

Details of the Royal visit announced

A busy schedule of official and social events, with visits to nine Ontario cities and towns from Toronto to Niagara-on-the-Lake, is planned for the Queen and Prince Philip during a six-day visit to the province that starts on June 25. Following their Ontario tour, they will travel on to Charlottetown for celebrations marking the centennial year of Prince Edward Island.

After two days spent in Metro Toronto, the Royal couple will go by train to visit Coburg, Kingston, the Kitchener area, London, St. Catharines, Niagara-on-the-Lake and Brampton. On July 3 on their way to Regina they will visit Thunder Bay.

While in Toronto the Queen and Prince Philip will attend official ceremonies at Queen's Park, where Premier William Davis will deliver the royal address. The province will hold a state dinner that evening. Also scheduled for Toronto is a visit to City Hall, to be followed by a civic luncheon. At Osgoode Hall, the Queen will open new Law Courts. The Royal couple will visit Ontario Place and the New Scarborough Centre. At Niagara-on-the-Lake they will attend the Shaw Festival.

On June 30, prior to their departure for Prince Edward Island, the Queen will attend the one hundred and thirtieth running of the Queen's Plate at Woodbine Racetrack.

Pollution-control plant pilot project

A treatment plant, costing half a million dollars, for the development of new methods for the control of water pollution has opened under the joint sponsorship of government and industry near Bathurst, New Brunswick. The plant, which is a pilot project, has been financed and operated by the Federal Government, the government of New Brunswick and the Brunswick Mining and Smelting Company Limited.

In his announcement of the plant's opening, the Federal Environment Minister, Mr. Jack Davis, said that it would serve as a demonstration unit for the treatment of waste waters from

the mining of sulphide ore and from milling operations, with particular emphasis on the problem of acids and metals in these effluents. "This pilot plant," said Mr. Davis, "will use the most advanced technology available. Much of it has been developed by engineers in our federal Environmental Protection Service."

Findings from studies at the plant will be used by Ottawa in the development of national effluent standards and by the industry in developing its own plans for pollution-control.

"We are all concerned about pollution from mines," said Mr. Davis. "We are vitally concerned when this pollution kills fish, especially endangered species like the Atlantic salmon. This development work, which shows considerable promise, can cut down on the amount of poisonous material (mostly copper and zinc) which gets into our waterways and threatens to destroy, not only the fishery but the tourist industry as well."

"This particular pilot or demonstration project," he concluded, "will have an important bearing, not only on the future of the Miramichi as a salmon river, but also on the environmental health of many other fishing and recreational river systems in this country."

Jeanne Mance commemorative stamp

Postmaster General André Ouellet has announced the issue on April 18 of an eight-cent commemorative stamp marking the 300th anniversary of the death of Jeanne Mance.



The first lay nurse to settle in New France, Jeanne Mance was the founder of Montreal's Hôtel-Dieu Hospital and the co-founder of that city. Her numerous titles, the crowning of her achievements through a life of hard work, testify to her remarkable per-

sonality and are proof of her contribution to Canadian history.

Born on November 12, 1606, at Langres, in Champagne, France, Jeanne Mance was the second of a family of 12 children. As the children grew up Jeanne Mance had more time for charity work. It is very likely that during these years of benevolence she started her work as a nurse. After reading the publication *The Jesuit Relations* she considered dedicating her life to the settlers in New France. She became a member of the Société Notre-Dame de Montréal and, having secured financial support from Madame de Bullion, she embarked for the North American continent on May 9, 1641. Paul de Chomedey, sieur de Maisonneuve, was also aboard. It was the start of a great adventure: the foundation and consolidation of Ville-Marie; the creation and administration of a hospital under extremely perilous conditions, considerable undertakings as well as hardships and a great deal of work on both sides of the Atlantic.

Jeanne Mance's first aim was to serve the "poor Indian and French sick people in the settlement". The first lay nurse of the New World proved to be untiringly dedicated to the care of the sick and especially of wounded soldiers without regard to the side on which they served. Montreal's Hôtel-Dieu was founded in the autumn of 1642, the year Jeanne Mance arrived at Ville-Marie. However, the hospital itself was not built until 1645. Constructed of wood, it was 60 feet long by 24 feet wide. In 1658 Jeanne Mance recruited nurses for her hospital, the Hospitalières de Saint-Joseph de la Flèche.

Besides running the hospital, Jeanne Mance was the treasurer and manager of the Montreal settlement, to the survival of which she made great contributions. On three occasions her strong decisions saved not only Ville-Marie and its hospital but possibly the entire country. She went back to France either to reassure and regroup the Associates, to obtain reinforcements and capital, or to look after the takeover of the Hospital from the Société Notre-Dame by the Compagnie de Saint-Sulpice.

She died at the Hôtel-Dieu, the hospital she had founded more than three decades earlier, on June 18, 1673.