

AHSAMNS PROFESSIONAL ARCHIVAL PHOTOS 2021

PHOTO DESCRIPTIONS MARKED WITH RED CIRCLE 0

Artifacts from the Collection of the Medical History Society of Nova Scotia (MHSNS, Abby Lane) which were photographed by Christian Leblanc

PHOTO DESCRIPTIONS MARKED WITH BLUE CIRCLE 0

Artifacts from the Collection of the Victoria General Hospital School of Nursing Archives (Bethune Building) which were photographed by Christian Leblanc

0 #1 BONE CUTTING FORCEPS



Used to grasp, manipulate, and extract bone. Introduced by French Surgeon Ambrose Paré circa 1550. MHSNS forceps donor is unknown. MHSNS Identification Numbers: 73-1-71 and S3-187

0 # 2 - ENEMA APPARATUS



DATE: 1950's-1970's; Stainless steel pan for lubricant, thermometer, rectal tube, soap in wire container to make soap suds in the jug of luke-warm water, rubber tubing and clamp to control flow. Use: to administer an enema to a bed-restricted patient

0 #3 - NASAL DOUCHE



DATE: 1940's: A glass tube for irrigating the nasal passages

0 #4 ADENOID CURETTE



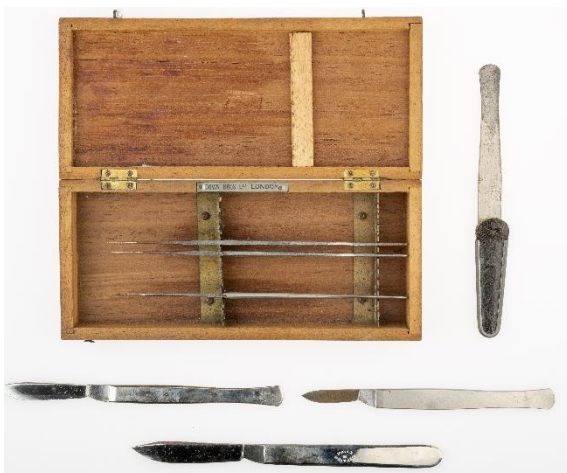
Used to scrape the pad of tissue from the back wall of the nasopharynx. MHSNS curette donor is unknown. MHSNS Identification Numbers: 73-2-35 and S3-111

0 #5 VULSELLUM FORCEPS



Used to grasp the cervical lips in order to examine the cervix. MHSNS forceps donor is unknown
Manufacturer: Gardner & Sons, Edinburgh

0 #6 CASE of DIFFERENT SCALPELS SIZES



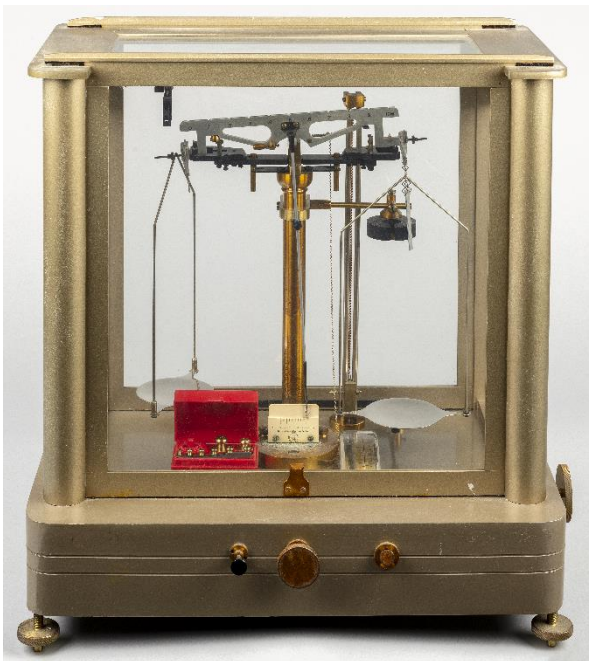
Used to create an incision in body tissue. Introduced by Greek and Roman surgeons. The modern two-piece scalpel was invented by an engineer named Morgan Parker in 1914. MHSNS set of scalpels manufactured by Down Bros Ltd, London. MHSNS Identification Numbers 76-2-2 and S3.1

0 #7 LANE'S GASTRO ENTEROSTOMY FORCEPS



Used in an operation in which the small intestine is diverted to an artificial opening in the abdominal wall or another part of the intestine. MHSNS Identification Numbers 76-Z-31- S3.129

0 # 8 – ANALYTICAL LABORATORY BALANCE SCALE



DATE: 1940's: Analytical balance (double-pan)
Manufacturer: Seederer- Kohlbusch Inc., New Jersey (estimated year of manufacture pre-1945).

0 # 9 – ANAESTHETIC GAS MACHINE. (First machine as a closed circuit to reuse the exhaled gas.)



DATE: 1915 (D.E. Jackson model) on the frame, four Rotameters with valves measuring the flow of each gas; carbon dioxide absorber canister filled with a solution of sodium hydrate, calcium hydrate or soda lime; three pressure regulators connected to tanks – 2 oxygen, one nitrous oxide and one cyclopropane: corrugated black small rubber tubing from the machine to a rubber balloon, squeezed by the anaesthetist to administer a mixture of gas and oxygen, keeping the patient asleep and pain free during surgery

0 # 10 – SPHYGMOMANOMETER



DATE: 1950's; Vintage –
Portable manual mercury manometer in a metal case and inflatable cuff, a manually operated bulb with a control valve used to measure the patient's blood pressure

0 #11 – WW2 FIELD BANDAGE



DATE: 1940 -1945; DONATED: Jean Nelson, Nursing Sister WW2, graduate VGH class 1932. Sterile dressing made for war time from Bauer & Black, Division of the Kendall Company Canada, Toronto

0 #12 CARBOLIC ACID SPRAY UNIT



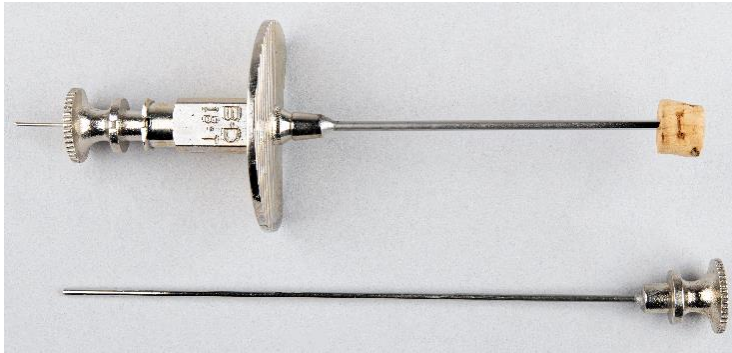
Used to spray Carbolic Acid on open wounds, on surgical instruments and bandages, as well as on the hands of surgeons and nurses during and after surgical operations. Introduced by Dr. Joseph Lister at the University of Glasgow circa 1867. MHSNS Spray Unit was donated by Dr. John Stewart who had received it as a gift from his mentor Dr. Lister

0 #13 – CHESLEY ARTIFICIAL LEG PROSTHESIS



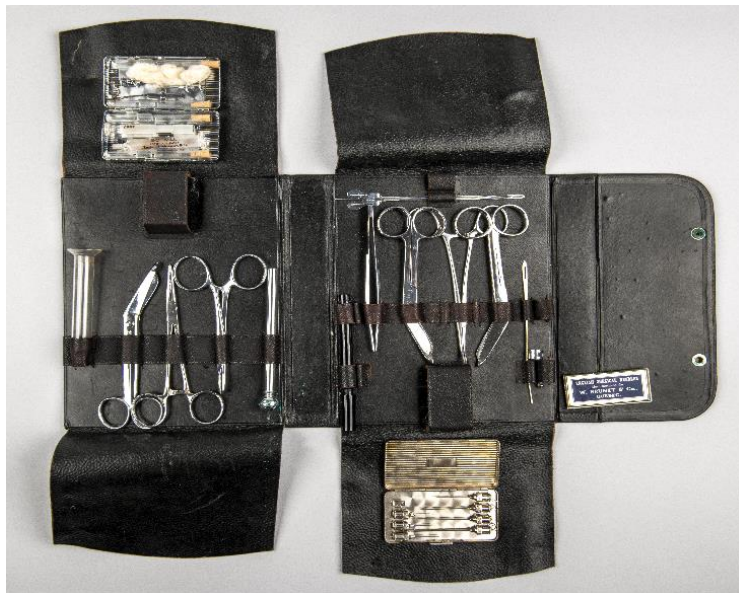
DATE: 1917 -1950: Made by Charles Chesley of Hantsport, NS, of acrylic resin, carbon fiber, silicone thermoplastics, aluminum and titanium, with movable knee and ankle joints, leather top to lace tight once in place over the remaining thigh. Sent worldwide after WW1

0 #14 –COURRAND CORE BIOPSY NEEDLE



DATE: 1920's -1970's;
DONATED: Don Carruthers, Supervisor VGH Operating Room, VGH graduate class 1942; Reusable Becton-Dickson, #8 gauge, 4 inch long hollow shaft needle with trocar tip, a 4 and 1/2 inch stainless steel solid stylet with blunt end, extended beyond the needle, to obtain a tissue sample

0 #15 – DOCTOR'S TRAVELLING INSTRUMENTS KIT



Date: 1930's – 40's; content: syringe, injection needles, suture removal scissors, Kelly forceps, metal catheter, Keith needles for suturing, non-absorbable sutures, toothed tissue forcep, bandage scissors, probe, grooved director.

0 #16 Dr. JOHN STEWART'S MICROSCOPE



Used for viewing anatomical material on glass slides. Introduced by Antonie van Leeuwenhoek in Holland circa 1680. First used in Nova Scotia by Dr. Daniel McNeill Parker circa 1850

MHSNS microscope donated by Dr. John Stewart. Manufactured by E. Seit in Wexlar, Germany

MHSNS Identification Number 2021-003/02-002

0 #17. SET of AMPUTATION INSTRUMENTS



Used to amputate the limbs of a patient. Introduced by the Greeks and further developed by the French Surgeon Ambrose Paré circa 1540. Includes a bone saw, several knives, and a tourniquet

MHSNS Amputation Set donated by Dr. John Stewart. Presently on loan to Parks Canada at Citadel Hill

0 #19 – VGH EMBOSSED EMBLEM CHINA, UTENSILS AND SERVING PIECES:



DATE: 1948 – 1967; gold trimmed, permanent underglaze colour china, the 'Trentham Rose' – Madock, England. For 'private patients' on floors 9, 10 and 11 in the Victoria General Hospital building opened in 1948. At the time, the hospital was the tallest one in Canada. Now referred to as the Victoria building.

0 # 20 – ENAMEL SOAP TRAY & COTTON BALL CONTAINER



DATE: 1900's – 1930's; ACCESSION #: N52.55; Vintage white enamel blue trimmed soap tray & small round blue trimmed bowl with cover containing medical swabs

0 #21 – MALE URINAL WITH CLOTH COVER & 1898 IRONSTONE



BEDPAN:

DATE – Male Urinal 1920 – 1940's, made of white enamel. BEDPAN - Porcelain & ironstone bedpans used in the early 19th century; marking on this bedpan: 'EUREKA'; patented March 12, 1889; trade mark - Registered'. Urinals and bedpans were stored, emptied and cleaned in a small room - 'Utility Room'.

0 #22 EAR, NOSE, and THROAT INSTRUMENTS



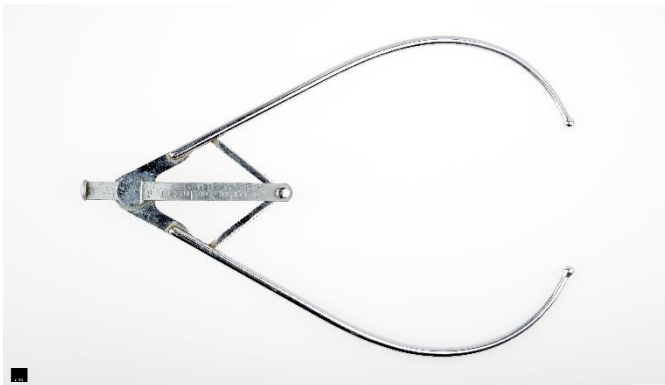
Used for examining the ear, nose, and throat. The Otoscope was introduced by Adam Politzer in the 1820s. Nasal Specula were introduced in the 1880s. Manufactured by Boehm of Rochester, New York. No MHSNS Identification Number

0 #23 – FINGER-TIP 50 CC GLASS SYRINGE, PLAIN TIP WITH INJECTION NEEDLE ATTACHED



Date: 1900's; plain glass barrel and plunger, finger controlled

0 #24 PELIVEMETER



Used for measuring the size of the pelvis. Probably began to be used in Nova Scotia in the nineteenth century. MHSNS Pelivimeter donor is unknown. MHSNS Identification number: G1-59

0 #25 – SURGICAL NEEDLES



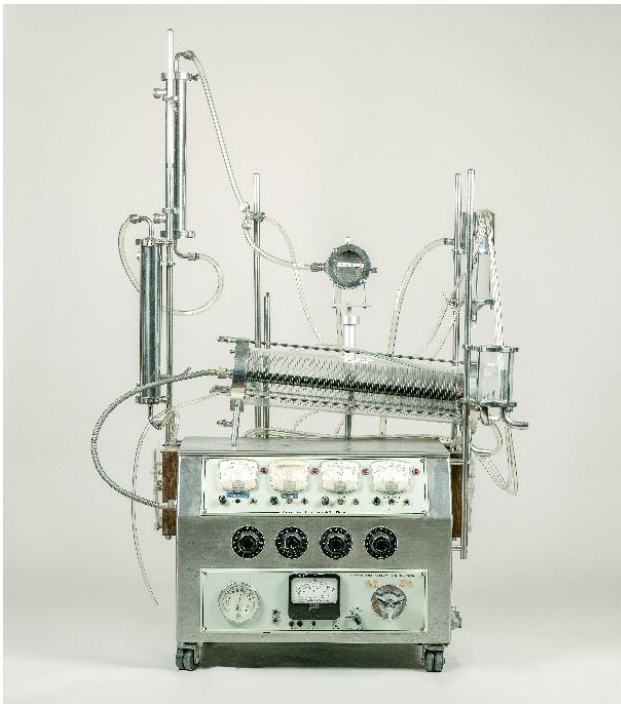
DATE: vintage 1900's; ACCESSION #: G28; (483) Ethicon disposable sterile packaged atraumatic stainless steel curved cutting edge Retention Needle with swaged #3 non-absorbable black silk suture material for closing the skin & used with a Needle Driver. Ethicon (5623) disposable sterile package with Keith needle and swaged 2-0 Nurolon non-absorbable suture for sewing skin edges together & used by hand & tissue forceps to hold skin edges together. Two reusable Keith needles with eye to thread a suture material

0 #26 - HYPODERMIC PLAIN SYRINGE



Date: 1925: reusable plain 2 cc glass barrel & plunger hypodermic syringe, several Becton-Dickinson reusable hypo needles. Both cleaned after use in a special solution & flushing out the needle, tip checked for bur and removed by using a wet stone, double wrapped and steam-sterilized in an autoclave.

0 # 27 – FIRST HEART LUNG BYPASS MACHINE in the Maritimes



DATE: 1956. To bypass the cardiopulmonary circulation catheters are placed in the inferior and superior venae cava. These direct venous blood to a venous reservoir, heat exchanger, oxygenator and roller pump. The roller pump propels arterialized blood through the filter and bubble trap. The blood then is returned to the patient through a catheter in the femoral artery.

0 #28 HEMOMETER



Used for measuring hematocrit or the concentration of oxygen in blood. MHSNS Hemometer donated by Dr. W.B. Stewart from New Brunswick Manufactured by Hellige in the United States

MHSNS Identification Number 2021-001/001-001

0 # 29 – HYPO INJECTION TRAY



DATE: 1920's -1950's; Tray contents: 2 cc acid-etched calibrated reusable syringe and hypodermic needle; vile containing Pantapon analgesic pill, box matches, tablespoon with a cork at the end to create a balanced spoon, emery block to sharpen needle after each use, a Bunsen burner, container for swabs, alcohol. Pantapon placed in measured water in the spoon, held over flame, timed for 2 minutes as pill

dissolved, with syringe and needle attached (which has been sterilized by boiling in water for 3 minutes and removed with sterile forceps which were soaking in alcohol a metal container) pull up medication, inject into patient's upper arm.

0 #30 - FIRST KIDNEY DIALYSIS MACHINE in the MARITIMES



DATE: 1969; Parts: tubing, arterial and venous pressure monitors, blood pump, heparin pump, dialyzer inflow pressure monitor, dialyzer, air trap & detector, air tubing clamps. Use- to remove unwanted waste products from blood and balance electrolytes and minerals

0 # 31 - LUER-LOCK SYRINGE & INSULIN SYRINGE



DATE: 1925 -1960's: Luer-lock tip, graduated glass syringe to accurately control medication, with special tip to secure the needle, a plunger, the number on the barrel and plunger making a proper match – for safety and proper functioning of the syringe. The Insulin syringe: a graduated glass barrel for accurate measure,

blue plunger enables visual accuracy for the correct amount of insulin, hypodermic needle for the injection of medication into the patient. Both syringes are reusable and must be cleaned, specially wrapped for sterilizing.

0 # 32 - NURSES TRAVEL SYRINGE SET



DATE: 1900'S; ACCESSION #N45; small metal case, 4 reusable injection needles, 2 cc glass reusable syringe.

0 # 33 - MICROSCOPES

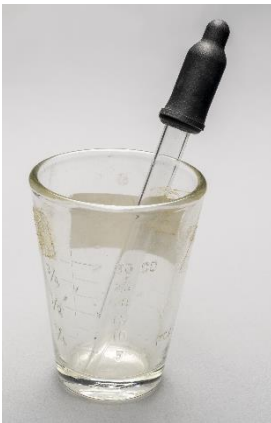


DATE: 1950 – 1970; DONATED: Dr. Ron Martin

DESCRIPTION: Small compound microscopes by E. Leitz of Wetzlar about 1880. Horseshoe is of brass, Rotatable concave mirror, the back surface is plain and blackened. Fixed rectangular stage with diaphragm disk. Used by Dr. Ronald Martin in the MacKenzie Laboratory in 1966, under direction of Dr Van

Rooyen, a distinguished scientist. Martin also taught Bacteriology in the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry at Dalhousie University. As a member of the “International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War” Martin received the Noble Prize in 1985. He continued with his research at Dalhousie University until 1999. The black microscope was used in teaching nurses at the Victoria General School of Nursing and donated by Jean McGee RN. Director of Nursing VG

0 #34 – MEDICINE CUP AND EYE DROPPER



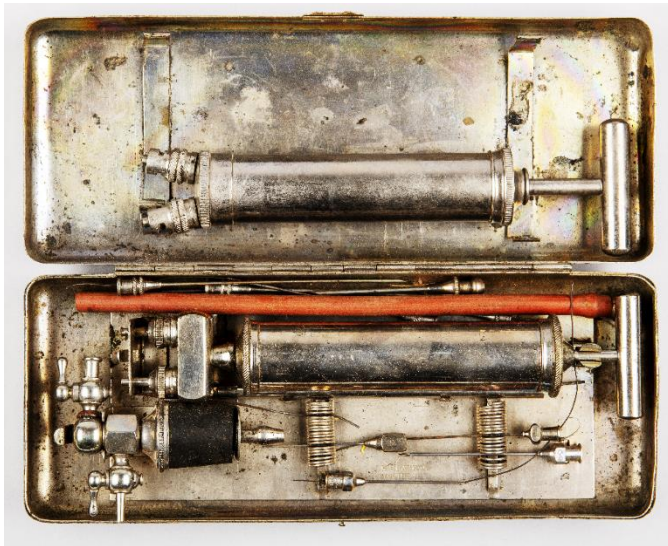
DATE: 1940's – 1950's; ACCESSION # N30: to drop a medication into an eye.

0 #35 – NURSES' TRAVELL INSTRUMENT SET



DATE: 1940's; ACCESSION #: N40: Black leather case containing: probe-ligature carrier, suture scissors, injection needles, 2 cc graduated glass syringe, long metal probe, metal catheter and 2 different tipped tissue forceps. Owned by Irene Mallish, VGH graduate class 1942 & donated by Faye Hergett, VGH class 1960B

0 #36 – UROLOGY BLADDER IRRIGATION APPARATUS:



DATE: 1920; ACCESSION # M91: Two metal Toomey syringes with metal tip adaptor to insert into a catheter to irrigate the bladder; urology water taps, variety sized needles to inject medication relieving discomfort and pain. Used for continuous drainage of the bladder in surgery or post-operative.

0 #37 METAL SYRINGE



Presently on loan to Parks Canada at Citadel Hill Used to inject and withdraw substances into and from the human body. Have been in use since the time of Galen and were made of metal and glass prior to the invention of plastic in 1907. MHSNS metal syringe donor is unknown

0 #38 – FINGER-TIP METAL 50CC TOOMEY SYRINGE



Date: 1915; metal barrel and plunger reusable syringe with finger control when injecting

0 #39 – NURSES TRAVEL HYPODERMIC SYRINGE KIT



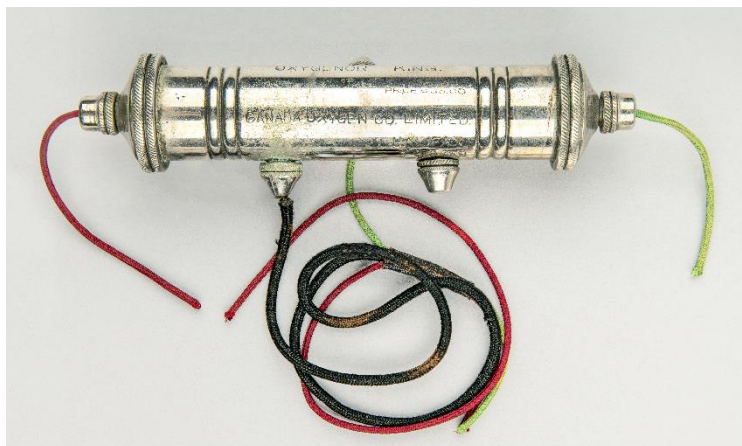
Date: 1890; ACCESSION: N45; small metal case containing reusable hypodermic needles and metal 2cc syringe. Before use the needle and syringe would be sterilized by boiling in water for 5 minutes, on a stove in the patient's home and removed by a forcep to use

0 #40 – BREAST PUMP



DATE: 1930's; DONATED: Margo Williams (VGH Graduate); vintage flanged glass tip with extended port on the side and a rubber bulb securely attached at distal end. By handholding the flanged end fits over a breast and by squeezing the bulb there is a suction-release cycle thereby withdrawing milk from the breast.

0 #41 – OXYGENATOR KING (Canada Oxygen Company Limited)



DATE: 1911; : Oxypathor 00 Duplex Medical Device – a method of inserting Oxygen into the blood- 50 cc metal syringe with 4 ports, one at each end and 2 along the side – each port has small rubber tubing attached. Use – Handholding the syringe to administer therapeutic oxygen to the patient, increasing the body's absorption of oxygen level in the blood. This was a 'quack' device designed by Elvard Moses from Buffalo, New York. Attached to the

wrist and ankle was a cord with a sealed metal cylinder in a bowl of water filled with either sand, carbon or nothing. This device was advertised as treating anything from cataracts to paralysis. The American Post Office Department won a criminal fraud case against Moses in 1915 and he was sentenced to 18 months in jail for promoting quack devices.

0 # 42 - WAFER PAPER & GLASS CONICAL PHARMACUITICAL GRADUATE



WAFER PAPER (papier de Riz) - round thin rice paper DATE: Mid to late 1800's; ACCESSION # P1: Prepared wafer paper for administrating nauseous medication and used in the Pharmacy Department. Dip Wafer in water, place power, pill or bolus on Wafer and medicine is now easily administered. CONICAL GRADUATE: To measure small volumes of liquid up to a maximum 2 fluid drams of 120 Minims (approximate equivalency 1 fluid dram – 5ml)

#43 – MEDICATION AMPULES in a POCKET CARRYING CASE



Date: 1920's; ACCESSION #P2; contents: PULVULES #229- Thiamin & Amytal; #33Amytal & Acetylsalicylic Acid; #11 Sodium Amytal 1g; TABLETS: #146z Amytal 1 1/2 g; #1550 Amytal 3/4g' PULVULES: #44 Ephedrine & Amytal; #222 Sodium Amytal 3g; pocket case with vials containing medication used for sedation and pain relief (Case and vials made by Eli Lilly Company) 'Pulvules'– Eli Lilly's brand of gelatin capsules, Amytal & barbital.

0 #44 – MEDICINE CUP & NOSE IRRIGATING CUP –



Left- medication cup – measurement markings in ounces and drams Right - nose cup for douching the nose (McKesson and Robbins) (early 1900s) Measurement markings in ounces and in drams. Use with McK & R Toilet Salt

0 #45 - PLAIN GLASS TOOMEY SYRINGE



Date: 1940's; Robert Lucas & William Chance invented the all glass syringe which included a barrel and plunger with a plain tip

0 #47 NEEDLE HOLDER



Introduced in the 1880s From the Collection of Instruments belonging to Dr. John Stewart
MHSNS Identification Numbers 73-Z-319 and S3-

0 #48 SCARIFICATOR DEVICE



Used to create multiple cuts in the skin to cause bleeding. Introduced by German physicians in the 1790s. MHSNS Device manufactured by Weiss in London. MHSNS scarificator donor is unknown' MHSNS Identification Number 72-Z-206C

0 #49 RIB RETRACTOR



Used to separate ribs in thoracic surgery. Introduced by the French Surgeon Theodore Truffier in 1914' MHSNS retractor donor is unknown. Manufactured by Pilling in Philadelphia
MHSNS Identification Number: S3-108

0 #50. MONAURAL STETHOSCOPE



Used for listening to cardiac and respiratory sounds. Introduced by Dr. René Laennec in Paris circa 1816. First used in Nova Scotia by Dr. Rufus Black in 1836. MHSNS monaural stethoscope donor is unknown. MHSNS Identification Number: 73-Z-230

0 #50 BINAURAL STETHOSCOPE



Used for listening to cardiac and respiratory sounds. Introduced by Dr. Arthur Leared in Dublin in 1851. Began to be used in Nova Scotia in the 1860s. MHSNS binaural stethoscope donor is unknown. No identification number

0 #51 SURGICAL SAW



From the Case of Dr. John Stewart's Amputation Instruments described in #17

0 #52 – SURGICAL WIRE SUTURE MATERIAL



DATE: 1920's – 1970's; wire suture of various gauges and selected according to the bone size or specific purpose, in order to use a trocar, drill and pliers are available to pull the wire through a drilled bone hole or through a trocar, the pliers may also be used to twist the wire tighter; wire then cut with special wire scissors and wire tips turned inward by using pliers to prevent skin injury.

0 #53 TREPHINE INSTRUMENTS



Used to create an opening in the skull. Introduced by H. Fabricius at Padua in Italy circa 1580
MHSNS Trephine Instruments manufactured by Savigny. MHSNS Identification Number 76-2-1

0 #54 TROCAR



The trocar became a popular surgical device in the early nineteenth century. It is a sharp-pointed surgical instrument used with a cannula to puncture a body cavity and to provide intra-abdominal access. Donor of the MHSNS trocar unknown. MHSNS Identification Number 73-2-98-6

0 # 55 – NURSES TRAVEL PLAIN GLASS 2CC SYRINGE



DATE: 1940's: Metal container with a 2cc acid-etched calibrated - 5-15-25-35m and ½- 1-½-2 cc frosted glass barrel and plunger syringe- Alco Littauer 74 Company BD; owned by Irene Mallish, a VGH Graduate

0 # 56 – VARIETY ITEMS LISTED, STARTING AT THE TOP:



DATE: 1930's – 1950's; 2X2 gauze square; 2 CC metal & glass hypodermic syringe, container – Nov. 20, 1913, with tablet #78c239996 – Parke Davis – Strychnine sulphate 1-40 gr. for Miss M. Clarke, E.J. Butcher, Druggist – Dartmouth –Cor. Quarl & Water; box hypo BD needles; metal carrying case with needles and metal & glass hypo syringe; pocket-clip holders for thermometers; urethra dilator

0 #57 – 1890 WHEELCHAIR



DATE: 1890; metal back support, wooden arms, adjustable leg and feet supports, large rubber covered wheels for comfort, padding is straw covered by leather fabric with opening to replace straw as required. Straw obtained from local farmer; Used in the original VGH (originally called City & Provincial hospital (1867) renamed after Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee 1887 to Victoria General)