

Robinson owed Dr. Clarke for professional services, the sum of £1.15.0, an account of long standing. Taking advantage of the disorder which prevailed, Dr. Clarke, with another party, armed to the teeth, threatened to make Robinson a prisoner. Rather than be imprisoned, Robinson borrowed the money and paid Clarke.

PART III.

The period from 1775 to 1800 is rendered notable by the arrival of the Loyalists, and the increased immigration of Scottish Highlanders. Soon after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, refugees from the older colonies came to Nova Scotia. About two thousand people came to Halifax after the evacuation of Boston. Some of these settled, the majority went to England and the West Indies, and many returned to their former home.

The Province, on the whole, retrograded during the war, most of the settlements being unprotected and exposed to attacks by privateers. When peace was announced, a large accession to the population occurred, principally in the years 1783 and 1784, consisting of loyalists and disbanded soldiers. It is estimated that, by this movement, about 30,000 people were added to the population.

These settlers not only diffused themselves quite generally among the older colonists, but also laid the foundation of new townships in widely scattered parts of the province, as at Shelburne, Digby, Clements, Wilmot, Aylesford, Rawdon, Douglas, Parrsboro, Wallace, Antigonish, Guysboro, and other places.

Shortly after this important influx of settlers had taken place, there began to flow to our shores that great stream of Scottish immigration, predominantly, but by no means exclusively Celtic, which has rendered the eastern half of this Province a veritable New Scotland.

Irish immigration, at this period, was not felt beyond the confines of the town of Halifax.

With the Loyalists came a large number of medical men, most of whom had been attached to the British or Colonial forces. Many of these men were highly qualified, and their influence in improving the standard of the medical profession in Nova Scotia has never ceased to be felt.

In respect to the effect of the Revolutionary War on the fortunes of physicians and surgeons, Sabine says, "The physicians who adhered to the Crown were numerous, and the proportion of Whigs in the profession of medicine was probably less than in either that of law or theology. But, unlike persons of the latter callings, most of the physicians remained in the country and quietly pursued their business. There seems to have been an understanding that though pulpits should be closed, and litigation be suspended, the sick should not be