronto from which he graduated in 1888.

He gained some practical experience in his life work under the supervision of the late Dr. Bell, in Amherstburg. After graduation, he began the practice of medicine in Ruthven. Later when an epidemic of black smallpox broke out on Pelee Island, he volunteered his services. This was accepted and for weeks he lived on the Island and looked after the pox victims while the epidemic ran its course.

In 1890 he married Miss Sarah Ann Pulford, moved to Harrow, and opened an office there, gradually succeeding to the practice of the late Dr. Ring whom age and ill health were rendering incapable of properly serving the needs of this section.

A great reader, a keen student of nature, always interested in the welfare of the community and in the advance in medicine, he was consulted in many capacities—municipal welfare, agriculture, law and health. His hobbies were gardening, hunting and campaigning (without personal political aspirations) from political platforms.

He was the old-type general family physician, who put to good use, in diagnosis and treatment, the knowledge of the family history of his patients, gained through residence of more than a third of a century amongst them. He achieved particular success in his treatment of the heart conditions which followed the influenza epidemic of the First World War.

Dying in harness on 20th October, 1924, at Windsor, Ontario, of anemia and combined subacute degeneration of spinal cord; “having helped many another, himself he could not help.”

### **DR. ASHBAUGH**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Ashbaugh was born in Hamilton, Ontario, December 7, 1870. He graduated from Trinity Medical College in 1891 with the degree of



M.D.C.M. He located in Windsor in 1892 where he devoted himself to the duties of his profession, building up a large patronage.

When I came to Windsor, Dr. Ashbaugh was the M.O.H. and School Physician. He was surgeon to the C.N.R., Wabash R.R., City Street Railway, and shortly afterward, when the M.C.R.R. Tunnel was built during 1906-1909, he was in charge of their work. He did general practice as well. He knew his work well, and was capable in looking after accidents. For years he was secretary of the Windsor Medical Society until 1912 when Staynor Ellis was elected to this position. He died in 1914.

### **DR. PROUSE** Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Prouse was a general practitioner and a specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. He was placing special emphasis on Corneal Ulcer, of which there was a great deal at that time. He also did a very good tonsillectomy by dissection.

He died in 1917 at the age of 67. He was a frail man, but a kindly, courteous gentleman.

In my earlier years he was the president of the Staff of Hotel Dieu, and I still remember his valedictory address and the closing sentence, which depicted his general character.

"Finally, in the end, we all hope to get to the same place, we are going by different roads." "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most high shall abide under the shadows of the Almighty." Ps. 91-1. He personified this expression.

### **DR. JAMES S. LABELLE** Windsor, Ontario

Dr. LaBelle was born in Columbus, Ontario in 1865. He received his education in Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie, Galt and Windsor, Ontario.

He decided to become a druggist and in October, 1881, associated himself with Simons and Cooper, Detroit, Michigan. In December, 1887, he received his diploma in Pharmacy. His first venture in Windsor was the opening of the East End Pharmacy, on Sandwich St. and Glengarry Avenue in 1888. Later he purchased the Central Drug Store, ultimately selling out to W. A. Pond.

In 1894 Dr. LaBelle commenced the study of medicine in Detroit College of Medicine graduating in 1897 with the degree of M.D. and the M.D.C.M. from Trinity Medical College in 1898. After an internship in Harper Hospital, he opened practice in Windsor in 1899.

He continued as a general practitioner specializing in anaesthesia, giving most of the anaesthetics for Drs. Casgrain and Cruickshank.

Dr. LaBelle spent a good deal of time, quite successfully, following the real estate business in Windsor.

In 1902, Dr. LaBelle was appointed coroner of Essex County, replacing Dr. J. O. Reaume. He died in 1919 from a coronary attack while driving in his car.

### **DR. ADRIEN MENARD**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Menard was born in Adrian, Michigan, September 19, 1881 and was educated in Windsor. He graduated from the University of Western Ontario in 1904 as Gold Medalist. He interned in Hotel Dieu in 1904 and 1905, opening an office in Windsor a few weeks after I arrived here. Dr. Menard did post-graduate work in New York and Pittsburgh. For a number of years he conducted a general practice and then narrowed his work to the practice of physiotherapy. He died in 1930.

### **DR. H. STAYNOR ELLIS**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Ellis was born in Windsor, July 16, 1884, the son of H. T. W. Ellis. He was educated in the public and high schools of Windsor and received his medical education from Toronto University. This was followed by an internship in Grace Hospital, Detroit. He commenced practice in Windsor and was the first medical man from Windsor to go overseas in 1914 and last to return. While overseas, he was in charge of a hospital in Le Treport, France.

In 1911, he became secretary of the Windsor Medical Society, and subsequently first secretary of the Essex County Medical Society, and as such contributed much to the early success of this organization. Subsequent to his return from the last war he continued as secretary to the local society. He was the victim of osteoarthritis and nephritis and succumbed suddenly while under investigation and observation in Harper Hospital in 1921.

The Staynor Ellis ward in Grace Hospital was furnished in his name. Of him one could say with Longfellow:

“Who ne'er his bread in sorrow ate,  
Who ne'er the mournful midnight hours  
Weeping upon his bed has sate,  
He knows you not, ye Heavenly Powers.  
Look not mournfully into the past  
It comes not back again,  
Wisely improve the present  
It is thine  
Go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear and with  
a manly heart.



**DR. N. J. AMYOT**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Amyot was born in 1871 and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1895. He was a brother of the late John Amyot and deceased in 1925.

Dr. Amyot commenced practice in St. Thomas and later in Belle River. He came to Windsor in 1908.

He was a kindly man and a good general practitioner. Early after his arrival he and I became more or less closely associated and co-operated in our surgical work. His surgical work was mostly abdominal. He also did a good tonsillectomy. In 1916 he went overseas with the army returning to Windsor in 1919. In 1921 he developed a nervous condition from which he did not recover and died in 1925.

He was ethical in his work, had a good sense of humour and did not lose an opportunity to protect his fellow practitioner. On one occasion he was making a call when a neighbour came in. She said "your doctor has already come?" She had called Dr. Gow three to four hours before and he still hadn't got there. She began to make disparaging remarks—the other ladies took up the conversation in the same way. Dr. Amyot quietly remarked, "Maybe you haven't paid Dr. Gow." and the conversation ceased. Gradually one after another left the room.

In his early and somewhat tragic death, I felt I had lost a close friend.

**DR. FOREST F. BELL**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Forest Bell was born at Amherstburg in 1849 and was a graduate of the University of Toronto in 1876. He deceased in 1925.

Dr. Bell commenced practice in Amherstburg as a general practitioner and then moved to Windsor in 1897 to give his family the advantages of advanced education. This also relieved him from the arduous practice of a rural district. He became the examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, a position he held until near his death.

He was a staunch supporter of the Windsor Medical Society. When I came, this organization met in the homes of several of the members, and it was in his home that the Essex County Medical Society was formed, with the writer as its first president. On one or two occasions he presented papers for this organization and also took an active part in the discussions of papers and subjects brought before the society.

His favourite pastime was chess, of which he was an ardent enthusiast. He was a kindly man.

**DR. WILLIAM EDWARD STOREY**  
Walkerville, Ontario

Dr. Storey was born in Newbury, Ontario, September 1, 1875.

In June, 1892, when less than 17 years of age, he graduated from Windsor High School with a first class certificate. He entered the University of Toronto where he completed a course of pedagogy and for three years was a teacher of classics in the High School of Kemptville. Having a strong inclination toward the medical profession, Dr. Storey in 1896 entered the Medical Department of the Toronto University from which he graduated in 1901 with the degree of M.D. In August of the same year he located in Walkerville. He was one of the youngest members of his profession at that time. Dr. Storey subsequently moved to Kemptville where he died in 1926.

**DR. JAS. GOW**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Gow was born in Guelph, Ontario, June 17, 1874. He received his public and high school education in Windsor. He entered Toronto University in 1895 from which he graduated in 1899. This was followed by an internship in Toronto General Hospital from 1899-1900.

Dr. Gow commenced practice in Windsor in 1900 entering the office with Dr. P. A. Dewar and in 1906 built his residence and office at Ouellette and Wyandotte Streets. He conducted a general practice, but paid special attention to obstetrics and surgery, both of which in his time he was eminently successful. Until later years he was a constant attendant at and took a leading part in the meetings of the medical society and the hospital staffs. He accompanied Dr. Dewar on a post-graduate course in England in 1914.

Earlier in his career he suffered a severe attack of Typhoid Fever from which he slowly convalesced. It is possible that this may have contributed to the subsequent disabilities which cut off his active career and after a lingering illness, his ultimate demise.

In 1929, on his general standing, he was admitted as a fellow of the American College of Surgeons without the necessity of going through the process of filling out case records, and with the formation of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, was admitted as a charter member in 1931. Both honours he eminently deserved. "Good actions enoble us, and we are the sons of our own deeds" (Cervantes).

Two years before his death he was overtaken by that malady which carries off most medical men—cardiovascular disease. From the initial attack he never made a sufficient recovery to be about again, and succumbed on October 14, 1943.

Dr. Gow still lives in the hearts of his patients, and although he is gone, he "still liveth and his works follow after him." The world is richer because of his having lived and worked among us.

"So when a great man dies,  
For years beyond our ken  
The light he leaves behind him lies  
Upon the paths of men." (Longfellow)



## **DR. JOSEPH OCTAVE REAUME**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Reaume was a leading physician of Windsor. He was born August 13, 1856 in Anderdon Township, Essex County, Ontario.

When a lad of 15 he strained his back which resulted in his thoughts turning toward a profession. Through the interest of Magistrate Bartlet of Windsor, he was enabled to enter the public school and in 1873, through close application he successfully passed the examination for a teacher's certificate. He returned to his native locality and was engaged as a teacher for the winter sessions during 1874 and 1875 and in 1876 with his earnings was able to attend Normal School in Toronto. The years 1877 and 1878 were spent in teaching and in 1879 he entered Assumption College at Sandwich. Trouble with his eyes again stood in the way of his ambition and he resumed teaching. In 1880 he was made head master of the School at Amherstburg.

It was not until 1881 that he began the real study of medicine. In 1885 he graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine and in 1886 from Trinity College, Toronto. The same year he settled in Windsor. He built up a practice second to none in this section. Being fluent in the French language, he had a large clientage from French residents, while his skill made him equally prominent with English-speaking citizens. He was a consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was a leader in the ranks of the Conservative Party.

In 1902 he was successful in contesting North Essex in the Provincial Government and in 1905 became Minister of Public Works until 1914, when he received the appointment of Registrar for the County of Essex.

A genial personality, Dr. J. O. Reaume has left his mark in every field into which his talents ushered him; Education, Medicine, Politics, and Business. Learned from youth in the habits of industry and thrift, he contrived to blast his way upwards by practice of those solid virtues of manliness which always and everywhere characterizes all real self made men.

He died in Windsor, June 12, 1933.

## **DR. W. C. DOYLE**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. W. C. Doyle was born at Merlin, Ontario, September 15, 1878. He graduated from the University of Western Ontario about 1902. He came to Essex and associated himself with Dr. Jas. Brien where they carried on a general practice of medicine. While there he took postgraduate work at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and in New York City. He gradually began doing surgical work, considerable being done in the homes, and the balance in Hotel Dieu. In the early twenties he moved to Windsor and continued practice until a few years ago when overtaken by that malady which in one form or

another claims most medical men—cardiovascular disease. He carried a large operative practice.

When the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada was formed in 1931, he became a charter member with F.R.C.S. (Canada) degree. He died in 1941.

**DR. J. PRIESTLY AUSTIN**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Austin was born in Essex County in June 5, 1887 and died in September, 1930. He was educated in the Essex Public & High School and University of Toronto graduating from the latter in 1915. He spent nine months at the Toronto General Hospital.

He commenced practice in Windsor with Dr. P. A. Dewar where he rapidly developed a large practice.

For years I had been associated with him in surgical work, and he had developed a good surgical technique and good surgical judgment. But I became aware of the true man during our tour with the Interstate Post-Graduate Assembly of America, when we visited the medical centres of Toronto, Montreal, Leeds, London, Manchester, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Paris attending medical meetings on the ship, and amphitheatres of the various medical centres, receptions in all places we visited, playing, eating, and sleeping together which enabled one to get a true measure of the real man.

He was a man of many parts and possessed a sense of humour which he could use to its greatest advantage—a physician and surgeon, trusted and loved by his patients, a friend of all who knew him. He had his hours for work and those for play, and he gave himself wholeheartedly to both. His early demise was mourned by all.

True success in life is measured not by what we get out of life but how we have succeeded in making the lives of others happier. By this gauge his life was eminently successful.

Let us bear in mind that some exceedingly useful lives have been brief ones, so that we are not to concentrate our desires upon living long, but living well, especially since none of us know how long he will be permitted to live.

John Milton in his "Paradise Lost" voiced this sentiment beautifully when he wrote:—

"Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou livest  
Live well; how long or short, permit to heaven."

**DR. R. H. ABBOTT**  
Amherstburg, Ontario

Dr. Abbott was a native of Wolfe Island, near Kingston, Ontario. He was a graduate of Queen's University, and his first practice was at



Comber. He came to Amherstburg about 1910 and at once took an active part in community affairs. When the Great War broke out he was the medical examiner for the recruits of the district. He held the rank of colonel and had been a member of the militia from his school days. He was for many years on the High School Board and was instrumental in raising the status of the local school from that of a Continuation Class. His two sons, Earl and Bertram were volunteers in World War I, and served overseas. He was an Anglican in religion, and Liberal in politics, and his counsel was influential in party ranks.

Like other Amherstburg doctors, a large part of his practice was in the country, and from the poor condition of the roads at that time, the work was often fatiguing. His summer relaxation was taken on the waters of the Detroit River with his motor-boat.

He died in Detroit following an operation, and was buried in Rose Hill, Amherstburg.

**DR. D. F. McLACHLAN**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. McLachlan, a native of Glencoe, Ontario, received his secondary education in the Strathroy High School and Toronto Normal School. After teaching some years, he commenced the study of medicine in Toronto University, graduating in 1905. The following year was spent working with Dr. J. W. Brien in Essex. The succeeding years were spent in Dutton and Higate until 1915. He took a post-graduate course in New York and then practiced in Windsor until his death in October, 1944 at the age of 71.

He carried on a general practice successfully. He was a member of the Essex County Medical Society and the Canadian Medical Association and staff of the three local hospitals.

Dr. McLachlan was one of those kindly men who possessed full control of his own life, which could be summed up by the stanza of a well known hymn:

“Drop Thy still dews of quietness till all our strivings cease,  
Take from our souls the strain and stress,  
And may our ordered lives confess,  
The beauty of Thy peace.”

**DR. WM. JOHN McKENZIE**  
Kingsville, Ontario

Dr. Wm. John McKenzie whose parents came from Inverness, Scotland in 1858, was born in Lambton County on March 15, 1863. His primary education was received in his native village, high school in Brantford, and he graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto in 1893. Before undertaking the study of medicine he was employed in the parliament buildings at Ottawa, reporting the parliamentary proceedings for Hansard, which work he greatly enjoyed.

Upon graduation he became employed in the lumber camps of

Duluth area and White-Brich, Minnesota. He came to Kingsville in 1896 where he carried on an extensive practice for the remainder of his life.

He was greatly interested in athletics, chiefly lacrosse, tennis and lawn-bowling. He was an ardent hunter and for many years journeyed north with a group organized by the late Jack Miner. In 1901, with four others, a journey to the state of Wyoming for elk was undertaken. This proved to be enjoyable and profitable, each bringing home some very fine trophies.

I think Dr. McKenzie's life can best be summed up by this extract taken from an address given by Sir Wm. Osler—"We hear a great deal of the passing of the family physician. At present he still does the greater part of the routine practice, which brings the doctor into every household in the land and makes him, not alone the advisor, but the valued friend. He is that standard by which we are measured. What he is, we are; and the estimation of the profession in the eyes of the public is their estimation of him. A well-trained, sensible family doctor is one of the most valuable assets in a community, worth to-day as in Homer's time, many another man. Few men live lives of more devoted self-sacrifice than the family physician."

These qualities were incorporated into the life of Dr. McKenzie. He was skillful, trusted and kind. He met his declining years gracefully, and with that Christian fortitude becoming a gentleman.

#### **DR. GEO. McKENZIE**

Dr. Geo. McKenzie, an older brother of Wm. J. was born at sea off the coast of Newfoundland in 1858. After graduation from Toronto University, he commenced practice in Essex in 1889 in association with Dr. Dewar. He died of Typhoid Fever in 1896.

#### **DR. CHENE**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Chene was born in Windsor in 1882. He was educated in the schools of Windsor and graduated from Detroit Medical College in 1905. Following an internship in St. Mary's Hospital, he became associated with the late P. M. Hickey, specializing in roentgenology, limiting his practice to radiology. He established the first X-ray laboratories in St. Mary's and Providence Hospitals and also in Hotel Dieu in Windsor. His work associated him also with the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery; Receiving, Eloise, and Providence Hospitals either as attending or consulting radiologist. He was a member of several U.S. Radiological societies in U.S.A.

For a number of years Dr. Chene had been increasingly disabled from the effects of long exposure to X-ray and radium, but with the courage and fortitude of the true physician he had borne unremitting pain, several amputations, and the knowledge of early final disaster without flinching and without complaint.

He was meticulous in his work. His diagnoses were not hurried



or snapshot but the result of thoughtful consideration.

It was my privilege to know him during the early days when he installed an X-ray machine in Hotel Dieu. His relationship with his confreres was always cordial. He played the game of life in accordance with the "Sermon on the Mount." Those who knew him well rejoiced in his good company and mourn the passing of a respected, generous and honorable colleague.

### **DR. CHESTER CHARLES RICHARDSON**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Richardson was born in 1868 in York County. Following matriculation, he entered Toronto University and graduated in medicine in 1892. He commenced practice in Mount Albert and Aurora, coming to Windsor about 1912. Here he was associated with Dr. Jas. Samson. Soon after the outbreak of war in 1914, he enlisted in the Canadian Army Medical Corps and went overseas. Returning to Windsor he took up his practice again. About 1931, he moved to Newmarket, Ontario, retiring from practice in 1940. He died in 1945.

### **DR. WM. ALEXANDER CHISHOLM MacDONALD**

Dr. Wm. Alexander Chisholm MacDonald, the son of the late Colin MacDonald, was born in Windsor in 1876. After receiving his early education in Windsor public and high schools, he graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto in 1899. Following a short period of general practice in Essex County, he decided to do special work pertaining to the eye, ear, nose and throat. With this in mind he spent considerable time on post-graduate work in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Berlin and Vienna. He commenced the practice of this specialty in Toronto for two years and then returned to Windsor where he carried on a successful practice until his untimely death in January, 1937.

During World War I, he joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps and from 1916 to 1919, he was stationed at Le Treport, France in charge of the eye department, with Canadian General Hospital No. 2.

Dr. MacDonald had two hobbies, chess and fishing, both of which he pursued with the same enthusiasm as his practice of medicine.

"If envy scout, if ignorance deny  
His faultless patience, his unyielding will,  
Beautiful gentleness, and splendid skill,  
Innumerable gratitudes reply.  
His wise, rare smile is sweet with certainties  
And seems in all his patients to compel  
Such love and faith as failure cannot quell."

### **DR. W. C. PEPIN**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. W. C. Pepin was born November 4, 1883.

In June, 1906, Dr. Casgrain was going out of town and asked me if I would look after several of his patients. One of them was in the country and he introduced me to Wilfred Pepin who would drive me out. He had completed his third year in medicine in Detroit College of Medicine from which he graduated in 1907. I recognized in him an energetic young man whose outlook was bright. After graduating from the Detroit College of Medicine he spent the next year at Toronto University and obtained his license of practice in Ontario. This was followed by one year as interne in Hotel Dieu where he endeared himself to the medical men of this district. After commencing practice he became closely associated as assistant to Dr. Casgrain. This developed his dexterity as a surgeon. Most of you know this as well as, or better than I. For a number of years he was the secretary of the Staff of Hotel Dieu and took an active part in the local medical society. He was the pioneer in the movement of abolishing our Sunday afternoon and evening office hours, and later instituting the Wednesday afternoon and evening holiday. Both of which have been beneficial. He was always courteous, lovable and cheerful.

When I returned from vacation, I was grieved to know that he was afflicted with carcinoma of the rectum from which he died in 1937.

“Through long days of laboring breath  
He watched the world grow small and far,  
And met the constant eyes of death  
And haply knew how kind they are.”

It is a bitter thing, when mind and spirit are strong and ambition high, to surrender youth and hope of achievement. Dr. Pepin faced this sacrifice with Christian fortitude.

### **DR. T. JAMES PARK** **Amherstburg, Ontario**

Dr. James Park of Amherstburg represents one of the old and prominent families of Essex County, and was the oldest physician and surgeon in point of continuous practice in Amherstburg.

Dr. Park was born in Amherstburg, April 19, 1856. He received his education from the separate schools of his native town and in Toronto at Upper Canada College, and Toronto University from which he graduated in 1880 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He also obtained a similar degree from Trinity Medical College. He spent one year as assistant resident surgeon at the Toronto General Hospital and in 1881 began practice in his native town. He was a member of the Ontario Medical Association and was the local surgeon for the Michigan Central Railroad, and examiner for many of the leading Life Insurance Companies. He was the Medical Health Officer of Amherstburg for over 30 consecutive years. From 1928 to 1931 he was a member of the Senate of Toronto University.



After a long and successful career, he died in Amherstburg in 1936.

"That best portion of a good man's life,  
His little nameless unremembered acts  
Of kindness and of love."

### **DR. OSCAR TEETER**

**Amherstburg, Ontario**

Dr. Teeter was born near Grimsby, Lincoln County, Ontario, March 23, 1867. He graduated from Toronto University in 1891 with the degree of M.B. In the spring of 1893, Dr. Teeter located in Walkerville where he resided for a short time, and in July of the same year, he formed a partnership with Dr. F. F. Bell of Amherstburg, which continued until 1897 when he purchased Dr. Bell's interest and residence.

Dr. Teeter was very successful after locating in Amherstburg, both professionally and politically, having been elected to the Council and was honoured with the office of Mayor in 1901. He proved himself a very efficient public official.

Dr. Teeter was one of the County Members that took a continuous active part in our medical society after its inception and was its president in 1923. In its early days on several occasions, this organization was entertained in his home at one of which he read a paper on Typhoid Fever.

He died following an attack of apoplexy in 1933.

"Men are rich only as they give. He who gives great service gets great returns. Action and reaction are equal, and the radiatory power of planets balances their attraction. The love you keep is the love you give away."

### **DR. WM. FREDERICK PARK**

**Amherstburg, Ontario**

Dr. Park was born in Chatham on Sept. 28, 1871. He received his primary and secondary education in his native town and graduated in medicine from Toronto University. He commenced practice in Harrow but soon afterwards bought the practice of Dr. Proudfoot of Amherstburg, moved there and carried on an active practice until Jan. 1936. Dr. Park was a versatile man and had a wide range of interests. He was mayor of Amherstburg for almost 23 years. In 1911 as conservative candidate, he contested, unsuccessfully, the famous Reciprocity Election. The horticultural society received his active support; specializing on dahlias, and his amateur photography attracted a great deal of attention.

He took a keen interest in athletics, particularly bicycle racing, and attracted considerable attention by the use of a motorcycle for transportation in his practice.

As a physician and surgeon, he inspired his patients with trust

and hope and won the life-long admiration of his youthful patients.

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much."

### **DR. O. X. LANGLOIS**

Windsor, Ontario

Onesime Xavier Langlois, B.A., M.D., C.M., born March 25, 1849, at Langlois' homestead, corner of Sandwich Street and Pierre Avenue. He was the son of Pierre Langlois and Loe Pajot. His father, Pierre Langlois after whom Pierre Avenue is named, was born in Windsor in the same homestead, November 12, 1814. He was a municipal councillor from 1857 to 1870, and the first councillor to greet H.R.H. Prince of Wales to Windsor in 1860.

He received his elementary education in the public school and classics and philosophy, Montreal College—B.A. and graduated in medicine from McGill University in 1875. He practiced medicine in Gatineau Valley, Belle River, Amherstburg and Windsor. He received a commission as coroner for the County of Essex on May 6, 1887. He married Rosalie Langlois, Sept. 28, 1885.

To Dr. and Mrs. Langlois were born two children; Beatrice Marie Langlois, July 4, 1886, now Reverend Sister M. Rosalie de Palimie of St. Mary's Academy and Wilfred Joseph Langlois, Dean of Essex and Pastor of Our Lady of the Rosary Church.

Dr. Langlois was one of the first attending physicians at Hotel Dieu. He died of typhoid pneumonia, February 2, 1894 at the age of 44 years and 10 months, at his residence, 51 Ouellette Avenue, just north of London Street.

In politics he was liberal and an ardent admirer of Sir Wilfred Laurier. In religion he was a Roman Catholic, an active parishioner of St. Alphonsus Church and an intimate friend of Dean James Theodore Wagner, founder of Hotel Dieu.

"Whene'er a noble deed is wrought  
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought  
Our hearts in glad surprise  
To higher levels rise."

### **DR. WM. WALLACE BEASLEY**

Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Wm. Wallace Beasley was born in Sandwich, Dec. 7, 1904. He received his secondary education at Assumption College and graduated in medicine from Western University, London, Ontario in 1931. He returned and took up work with his father carrying on a large general practice until his untimely death in 1935.



**DR. W. H. MILLEN**  
Woodslee, Ontario

Dr. W. H. Millen was born at Benbrook, Wentworth County on August 4, 1865. In early life his parents moved to Essex County where he received his primary and secondary education. He commenced his medical studies in Detroit College of Medicine from which he graduated in 1891, and M.D. from Trinity Medical College, Toronto in 1894. After one year as intern in Harper Hospital, he commenced practice for a short time in Mansfield, Ohio, after which he moved to Wheatley for five years. About 1900 he took over the practice of Dr. Rourke at Woodslee where he carried on for six years when his work here was taken over by Dr. Stephen Millen. Leaving Woodslee in 1906, he moved to Hillstown in Alberta. Before coming to Wheatley, he married Miss Katherine McKellar of Ingersoll, who died in Toronto and was buried beside her husband in Cottam, Ontario. Two daughters survive their parents. Dr. Millen was killed in a railroad accident near Sudbury, Ontario in 1906.

**DR. ROBERT WALPOLE BUCKE**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Robert Walpole Bucke was born in London, Ontario on December 31, 1881. He received his primary education in London, Ont. and graduated from Western University in arts and medicine in 1906. After an internship in Hotel Dieu, Windsor, he commenced his life work in Port Arthur in 1907. Here he carried on a large and successful general practice until 1918 when he was compelled through illness, to relinquish his medical activities in this district. For two years he confined his activities to anaesthesia and office work in London, Ont. In 1921, on the advice of his attending surgeon, Dr. Dandy of Baltimore, he returned to general practice in Windsor, Ont. However, this was not for long, due to the recurrence of his former malady. He died in 1923.

Dr. Bucke was genial, courteous, kind, and successful in his chosen profession.

**DR. CHARLES F. DUNFIELD**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Dunfield was born in Petrolia, Ontario, November 19, 1885. He was a graduate of Western University in 1913. Following this he interned in Homewood Sanitarium for 1½ years and subsequently eight months in Grace Hospital, Toronto. He did post-graduate work in New York in 1919.

Coming to Windsor he became associated with Dr. Doyle and confined his practice largely to X-ray. He died about midlife due to coronary disease.

## **DR. JOHN WESLEY MOAK**

**McGregor, Ontario**

Dr. Moak graduated from the University of Toronto in 1902. He practiced in McGregor, Ontario. Although a victim of tuberculosis, he carried on under adversity, until complications forced him to give up work.

## **DR. ERNEST K. CULLEN**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Ernest K. Cullen, a brother of Prof. Thos. Cullen of Johns Hopkins University, was a graduate of Toronto University in 1899. He served an internship for four years in Toronto General Hospital. He then continued his studies and training for eight years at John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. In 1912 he became a teacher in abdominal surgery and gynaecology at Detroit College of Medicine and head of Gynaecology at Harper and St. Mary's Hospitals.

During his time, his services were sought as a consultant and surgeon in Windsor and he was instrumental in building up the surgical services in Hotel Dieu.

He died unexpectedly in July, 1922. He will be remembered best for his skill and his kind and genial disposition.

## **DR. JAS. KING**

**Leamington, Ontario**

Dr. Jas. King was born in St. Thomas, December 12, 1866. He received his primary and secondary education in his native city and graduated from Toronto University in 1893. After one year's internship in Toronto General Hospital, he commenced practice in Staples, Ontario. After a post-graduate course at the Polyclinic in New York in 1903, he moved to Leamington where he carried on in general practice until overtaken by the grim reaper on March 24, 1922.

"I have only done my duty, as a man is bound to do" but men of his type, of his vision, of his selflessness and devotion to duty to the services of others are rare; and so we may honor him in our hearts and in our memories as a great family physician.

## **DR. ATHEL ALEXANDER MOON**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Moon was born at Albuna, Essex County, Ontario. He completed his preliminary education in the Leamington High School and graduated in medicine from Toronto University in 1915. He then proceeded overseas and joined the British Army Medical Corps. After returning he spent some time in post-graduate work in the Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto, subsequently opening an office in Windsor, Ontario.

As an epidemic of influenza was present at that time, he rapidly



built up a large practice, which he carried on successfully until overtaken by that illness which terminated fatally in 1924.

**DR. JAS. A. McEWAN**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. McEwan was born in Middlesex County in 1866. He graduated from Western University in 1890. During World War I he joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps. He came to Windsor in 1923 and carried on successfully until overtaken by death in 1927.

**DR. MALCOLM ROBERT GRAHAM**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Malcolm Robert Graham, a graduate of Toronto University in 1909. During World War I he served overseas with the Canadian Army Medical Corps in France until invalided home after three years service. Being recognized as an expert diagnostician in Tuberculosis, he became the superintendent of the Essex County Sanitarium at Sandwich, which position he held until his death in 1930.

**DR. MONTFORD A. KENDRICK**  
Leamington, Ontario

Dr. Kendrick was born in Lynn, Ontario, August 15, 1884. He graduated from Toronto University with the degree of M.D. in 1907.

He carried on a general practice of medicine and surgery in Saskatchewan from 1908-1918 and in Leamington, Ontario until the time of his death.

He was appointed coroner for Essex County in 1927 which he held until his death in 1932.

**DR. JAS. GILES ROBINSON STONE**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Stone was born in Hamilton, July 2, 1876. After graduation from Toronto University in 1909 and an internship of one year in St. Michael's Hospital, he commenced practice in Saskatchewan in 1911 and British Columbia from 1912 to 1915. In World War I, he joined the C.A.M.C. concentrating upon Radiology, following which he continued in Radiology in Windsor in 1920. Here he was connected with Hotel Dieu and Metropolitan Hospitals. He died suddenly in 1932.

**DR. ISADORE MORDECAI CHERNIAK**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Cherniak graduated from Detroit College of Medicine in 1917 and Toronto University in 1918. He carried on a general practice until his death in 1932.

**DR. JOHN WILLIAM STEWART**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. John William Stewart was a native of Perth County. He received his secondary education in Stratford Collegiate Institute and Model School, and graduated in medicine from McGill University in 1912. Having completed an internship in the Montreal General Hospital, he established his first practice at North Battleford, Saskatchewan in 1913. After eight years there, he returned to Morefield, Ontario for two years before coming to Windsor. While in Windsor he carried on an active practice in general medicine, during most of which time he was closely associated with the Metropolitan General Hospital. He died after a lingering illness in the mid-thirties.

One son graduated from Toronto in 1941. After a year of internship in Metropolitan General Hospital he spent a short time with Dr. J. W. Brien while waiting to be called by the Air Force. After being released in 1945, he commenced practice in Kitchener, Ontario.

**DR. HENRY GORDON McBROOM**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. McBroom was born at Washburn, Ontario, December 1, 1902. He was a graduate of Queen's University in 1926, following which he had internships in Ottawa Civic Hospital and Ottawa Isolation Hospital and at St. Luke's Hospital, New York. He commenced practice in Walkerville. He was an active member of the Metropolitan General Hospital and Essex County Medical Society. He died in 1933.

**DR. ALBERT W. KEANE**  
Essex, Ontario

Dr. Albert W. Keane was born near Peterborough, Ontario in 1874. Following the necessary education, he taught school in Essex for eight years. He graduated in medicine from Trinity University in 1903. After an internship in St. Michael's Hospital, he commenced the practice of medicine in Essex where he continued carrying on a successful general practice until 1935, when the call of the "East" came, "Which in one form or another will be heard by all of us, and which grows louder as we grow older, to take up new work in a new field."

**DR. GRANVILLE GORDON LITTLE**  
Walkerville, Ontario

Dr. Little, the son of John Morrison and Ida M. Little was born in Hamilton, Ontario in 1883. At the age of three he came with his parents to Windsor. Here he received his primary and secondary education, and graduated from Toronto University in 1905. After one year as an interne in Toronto General Hospital, he pursued further post-graduate study in Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland during 1907 and



New York Lying-In-Hospital in 1908. He undertook further study in surgery at the Mayo Clinic in 1917.

Dr. Little commenced practice in Walkerville in 1908 in close association with Dr. C. W. Hoare. He rapidly developed a large practice, consisting of general medicine and the surgical work which accompanied it.

He was keenly interested in public health work and was M.O.H. and school physician of Walkerville for a number of years before amalgamation, and subsequently chairman of the Windsor Board of Health.

Like Dr. Hoare, Dr. Little had a large industrial practice, being plant physician and surgeon for several of the large factories in this district.

He was a member of the Essex County Medical Society, the Ontario and Canadian Medical Associations and an active member of the surgical staff of the Metropolitan General Hospital.

In June, 1914 he was married to Miss Dorothy E. S. Hoare. They had four children, three of whom survive, Charles Gordon, Elizabeth Dorothy and Walter Morrison.

In October, 1933, he had an attack of coronary thrombosis from which he recovered and was able to undertake work again but in August, 1935 succumbed to another seizure.

As diversion, Dr. Little was interested in golf, gardening and reading.

"As we journey through life,  
Let us live by the way."

"While we live in the hearts we love  
We are not dead."

### **DR. ROLAND EARL TAYLOR** **Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Taylor was born in Woodstock, October 6, 1896. His primary and secondary education were received in his native city and he graduated from Toronto University in 1922. While still in university, Dr. Taylor enlisted during the First World War and served in France two years as a signaller with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Returning, he completed his medical education and held an internship in Toronto General Hospital.

Before coming to Windsor in 1924, he practiced medicine in Burgessville, Ontario.

Being of a genial disposition and a friend of everybody, keen in his profession, and displaying excellent judgment in his work, he rapidly won the confidence of his patient and with great self-sacrifice, he developed a large practice. The consequence of long and irregular

hours of work takes its toll frequently in cardio-vascular disease and as a result, at the age of 39 he developed a coronary attack, of which as a result he refrained from work for almost a year. Being restless and anxious to get back to his profession, he gradually resumed his former activities until the night before his death, when one of his last patients that he visited was a man who had died very quickly from a coronary attack, on which occasion by way of something to say, he said to those about him, "I expect in the near future this will be my termination." Within a few hours this proved true.

He was a member of E.C.M.S. and an active member of the staffs of Metropolitan General Hospital, Hotel Dieu Hospital, and Grace Hospital.

In the early death of Dr. Taylor, the medical profession lost a valued co-worker, his patients—a competent physician and counsellor and the world is poorer for his passing.

"If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch,  
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,  
If all men count with you, but none too much;  
If you can fill the unforgiving minute  
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,  
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,  
And which is more—you'll be a man, my son."

#### **DR. RIEL HILLIER**

Leamington, Ontario

Dr. Hillier was born at Bath, Ontario in 1866. His parents were of Scotch U.S. Loyalists parentage. He graduated from Victoria College in 1886. He took part in the Northwest Rebellion, and afterwards commenced the practice of medicine in Leamington. On the outbreak of World War I, he served as a combatant officer returning about 1919. At this time he gave the Essex County Medical Society a very interesting address on certain aspects of the war. He continued his practice of medicine in Leamington until his death in 1938.

#### **DR. ALEXANDER DOUGLAS KAY**

Detroit, Michigan

Dr. Kay was a native of Windsor, Ontario and a graduate of the University of Toronto. He commenced practice in Detroit until his death in March 14, 1926 at 38 years of age.

#### **DR. FREDERICK JOHN WALKER**

Wheatley, Ontario

Dr. Frederick John Walker graduated from the University of Toronto in 1905. He commenced his medical career in Wheatley, Ontario, where he died in 1939. He was well known in his district and to those for whom he cared. "His life was an inspiration and his memory a benediction."



## **DR. RICHARD FRANK TRIMBLE**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Richard Frank Trimble was born in South Woodslee, Feb. 6, 1894. He received his primary education in his native district and high school in Essex, Ontario, and graduated from Toronto University in 1923.

He commenced practice in Windsor in October, 1923, where he rapidly developed a large general practice until failing health compelled him to relinquish his work in this district, in an effort to regain his health in a higher and drier climate. In this quest he was overtaken with a severe complication which proved fatal in the fall of 1940. He was a member of E.C.M.S., O.M.A. and C.M.A.

Dr. Trimble was competent in his profession, always having a smile for everyone, he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact and when failing health came upon him, he met it with that courage and grace becoming a man, "The true gold of the man was shown in the heroism with which for years he fought an ever-strengthening foe—always cheerful, always facing his fate with unbowed head."

## **DR. THOMAS M. McCOLL**

**Tilbury, Ontario**

Dr. McColl was born in Wallacetown, Elgin County in 1875. After public school education at home, he continued with secondary education in the high school of Elgin and model school in St. Thomas. After teaching several years he studied medicine at Toronto University, graduating in 1903. He entered upon the practice of medicine in Tilbury and carried on practice until his death.

Interest in the public affairs of his community is evidenced by his services to the public school of which he was a trustee for seven years, as town councillor for two years; the public library board, and medical officer of health. In the field of sports he took a keen interest in lawn bowling.

In an effort to keep his relatives in touch with each other, he arranged an annual family gathering of the McColl clan.

Dr. McColl looked upon 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 at any chosen moment, but daily at the need of others.

## **DR. H. IRVINE WILEY**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. H. Irvine Wiley was born in Dresden in 1893. His primary and secondary education were obtained in his native town and he graduated from Western University in 1918. This was followed by

one year as interne in Victoria Hospital, commencing practice in Windsor in the autumn of 1919.

In Windsor he rapidly built up a general practice. He became the examiner for the London Life Insurance Co. and physician for Windsor's Vocational School. Early 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 to serve with the 10th stationary hospital in France as a non-commissioned officer.

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 Clubs, and director of Lions International. At the time of his death, he was a member of the 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 equally prominent in various activities of the Masonic Order holding many positions of prominence in the various branches of this order. Prior to amalgamation, he was a member of the Sandwich School Board. His wide range of interest and participation in many local activities, surrounded him with a wide circle of friends.

For ten years Dr. Wiley was unable to carry on his practice of medicine. He met this situation bravely, and uncomplainingly, always hoping that he would be able to return to work in the profession which he loved. Whether he had read it or not, he had put into practice the advice of Dr. Wm. Osler "Get a relish for the good company of the race by daily intercourse with some of the great minds of all ages."

### **DR. JOHN EARL JENNER** **Kingsville, Ontario**

Dr. Jenner was born in Kent County where he received his primary and secondary education. Following graduation from Toronto University in 1883, he proceeded to London for post-graduate work where he received the degree for L.R.C.P.

He commenced practice in Essex, Ontario, moving to Kingsville about 1908. His work was entirely general practice, in which capacity he was trusted and loved by all. After retirement, he moved to Toronto where he died in 1940.

A son, who was studying medicine joined the Air Force during World War I. He was killed while in training.

Dr. Jenner's recreation was tennis and bowling. He carried these actively until late in life. He also took an active part in the municipal literary society.



## DR. EVERETT REXFORD MYLES

Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Myles was born in Woodslee, Ontario in 1894. After high school education in Essex, Ontario, he attended the Calgary Normal College and taught in Western Canada before entering Toronto University to study medicine from which he graduated in 1923. This was followed up by internships in different hospitals in New York until 1926. He commenced his medical career in Windsor in 1927, where he carried on successfully as a general family physician until overtaken by the malady to which he succumbed in 1940. He served in the army overseas from 1915 to 1918.

Dr. Myles was fond of the study of nature, and history and biography. These served to develop in him those human characteristics mentioned by St. Paul in the 13th Chapter of 1st Corinthians, and learned that, "Gently to scan his fellow man, more gently his sister woman; to judge no man harshly, to live as close as possible to the counsels of the sermon on the mount—may enable him to live in the true spirit of the practice of medicine. These riches shall not fade away, nor in death decrease."

## DR. HERMON H. SANDERSON

Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Sanderson was born in Sparta, Ontario in 1869. His father was a physician and as such in early life he developed a desire to follow in his father's footsteps. In due time he entered the study of medicine in Toronto University from which he graduated in 1893. This was followed by post-graduate work in London, England.

After the practice of one year with his father in Sparta, he moved to Windsor in 1896 in association with Dr. Jas. Samson.

Early in his career, a family of which three were cretins came under his care. He gave these close study and then reported them to Dr. Osler. This report is to be found in Osler's Modern Medicine. The last time I was talking to him in 1940, I discussed these patients with him as they are now under my care. He was still greatly interested in them.

At the beginning of the century, he journeyed to Vienna for graduate work in the department of eye, ear, nose and throat, and for several years carried on this work in Windsor before moving to Detroit. Here his ability was recognized and for many years he was chief of the Department of Ophthalmology at Harper Hospital where his services were of outstanding value.

Dr. Sanderson's enthusiasm for the practice of medicine inspired two of his three children to follow in his footsteps. Joseph Lyon, graduated from McGill University in 1934 and following post-graduate study, became associated with his father carrying on after his death until 1948 when he joined the U.S. Navy. His daughter, Mary Sander-

son (Dr. Young) graduated in medicine from Toronto University in 1936. She took up the study of allergy, which she pursued in Toronto. Recently she has opened an office in Windsor to pursue this specialty. She is a charter member and a counsellor for the Canadian Society for the study of allergy.

Dr. Sanderson was a member of the Canadian Medical Association; a charter member of the American College of Surgeons; a member of the Otolaryngological Society and the Detroit Ophthalmological Club of which he was given an honorary membership prior to his unexpected death in 1941.

He was meticulous in his work. Everything had to be done carefully and correctly. He exemplified F. W. Faber's statement:

"Exactness in little duties is a wonderful source of Cheerfulness."

A friend to humanity, a great naturalist, loving flowers, birds, and animals with a great appreciation of the rare and beautiful, his toast was always, "peace, loving kindness, and tender mercy."

He personified the aphorism of Sir Thomas Browne:

"Life is a pure flame, and we live by an invisible sun within us."

### **DR. FREDERICK ADAMS** **Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Adams was born at Malton, Ontario in 1884. After high school education in Galt, he graduated from Toronto University in 1911 following which he continued his studies to secure the D.Ph. degree.

During the first world war, Dr. Adams served overseas with No. 1 Canadian General Hospital with the rank of major. On his return to Canada, he was associated with the Toronto Board of Health. Upon the formation of the Windsor Utilities Commission in 1919, he was secured as the full time health officer. This was a distinct forward step for the Board of Health Work in this district.

During his time of office, the Baby Clinics were formed and with the construction of the Metropolitan General Hospital, the Isolation Hospital was built in connection with it and under the control of the Board of Health. Also in conjunction with the Provincial Board of Health, he established the venereal clinics. Both have contributed greatly to the general improvement of health and helped to lower the general mortality. As an appreciation of his work, the Isolation Hospital has been named the "Frederick Adams Memorial Hospital."

With the outbreak of the second world war, Dr. Adams was Hygiene Officer of Military District No. 1 since Nov. 1, 1940.

He died suddenly of a heart attack in 1943, while still on military duty.

Dr. Adams was an ardent golfer and possessed trophies as a result



of his prowess. He was an active member of the Windsor Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club.

In his sudden demise, Windsor suffered the loss of an energetic, capable, and well-trained health officer.

His eldest son, Coulson, had enlisted in the R.C.A.F. and was killed in action on July 5, 1941. A second son, John, also in the Air Force, was embarking at Halifax when Dr. Adams' death occurred, and he was recalled for his father's funeral and has since paid the supreme sacrifice. The third son, Robert, also served in the R.C.A.F.

"Who seeks for heaven alone to save his soul  
May keep the path, but will not reach the goal;  
While he who walks in love may wander far,  
Yet God will bring him where the blessed are."

**DR. GEO. A. HASSARD**  
Windsor, Ontario

Dr. Hassard, son of the Manse, was born in Stanton, Ontario. He received his secondary education in Uxbridge, Ontario and graduated from Toronto University in 1897, followed by an internship in Hospital for Sick Children. After 13 years in practice of medicine at Harrow, Ontario he spent the next 13 years at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba and returned to Windsor in 1926 where he continued general practice until his demise in 1944.

He was a member of the Essex County Medical Society and the active staff of the Metropolitan General Hospital and Grace Hospital. He was a coroner of Essex County for most of his medical career in Essex County.

During his declining years, he did not enjoy the best of health, but as long as possible he was glad to be called upon to alleviate human suffering. His spirit was seen more plainly in his sick room than anywhere else, and there are none more noble than those who bear their pain with courage and with faith.

**DR. JOHN PERCIVAL LEE**  
Kingsville, Ontario

Dr. John Percival Lee, a native of Toronto, was a graduate of Upper Canada College and Trinity Medical College of the class of 1893. After spending most of his medical career in Kingsville, he died May 29, 1945 at the age of 73. He was the medical officer of health of Kingsville for many years. In politics he was a conservative, and a supporter of the Anglican Church.

He had two sons, Dr. Alder Lee and Dr. John Lee who predeceased him.

**DR. LLEWELLYN CLAYTON HILLIS**  
Kingsville, Ontario

Dr. Hillis, the eldest of seven sons of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. T. Hillis,

was born in Middlesex County on August 21, 1883.

His primary education was received in the parochial school, continuation school in Oil Springs, the high school in Petrolia and model school in Sarnia. After teaching some time he attended the Normal School in London for the term of 1907-1908. The next six years were spent teaching in New Canaan, Essex County, during which time he was also clerk of the Township of Colchester North.

In 1914 he commenced the study of medicine in Western University graduating in 1919. After three years work in Oil Springs, he took a post-graduate course in surgery in Chicago and then moved to Kingsville, where he carried on a general practice until he joined the C.A.M.C. in 1941. In this capacity he served his country in Windsor, Kitchener, Ipperwash and London, and while still in service, he died rather suddenly in January, 1946.

He was a member of several Fraternal organizations and a member of the local Baptist Church. He served his municipality as councillor from 1929 to 1931 and as mayor from 1933 to 1935. He was always interested in athletics and took a keen interest in baseball, being the manager of the local team for ten years. He assisted in the organizing of the Essex Fisherman's Association, of which he was its secretary for a number of years.

Dr. Hillis was married in 1906 to Miss Nina M. Rupert of Essex. They had two children, Ella Grace born 1913 who died in 1923 and Mable Jean born in 1915.

### **DR. GILBERT ARMTAGE TRENHOLME**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Trenholme was born in Trenholme, Quebec in 1868. He graduated from McGill University and practiced medicine in Coaticook, Quebec, before coming to Windsor twenty-four years ago. He died November 26, 1946.

### **DR. WM. J. BEASLEY**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Beasley was born in Nobleton, Ontario. He graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto in 1896, subsequently he entered the general practice of medicine in Sandwich in the home formerly occupied by Gen. Brock during the war of 1812. He carried on an extensive rural and urban practice until about 1932 when he retired from general work to specialize in physiotherapy.

Dr. Beasley took a keen interest in the work of the Essex County Medical Society serving as president about 1920. Shortly after arriving in this district, he became a member of the active staff of Hotel Dieu and subsequently also of Grace and Metropolitan General Hospitals.

For many years he was physician to Assumption College, and



active in municipal affairs, serving on the Board of Education.

He died at his summer home on July 12, 1946.

One cannot portray his life and activities more appropriately than does Mrs. A. J. Stanley in her extract "Success:"

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory is a benediction."

### **DR. DAVID YALE GREEN**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Green was born in 1899 and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1923. He carried on a general practice and died suddenly in 1946.

### **DR. J. A. R. BIRON**

**Tecumseh, Ontario**

Dr. Biron was born in Pint au Lac, P.Q. and was a graduate from the University of Montreal. He had practiced in Cochrane for 30 years prior to coming to Tecumseh, Ontario in 1943. Here he died in 1946.

### **DR. DOUGLASS IRVINE SNIDER**

**Kingsville, Ontario**

Dr. Douglass I. Snider, son of Frederick Snider of Windsor and the late Maude I. Snider, was born on September 20, 1900 and died suddenly, September 9, 1946. His primary education was obtained in Smithfield Public School and high school in Belleville and Windsor Collegiate Institute. He graduated from Toronto University in 1923. After an internship of one year in Hotel Dieu, he commenced the practice of medicine at Harrow, Ontario. Four years later he moved to Kingsville taking over the practice of the late Dr. J. F. Lee where he carried on until the time of his death. Here he rapidly endeared himself in the hearts of the people by his interest, sympathy and skill.

In 1941, he was appointed M.O.H. and school physician, and as such was beloved by all the children. He was the coroner for his district. He was an active member of the Essex County Medical Society. His demise in the prime of life is mourned by all.

I think the following stanzas of "The Measure of Success" are applicable to him:

"When sunset falls upon your day  
And fades from out the west,  
When business cares are put away  
And you lie down to rest  
The measure of the day's success  
Or failure may be told  
In terms of human happiness  
And not in terms of gold.

Is there beside some hearth tonight  
More joy because you wrought?  
Does some one face the bitter fight  
With courage you have taught?  
Is something added to the store  
Of human happiness?  
If so, the day that now is o'er  
Has been a real success.

### **DR. MURRAY RICHARDSON BOWIE**

**Essex, Ontario**

Dr. Murray Bowie, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Bowie of Ottawa, was born in Essex, Ontario in 1910. His primary and secondary education was obtained in Essex and Ottawa, and he graduated in medicine from Queen's University. Following post-graduate work in Brooklyn, N.Y. he commenced the practice of medicine in Essex, Ontario in 1938.

He enlisted in the Canadian Army Medical Corps in 1941, serving overseas with the rank of captain. Upon his discharge from the army in 1945, he received an appointment to the Pensions Commission. Prior to his tragic death, in the performance of his duties on November 25, 1947, this appointment was made permanent.

### **DR. WILLIAM STOKE HODGINS**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. William Stoke Hodgins was born in London, Ontario in 1882. After his primary and secondary education in London, he graduated from Western University. Following an internship in Homewood, he came to Windsor and operated the laboratory at Grace Hospital before entering upon practice in Windsor, which he carried on twenty-six years until his not unexpected death in January, 1948. He took an active part in politics, being the president of the Progressive Conservative Association in 1944.

### **DR. NORMAN T. BEEMAN**

Dr. Norman T. Beeman was born in 1882. He graduated from Toronto University in 1910. He practiced medicine in Saskatchewan for a number of years, coming to Kingsville, Ontario in 1928. He carried on a large practice in medicine and surgery. During his declin-



ing years he developed osteoarthritis and spondylitis which increasingly disabled him until he was forced to retire, dying in 1942.

### **DR. A. J. MOODY**

Dr. Moody was born in Kitchener in 1896 where he received his primary and secondary education. After graduation from Toronto University in 1917, he joined the army and went overseas in World War I. Following demobilization, he commenced practice in Windsor where he rapidly developed a large practice and carried on until 1942 when he retired to Kitchener, where he died in 1945.

### **DR. J. A. HYTTENRAUGH (1867-1948)**

**Windsor, Ontario**

Dr. Hyttenraugh was born in London, Ontario 81 years ago. Here he received his primary and secondary education following which he pursued the study of medicine in Western University, graduating in 1888. After an internship in Victoria Hospital he commenced practice in Appin.

His first military service was in the Riel Rebellion as a member of the Fusiliers of London. In 1915 he enlisted for service in World War I, joining the 33rd Battalion as a private. He proceeded overseas in 1916 and in 1917 was promoted to the rank of captain, carrying on overseas until October, 1919.

Upon his return from the army, he commenced the practice of medicine in Windsor and in 1920 became the physician to the Windsor School Board, which work he carried on until his retirement in 1945.

He belonged to several of the fraternal organizations—the St. John Ambulance Corps, the Canadian Legion and the Windsor Rotary Club, to which he devoted much of his time to advancing the work of that organization, particularly with regard to the crippled children.

Since his retirement, he was in poor health until his death on February 9, 1948.

Of him the following quotation would be applicable:

“The end and object of a rational constitution is to do nothing rashly, to be kindly affected towards men, and in all things willingly to submit unto the gods.”

### **DR. CLAUDE M. STAFFORD**

**Riverside, Ontario**

Dr. Stafford, the son of John and Ida Jessie Stafford, was born in Essex in 1881. In boyhood he moved to Detroit with his parents, where he received his primary and secondary education and graduated in medicine from Detroit College of Medicine in 1905.

During 1911 and 1912 he was M.O.H. for Saskatoon and in World War I, he served as captain in C.A.M.C.

In 1919 Dr. Stafford became an American citizen and practiced

in Detroit and was appointed to the Michigan National Guard. Two years ago he was appointed Public Health Surgeon to the United States Consulate in Windsor, Ontario. During the past six years he maintained an office in Windsor.

He was a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario and the American College of Surgeons. He also belonged to several fraternal organizations. For many years he had a summer home in Riverside and during the past two years has resided there continuously.

During the past few months, he was not well and a few weeks ago had to relinquish his work and died March 11, 1948.

### **DR. JOHN FORBES CAMPBELL** Windsor, Ontario (1880-1948)

Dr. John Forbes Campbell was born in the County of Middlesex on January 1, 1880. He attended public school in Lobo Township and obtained his high school education in London. He entered upon the study of medicine in Toronto University from which he graduated in 1905. He commenced practice in Huntsville in 1906 and later in Sombra, Ontario until 1913. After a course in the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, he commenced practice in the city of Windsor where he rapidly developed a large practice. In 1917 upon the illness of Dr. Carney, he became the medical health officer for the city of Windsor, a position which he held until a short time before his death on April 16, 1948. He was also an active member of the Essex County Medical Society of which he was the president during the year 1944. The boards of the various hospitals always had his hearty support.

### **DR. VICTOR A. TROTTIER** Windsor, Ontario (1875-1948)

Dr. Victor A. Trottier was born in La Colle, province of Quebec on August 27, 1875. Early in life his family moved to Tilbury and he attended the public and high schools of that district. He graduated in medicine from Western University in 1908. After an internship in St. Joseph's Hospital, he commenced practice in Alberta in 1910 where he carried on until 1923 when he moved to Windsor. Here he carried on an active practice until a short time before his death. Failing health compelled him to relinquish his work. He died on June 14, 1948.

### **DR. J. A. CAMPBELL**

Dr. J. A. Campbell, the son of Archibald and Sarah Campbell, was born in Blenheim, Ontario. His forebears had migrated from Argyleshire, Scotland about the beginning of the 19th century. His primary education was received in his native town and secondary in Ridgetown. After teaching five years, he entered Toronto University to study medicine, graduating in 1901. He practiced medicine in New Ontario for a time and came to Wheatley in 1903 where he carried on



an extensive practice for ten years when failing health compelled him to retire. With the outbreak of World War I, in order to do his part in helping his country, he moved to Listowel and carried on practice for five years. Again failing health compelled him to withdraw from the work he so much loved, and moved to a quiet spot on Lake Erie, near Blenheim where he died in 1930.

His only son predeceased him in 1928. He is survived by his wife, Laura B. Campbell who still lives in their place of retirement known as "Sleepy Hollow."

### **DR. SEYMOUR ROSS**

Dr. Seymour Ross was born in London, Ontario in 1888. Here he received his primary and secondary education and then graduated from Western University in 1911. Following his internship, he carried on a general practice in Regina, Saskatchewan until 1917 when he joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps serving overseas with the 22nd Field Ambulance; the staff of the Canadian Convalescent Hospital at Epsom; the 12th Canadian General Hospital at Bramshott, and the Canadian Special Hospital at Whitby.

Following demobilization, he decided to specialize in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat work. With this in view he took extensive training in New York and Vienna. He opened practice in Windsor in 1929. Here he became a member of the Essex County Medical Society, and a member of the staffs of Metropolitan General Hospital, Hotel Dieu and Grace Hospital.

He is remembered by those who came under his care for his kindness and attentions to detail.

In those days he exemplified this quotation from Emerson "Life is never so hurried that there is no time for courtesy." This is how I wish to remember him. He died on January 9, 1949.

### **DR. JOHN WESLEY BRIEN**

**Essex, Ontario**

During the summer of 1840, Thomas L. Brien and his wife, after three months travelling from Ireland, landed at Port Hope, and travelled to Victoria County, near Sturgeon Lake. Here, their youngest son, John Wesley was born in 1864. Under pioneer circumstances he grew up and had his primary education in the local school. He obtained his secondary education and teacher's certificate with first class honors from the Union School in Lindsay. After teaching three years he entered upon the study of medicine in Trinity Medical College in 1888. As his home rural school was without a teacher, he got a special dispensation to take his first year in university extra-murally, and taught in his home school that year. Upon commencing his second year in university, he taught night school three nights per week during the succeeding three years. These enabled him to finance his course through the university. He graduated in 1892 with first class honors.

Following graduation, he commenced the practice of medicine in Newark, New Jersey. Here he carried on for four years when he returned to Essex, Ontario, and became associated with Dr. James Brien in general practice.

In 1900 he took a post-graduate course in New York. Here he mastered the technique of intubation, and drainage for empyema. His services in these respects were greatly in demand during the first quarter of this century. Typhoid fever, malaria and the contagious diseases were common during this period and he was mentioned as an authority with regard to diagnosis and treatment of these diseases.

In 1915 he joined the 99th Battalion as medical officer, going overseas in 1916. During the summer of 1917 he developed acute suppurative appendicitis, and following his recovery, he returned to Canada. Shortly after his return, he was induced to carry the banner for union government in South Essex and represented his riding until the termination of that government.

Subsequently he continued in general practice until 1942, when as the result of an injury and blindness, he was compelled to retire.

He took a deep interest in all the affairs of his native district. He was the medical health officer for the town of Essex and several of the townships, a coroner of Essex County, and a member of the local school board for many years. He was active in several of the fraternal orders, and a staunch supporter of the United Church. He stands out as a splendid example of "The Family Physician."

He exemplified the quotation by Hubbard:

"The best preparation for good work to-morrow is to do good work to-day,

The best preparation for LIFE in the HEREAFTER is to live NOW."

He gave his life freely for his community, his patients and friends. "Men are rich only as they give. He who gives great service gets great returns; action and reaction are equal, and the radiatory power of planets balances their attraction. The LOVE you keep is the LOVE you give away."

During the past year he had been quite ill. On one of my visits he quoted:

"Now my boat is on the beam,  
I can see its water's gleam,  
Soon my boat with noiseless oar,  
Safe will pass to yon bright shore."

And when that time comes his passport will be the blessing of Him whom he served, and for Whose children he cared.

Dr. Brien passed quietly away in his sleep on January 11, 1949.

#### **WILLIAM BROWN QUARRY, M.D.**

William Brown Quarry was born in Cork, Ireland in December 12, 1830 and came with his parents to Canada in 1834; finally settled near London, Ontario. He received his secondary education in Lon-



don, Ontario and graduated from Victoria College, Toronto in 1861. After his marriage to Miss Ellen Dellaye of Oshawa, he commenced the practice of his profession in Lucan, Ontario. A few years later he moved to Amherstburg. During this time, his wife died leaving him with two sons, Wm. D. and Harry D. In 1885, he moved to Sandwich, Ontario, where he met and married Miss Annie A. Baby, daughter of William D. Baby, one of the prominent French families in this district. By this marriage, he had three children, J. Mercer Quarry; two daughters—one now Mrs. E. B. Reynolds, and the other Mrs. C. H. Strickland, all residents of Windsor.

After retirement from practice in Sandwich, he moved to Windsor where he died in 1912. During his practice in Sandwich, he was associated with Drs. Coventry, Casgrain and Samson.

During his earlier days of practice, he was fond of telling about incidents that occurred as he travelled from place to place on horseback. He lived long in the hearts of those who were attended by him at that time. One still meets people who speak of him in terms of admiration. "We are not dead while we live in the hearts of those who love us."

### **DR. ARCHIBALD HENDRY GALBRAITH**

Dr. Archibald Hendry Galbraith, the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Galbraith, was born in Windsor in 1927. After receiving his primary and secondary education at Victoria Avenue Public School and Kennedy Collegiate, he pursued his medical course at the University of Western Ontario, graduating in 1949, at which time he won the award in Pharmacology.

During his university career, his various abilities were demonstrated by high academic standards, athletic prowess, and participation in student council endeavours.

At the time of his death on October 6, 1949, he was pursuing the study of medicine as an interne in Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, Ontario. His sudden passing left a pall of sadness over his fellow students, professors of the university, friends, and loved ones.

## EPILOGUE

As one surveys the lives of this group of men particularly of those with whom one was acquainted, it is associated with feelings of joy and also sorrow—joy with those who achieved success in their life work; and sorrow over those whose promising careers were a disappointment. Now is not the time to go into details, but perhaps one's sentiments may be summed up better by this extract from one of Sir Wm. Osler's addresses to a graduating class of medical students.

"But as I speak, from out the memory of the past there rises before me a shadowy group, a long line of students whom I have taught, and loved, and who have died prematurely—mentally, morally, or bodily. To the successful we are all willing and anxious to bring the tribute of praise, but none so poor to give recognition to the failures. From one cause or another, perhaps because, when not absorbed in the present, my thoughts are chiefly in the past, I have cherished the memory of many young men whom I have loved and lost. Let us sometimes sing of the vanquished! Let us sometimes think of those who have fallen in the battle of life, who have striven and failed, who have failed even without the strife. How many have I lost from the student band by mental death, and from so many causes—some still-born from college, others dead within the first year of infantile marasmus, while mental rickets, teething, tabies and fits have carried off many of the most promising minds. From improper feeding within the first five fateful years scurvy and rickets head the mental mortality bill of students. To the teacher-nurse it is a sore disappointment to find at the end of ten years so few minds with the full stature, of which the early days gave promise. Still, so widespread is mental death that we scarcely comment upon it in our friends. The real tragedy is the moral death which, in different forms, overtakes so many good fellows, who fall away from the pure, honourable, and righteous service of Minerva into the idolatry of Bacchus, of Venus or of Circe. Against the background of the past, these tragedies stand out, lurid and dark, and as the names and faces of my old boys recur (some of them my special pride), I shudder to think of the blighted hopes and wrecked lives, and I force my memory back to those happy days when they were as you are now, joyous and free from care, and I think of them on the benches, in the laboratories, and in the wards—and there I leave them."

Some years ago in conversation with Dr. Freund he said that the standard of the Practice of Medicine in Essex County was the highest of any place he knew of. What accounted for this standard?

In a general way three main things stand out;

Firstly, the character, integrity and industry of the medical men who pioneered in the practice of medicine in this district, and have chosen Essex County as their field of activity during the last fifty years; secondly, the Essex County Medical Society, the meetings of the staffs of the various hospitals, and the numerous organized visits to Clinics in various centres in Canada and abroad; and thirdly, the



number of men who have taken advanced training in the various specialties of medicine and surgery.

One cannot associate intimately with such men as I have described, and not be influenced to greater and higher ideals, and better activity. The occasional contacts with individuals from day to day over a period of years work a great change in one's life.

At the beginning of this century professional harmony was not on a very high scale. But it has been a great joy to me to have had some share in the great transformation during the last thirty-five years. What was the greatest influence in bringing this about? The Essex County Medical Society to a very great degree.

This extract from an address given by Sir Wm. Osler to the Medical Society in Nottingham, England is quite appropriate:

"Of the value to the local practitioners of a medical society, and of a library we are all agreed. How common the experience to enter a cold, cheerless room in which the fire in the grate has died down not from lack of coal, not because the coal was not alight, but the bits, large or small, falling away from each other, have gradually become dark and cold. Break them with a poker, get them together, and what a change in a few minutes! There is light and heat and good cheer. What happens in the grate illustrates very often the condition of the profession in town and country: singly or in cliques the men have fallen apart, and, as in the dead or dying embers, there is neither light nor warmth; or the coals may be there alive and bright, but covered with the ashes of discord, jealousy and faction. Like the poker bringing the elements together, the medical society may do several things. It is the most important factor in the promotion of that unity and good fellowship which adds so much to the dignity of the profession."

In those early days we learned that we had better attendance at our monthly meetings when we had a luncheon afterwards and the men would spend some time following the meeting, eating sandwiches, sipping coffee, and talking to one another. During the ensuing years one could easily see the transformation; during the past fifteen years the staffs of the three hospitals have carried this along. Here again the luncheons are still valuable, and also in the same line, in the "Esprit de Corps" of the coffee room of the Metropolitan Hospital.

Our Medical Society and Hospital Staff meetings have carried a high standard of programs, which have been a veritable post-graduate course to our medical men.

Another great factor in elevating this standard has been the number of men coming to Windsor who have taken advanced post-graduate training and become capable of assuming a higher standard of work. These included H. R. Casgrain and Dr. Dewar in surgery; Drs. H. H. Sanderson and Wm. McDonald in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; Geo. White in Pediatrics; R. E. Holmes, X-ray; J. A. Davies, Genito-urinary diseases and Dr. S. M. Asselstine in pathology. Dr. Douglas

Wigle was the first to obtain a Fellowship degree of R.C.S. of Edinburgh before commencing practice, and following we have had men with special training in practically all the specialties. No municipality is better equipped for medical care by competently trained physicians and surgeons.

Now what of the future? What can we do to encourage and enhance this enviable position? Somewhere I have read "High positions must be fought for, inch by inch, and held by a vigilance that never sleeps. Do your work with a whole heart, and you will succeed. There is so little competition."

From Biblical history we are informed that the first question asked by God of man was "Adam where art thou?" and the second was of Cain when God asked him "where is thy brother?" he said "I know not, am I my brother's keeper?"

Gentlemen, any success, or progress I have made, has been due in no small measure to the people who have played the part of "my brother's keeper," to me, commencing with humble Christian parents, worthy school teachers, earnest Sunday School teachers, pastors and laymen with whom I came in contact; then those professors who instilled into me the desire to ascend in the profession of medicine and surgery; and later those with whom it has been my privilege to labour during the past forty-five years.

Secondly the educational value of the Essex County Medical Society, and meetings of the staffs of the various hospitals.

And thirdly, my associations with the work in the field of Religion. This later serving to keep me out of a rut, to broaden my knowledge of humanity and its difficulties; to cultivate a love for the finer and enduring things of life.

Every vocation has its peculiar enemies and perils along the way. "Ours is not a charmed circle, where temptation never displays its shining wares, and yet these temptations and apparent perils may minister to a richer and more fruitful life, if properly used" (Osler). The aeroplane like the bird when it wished to rise, faces the wind. Perils and temptations conquered become our allies.

On the other hand, can we not take warning and encouragement from this extract from an address given by Sir William Osler:

"Begin each day with Christ, and his prayer—you need no other. Creedless, with it you have religion; Creed-stuffed, it will leaven any theological dough in which you stick. As the soul is dyed by the thoughts, let no day pass without contact with the best literature of the world. Learn to know your Bible, though not perhaps as your fathers did. In forming character, and in shaping conduct, its touch has still its ancient power."

"Bear, therefore, the greatness of your trust, and the responsibility, and glory, and almost divine mission of our sublime and ennobling pro-



fession ever in mind, and remember at all times that every action, every phase of your conduct, every word you utter, every look, every nod of your head, tremble of your tongue, quiver of your lips, wink of your eye, and shrug of your shoulders, will be observed and weighed. Therefore, strive to make your character and your methods as faultless as possible, and let no word ever escape you unsuitable to the occasion. Also keep your lamps trimmed and your oil ready, and observe punctuality, and system in attending all who place themselves under your care, and strive to do the greatest absolute good for each and every one who trusts to your skill for relief, that you may fill every bosom with kindness towards you, and every mouth with praise; and be truly called "A GOOD PHYSICIAN." (The Physician Himself.)

## HOSPITALS OF ESSEX COUNTY

It has been suggested to me that a brief account of the origin and development of the hospital facilities within our country would be interesting to those unacquainted with their growth. Consequently, I have enclosed a brief statement of those institutions which have contributed so much to the treatment and care of the populace of this district.

### HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL

"Caritas Dei Urget Nos!"

The Community of the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph was founded in France in 1636 by Reverend Mother Marie de la Ferre and Jerome le Royer de la Dauversiere. Twenty-three years later a group of Sisters came to New France to take charge of the little hospital established at Montreal by Jeanne Mance, the first Catholic lay-nurse of North America.

In 1888, acceding to Very Reverend J. T. Wagner's desire to open a hospital in Windsor, Montreal sent three Sisters for this enterprise. Since St. Joseph is the special patron of the Religious Hospitallers, Divine Providence willed that the three Foundresses would be named after their great protector. The three "Josephines," as they were called, were the Reverend Mothers Josephine Paquet, Josephine Lamoureux and Josephine Boucher. They arrived in Windsor on September 14, 1888.

Construction of the hospital was begun immediately. It was named after the Hotel-Dieu in Paris which dates back to 666 A.D. The Paris hospital was the first one to have been established outside the monasteries.

The Sisters had little more than an unlimited faith in God to support them in their efforts to create a hospital centre in Windsor. With never a penny wasted, with an extreme minimum of expenditure for food and other basic necessities for themselves, the first nuns knew real hardship in their early years here. But there was something

that saved this hardship from becoming unbearable—the faithful support of their many friends outside the walls of Hotel-Dieu. From these benefactors there came donations of food, money, equipment and other vital necessities, without which the institution could not have survived. In many cases these gifts were small intrinsically but vast in their power to strengthen the faith of the Sisters in the final success of their undertaking.

The first sign of this success was on February 2, 1890, when the hospital was formally opened. From then on improvements were made to meet the needs of a steadily increasing population.

A nurses' training school was commenced in 1907 under a two-year course. Some years later, the curriculum included three years.

The first baby born in Hotel-Dieu arrived in 1910 on St. Patrick's Day and was named Patricia. Hospital births soon ceased to be a novelty and at the present time the up-to-date nursery has an average daily occupancy of 35.

In 1919, the present Chapel was constructed. Here the Sisters and Nurses renew their spiritual strength to carry on the great work of ministering to Christ's suffering members. Patients, usually through the prayers of their friends and relatives, accept generously the cross of suffering.

In 1938 a new wing was constructed, increasing the capacity to 265. Eight years later, the Nurses' Residence for one hundred and twenty students was completed.

Clinics are held each week at the hospital. The Orthopaedic Clinic sponsored by the Rotarians, aims at restoring crippled children's limbs to normal, while the Eye Clinic, sponsored by the Lion's Club, prevents blindness in hundreds of children.

In 1944, the Sisters opened a Home for the Aged a few miles from the hospital, at 2856 Sandwich Street West. There is accommodation for forty persons. This is very inadequate, for practically every day requests for admission have to be rejected due to lack of space. It is heart-breaking to be unable to help so many who really need assistance.

Thus Windsor's first hospital, dedicated to suffering humanity, irrespective of color or creed, stands for the ages a monument to all those who have helped through the years since its foundation.

## ESSEX COUNTY SANATORIUM

Windsor, Ontario

Essex County Sanatorium began as a project of Border Chapter I.O.D.E. In December, 1910, Letters Patent were issued by the Provincial Government incorporating the Essex Health Association. The first Sanatorium was opened in 1913 at Union-on-the-Lake. It started as an eight bed hospital and had expanded to fifty beds when



it was, unfortunately, destroyed by fire. Dr. G. M. Flock was superintendent of the Hospital during this period.

In rebuilding it was deemed to be more advantageous to locate near Windsor and the property on Prince Road was purchased. The first unit "The Annie R. Braid Building" named in honor of Mrs. Andrew R. Braid—treasurer of the Association for twenty-five years, was opened in 1923 with Dr. M. R. Graham as medical superintendent. The second unit, built as a Preventorium, was opened in 1929. It is now known as the "Harriet McGregor Building," named in honor of Mrs. Gordon McGregor, who, with her husband, was very active in the work of the Sanatorium. Following the death of Dr. Graham, Dr. M. McNeely became the medical superintendent.

The third unit opened in 1939, was named "The Alice F. Casgrain Building" in honor of Mrs. H. R. Casgrain who had been president of the association up until a few years ago when she had to give up active participation owing to poor health. The Casgrain Building is one of the most modern and well equipped Sanatorium units in Ontario. In 1940 a central kitchen was built, furnished with the most modern equipment. The meals are all prepared in this kitchen and conveyed by electrically heated food conveyors to the diet kitchens in the various buildings.

The Sanatorium, as now constituted, has a capacity of 204 beds and is fully equipped for thoracic surgery. The president of the Essex Health Association is Mrs. Gordon D. Wickett. Dr. G. S. Jeffrey has been medical superintendent since 1940.

## **THE SALVATION ARMY GRACE HOSPITAL**

### **Windsor, Ontario**

The Salvation Army Grace Hospital, Windsor, Ont. had it's beginning in 1920 in the "Ellis Homestead." That year there were 47 births. Last year, 1949, there were 2,159 births, a total of 16,785 births since the hospital opened, in addition to 85,000 medical and surgical patients admitted.

A School of Nursing was commenced and in 1923 five students graduated. Since that time 454 have graduated from this School of Nursing. At the present time there are 125 student nurses in training.

In 1922 the main building was opened bringing the bed capacity up to 120. The daily crowding and inability to accommodate the large number of patients seeking admission made it necessary to build a wing at the south end. On March 1st 1942 this was completed giving a total of 180 beds and bassinets. During the war years the Hospital was still crowded and it was again found necessary to commence another wing. This time an addition was made on the north end, which was officially opened January 17th 1945 by His Honor Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, giving us a bed capacity of 265 including cubicles. The first floor of the north wing is medical and surgical, while the second and third floors are for Obstetrics, exclusively. A large modern

kitchen, student nurses and staff dining rooms are located in the basement. The newborn and premature nurseries are most modern, individual cubicles and the latest equipment is used throughout.

A Blood Bank was opened December, 1945. The Laboratory has also been enlarged and equipped with the most modern facilities.

Four new Operating Rooms are now under construction as well as an extension to the X-Ray Department, which is to be opened this month.

Due to the increased number of admissions it was necessary to completely rebuild and remodel the laundry. This department is also equipped with the most modern machinery available.

The Ladies Auxiliary is very active and has been a very valuable asset through the years, providing several \$500.00 Scholarships for Nurses to take Post-Graduate Courses at Universities.

The Nurses Alumnae is also an active group making it possible to purchase complete class room equipment, and have provided a furniture fund for the proposed nurses' residence which we hope to commence this year.

### **THE METROPOLITAN GENERAL HOSPITAL**

The Essex Border Utilities Commission was created in 1917 for the purpose of carrying out certain necessary undertakings which would affect two or more of the communities then known as the Border Cities. In the absence of such an organization there was no means by which the Municipalities could unite in providing various public services which were of mutual benefit.

Among the first of these was the Joint Board of Health which was formed in 1919 and was instrumental in having complete reports prepared for the hospital need of these communities.

It would seem that our blessings are very often the outcome of tribulation and vicissitude. During the influenza epidemic in this city in 1920 there was no isolation hospital, and in 1921 the Board of Health recommended that one be established. This was to be in the nature of two simple cottages located east of Howard Avenue in the neighborhood of Shepherd Street. It was then believed, however, that serious consideration should be given to the construction of a General Hospital. Reports were submitted to the Essex Border Utilities Commission dealing with a site and hospital needs and in March, 1922, it was recommended that the land on which the hospital is located should be purchased which was done in 1924.

Some years prior to 1924 a movement for an exclusively Walker-ville hospital was started by the local branch of the National Council of Women, who raised funds for that purpose. Messrs. Walker and Sons Limited donated a site, which, however was later pronounced too small, and they then substituted its money value. Subsequently



the fund was increased by a gift of \$75,000. from Messrs. Hiram Walker and Sons Limited, supplemented by a bequest of \$25,000. from the late Mr. J. Harrington Walker. The Walkerville Hospital project was halted however, because the rapid development in that municipality made it evident that a much broader scheme would soon be necessary. The monies were vested in trustees, and with accrued interest amounted to approximately \$140,000. at the time the Utilities Commission purchased the hospital site.

For a number of years, the Mary Grant Society had planned to build a Maternity Hospital and had raised funds for this purpose. They also reconsidered this policy and decided to place their funds and society interests at the disposal of Metropolitan General Hospital for its maternity department. Since the opening of the hospital, this organization has contributed materially to its maintenance.

Early in 1924 it was announced that this sum, originally intended for the sole benefit of Walkerville would be available toward the establishment of a general hospital for the entire Border district upon the sole condition that an equal amount be raised by public subscription.

In the early fall of 1924, the Essex Border Utilities Commission successfully conducted a campaign, under the leadership of the late Mr. O. E. Fleming, K.C., to raise the required \$140,000. With \$280,000. thus assured, the Councils of the several municipalities were requested by the Commission to take a vote, at the next annual elections on the question of providing a further sum of \$250,000. toward the hospital. In June, 1925, the municipalities were requested to submit the question of constructing the hospital to the electors on September 14th. The measure received district-wide endorsement. The final cost of the institution, including the laundry which was subsequently authorized, was \$638,641.19 of which \$306,422.69 was contributed by the municipalities.

From 1928 to 1935 the hospital was operated by a committee named from the membership of the Essex Border Utilities Commission. From 1935 to 1946 under the terms of the City of Windsor (Amalgamation) Act, the hospital was administered by the Board of Health, consisting of 5 members, one from each ward of the City named by the Windsor Utilities Commission. In 1947 the control of the hospital was vested in a Board of Governors consisting of 12 members under terms of special legislation passed at the request of the Windsor Utilities Commission in order that it might be relieved of all responsibility, direct or indirect in the direction of the hospital's affairs.

The hospital was opened on March 15th 1928 under the direction of Miss Caroline LaRose (Mrs. J. Wilbert Brien) who with her assistant, Miss Frances McNally, was responsible for the selection of the staff and the purchase of much of the household equipment necessary to place the hospital in service. Mrs. Brien remained in responsible charge until her resignation became effective on May 31st

1935. Mrs. Brien was succeeded by Miss McNally, as Superintendent of Nurses, then successively by Miss B. Young, Miss V. Drope and Miss Mildred Maybee; the business affairs of the hospital being successively administered by J. Clark Keith, Ross B. Braid, Thos. Gray, and Horace Atkin. Since October 1, 1949, the hospital has been under the direction of Mr. Robert Buckner, as superintendent, and Miss Laura M. Lambe, as director of nursing.

The value of any hospital to a community can be gauged only in terms of service to the public. Intended originally to care for about 117 patients, this has been increased to over 150 without any additional floor space. A community of 100,000 persons has passed through its doors since it was opened, and there has been little criticism by the patients themselves of the care which has been given to them. It has been excellently served by its medical staff throughout the years—Active, Courtesy and Consulting, and the community owes them a debt, the extent of which is unfortunately known to very few. (In common with the other municipally operated hospitals in the Province, it has unfortunately been the target for unwarranted criticism from time to time. Despite this, the Metropolitan General Hospital has served the community well and will continue to do so in the future.

The officers of the medical staff are president, vice-president and secretary.

The work of the medical staff was organized under the headings of (a) medicine (b) surgery, including anaesthesia (c) obstetrics and gynaecology (d) pediatrics (e) X-ray (f) eye, ear, nose and throat. Each of these sections meet monthly, and review the work carried out during the previous month, and the reports of each section are presented at the General Monthly meeting of the staff, which are open to discussion by the staff as a whole.

At these monthly meetings, interesting cases are presented for examination, consultation and discussion. These meetings serve at least two main purposes, (a) education to the medical staff, (b) prescribing the best treatment for the patients.

Some years later under the leadership of Dr. N. A. McCormick, a cancer clinic was set up and a Neoplastic service established in the hospital. This was an effort to render more adequate treatment to people who were the victims of new growths.

The Provincial Government was interviewed to secure assistance in the form of an adequate supply of Radium, and an X-Ray machine to deliver radiation therapy. This resulted in a compromise—this district was to supply the X-Ray equipment, and the provincial government would install the required amount of Radium, and provide Radon as needed.

Consequently, a campaign was carried on in Essex County which secured sufficient funds for the equipment for X-Ray therapy. As a result, the Neoplastic Clinic was opened in December, 1935 under the



direction of Dr. Norman A. McCormick. The results of this work have exceeded our fondest expectations. Over 500 patients treated for cancer prior to 1944, are living and well to-day.

Owing to the shortage of nurses in recent years, the Red Cross decided to experiment with the training of nurses in a two-year course. As the Metropolitan General Hospital had not a training school for nurses, the Red Cross decided to carry on this experiment in this hospital. The work is in its infancy and the nursing world is scanning with anxious eyes the results.

## EAST WINDSOR HOSPITAL

Windsor, Ontario

On March 4th 1931 the East Windsor Sanatorium was opened in a duplex house on Pillette Road for the treatment of Tubercular patients with accommodation for 12 patients. The program was extended in 1932 to include accommodation for 14 female patients in a house on Alexis Road and in 1933 a Preventorium was opened on Central Avenue with accommodation for 24 children. On January 1st, 1938, the name of the East Windsor Sanatorium was changed to the East Windsor Hospital. The Tubercular patients were transferred to other sanatoria and the facilities of the East Windsor Hospital were devoted exclusively to the care and treatment of incurable patients.

On January 12th 1940, after extensive alterations to the former Belle Isle School and the purchase of new equipment, the several units operated by the East Windsor Health Association were closed and the patients were transferred to the new East Windsor Hospital. On September 5th, 1941, the Association purchased from the Windsor Board of Education the premises now occupied by the Hospital. A new ward was built and on December 31st 1941 there were 98 patients in residence.

On March 2nd 1942 the construction of the West Wing was started and was occupied on June 15th 1942. The number of patients in residence on December 31st 1942 was 165, and on December 31st 1943 was 169. On April 21st 1944 the construction of the North Wing was started and was occupied on November 15th 1944. The number of patients in residence on December 31st 1944 was 186.

On June 21st 1944 the first sod was turned for the construction of the South Wing which was occupied on October 15th 1945. The addition has been completed at a cost, including equipment and furnishings, of approximately \$350,000.00. Accommodation is now available for 242 patients.

This hospital renders great service to our general hospitals by taking care of patients who do not actually need the active treatment of such institutions.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOSPITAL SERVICES IN LEAMINGTON

The earliest step taken for the provision of hospital services to the people of Leamington and surrounding district occurred in 1916 when Miss Maude Tisdale, a very capable practical nurse, opened on Erie St. South a small nursing home known as the "Tisdale Hospital." This small hospital, opened in a private dwelling, began to administer nursing care to medical, obstetrical and surgical patients. The facilities were necessarily very meagre. The sterilization of dressings and supplies was carried out in the kitchen on an ordinary stove, gloves were sterilized by boiling and were worn wet by the surgeons. The operating room was in a second floor bedroom and patients were transported downstairs in the arms of the surgeons. In spite of these handicaps a very high standard of work was carried out by this institution and by the doctors who attended their patients in it. Miss Tisdale was a woman of kindly but strong personality. As far as the writer is aware, no graduate nurses were ever employed in her hospital, Miss Tisdale acting as superintendent, scrub nurse, dietitian and administering the bedside nursing herself. She worked early and late and whatever her institution lacked in modern equipment was more than made up for by the kindly nursing care and the excellent food served her patients. This hospital served the community until Miss Tisdale's death in 1930.

As so often happens in all walks of life once a field is pioneered expansion in that field occurs and in 1920 a second hospital was opened in Leamington known as the Cottage Hospital. This hospital was started by three of the physicians practising in Leamington at that time and was in charge of Miss Ada McQueen, a graduate nurse, who operated this hospital for these three physicians from 1920-1923. The original Cottage Hospital was opened next door to the Tisdale Hospital but in 1923 the Cottage Hospital was taken over from the doctors who started it by Miss McQueen as a private venture and she transferred the location to the Third concession road just on the edge of the town limits. The hospital building was again a private home and could accommodate about seven patients at full capacity. A room on the second floor was fitted out as an operating room and many surgical procedures were carried out here not only by the local doctors but by surgeons from Windsor and occasionally from Detroit. The facilities for sterilization of materials in this hospital were also inadequate by modern standards yet the incidence of infection and post-operative complications compared favourably with much larger institutions. This was due largely to the high quality of the medical care rendered the patients and the personal interest taken in them by Miss McQueen. The Cottage Hospital provided hospital service in this district until 1933 when Miss McQueen discontinued operating the institution.

In 1933 Miss Mary Dinning of Strathroy, who had operated a small hospital in Northern Ontario, came to Leamington and opened



a private nursing home on Russell Street. The building again was a private home and facilities were very scanty. However, Miss Dinning and her staff of two other graduate nurses were kept very busy and in 1934 this enterprising woman rented a building known as the Russell House. This was a building which had been erected some years before as a hotel and contained accommodation for about twenty patients. This institution was christened Hopewell Hospital by its owner. A staff of graduate nurses was employed and equipment was gradually procured. The obstetrical department showed very rapid growth and it was not long until the practice of home delivery became somewhat of a rarity and patients became accustomed to going to "Hopewell" to have their babies. The other departments found in small general hospitals gradually took shape; surgical patients many of whom had previously sought accommodation in Windsor hospitals began to stay in Leamington and almost all surgical procedures in common use today have been carried out in the institution. An X-ray department was started first by a private practitioner and was gradually taken over by the hospital. Medical work was limited to very ill patients only and chronic cases cared for were small in number due to lack of bed capacity. Laboratory work on patients in hospital was done by the doctors in their offices and the more complicated laboratory procedures sent to the Provincial laboratories in Windsor and London.

Although the citizens of Leamington had realized for many years the need of some type of municipal or community Hospital it was not until 1943 that serious work began to bring this dream to fruition. In that year the Leamington Lions Club held a series of meetings and a representative group of citizens was chosen to apply to the Provincial Government for a charter. This charter was granted and the Leamington District Memorial Hospital Association came into being. A campaign was launched by the Lions club to raise funds for the new organization. The Lions Club from their Club Treasury and from donations from their members opened the drive for money with a contribution of \$25,000. This was increased to about \$100,000 by private subscriptions from citizens in all walks of life. The next step was the voting on a money by-law by the town of Leamington and the township of Mersea which by-law carried by a very large majority. With about \$150,000 now available, the Board of the Association employed an architect and began to plan the new building.

About this time Miss Dinning, who was still operating Hopewell Hospital, decided to close her institution and Leamington was faced with the prospect of no hospital accommodation until such time as the new building could be planned and built. The Leamington Rotary Club, realizing the great need for hospital services in the area, purchased from Miss Dinning her equipment, took over the lease on Hopewell Hospital and have carried on the operation of this hospital for the past six years. When the Rotary Club undertook this project they promised full co-operation with the Leamington District Memorial Hospital Association and offered to turn over all the equipment

and assets of Hopewell Hospital to the new hospital when completed. In the six years that Hopewell Hospital has been operated by the Rotary Club it has been a rare occasion when a bed has been empty for longer than 24 hours and when one considers that the work of managing this institution often under difficult conditions has been voluntary effort of a limited number of citizens, too much credit cannot be given to the service club who have more than lived up to their motto of "Service."

Due to the rising cost of construction and unsettled conditions in general it was soon discovered that the sum of money, namely \$150,000, raised in 1943 was far short of the amount that would be required to build a suitable hospital for Leamington and District. Plans were prepared for a fifty bed hospital and when submitted to contractors, a figure of \$450,000 was estimated as the cost of the building without equipment. Fortunately, the Provincial and Dominion governments also discovered that the cost of building hospitals was rapidly increasing and began to provide grants for capital costs. About \$114,000 was obtained from grants from these two sources. This left the Association still far short of the necessary goal and again the town service clubs came to their assistance. An advertising campaign was put on, the expenses of which were defrayed by the service clubs of the town. The people of Leamington and Mersea township were asked to vote another money by-law to raise sufficient money to complete the project. This vote was taken in 1947 and again carried by a large majority. With the money now assured, the Board of the Hospital Association lost no time and the first sod of the Leamington District Memorial Hospital was turned on March 4, 1948. The building of the new institution has progressed rapidly and it is expected that it will be open to receive patients prior to the end of 1949.

The new hospital is a modern fireproof structure of three stories and basement. It provides 50 beds for patients and accommodates sixteen newborn infants. It is situated on a five acre site on Talbot Street at the westerly limits of the town. It will serve a population of over 20,000 people and is the fulfilment of the dream of many of the citizens of this southern Ontario Town and surrounding country.

One cannot close this account of the development of Hospital services in Leamington without paying tribute to those pioneers in this field who have attempted, over the years, to serve their fellow man through the provision of Hospital care.



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June 1 64

Dr. Walter Charters.

432 King St  
Chatham Ont

Dear Dr. Charters.

I was talking to Frank last night on the phone, and he mentioned the fact that you were working on the Archives Com. for the County of Kent. I'm enclosing a copy of the one I prepared for the Essex Cty Medical Society, <sup>and</sup> published in 1950, I have a record of all medical men who have died since that time and had planned to publish <sup>a supplement</sup> ~~a pamphlet~~ in the near future. The OMA Archives ~~com~~ have under a discussion the gathering together in a similar way all doctor of Ontario. If my pamphlet contains anything valuable to you. feel free to use it. Yours sincerely  
W.P. Brien



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