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Dr. Percy Bunt

Robert olddom

The History Of Medical Mishionary Work In B.C.

Good Afternoon Dr. Bunt. How are you?

Fine!

About your parents and your birth place.

Well, I was born in a little community called Markdale.

It's in Grey County on Grey County not far from

And when I was born my parents where living on a farm,

just outside the village. So that's where I began my

although, when I was old enough to need high

school, we moved, my parents moved to a town of Calling

Wood which is in County and then it joins Grey

County. And there I finished my elementary school and

attended what was known as the Calling Wood

Instantuide. I was there five years during which time

I completed my senior . Which in those days

was expected as first year University.

When is your birthday?

I was born on May the first 1888.

So you seen a lot of history come and go?

Yes, I have I hope to see considerably more things

happen yet.

When I was still in high school I went out to Moose

Jaw. There was a slogan quite commonly used in those

days go west young man go west. And I thought I would

like to see what a bit of what the west was like.

My father was not financially in the position to send

me to University, so I had to plan for my own needs.

I spent a year in Moose Jaw, more less as a general

fact totem in a coal wood office. I not only assisted

with the book keeping, I waited on customers. I even

helped around the gasoline saw to cut the wood into

stove length and I have on occasion unloaded a car load

coal.

What year would that be in?

It was in 1907. The summer of 1907, and the summer of 1908.

Had you have any envolment with the United Church or the of the United Church before that time?

Oh, yes I was conected with the Church. My home was a home. Infact the bunk had been right back to the time of John Wesley.

He was the first?

Yes. One of my fathers brothers was a minester in the early Pioneer Days in Manitoba. Came out to Manitoba in the 1880s and spent all his active years in what was later Manitoba and Saskatchewan. From my early child hood I was accustom to attending church, going to the Sunday School, in fact I was quite actively involved in the church. And that was through the uncle with whom I lived while I was at Moose Jaw. They were active church people. And during the year I was at Moose Jaw the stone of the President United Church was layed it was then Methodes Church. Now perhapes a word of what directed me into the Ministry of the church. It had been my intention to be a doctor, medical doctor. Infact, I could recall my mother telling me later in my life when I was quite young, if somebody asked me what I was going to be I would reply I'm going to be a doctor and keep bottles and baby's. But however when I was in my late teenes I was influenced toward the Ministry of the Church, by campane of special meetings in Calling Wood in which they press materials on the babtizes and the United, for a three week serious of special meetings. No I was not a stranger to anything that was put forward in those meetings, because of my home training. I've been brought up in a Christian home and this perhaps is what I might say is in those meetings my attentional directed more diffently toward the Ministry. And at one time in those meetings I felt a very definate call to the Ministry of the church, it wasn't a converson cause I had been brought

up as a Christian. But it did seem in a words as a poet. One clear call for me. And my position was this, that I knew that if i didn't that call I could never be at peace with my own conscience, so that was what directed me toward the work of the church. Now it was some time before I was able too go head with collage and other training. As a matter of fact it was three or four years later when I was living in Vancouver, working at a whole sale Hard Whare Store. That I felt if I intended to follow through on what I certain was a call it was time I started. So I went to the minister of the church which I attended, which was down at the corner of and George Street in Vancouver and talked it over with him. And following required procedure for those entering the ministry. I had first of all to appear before the ofisialy board of that congergation, and the examine as to my Christian faith and give reason why I should entered why I wanted to go into the ministry, which I did and then the board recomended me as a candidate for the ministry of the Methodes church. That was in 1912. So the recomendation of the board was sent on the district and from that the conference which was the provincial organization of the church. The conference met in May, and I was excepted at that conference as a probishner for the methodues ministry.

At that conference would there be any discussion of Medical Mishonary work at that time?

OH, that type of work would be certinally on the agenda and most of the discussions were primarly were done in commity and then the commity would bring it's recomendation to the conference which might consite in those days posobly a hundred ministers and as many

So the commity would just look after medical work?

There be a comity on mission which included medical work.

Do you remember any men and women involved in that year that time?

Well, I could remember a good many of them. Do you mean those involved in the medical mission words?

Yes!

Yes, I could recall most of them I think. I knew some of them personally. Some which I didn't know intemently I had met. As a matter of fact the man who is recognized as the first of the Methodes to go as a medical mishonary. At that time a member of the congergation of which I was the at Wesley

. Which recomended me for the ministry.

But he had gone out sveral years before that. Would this be a good time to tell you about him?

Certainly since we are in that date, that year.

His name was Doctor A.E. Bouton, and lived on street about two blocks of the church of which we were members. His story is an interesting one. While he was taking some post graduate medical work in New York, he became interested in entering what was then known as medical mishions . And so he wrote to the church of Canada offering to go. Now prior to that there were no medical mishons in British Columbia, and I doute if there are any in other parts of Canada in the Methodes Church. And the reply that they gave to him that there were no funds available to main tane a Medical Missionary. He began his practice privatley in a place called Portland Ontario. About 1888. At his meeting in 1889 the British Columbia conference asked for the appointment of a Medical Missionary. That is request of the head quarters of the church in Toronto. Dr. Bolton proceded to B.C. on his own expences. Because he was so determend to be a Medical Missionary in Canada. And he started up on the Skena River, not far from Prince Rupert. There was no financial backing from the church headquarters during his first year.

Pretty well country isn't it?

It was then, Yes, I should of began in Port but he arivedin Port Simpson rather which is about 30 milesf

north of Prince Rupert, on the coast and was at that time a very large Indian village. That's where he went and he spent the winter of 89-90 the spring of 90 in Port Simpson. June, July of that year he came down to the Skena River, which I mention just a moment ago. There was a lot of Salmon canerry on the river, that far from the mouth of the Skena. And Port was the center. He came down and spent July and August of 1890 on the Skena. And then toward the end of that time he went up to the River, which is north of Port Simpson again because there were canerry's there and a lot of Indians. In September of that year he came back to Port Simpson, and ministered to the Indians most of them had returned from the fishing grounds at that time, and he had patience so the record says that for 200 miles distance from where he lived in Port Simpson.

Did he ever talked to you personally about ~ome of his patience's?

I never had, I just met him casuilly, I haven't the opertunity to enter into conversations with him.

Could you discribe him, what kind of a man was he?

He was a man of medium and tall hight and a little bit reserved I would say. But very fine gentelman in every way. During his records indicate during his first year up there when he was financing himself between those he served on the Skeena and on the Nass and at Port Simpson. He treated over 5,400 patient's during his first year up there. Yes, it was indeed. In 1892 a hospital, the first hospital was directed at Port Simpson and the women's missionary socity of the church provided a nurse. One nurse, a Mrs. Spence, and she stayed there 13 years in the work.

Did you ever meet her?

No.

Did you ever meet any of the nurses before the first War?

Oh, Yes. Not before the first War, NO. I don't become

aquainted with the workers, until I became that was in 1939.

Well talk about that later.

Yes. this hospital was directed in 1892. It was from the headquarters of the church of \$5.00, rather the provincial government of \$5.00.

How much would that be worth in those days? Compared to now, but would that be generous enough you think?

It's a little difficult for me to say, but I think today it required twenty-five-hundred dollars probably to equal a gram of five-hundred dollars and that shot of the dark more less.

Might just wanted how much the government would charge in those days.

But the Indians and the White in the area all contributed because they were so delighted at having a hospital built in that area. And then 5 years later, then the 4 years later the a Brian's Hospital was built at Port on the Skeena River, that would be about 35 miles south of the Port Simpson Hospital.

Do you think the people of Ontario the religion were kept up to date of what was happening: with Dr. Dultoni would the news get back?

Yeah, I'm quite sure it would. As a matter of fact one of the early pastor missionary's Mr. he on more than one occasion, and traveled around what was then old Ontario telling the congregation the story of the , and the need of our workers out on the west coast. And he had a lot to do with encouraging not only missionary's but medical missionary's to come to British Columbia.

What kind of a man was Thomas ?

A big rugged chap. Of course, those days full beards were worn common the day he was a big man physically.

Did he have a black beard?

Well, I didn't meet him until it was fairly grey beard. I mean he was older, he was way prior to me in beginning the . When I was young in the wards he was

about the retiring age.

When would this be when you met him?

About 1911 or 1912.

So his work was just about done?

Yes, yes. Dr. Bulton was succded at Port Simpson by Dr. W.T. Kergim in 1901. He was a graduate of Toronto Medical school. And he came to Port Simpson as a singal man and while he was there he married a Miss. Stevens who was one of W.N.S. Missionary's in charge girls home which was a residential school for Indian girls in Port Simpson.

What does W.N.S. stand for?

Women's Missionary Society. And he carried on at Port Simpson until 1910. The Missionary's both and Medical in the earler days had a good deal more to do than just there own specialized work. Most of the Medical Missionary's were also as ministers. And a number of them including Dr. Kergim servered as members as the Provincial Legeslature in Victoria. And quite often they were justice of the peace. I don't know how much they like that work but someone has to do it and they were the logical ones. Know I think pretty well, Dr. Kergim, Dr. Buton rather .

Did you meet Dr. Kergim at all?

No, I never met Dr. Kergim.

Did you met anyone who worked with him?

I can't remember that I did.

Perhaps we should go back to what happened to you after your training in the Ministry here in British Columbia.

All right.

When you got your calling and you decided

Yes, I. One of the regulations writing a course for the Minist~y~ Was that the Canadate had to put in 2 years. Either 2 sepeart years or 2 together prior to his ordinations. Now some men would go to collage for a year or two, and then put the time in on a feild. But I chosse to put the 2 years in first before going to collage. And my first year as a student Missionary

was spent in what's now the Chliawack area, not in the town of Chilawack but out in the nearest 6-

8 miles out of there. I put in 1912 June 13 there.
Did you met any doctors in that area?

I met a Dr. paton who was a babtize but he used to sing, he was an exalent singer and would sing when ever he could for any congergation if they wanted a special song. And he was the only doctor that I really got to know. He was quite an active Babtize. Know that was the year of the place where I met my wife, she was a active young women church there active in Sunday School and in the choir and the leader of the juior choir and I met her before I was up there very long. As a matter of fact my supioorentend Minister was the Minister Stationed in Chilwack Revern A.E. Roberts and I used to go to his home on Monday's and attend the young peoples meeting and the Church there on Monday evenings an it was there I became aquanted with my wife. That's quite awhile ago. We been married 55 years know. Then my next charge as a student was up in the Okanogan at which is about 8-10 miles north of Pantictan on the East side of the Okanogan Lake.

Do you remember any stories that Dr. Paton told you?

No, I never met him in the social way. Once or twice I needed a doctor and that's I met him in a church service. You know.

From a patient point of view, did he recive you at home, did he go to his home? Do you have a phone there?

Oh yeah!

For the big house?

Sort of Yes in the family. I can't remember the details. But he was the son of babtize. But I think

Perhaps we could talk very briefly about the other place in B.C. you went to before you went back east.

Well I got my second year as a student Minister was at . As a matter of fact to me it's~interesting as I was the first resident Minister it that Today there's quite school. A school for training

at . But of course it wasn't even in anybody's dream when I was there. was beging it development as a fruit growing community. During the year that I was there, they were building, well it wasn't completed that year the Valley Railway. Which was to run from Hope through the mountains to Penticton, and through the mountains to Nelson. And there were two to three camps. Construction camps within a few miles of , on the hills above the community. And among other things I used to take circulating small circulating library's to these camps. So the men would have good reading if they wanted it. Most of them were not English speaking on just how therly books were read I don't know. But it was a small branch of general pastroll work which I carried out.

What kink of help were these men in? Do you remember any particular dieases or any kind of things them?

I think it was more accidents in construction. The railroad had a small hospital just down in the community just about a block from our church.

Just be C.P.R.?

No, well yes, it was called the Valley Railway, but it was a branch with the C.P.R. It was part of the C.P.R. system.

Did you know the doctor of the hospital? Was he a profesenal man like yourself?

The doctor was a Dr. Robinson. I didn't know him intementley he was a young man, little older he was certainly through his training little older than I was. His father was the, a Mr. Robinson who really developet the whole fruit area of , the whole area. He is the foundary you might say of that area. And one of his sons was the railroad doctor who had this little hospital which might ten or a dozen beds, for accidents mainly. The nearest genearl hospital was Penticton about 10 miles south of the foot of the Lake. That was an interesting year to me, interesting for a number of reasons. One particulary that it was the only church, it was

the only church at that time in the community. And I had attending my services Babtize and and Methodes and went into my Sunday School as a babtize, /he was the postmaster I had some that were teacher's in the Sunday School. And I founded a very enjoyable year. And that was one of the reasons I think. From there on east to collage to Montreal. Excuse me just before we move back east, I just have one question as regards of been Minister in this town you be supervising the funerals of verious dead people. I just wonder what medical were, like how long you had before you buier the body?

Well, the. I wasn't called upon for many funerals and I was a minister in praying and we didn't have the athoritys to marry people. It was just by work with largley when possibale visiting the sick. And I could remember just one funeral, and there was no sematry at the time but they found a place to him . And I remember the casket. After night, I don't know why the funeral was after night. But they had lights to lead the way through the trees some distance and a grave had been dug there, and he was buired. I think I only had that one funeral there and I can't even remember the man's name.

I was just wondering about the Medical aspect, but anyway you mention visiting the sick, any particular instent was there you remember?

No, most people look pretty healthy those days. They had to be homes out of the new land you know, planting orchards.

What about having baby's would family's have there children at home?

Panticton was a town of 3 or 4 thousand people then and there was a hospital there, and more than one doctor, several doctors. So where medical extensive medical attention was needed they be taken to Panticton.

Would people think that pregnancy needed special attention in those daYB~

Oh yes I think they would go to Penticton for that yes.

So anyway you went back East

Then yes I went back East and I went to Montreal. To complete my arts degree at University and take my theology at Westland Theological College. Now that was the college. But one of the fine features of Theological training in Montreal was even then in 1914, the four main _____ for working together. It was called the Montreal Co-operating Colleges, I was still a _____ and still enrolled in the _____ college. But I took lectures from _____, from _____, from _____ and from _____. I sent back just a moment ago. The four colleges uniting where the _____ and _____. And the joint staff would each providing three amounted to twelve, twelve well trained and specialized professors. And I appreciated having the privilege of attending courses where I was sitting side by side with _____ and _____. I think it was a good training for me in the light of what occurred later when the _____ and _____, and _____, encountered the united to form the United Church of Canada. I was trained you see.

When of your class mates later become doctors as well.

Yes, I can remember a Dr. _____, he was French. His family French background and there was a Dr. Martin and several living in our college, I lived in the _____ college. Where going through for medicine.

As well as theological training?

Yes the residence. After the rooms required for the _____ had been taken. There been probably 50 more rooms for any student of the university who wanted to live in the college, or right on the university campus you might say.

For all church's you think that this was the _____ just before World War I of Medicine, like the idea of been-the
 ~g~b~WO~ld train medical doctors who also had a doctor

in theology.

I think that in the that a man was going for medical work he specialized in that. But here in British Columbia specially up the coast among the Indians. Where we were short a personal in all phases of work. Most of doctors that served here in British Columbia in those early days. Where if they weren't trained fully in theology they had some courses and were ordained. So they could marry the people, and baptize the baby's especially. All are early medical missionary's on the coast here of among the Indians. One thing they tried to do was to get those that weren't married at all to get them legally married and established on the Christian concept of marriage you see. So Dr. Darby and Dr. Wrench, and I think all early medical missionary's where received ordination to conduct the of baptism of marriage and holy communion among the people.

So in many of these medical missionary's the medicine came first, and then the missionary work came after social service. But they were definitely moved by Christian principals, sort of like Dr. Bulton?

Course, just as much as any missionary was ever called. And then the same applied I think of and . And the others I knew personally.

What was known in Montreal the college of Montreal about Medical Missionary work in B.C. ?

Not very much, B.C. was a long way from Montreal. And if I recall correctly during the time I was in Theology at Montreal. I was the only one from the British Columbia conference there taking theology. The student body would be made up largely of those from the province of Quebec and Newfoundland had a lot of students in the theological college of Montreal. But in residence we got to know some of the men that were going through some of the other courses as well. And that's where I got to know one or two of the students that were heading for medicine.

Where there any women taking medicine at that time?

A few.

What did people think them, what ?

Well I can't comment on that I don't know. ,But the number of women medicals was very small at that time. Do you remember meeting any people who have become medical missionatyts and go outside of Canada, or else where in Canada beside B.C.?

At the moment I can't think of any. No.

O.K. So you finished your training in Montreal when?

In 19--well in the mean time I. There was an interruption in World War I.

Quite a long interruption?

Yes it took about three years out of my --I think it was three years later getting throught then I feguried when I started.

I belevie you were the victem of the fule of the beging of it during the first War, would you like to talk about that?

Well, that's when I was over seas, I listed in that was raised on the campus of the University. Like most other students who were muture years, we----it was quite a struggle when our minds and our emotions after what we auto do. Weather we should unlist or weather we shouldn't. And, so I with others went through that battle. And pretty well we had to settle our problems like that our selves we could talk things over, but we have to make the decision. And utimintlly my decision was that I should un-list. Which I did.

Was there respect for those among you for those who decided not to?

There weren't many--No there weren't many who took that position then. I can't recall knowing any that for consheance reasons that heal out. There may of been some, but I can't recall any.

By the end of four years of . Do you think a lot of people would of thought twice if they had a chance to see?

Yes. After I landed in England the was broken up

into drafts. And the commanding officer called about 30 of his non-commissioned officer in. And told us that he regretted more than anything else that we weren't going out to France as a unit. And any of us that wanted to transfer out to any other branches of the service he would back us up. So about, I think about twenty went into the flying core.

And you were on of them?

And I was one of them.

Before we talk about flying core, can we just talk about medicine in the Canadian expeditionary Force of Broad. What were the medical facilities like before leaving for England?

I would say they were quite adequate. I think the un-listed men were well provided for.

Was there good food?

Oh, yes.

And sleeping quarters?

Oh I think so, yes. Military of course.

What about going across the Atlantic, like there be a lot of sea sick and stuff like that. What would be the methods of keeping that down?

Well, I wasn't sea sick, so I don't--cause I always been good--the time I've been on the sea I've managed to keep my down. And--but I don't recall, as a matter of fact I don't think the trip over was exceptionally rough. I think we had a fairly good as I recall it you know. And we had certain drills and things like that, everyday you know.

How did the medical treatment of the Canadian Army doctors compare to that of the British?

Well I'm not in position to know that. But----

Was there manner different at all?

No, I don't think so. I think there was the up most co-operation to.

I see, so you transferred to the Royal Flying Core?

Yes I did. I just didn't--I didn't see myself with a on a end of a gun, ramming it into a human being.

And maybe it was pretty cruel thinking, but I thought well if I have to kill people in the Flying Core I'll be killing them at a long distance-instead of close-up. So I think that as much as anything to go into the Flying Core. I felt I wish many times then that my War days that I had already been a doctor, I would like to serve as a doctor. I felt then I was doing I was helping people. But anyway I--as far as you can enjoy anything. I enjoyed the Air service.

Did you go over sea's from England at all?

Oh yes, I was on the western front for a better part of a year, flying.

What kind of planes were you flying?

It started out in the first ones I've been was the B2C, they were pretty. (I don't know what the word is I want!) They were pretty well then yes. And before it was there too long we got into what we called the RES's. They were considerably better. But even at that they were pretty heavy to handle. Before the War ended I had qualified to fly on a small fighter plane.

What kinds of planes would they be?

Oh there was one of the commonest and the--that's strange they named the others the Camale-the Camle was the . But they were small light fast planes that were easy to handle, you know. And then they had the big Bristol Fighters and others like that. Everyone's were carrying bombs over.

What kinds of medical casualties would be common in--Flying Core or hospital?

Almost anything in the injury. Bullet wounds of course, and-but if a plane was shot down and it crashed and the pilot survived and he might he might have broken bones of all kinds in his body just depending. It's amazing sometimes a fellow would just walk away from a crash that you couldn't believe anybody could live through. And other times simple thing would be death, you know.

If anyone was badly wounded or injured in a crash, would they be given _____ or would they be expected to be back fighting in a month or two?

Oh, they were well cared for, if they survived they got the best treatment available. And long they were never sent back till they were really fit to go back. While they were able to go back again, were not able to go back into the active fighting again, they be used in secretarial work and that kind of thing you know, it was necessary records and all.

An awful lot of that had to be done, you know.

Did you notice any effect of the incredible nerves and _____ and people that walk around with shell shock. Did you ever notice any symptoms like that beginning in the front?

No, although I did the last couple of months I was there I was feeling _____ they-the practice it wasn't a rule, but the practice was that if a man survives six months at the front in flying he was sent back to Britain probably for six months for further training and a different atmosphere all together you see. But the first time I was there I was there nine months before I could get back. They were so short handed. And the last two or three months I felt the nerve strain considerably.

So you made your way back to England after this nine months then you picked up the flu did you know?

Yes I had the flu before. Well I went back to England, then I was appointed to a school for further training. And when I was through with that, I was sent to a training school as an instructor in flying. And that's what I was doing when I got the flu just before the end of the War. Actually when the _____ was going I was in a military hospital recovering from the flu.

I believe you have some trouble getting treatment, what was the story behind that?

Well I had to find my way back to camp, by stages, I was let out before to make rooms for others that were

were in the hospital there were so many beds and so I had to hop to get back to my camp which was quite a few miles away, as best I could. And I was weak, I could only walk about a 100 yards, then I have to sit down and get my breath over again, you know. But in the little hospital where I was we got every care that we needed, I had no complaints whatever. Can you remember any details about the hospital?

Well it was made consist of cottages containing roughly about ten beds each. And they were separate, and they were built in a rectangle that just happen-- they weren't all like that, but that was the one I was in. I believe a lot of the old English homes were turned into military hospitals in the war you know.

This would be a really flying core or by that time

By the end of the War it was the R.A.F. yes. And although, yes it was. Then I had was R.A.F.C. I was all in my uniform, you know.

What were the nurses like in this hospital?

They were all right too. They were short handed of course. I don't know how many nurses they had, they had a 278 bed hospital that I was in. I could remember that.

Would there be any Canadian nurses or Canadian doctors?

Yes there were. I can't just name any but there were they were mixed all through. And-but the night was supposed to visit to call on every patient during her tour of duty. And the tour of duty for the night nurse was seven at night to seven in the morning. And I remember one day, it happen more than once too. The night nurse came to see me nine the next morning. And I asked her are you not through yet? No she said I have to see patient at least once, I'm not through yet, so that was a long shift. 14 hours, yes it was. And they just had one night nurse for those 278 patients. They had a lot of helpers V.A.D. nurses.

V.A.D.?

V.A.D. they were called: Volunteer Aids something.

They were not graduate nurse. Cause they were good though.
Would that night nurse be a Red Cross nurse?

I don't know, might of been. Remind you they had more
train nurses in the day time. But at night in that
particular hospital at that time, they just had one
trained night nurse.

What would be the rutine, like would be woken up early in
the morning?

We usually--I can't remember them coming to me and
waking me no.

But the military time you be up early?

Yes, if you were confined to bed you wouldn't get up
at all you see.

So , how about changing the sheets and stuff, remember
any thing about that?

That was a daily, everything was changed daily.

What about washing?

Yeah, I don't know wether washing was done or anything.
The medical workers were good anyway from what I saw,
I didn't see very much actually. When , at the
end of the War. And then I came back to Canada, I got
back a little earlier then I intended, than I expected
rather. It was a bit of luck. I was due to go up to

North Whales there's a camp there to awaite
To Canada. But on the way up in London I met a friend
Who told me there was a ship leaving for Vancouver
In about two days time. And that's one time I had a
bit of luck. I went to them at the Canadian head quarters
in London and asked if I could get on that ship. And I
had to produce my documents to show that what I said
was correct my past and things like that. Well he said
man who wants to one man in your catagorie, I
was letuinte at that time, in your catagorie who wants~
to go on that boat is not able to go he said. You might
as well take his place as anybody else. So my name was
put down. And 24 hours later I was in Liver Pool going

aboard the boat to lonely Canada. And I've might of been two or three months if I gone up to North Whales. Do you remember what the name of the boat was?

The Emprasia of Assia. It was a C.P.R. boat. C.P.R.?

Yeah, they had a number of Emprase boats ..
?

Well it the son of the missionary Dr. R.W. Larg. The author of the book is R. Who is practising doctor doctor in the city of Prince Rupert. During my years of super intermintions I got to know him quite well. Partley because we met whenever there was anything of the local hospital board for the Port Simpson Hospital. He was a member of that board. Some of thee with the work of his father and the other Pioner doctors attempted to carryon amoungs the native people of British Columbia.

And that was just a sing copy?

Yes, yes it is. And I this book. It's written by a man who know what he is talking about.

Perhapes we should talk about the author for awhile, he followed in his fathers foot steps.

Practice in Prince Rupert and and all through the years I was super intendent of mishions. He was on the board of the Port Simpson Hospital, where he had served for awhile when he was younger. The board all of the hospitals in my time had Local Board. And whenever possibale there would be at least one medical man or more available on that board. And the heads of ~~~~~~ for instents if they were living in the area. Because our hospitals served the needs of caneries. And they were the main industries in the areas that our hospital served. We have representatives and repreentives of the comity it's self. And Dr. Large, Dr. Large~ The son of R.W. He was a very valubale member of the board of the Port Simpson Hospital.

So you met him many times?

Oh yes, all together on committees and corsporudace with

with him. I knew him quite intemently.
And he's practicing right know?
Unless he has retired recently, I belive he's still
practicing in Prince Rupert.
What age would he be in, in his 70s or 60s?
He must be, He must be in his late 60s.
When did he write that book do you know?
Well, 1957 first addition. And their's rather two additions.
Second one 58.
That very interesting.
Back in 1918 the last time we talked about how