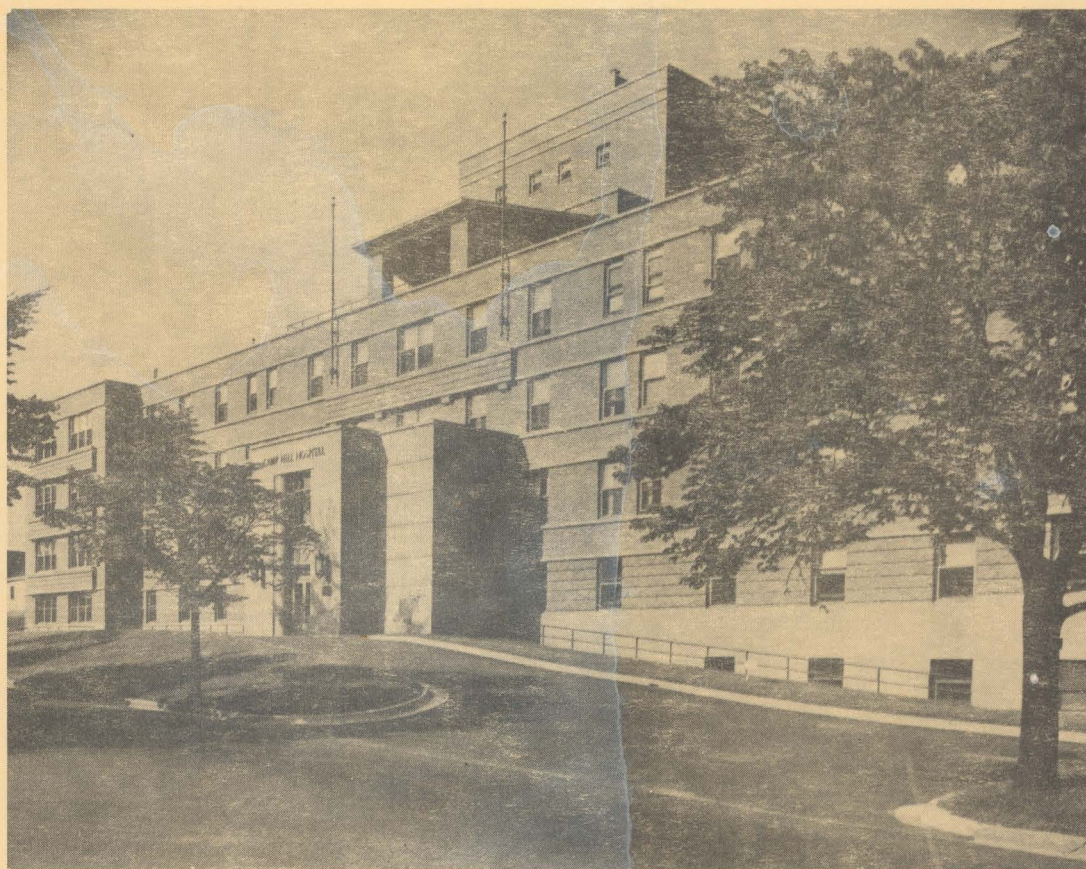


14

CAMP HILL HOSPITAL

ITS HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT



From its original site to 1954

CAMP HILL HOSPITAL
PHYSICIAN AND DEVELOPMENT

CAMP HILL HOSPITAL ITS HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

by

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CAMP HILL HOSPITAL ITS HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

BY R. E. LEONARD

THE HILL, MD.

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INTRODUCTION BY - J. E. MERRICK
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HOSPITAL CAMP HILL, MD.

PART I

THE ORIGINAL SITE TO 1920

CAMP HILL was originally the designation given to a large rocky hill situated in the center of the Halifax Peninsula. This area was used as a training area and was located on Crown property for use by the Army in 1748. It was the site of the founding of the City in 1749. Even today the original granite walls and a corner tower (Crown bastion) can be seen on the grounds.

History records that the first military hospital was established in that area shortly thereafter in 1749. This hospital was destroyed in 1775. Camps were established here under British and military medical troops in the U.S.A. during the American Revolution. The military camps were the sites of numerous court martial trials, some executions and executions.

In 1800 there was a severe epidemic of cholera in the City and 25 military camps were created at this site. This may be considered as the beginning of Camp Hill as a hospital site. With the expansion of the City, the original site became a 100-acre site with the Centre, the Public Gardens and other smaller buildings. Plans were made for expansion whereby the present hospital would become a Roman Catholic Convent. However, in 1841 the military authorities decided to build the present site and the area was known as Holy Cross Convent and assigned to the Roman Catholic Church.

During the First World War, the facilities at Camp Hill Army Hospital were used by the medical staff as being crowded and inefficient. At the beginning of 1917, the Military Hospitals Commission contacted the City and the City Council. This was known as the First Hill Commission. Early in the war, the Department of National Defence, in cooperation with the Hospitals Commission, planned the site for the creation of a military hospital. Permission was given by the City in March of that year. The location of new buildings was immediately decided. The construction was of temporary material, because it was believed the need for such a hospital would not exist for more than a few years. The original buildings were erected between Upper Street and Lower Street. These were destroyed by fire in 1918. The buildings were built of brick and wood. The buildings were built on the site of the old Convent and the old Convent buildings were used as an annex to the main hospital of N.S. Hospital. A building for administrative services was placed on the eastern side of the property along Centre Street.

In September of 1918 the hospital was opened. The building of the hospital was completed. On December 6th, 1917, there occurred the great fire. The fire was a disaster. Destruction was total and there were a considerable number of casualties. All available hospital space in the City was required to look after the injured people. At that time, the hospital had a patient strength of 100 and all a hospital in the city was barely equipped. Over 1,000 patients were treated, all being treated, housed and every available day of sleep. Additional medical staff was obtained from various hospitals and from the City, Province and outside centres, particularly Boston, Montreal and Toronto.

PART I

THE ORIGINAL SIN TO 1830

CAMP HILL was originally the designation given to a large rocky knoll situated in the centre of the Halifax Peninsula. This was considered to be a strategic area and was retained as Crown property for use by the Armed Forces of Canada, at the time of the founding of the City in 1749. Even today the original granite blocks with a carved arrow (Crown insignia) are to be found on the grounds.

History reveals that in 1757, 1200 soldiers were encamped in this area awaiting transport to Louisburg. When Boston was evacuated in 1775, troops were stationed here under training to reinforce British forces in the U.S.A. during the American Revolution. The military camp was the scene of numerous court martials with some convictions and executions.

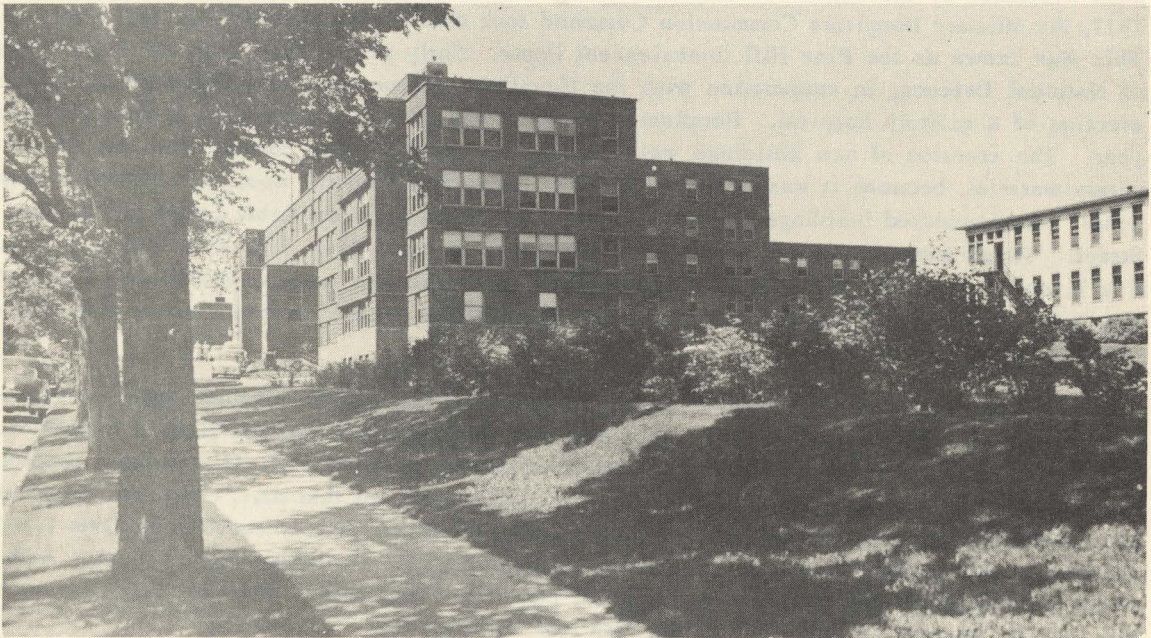
In 1833 there was a severe epidemic of cholera in the City and all service cases were treated at this site. This may be considered as the baptism of Camp Hill as a medical centre. With the expansion of the City, the original area became subdivided into Camp Hill Cemetery, the Public Gardens and some smaller dispositions. Plans were under consideration whereby the present location would become a Roman Catholic Cemetery. However, in 1843 the military authorities decided to retain the present site and an area now known as Holy Cross Cemetery was assigned to the Roman Catholic Church.

During the First World War, the facilities at Cogswell Street Military Hospital were soon overtaxed by the numerous casualties being received from overseas. At the beginning of 1917, the Military Hospitals Commission Command took over a residence at Pine Hill College. This was known as the Pine Hill Convalescent Home. Early in the same year, the Department of National Defence, in conjunction with the Hospitals Commission, formulated plans for the erection of a military hospital. Permission to build was granted by the City in March of that year. The erection of new buildings was immediately started. The construction was of temporary material, because it was believed the need for such a hospital would not exceed twenty years. Six connected buildings for patients were completed between Robie Street and Summer Street. These were designated as follows, from west to east: H & J, K & L, Q & R, M & O, S & T, and X & Y. Kitchen and heating facilities were placed in an area immediately North of H & J Pavilion. A building for Administrative Services was located on the eastern side of the property facing Summer Street.

In September the first patients were admitted, the majority of them being convalescent cases. On December 6th, 1917, there occurred the great disaster, the Halifax Explosion. Destruction was terrific and there were a tremendous number of casualties. All available hospital space in the City was required to look after the injured people. At that time, Camp Hill Hospital had a patient strength of 300 and all ambulatory cases were immediately evacuated. Over 1,200 casualties were admitted, utilizing corridors, floors and every available inch of space. Additional medical staff was obtained by volunteer physicians and nurses from the City, Province and outside centres, particularly Boston, Montreal and Toronto.



A 1918 PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM ROBIE STREET NEAR JUBILEE ROAD, SHOWING AT LEFT THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND AT RIGHT THE VOCATIONAL BUILDING. BELOW IS A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM A SIMILIAR POSITION, SHOWING THE PRESENT NEW WING AND T.B. PAVILION. NOTE THE GROWTH OF THE TREES IN THE FOREGROUND.



Additional construction was undertaken in 1918. A recreational and vocational building was erected south of H & J and K & L Pavilions. This contained a large gymnasium with bowling alleys, vocational services, and storerooms in the basement. Prior to completion of this building, orthopaedic appliances were manufactured at the Technical College, and later at this site. Records indicate that a severe gale lifted a large portion of the roof from the vocational building in 1919. Also, in 1918, a one-storey structure was constructed on the north-west corner of the property to serve as a maintenance workshop and a laundry. It never functioned in the latter capacity. In 1919 a Nurses Residence was built at the corner of Jubilee Road and Summer Street. At this time, the Bellevue Building on Spring Garden Road was utilized to house some of the Administrative Services.

Although Camp Hill Hospital, at the outset, treated only convalescent cases its services were quickly extended to look after all surgical and medical problems. This soon resulted in the provision of all the various accessory facilities such as X-ray, E.E.N.T. Clinic, Massage Department, Pathology Department, Dental Clinic, Vocational Training, etc. Patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were treated at the Provincial Sanatorium in Kentville. Additional buildings had been constructed there by the Department of National Defence, in 1917, to look after service personnel suffering from this disease. These buildings were ultimately transferred to the Provincial Government. Administrative personnel were assigned to the Sanatorium to assist the latter in dealing with the special problems of service and veteran patients. When the treatment of such cases was completed, they were referred to Camp Hill Hospital for disposal and review by the representatives of the Canadian Pension Commission.

During this period our institution was, at first, a military hospital functioning under the control of the Department of National Defence. Thus all of the staff were military personnel. P.C. 432, dated February 21, 1918, established the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment. This Department took over the responsibility for the treatment of veterans from the Military Hospitals Commission of the Department of National Defence. It subsequently became responsible for the training and rehabilitation which had previously been under the direction of the Invalided Soldiers Commission. The Director of Medical Services from the beginning until 1919, was Lt. Col. F. McKelvey Bell. He was succeeded by Col. Evans G. Davis, C.M.G. who held the position from 1919 to 1920.

The Medical Staff included the following: Col. C.H. Morris, Officer-in-Charge, Col. J.A. Sponagle, who was later Officer-in-Charge, Col. H.E. Kendall, Col. Andrew Croll, Surgeon, Col. Alec MacKenzie, Medical Specialist, Major L.R. Morse, Radiologist, Major Glen Donovan, Surgeon, Major S.J. MacLennan, E. E. N.T. Specialist, Capt. Hugh W. Schwartz, Associate E.E.N.T. Specialist, Capt. Vernon L. Miller, Surgeon, Capt. D.J. MacDonald, Surgeon, Capt. E.G. Moore, Massage Dept., Capt. W.W. Barraclough, Neurologist, Capt. Dan Muray, Capt. J.L. Cook, Capt. Robert H. O'Brien, Capt. Jack Davies, Capt. J. Stanley Chisholm, Capt. J.R. Corston, Capt. M.J. Carney, Capt. H.P. Gouthro, Capt. W.B. Almon, Capt. V.N. Mackay, Pathologist, Capt. Don Campbell, Capt. S.J. Turel, Capt. C.S. Henderson, Capt. David Drury, Capt. G.W. Grant and Capt. Phil MacLaren. Dr. Arthur Birt, prominent Halifax physician, was a member of the staff as civilian Consultant in Medicine.

Nursing Sisters on Staff at this period were Matron K.O. McLatchey, Assistant Matron Marguerite Condon, Nursing Sisters Edith Clark, Katherine Clark, Mary Dempsey, Florence Fraser, Sadie Archard, Margaret Drew, J.B. Davidson, Mary Hayden, A.R. Hillcoat, A.B. MacDonald, M.E. MacDonald, J.B. MacDonald, Margaret MacDonald, Christine MacKenzie and Edith Richardson.

The Dietary Service was under the direction of Miss Dobson, who was succeeded by Miss Schaffner, and in turn by Miss Todd. Dental Services were supplied by Lt. Col. B.I. Neilly and Major H.E. Mann, the latter remaining with the hospital until just prior to the Second World War. The Canadian Pension Commission, at this time, operated from offices in the MacInnis Bldg. on Granville Street, and worked in close co-operation with the Hospital authorities. The Medical Officers on the Commission then were Doctors F.W. Tidmarsh, John Rankine and J.F. Ellis.

The first two years of the program were devoted to general entomology and related subjects. The third year was devoted to more specialized work in the field of insect physiology and behavior. The fourth year was devoted to research in the field of insect ecology and evolution. The fifth year was devoted to research in the field of insect genetics and systematics. The sixth year was devoted to research in the field of insect pathology and parasitology. The seventh year was devoted to research in the field of insecticide resistance and control.

PART II

1920 to 1945

The following is a list of the members of the staff in the early days of the Department of Entomology and Plant Pathology. The Department was organized in 1920 and the first members of the staff were: H. G. Knab, Director; W. H. Anderson, Assistant Director; and W. H. Anderson, Assistant Director. The Department was expanded in 1921 and the following were added to the staff: J. T. Whittaker, Assistant Director; and W. H. Anderson, Assistant Director. In 1922 the Department was further expanded and the following were added to the staff: J. T. Whittaker, Assistant Director; and W. H. Anderson, Assistant Director.

As stated previously the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment replaced the military administration. This was a somewhat gradual process locally, extending from 1918 to early in 1920. Dr. W.G.C. Arnold was the Director of Medical Services from 1920 to 1928. At the beginning of 1920, the local administrative organization consisted of the following:

- (a) Director of Administration – Capt. Ladd, who was shortly succeeded by Mr. C.A. Bell.
- (b) Assistant Director of Administration – Mr. T. Fenton.
- (c) Unit Medical Director – Dr. Joseph Hayes.
- (d) Assistant Unit Medical Director – Dr. Smith L. Walker.
- (e) Medical Superintendent – Dr. Robert H. Sutherland.

The attending staff at this time included the following: Doctors E.V. Hogan, Chief of the Surgical Service, W. Alan Curry, Assistant Chief of the Surgical Service (Orthopaedics), John Stewart, Consultant in Surgery, K.A. MacKenzie, Chief of the Medical Service, Arthur Birt, Consultant in Medicine, Don Campbell, Medicine, George Kennedy, Medicine, S.J. Turel, Medicine, Gordon B. Wiswell, Medicine (Chest Diseases), S.R. Johnston, Physician, E.F. Moore, Medicine (Neurology), W.M. Zwicker, Anaesthesia, (succeeded by Dr. W.L. Muir in 1921) W.H. Eager, Radiology, Victor N. MacKay, Pathology, S.J. MacLennan, E.E.N.T., Frank Mack, Urology and Dermatology.

Nursing Staff continuing with the D.S.C.R. included: Miss S.C. MacIsaac, Matron, and Nursing Sisters Anne D. Allen, Sadie Archard, Josie C. Cameron, Janet Davidson, Margaret C. Drew, L.M. Fitzgerald, Ethel Etherington, A.R. Hillcoat, Eunice H. Harrison, C.E. MacDonald, A.B. MacDonald, Louise MacDonald, Margaret MacDonald, Flora MacDougall, Euphemia MacKinnon, Catherine S. Smith, Irene Thompson, Lalia Thomas, Emma J. Walters, Maisie E. Williams, A.T. Young and Rose O. Young. Of the Orderly Staff, the names of Charles Redmond, James R. Eldridge and J.K. Merlin will be remembered for their outstanding services. The latter two both remained with the institution until 1954.

Also members of the staff in the early days, were Miss Anne Kedy, Secretary (1917), Miss N. Flowers, (1919) and Mr. C.E. Isnor, (1920). Employed in the Massage Department in 1920 were the following: Mr. J. Mullenger, Mr. Carver, Mr. Sterling, Miss Wilson, Miss Schaffner, Miss Bauld and Miss DeWolfe: In 1921 the Vocational Training Section (Occupational Therapy) had the following staff: Miss Kerr, Miss Dexter and Miss Almon.

Many necessary accessory services were required for the treatment of veterans and these were gradually developed during the period under review.

Prosthetic Services Section was first established in the Bellevue Building on Spring Garden Road and transferred to the Vocational Building at Camp Hill about 1920. It was under the direction of Mr. Ralph Currie. Dr. W. Alan Curry acted as Surgical Advisor to this Section from its beginning. About 1924 this Section was again moved to S & T Pavilion.

The same year also saw the establishment of the Department of Pathology under the direction of Dr. Victor N. MacKay. Dr. MacKay developed the service, doing much of the work himself. He trained a technician in the person of Harry Davidson, who had previously been an orderly. His first under-graduate student was W.H. Chase, later a Professor of Pathology at McGill University. Other students who gained distinction were W.B. Coulter and Lalia Chase.

The Hospital Dispensary was under the direction of Mr. H.H. Hardwick at this time. However, Mr. Hardwick left the Department in 1922 and the dispensary practically ceased to function. Most of the drug issues and medications were done by members of the attending staff after that date.

At First Protestant Chaplain services were provided by various members of the City clergy, who gave freely of their time. The Roman Catholic services were supplied by St. Patrick's Glebe. Later Protestant clergymen were employed on a continuing basis, a few remaining for a considerable period of time. Amongst some of those better remembered were the Reverend S.S. Thompson, Canon K.C. Hind, and Canon C.M. Ambrose, who still makes unofficial visits.

Muscle exercises and massage were carried out in a special department and were of great help in the rehabilitation of wounded veterans. Bedside handicrafts became available and volunteer organizations supplied diversional necessities. In the latter regard, the names of Capt. S.O. Watt and the Reverend Sam. Profitt will be particularly remembered. Some of the senior nurses, in addition to their normal duties, acted in a welfare capacity (Social Service).

The Rehabilitation and Vocational Training of Veterans had originally been located at the Nova Scotia Technical College. It had been organized by Dr. F.H. Sexton, who was the Vocational Director for Eastern Canada. He later became the distinguished Principal of the College. Mr. W.R.B. Lugar had originally supervised this activity under the Invalided Soldiers Commission and the Military Hospitals Commission Command. About 1921 this service, along with its supervisor, Mr. Lugar, was transferred to Camp Hill Hospital and it became part of the administrative organization of D.S.C.R.

In 1923 a Vetcraft Shop was opened in the former Nurses Residence on Jubilee Road. This provided sheltered employment to disabled veterans, from 1923 to 1936.

The Dietary Service, at this time, came under the direction of Miss Isobelle Cavanagh.

During this period, active treatment was provided to the patients by the full time medical staff, ably assisted by specialists from the City of Halifax. Infectious disease cases were treated at the Infectious Disease Hospital, and psychiatric cases were referred to the Nova

Scotia Hospital. Neurosurgical cases were transferred to Montreal. The era of "Specialism" had not yet arrived although some doctors were beginning to confine their work to a particular field.

In 1920 the District Treasury Office moved from the Bellevue Building to the Camp Hill property. Mr. C.T. Atkinson, who is still the District Treasury Officer, joined the Department in 1919 in General Administration and transferred to Treasury in 1924. Miss Hallisey has been a member of his staff in a clerical capacity since 1930. About 1922 the local representatives of the Canadian Pension Commission were moved from their downtown offices to the Hospital premises. This transfer was made in order to provide a closer relationship with the Hospital officials and to facilitate the referral of veterans for assessment purposes. Dr. Mackasey was the Senior Pension Medical Examiner and on the occasion of his death in 1935, Dr. Smith Henderson was transferred from Head Office in Ottawa to Halifax, as the senior Pension Medical Examiner.

In the year 1922, the following changes occurred in the local administrative appointments:

- (a) Lt. Col. S.S. Wetmore became Director of Administration.
- (b) Dr. J. Fraser Ellis became Unit Medical Director and Dr. E. Kirk Maclellan became Assistant Unit Medical Director.
- (c) Dr. M.A. MacAulay became Medical Superintendent.

Some time later, Dr. MacAulay succeeded Dr. Ellis as Unit Medical Director and Dr. Glen Donovan became Medical Superintendent. About 1929, Dr. M.A. MacAulay became Director of Administration. In 1924, Dr. S.R. Johnston succeeded Dr. Eager as Radiologist to the Hospital. During this period, a Sub-District Office was operated in Charlottetown. Veterans from Prince Edward Island requiring treatment were referred through this office to Camp Hill Hospital.

In 1928, the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment was changed to the Department of Pensions and National Health. At this time Dr. J. Ross Miller became Director of Medical Services, holding this position until 1942. Also at this time, Camp Hill Hospital became a teaching unit for Dalhousie University Medical School. The value of the clinical



Dr. MacAulay, appointed to the staff in 1922, became the First District Administrator in 1929.

material in the institution was recognized and bedside teaching was established. Certain students were assigned for varying periods for supervised training.

It now became evident that with the increasing age of veterans, a new type of hospital care would have to be provided. Certain older veterans, who were unable to maintain themselves in their community, were granted Domiciliary rights and a limited number were admitted under what was known as the Veterans Care Programme. In 1932 the Department decided to admit Sick Mariners to our institution.

Maintenance, during the period under consideration, was carried out by a very limited number of tradesmen. Mr. A.C. Missons had been appointed to the staff as a gardener in 1927, and instituted a programme designed to improve the appearance of the hospital grounds. A greenhouse was erected about two years later. Mr. Missons was succeeded by Mr. Lou Baxter in 1935, and he expanded the original plans and developed an excellent landscaping programme. Also, in 1928, Mr. Walter A. Robinson began his period of employment with the hospital switchboard. In 1929, Mr. William C. Sanders was appointed as hospital carpenter.

During these years, a number of physicians were added to our staff for varying periods of time. Among these were: Doctors Seymour G. MacKenzie, Hugh A. Collins, John Rankine, John M. Stewart, Kenneth M. Grant, D.M. Grant, George Smith, G.A. Black, and R.H. Stoddard. New nurses appointed about this time were: Mrs. Vera B. Feindel, Miss Mary Saxton, Miss Nellie Chisholm, Miss E. Duthie, Miss Katherine Graham, Miss Martha Riggs, Mrs. M.C. Macdonell and Mr. Walter Wilson. In 1934, Miss Mary A. Stanford succeeded Miss Jean MacDougall, who had followed Miss Cavanagh as Director of Dietary Services.

In March, 1938, there occurred an event of particular importance to the community and the institution. A Mohammedan mariner, who was unable to speak English, was taken from a ship in a very serious condition. He was seen by the Port Physician and transferred to Camp Hill Hospital with a temperature of 104. Members of the medical staff made a diagnosis of Smallpox and the patient was quickly transferred to the Quarantine Hospital at Lawlor's Island. This institution had not been in use for some years and it was not equipped to provide treatment for patients. However, this was a real emergency and special action had to be taken.

The patient was accompanied to the Quarantine Hospital by Miss Mary Lindsay and an orderly from the Immigration Department, but died three days after transfer. Nine days later one of the Camp Hill Hospital orderlies, Mr. R. Smith, developed Smallpox. He was transferred to Lawlor's Island, accompanied by Dr. Hugh Collins, Mrs. M.C. Macdonell, Miss Mary Lindsay (who had returned), Walter Wilson and an orderly, Mr. William Zuck. The following day another orderly, who had been exposed, Mr. E. Liggins, developed the disease and was also transferred to the Island. All of these remained at the Hospital for a period of about two months, and both orderlies made a complete recovery. This situation was recognized as an emergency amongst medical authorities. Conferences were held between Federal, Provincial and Civic officials. The Hospital was quarantined and a general city-wide vaccination programme was inaugurated. It was learned that about one-half of the citizens of Halifax were not properly protected by vaccination. Large quantities of vaccine were rushed to the City and Halifax was saved from a serious epidemic by the efficient action of the public health authorities.

In October, 1938, Dr. Clement MacLeod was appointed as Chief Medical Officer, succeeding Dr. Maclellan, who retired, due to illness.

In 1939, Mr. A.A. Collins was appointed as Hospital Pharmacist and he completely re-organized the Dispensary.

In September, 1939, Canada again entered into an international conflict - World War Two. Almost immediately, Camp Hill Hospital became taxed to capacity and in a few months was handling about 1,000 patients. Members of the medical profession joined the Armed Forces in large numbers and those remaining were working night and day. At one time, the number of practising physicians in the City of Halifax fell to 50. This presented a serious problem, both to the public and to hospitals.

In so far as Camp Hill was concerned great assistance was obtained from Medical Officers of the Royal Canadian Navy. A large number were attached to this institution, where they looked after the medical requirements and also continued the teaching programme. Medical Officers with the City and Provincial Departments of Health also provided assistance. Many of the specialists who were attached to the institution have become prominent in Medicine throughout Canada. Some of these were: Doctors D.R. Webster, Professor of Surgery, McGill University, Harry S. Morton, Associate Surgeon, Royal Victoria Hospital, Walter C. MacKenzie, Professor of Surgery, University of Alberta, J. Wendell MacLeod, Dean of Medicine, University of Saskatchewan, N.W. Philpott, retired Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, McGill University, Keith Welsh, Associate Surgeon, St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Wallace Graham, Assistant Professor of Medicine, University of Toronto, C.M. Harlow, Chief of Service, Laboratory, Camp Hill Hospital, Alan Ross, Professor Pediatrics, McGill University, Fred M. Woolhouse, Associate Surgeon, Montreal General Hospital, D.H. Starkey, Director of Laboratories for D.V.A., David Johnston, Assistant Medical Superintendent, Shaughnessy Hospital, and R.M. MacDonald, Associate Professor of Medicine, Dalhousie University and Chief of Service, Medicine, Camp Hill Hospital. The Hospital was fortunate in obtaining the services of some male nurses at this time. These included Charles Piper, Murdock MacLean, Henry Weatherbee, William Heron, Clyde Weir and L. Coveducke. In 1940, Mr. Charles Coles became employed as a switchboard operator and Miss Blackett started in the same capacity in 1941.



A photograph of the King and Queen during their visit to the hospital in 1939. They are being conducted by Dr. MacAulay and at the right, Dr. MacLeod.

Early in 1940, it was found necessary to quickly open the Quarantine Hospital at Rockhead because of the development of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Halifax area. It had been unused for a number of years and it was a difficult task to prepare it for the reception

of patients. Mrs. M.C. Macdonell was the Nurse-in-Charge and with the able assistance of Murdock MacLean, Henry Weatherbee, Charles Piper, Walter Wilson, Mrs. M. McEwan, etc., an Infectious Disease Unit was established. Doctors Rankine, Collins, Stewart, Coward and Black were all very active in the care of patients admitted to that institution. It should be noted that these patients were treated with sulpha drugs and there was only one death from this disease. After the epidemic of meningitis subsided, the unit was continued to treat other types of infectious diseases, with a capacity of approximately 150 beds. In 1941, the Infectious Disease Unit was transferred from Rockhead to the Forbes Annex at the corner of Jubilee Road and Summer Street.

During the war, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis among service men and veterans, were treated at the Provincial Sanatorium at Kentville. Particular mention should be made of the splendid service provided by the Medical Superintendent of that institution, Dr. A.F. Miller, to soldiers and ex-soldiers.

In 1941, Mr. Thomas Fenton was promoted from Assistant District Administrator to District Administrator, and Mr. L.H. Wickwire became Assistant District Administrator. The latter was succeeded by Mr. P.M. Smith about three years later. In that year, new construction was initiated to provide additional accommodation. When completed, this was known as Pavilion B & C. In 1942, Dr. T.D. Bain became Director of Medical Services, holding this position until 1943. In 1943, the Royal Canadian Navy completed its Hospital at Stadacona and some of the load of service patients was transferred from Camp Hill.



A SUMMER VIEW OF THE SERVICE SECTION OF FORT MASSEY CEMETERY.

Also in this year, the Department took over responsibility of the former Imperial Army Cemetery on the corner of Queen and South Streets, now known as Fort Massey Cemetery. This area had been used as a burial ground for the permanent forces for over 200 years. Unfortunately, the early records have been lost and the first burial now on the books is dated November 2, 1878. A special section was set aside for veterans, and funds were provided for landscaping and remodeling the premises. Also, in this year, separate Physio and Occupational Therapy Departments were established. Mrs. Muriel Jamieson was in charge of Occupational Therapy and Mrs. Harry Ploughman of Physiotherapy. Mrs. Ploughman was succeeded by Mrs. Isabel Donaldson, who, in turn, was followed by Mrs. T.H. Gale.

In 1944 the Department of Pensions and National Health was divided into two Federal departments, namely, National Health and Welfare, and Veterans Affairs. Veterans hospitals came under the jurisdiction of the latter Department, with little change in administrative routine and policy.

In this year, a Medical Social Serving section was established and Mrs. N. Edney was appointed in charge. In December of that year, the so-called Tory property on Young Avenue was purchased to provide accommodation for older veterans who needed Domiciliary Care.

PART III

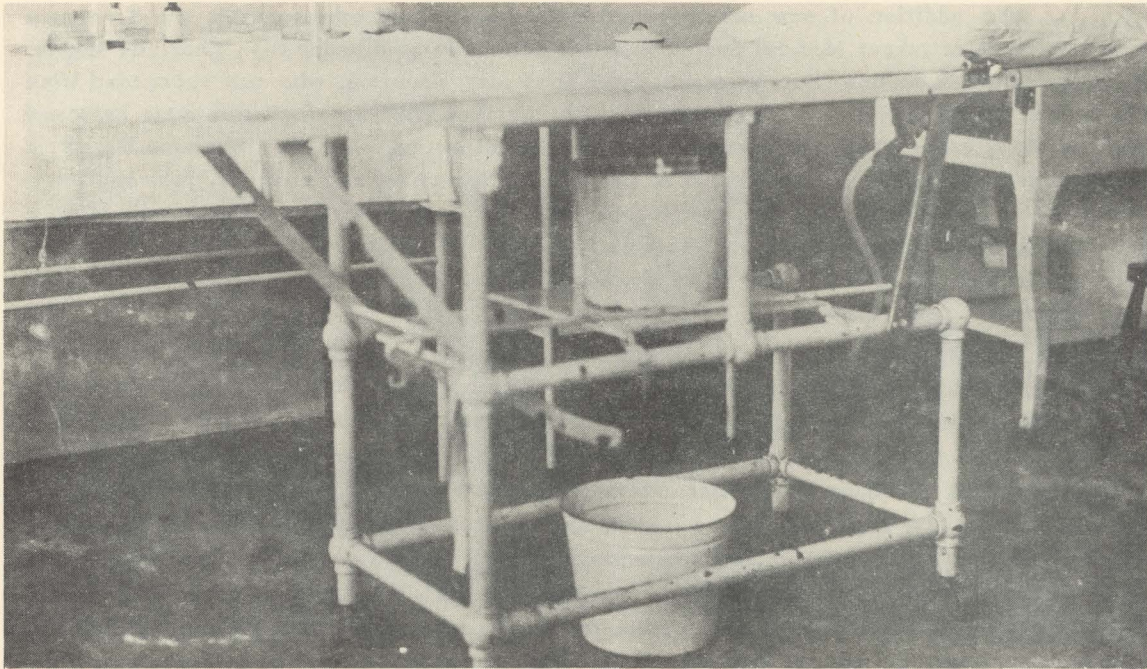
1945 to 1954

During the closing months of World War Two, it became evident that demobilization would bring many problems to the Treatment Services of our Department. With a large number of veterans requiring treatment for pensionable and other disabilities, it was clear that considerable reorganization was essential. During the winter of 1945, Dr. W.P. Warner was appointed Director General of Treatment Services, and he immediately set about making the necessary plans to provide the best possible treatment for our veterans.

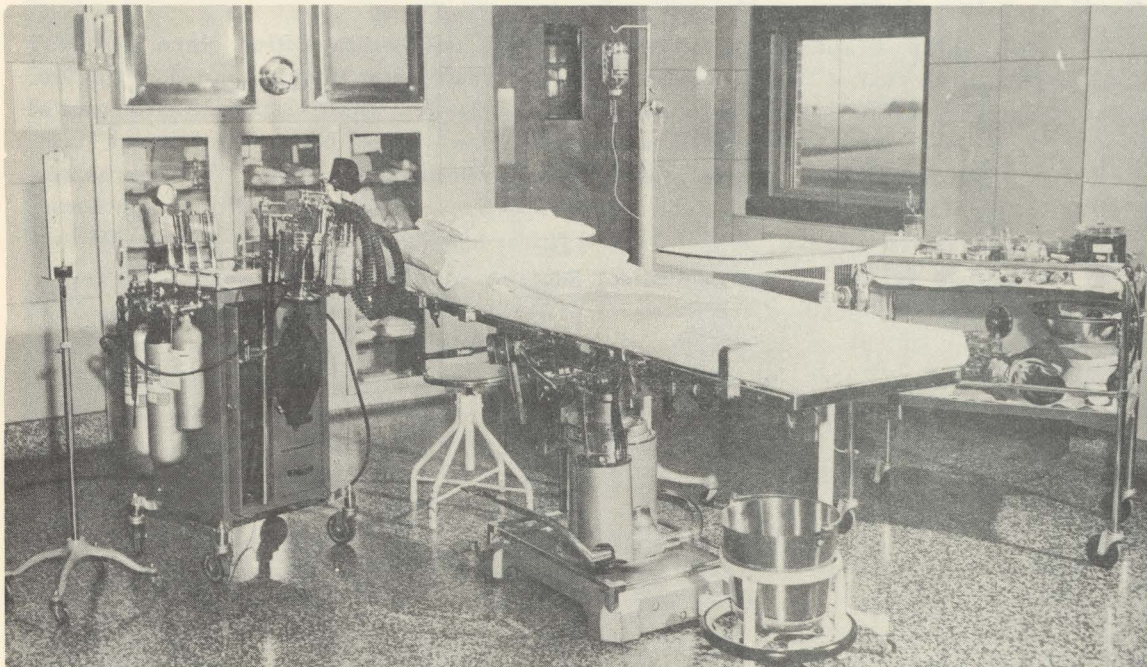
Some of the basic principles of his plans were as follows:

1. The provision of new accommodation and the most modern facilities in our various institutions.
2. The appointment of part-time specialists, who held university appointments, to provide the medical treatment necessary in such hospitals.
3. The establishment of close liaison with medical schools, with the aim of having our hospitals recognized as teaching institutions, both undergraduate and graduate.
4. The establishment of the Doctor of Choice plan, which permitted entitled veterans to receive treatment from doctors of their choice in areas where D.V.A. facilities did not exist.
5. The creation of a clinical research programme.
6. The establishment of close liaison with the medical services of the various branches of the armed forces.

All of the above were gradually implemented in the Halifax District. Specialists who had been in the armed services were returning to Halifax, and many of these were appointed to senior posts at Camp Hill Hospital. Non-specialists were engaged as general duty medical officers with the responsibility of carrying out initial examinations and recommending treatment, or referral to a specialist if desired. Both the specialist group and the general duty medical officers were paid on a part-time basis, the amount of remuneration being determined by the responsibility which was assigned to the individuals concerned. During the busiest post-war years, i.e. the latter part of 1945 and 1946, examinations and treatment were provided in the temporary buildings which had existed for many years. However, planning was in process for modern facilities.



AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF THE ADVANCEMENT OF SURGICAL FACILITIES- THE MAIN OPERATING ROOM PHOTOGRAPHED IN 1918, AND BELOW OUR PRESENT DAY OPERATING ROOM NO. 5.

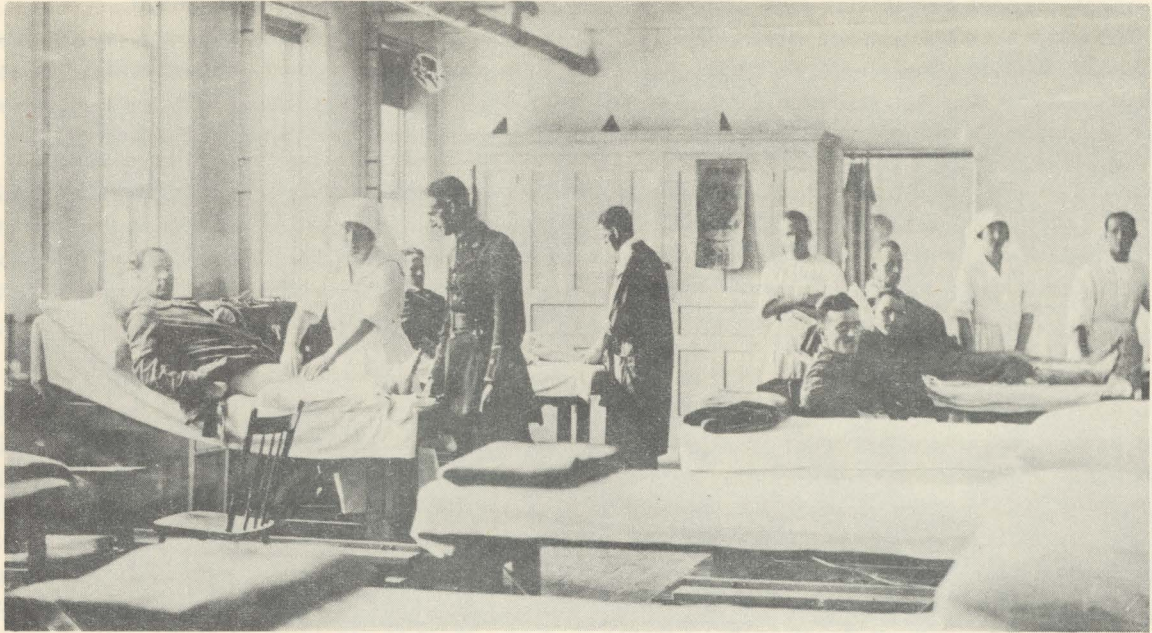


The addition of new services and the expansion of others within the Treatment Services were undertaken: Medical Social Services were instituted under Miss Charlotte Matter; the Occupational facilities were enlarged under Miss May Hamilton, who had succeeded Miss Jean Allen, the Supervisor for the preceding year; the Physiotherapy facilities were improved with Mrs. Majorie Nickerson as Supervisor, and in the following year, Miss Florence Peters; a Recreation Section was set up with Mr. R.E. LeMoine as Supervisor and under Mr. John Merrimen, a Medical-Photographic Section was developed. The Chaplain Services were reorganized on a more definite basis with the Rev. B.J. Warr as Protestant Chaplain and Rev. Father G. Murphy as Roman Catholic Chaplain. They have since been replaced by Rev. H.K. Grimmer and Rev. John McCarthy.

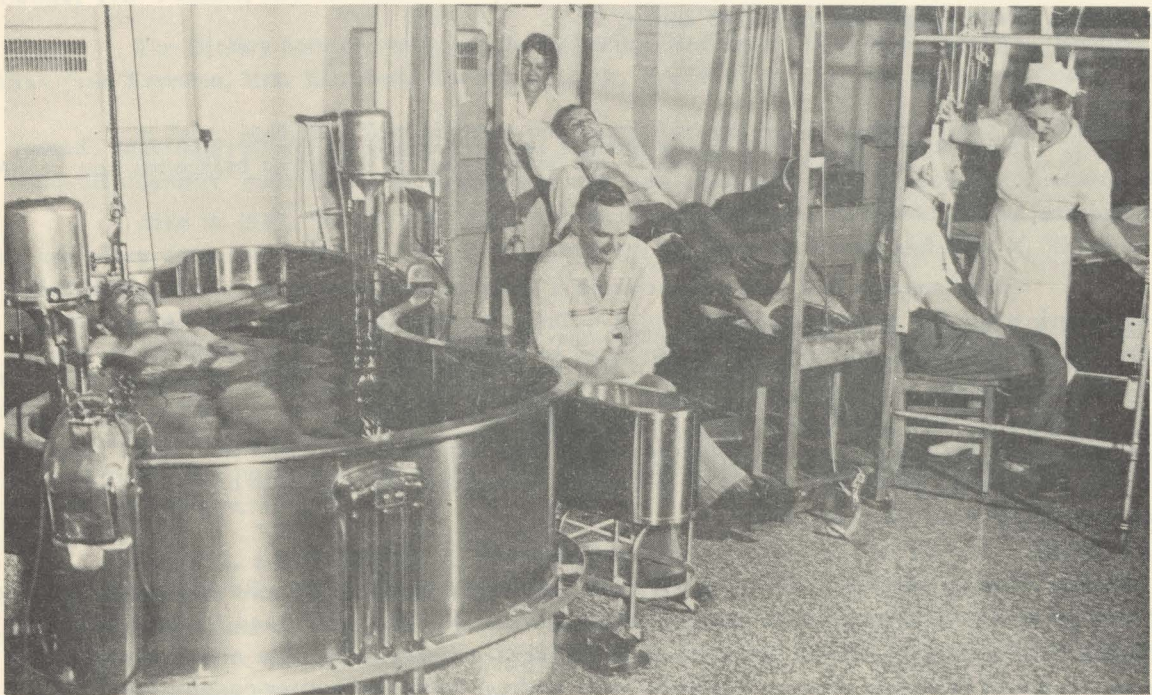
Also in 1946, the Department leased the former Naval Hospital at Deep Brook, Nova Scotia, as a Tuberculosis Unit and all the D.V.A. cases in the Kentville Sanatorium were moved there, with Dr. E.A. Fergusson as Superintendent. During this year, an addition was made to the Administration Building on Summer Street, which had received some previous alterations in 1943. During 1945, there had been a tremendous expansion of the Rehabilitation and Welfare Services. This was necessary in order to administer and distribute benefits to which veterans were entitled at the time of demobilization. In 1947 the old kitchen and boiler house were dismantled along with the greenhouse and, except for the greenhouse, which was not replaced, new buildings were ready for use the following year. This included the new wing, containing a 250 bed unit and the most modern of treatment facilities, and the present power plant on Summer Street. It is of note that there were, at this time, 49 Domiciliary Care cases in Hospital.

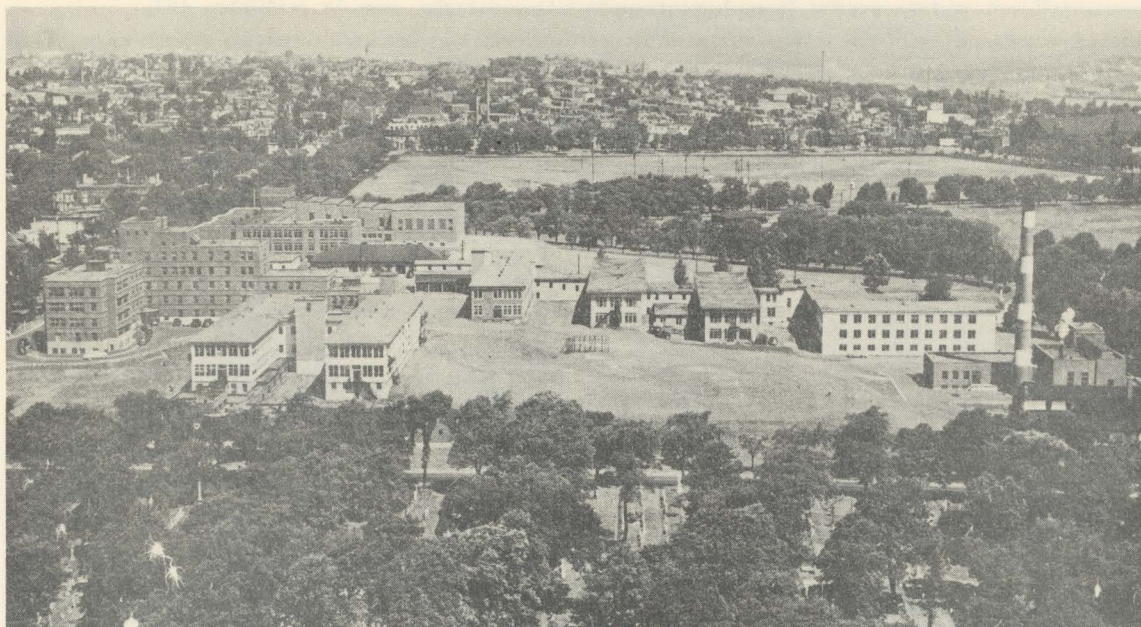
In 1948, Dr. Clement MacLeod, who had been Chief Medical Officer since 1938, was transferred to the position of Medical Superintendent at Westminster Hospital, London, Ontario. He was replaced by Dr. T.E. Kirk, on transfer from the Montreal District. In the latter part of this year, there was a change in the medical administration set-up whereby the District Treatment Services were integrated into the hospital administration programme. Dr. Kirk became Senior Treatment Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent, with responsibility for the administration of the Hospital and the District. Dr. C.J. Macdonald, who had been District Medical Officer since 1946, became Assistant Medical Superintendent when the position of District Medical Officer was abolished. Other members of the District Treatment Services were integrated into a single unit under the direction of Dr. C.O. Homans, and an Administrative Officer (Treatment), Mr. W.R.B. Lugar. In 1953, the Administrative Officer (Hospital), Mr. C.W. Hill, who had replaced the first post-war Hospital Manager, Mr. C. Weldon, in 1947, was transferred to Sunnybrook Hospital in a similar position. He was replaced by Mr. J.R. Godbout, on transfer from St. Hyacinthe Veterans Hospital.

In 1948, the D.V.A. Hospital at Deep Brook, Digby County, was closed, and the tuberculosis cases which had been under treatment there were transferred to Camp Hill. They were placed in B & C Pavilion, being looked after by Doctors Lapp, Gordon, Mader and Nonamaker. Complete Medical and surgical services were provided for this group of patients. Miss M.B. MacNeill was Matron of this Unit.



A 1918 PHOTOGRAPH OF DR. MOORE WITH HIS STAFF AND SOME PATIENTS IN THE MASSAGE DEPARTMENT, AND BELOW THE OUTGROWTH, OUR PRESENT DAY PHYSIOTHERAPY DEPARTMENT.





A RECENT AIRIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF CAMP HILL GROUNDS, SHOWING AT THE FAR LEFT, THE NEW WING, THE T.B. PAVILION, AND VISIBLE THROUGH THE TREES, THE RED CROSS LODGE; IN THE CENTRE, THE SPORTS FIELD WITH THE OLDER BUILDINGS DIRECTLY BEHIND; AT THE RIGHT, THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, POWER PLANT AND VETERANS ANNEX.

Also in this year, Miss Nancy Bushell assumed charge of the Occupational Therapy Department, succeeding Miss Hamilton, who was transferred to Queen Mary Veterans Hospital in Montreal.

The Canadian Red Cross constructed a lodge connected with the new hospital building, which officially opened in August, 1948. This was operated by the Red Cross under the direction of Mrs. Edith Dobson, and is designed to provide recreation for patients, and accommodation and meals for relatives and visitors from out of town. It has been of great assistance to the latter, because excellent service is provided at minimum rates. Also immediately following the end of World War Two, the Canadian Red Cross established an Arts and Crafts Division in this institution, which was designed to provide diversional therapy to patients. It has been supervised by Miss Mary Romans.

During this era, the Hospital has had an expanded Intern-Resident programme. Every effort was made to provide the best possible training to this group and we were extremely fortunate in obtaining capable young doctors for such training. We also received assistance from the Armed Services, who, on occasion, sent Medical Officers here for post-graduate work.

During this period, the Administrative Organization was established in accordance with the requirements of the Commission of Accreditation. Necessary committees were appointed and a complete outline of the Hospital organization was prepared. By-laws and regulations were approved by the Staff and put into operation.

The Medical Staff at this time included: Doctors T.E. Kirk, C.J. Macdonald, J.A. Noble, C.G. MacKinnon, C.M. Harlow, W. Leslie, C.O. Homans, C.G. Smith, G.A. Black, B.R. Maxwell, A.B. Crosby, J.W. Abbiss, M.J. Carney, W.A. Curry, C.L. Gosse, L.G. Holland, C.M. Jones, V.O. Mader, R.M. MacDonald, K.A. MacKenzie, H.D. O'Brien, E.F. Ross, T.M. Sieniewicz, W.K. House, L.C. Steeves, W.D. Stevenson, R.H. Stoddard and E.I. Thorne. Doctors Murry Logan, W.C. Dowell and J. Griffin provided necessary Dental Services.

The Nursing Staff at this time included: Matrons R.L. King, J. Nelson, J.C. Cameron, M.A. Gilgour, Nurses L.M. Fitzgerald, M.E. MacIsaac, M.A. Ferguson, M.J. Burke, K.M. Duggan, G.M. Shortall, J.R. Brown, K.I. Ferguson, M. MacG. Graham, Margaret MacDonald, M.C.L. Macdonell, M.J. MacGlashen, C.E. McDonald, M.M. Saxton, G.A. Thompson, F.M. Bond, M.C. Boyle, A. Brennan, C.G. Campbell, H.M. Cox, B.A. Dill, I.M. Grant, K.A. Greene, E.M. Hattie, R.A. Johnstone, B.O. Keeping, E.B. King, R. LeLievre, V.L. Loughead, L. McCormack, M.L.L. McDonald, M.M. MacDonald, V.M.P. MacDonald, C.I. MacGillivray, M.M. McIlvaine, A.M. McIsaac, F.L. MacLeod, A.E. MacPhaill, E.E. MacPhee, M.R. Ryan, M.R. Swinimar, E.M. Timmons, M.C. Timmons, Mr. A.D. Vickers, Mr. H.C. Weatherbee, Mr. C.L. Weir, Mr. W.K. Wilson, E.M. Young, H.W. Embree, J.E. Fry, E.F. Kline, M. Lorraine MacDonald, M.I. O'Leary, G.E. Publicover, C.R. Sampson, G.E. Keating, C.J. MacDonald, M.P. MacNeil, C.G. Wentzell, A.E. Tanner, E.C. Duthie, V.B. Feindel, A.F. Butler.

The Dietary Services included the following Dietitians: Miss M.A. Stanford, Director, Miss Jane Freeman, Mrs. Elizabeth Annand, with Mr. Frederick M. Griffiths as Senior Cook.

In July, 1949, the Tory property on Young Avenue was disposed of and the Forbes Annex was remodeled to handle the majority of the Veterans Care cases.

Also in 1949, the Psychology Department was instituted under Mr. Arthur Marshall. He has since been succeeded by Miss Mary Lawrence, Mr. Russell Ewing and Mrs. M. Vincent, in turn.

In the year 1951, an Assessment and Rehabilitation Unit was established to deal with the increasing number of Geriatric cases which were presenting themselves. This was designed to assist the older patients in managing outside of Hospital, if such was possible. The Committee in charge of this Unit also reviewed all cases for War Veterans Allowance when the individual was under the age of 60. The most recent figures show Domiciliary Care cases at Camp Hill numbering 130.

In 1952, a new Biological Test Building was constructed. In 1953, the School for Nursing Assistants was established. This was organized to train individuals in the basic principles of nursing and dietetics in order to equip them to act as assistants to graduate nurses. It has served a most useful function in supplying such personnel trained in practical nursing to hospitals throughout the Province.

During these years, some demolition and continuous improvements were made to the temporary structures. Ward M & O was closed in 1948, and X & Y and Q & R in 1950. Pavilion A was completely remodeled in 1952. Pavilion X & Y and Wards Q & R were demolished in 1954.

Also during this time some of our older and most experienced clinicians retired. Notable amongst these were: Dr. Kenneth A. MacKenzie, Chief of Service, Medicine, who retired in 1953, and was replaced by a team of younger medical specialists in the persons of Dr. R.M. MacDonald and Dr. L.C. Steeves; Dr. M.J. Carney, Specialist in Chest Diseases, who retired due to ill health in 1950 and died during the same year. Dr. Alan Curry was replaced as Chief of Service, Surgery, by Dr. J.A. Noble, in 1946, but he continued as a Consultant.

A very close liaison has been established with the University and a considerable amount of under-graduate and graduate training is in progress in our institution. In addition, a modest programme of medical research has been established.

At the present time (1954), the Medical Staff on strength in Camp Hill Hospital includes: Doctors T.E. Kirk, C.J. Macdonald, J.A. Noble, C.G. MacKinnon, C.M. Harlow, C.O. Homans, A.D. Lapp, G.A. Black, A.B. Crosby, I.M. MacLeod, J. Cairns, C.R.B. Auld, R.L. Aikens, W.A. Murray, H.C. Read, R.M. MacDonald, L.C. Steeves, J.F.L. Woodbury, C.A. Gordon, H.I. Goldberg, D.R.S. Howell, T.M. Seiniewicz, W. Leslie, D.L. Roy, F.A. Dunsworth, H.K. Hall, R.O. Jones, J.F. Nicholson, R.J. Weil, C.M. Jones, R.L. Smith, R.W. Reed, J.H. Charman, W.A. Curry, H.D. O'Brien, E.F. Ross, C.L. Gosse, F. Gordon Mack, G.W. Bethune, B.F. Miller, W.D. Stevenson, V.O. Mader, E.P. Nonamaker, L.G. Holland, R.H. Stoddard, and R.L. Saunders.

The Nursing Staff at this time includes: Matrons R.L. King, J. Nelson, M.A. Gilgour, M.G. Stewart, J.L. MacLean and Nurses M.J. MacGlashen, M.E. MacIsaac, M.A. Ferguson, D.D. Salton, M.J. Burke, J.R. Brown, E.B. Butler, E.C. Duthie, K.I. Ferguson, K.A. Greene, M.M. Graham, A.E. MacPhaill, M.M. MacDonald, Mr. V.M.P. MacDonald, M.M. MacIlvaine, K. I. MacQueen, R.C. Milligan, C.R. Sampson, E.E. MacPhee, Mr. H.C. Weatherbee, Mr. C.L. Weir, Mr. W.K. Wilson, E.M. Young, M.A. Betts, F.M. Bond, E.E.M. Burgoyne, A.F. Butler, C.G. Campbell, V.R. Carroll, H.M. Cox, J.C. Currie, W.M. Deal, A.A. Doucette, A.M. Egan, M. Eisner, H.W. Embree, M.S. Fraser, M.A. Floyd, E.A. Gillis, Margaret M. Graham, M.E. Gunn, S.E. Gunn, E.M. Hattie, Mr. W.C. Heron, M.J. Herring, G.E. Keating, E. Kehoe, E.P. Kline, Isabel Latta, V.F. McBride, B.A. MacDonald, H.E. MacDonald, L.M. MacDonald, L.S.M. MacDonald, C.I. MacGillivray, S.M. MacIntosh, Mr. D.I. MacKinnon, E.A. MacLean, H.E. MacLellan, F.L. MacLeod, B.J. Morris, M.R. Nickerson, G. Shortall, A.E. Tanner, E.M. Timmons, M.E. Varley, L.M. Walker, E.G. Abriel, J.M. Byers, M.E. Currie, M.T. Currie, M.A. Deveau, R.C.A. Fisher, F.M. Forbes, C.M. Langille, M.I. O'Leary, D.S. Rhodenizer, M.F. Scott, G.M. Scully, R.P. Simmonds, and H.C. Kelly.

The Dietary Staff included: Miss M.A. Stanford, Director, Mrs. Adele LePage, Miss Katherine MacLellan, Miss Kathleen O'Donnell, and Chef Mr. Fredrick M. Griffiths.

It would surely be amiss not to make reference to the many volunteer groups, who, over the years, have given their services to provide comfort for the patients of Camp Hill Hospital. The Red Cross Hospital Visitors have brought reading material, smokes and other treats to the patients every Monday afternoon since 1920. The Salvation Army also makes regular weekly visits. Other groups which must be mentioned are: the various Halifax I.O.D.E. Chapters, the Silver Cross Women, The Legion Branches and Auxiliary, the Catholic Women's League, Uncle Mel's Concert Parties, Beta Sigma Phi, Atlantic War Fund Members, B'Nai Brith, Fleet Lines Bus Company, the Capitol Theatre, H.M.C. Dockyard, Wanderers Club, Forum Commission, the various Halifax sports promoters, Halifax Branch of the Red Cross, Church Clubs, the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., Ex-service Clubs, Customs Officers, Lions Club, Rotary Club and Kiwanis Club, and many, many individuals and groups who have devoted their time and energy to make hospital life more pleasant for the veterans. At Christmas time, this assistance not only comes from the Halifax area, but from all over the Province, and even as far away as Ontario.

Since its original construction, Camp Hill Hospital has been visited by some very notable personages. A list of some of these will bring back many memories. It includes: Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, Arthur Meighan, Edward, Prince of Wales, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir, J.I. Ralston, General Montgomery, George Drew, Lord Alexander, J.A.D. McCurdy, Vincent Massey, Alistair Fraser, Dame Flora MacLeod, Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburg, and Joan Caulfield.

Of the patients, there have been many who displayed dauntless courage during their affliction, but there is one who has built this spirit into a nationwide organization. This, of course, is Walter Callow. Invalided early in his First War career and finally in 1937 completely bed-fast, he has shown a

spirit of endurance and determination that has defied all medical speculation. Shortly after this, he became totally paralyzed, and in 1939 his sight failed completely. Last year his condition demanded the removal of both legs. Yet despite all this, he is the active president of a tremendous organization. Starting with a cigarette fund for servicemen during the last War and then the planning and construction of a special coach to carry wheelchairs, he now heads the Callow Veterans and Invalids Welfare League, which operates three wheelchair coaches locally, with new branches being organized across the Dominion and even in the United States. An amazing man - lying in his room at the Veterans Annex, able only to hear and speak with difficulty.



Field Marshall Montgomery with Matron MacIsaac and Dr. MacLeod, during his visit in 1946.

It is most unfortunate that in a writing of this nature, all the Staff cannot be mentioned, especially those who played a definite role in the progress and development of our Hospital - such as orderlies, clerks, technicians, maintenance craftsmen, dietary, cleaning staff, etc. Yet, one must realize that, considering the period covered, it is impossible to give complete and accurate details.

As of 1955, the Department of Veterans Affairs has inaugurated a system of Annual Reports for Veterans Hospitals across the Dominion, which will supply pertinent information for the years to come. It is earnestly hoped that the foregoing pages will provide a modest record of our institution from its beginning in 1917, to 1954.

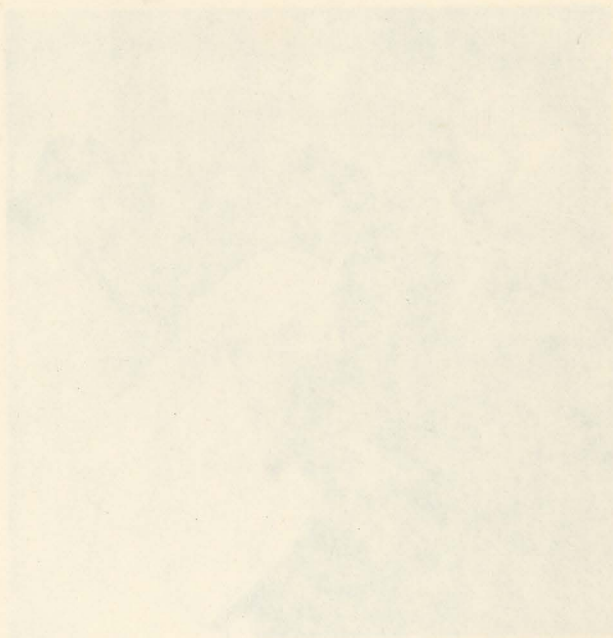


Dr. Kirk introducing Miss Stanford and N/S Fitzgerald to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh during their visit here in 1951.

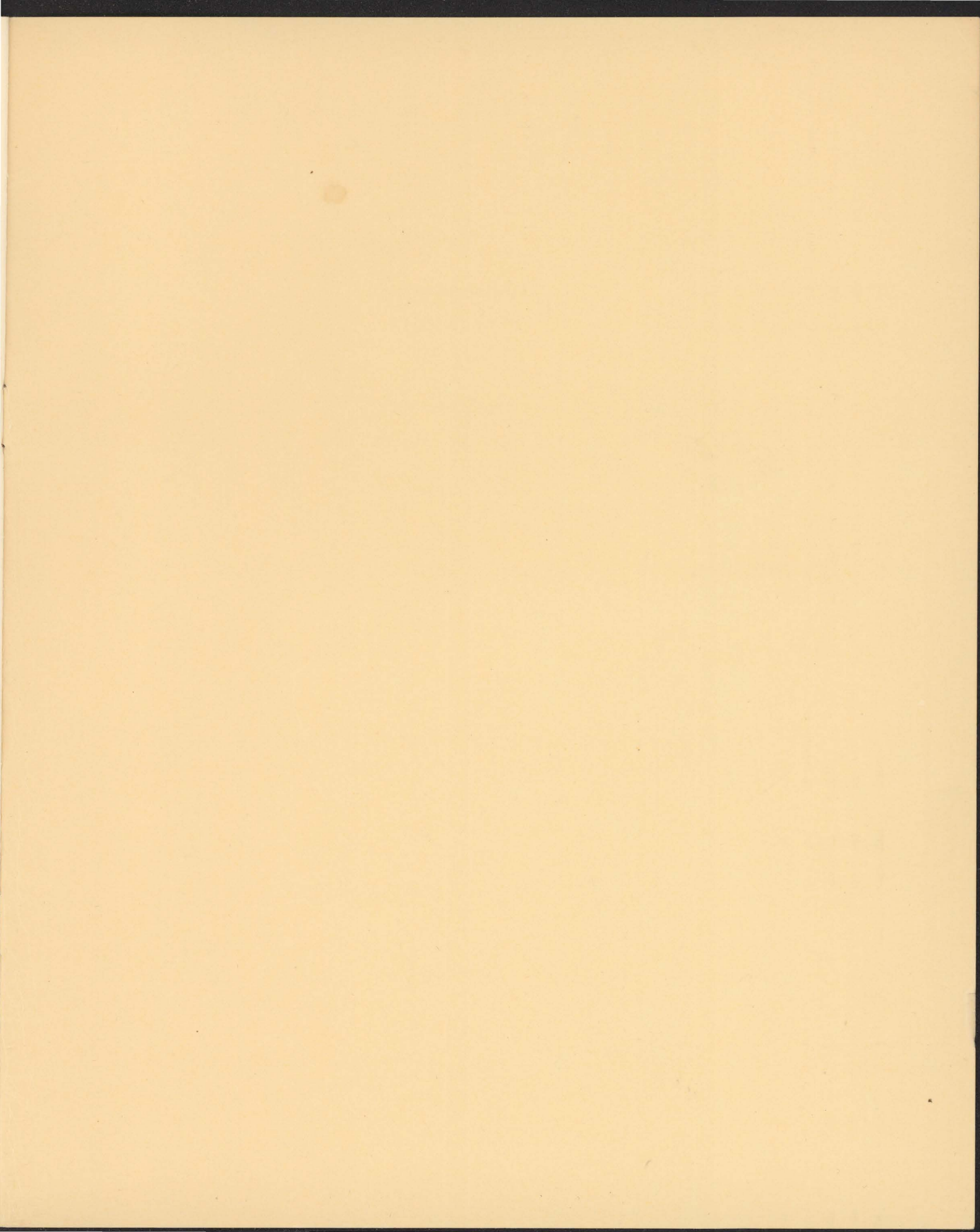
TELEPHONE DISPATCHER FOR INSTRUCTIONS

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Dr. C. H. ... and the Staff of ...



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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