

## APPENDIX "E"

*Eastern Arctic Patrol*

1. The Eastern Arctic Patrol carries one or more doctors to the ports of call through Hudson Strait in the Bay and up the east coast of Baffin Island. Sometimes the ship penetrates as far as Fort Ross. The time spent at each port is necessarily short because the ship has a large number of calls to make in the ice-free season. The stay of the ship is a time of bustle and confusion; supplies have to be lightered ashore; a great deal of business has to be transacted and in the midst of this confusion the doctor attempts to conduct a clinic and perform such treatments as are possible. The ship then moves on to the next port and the patients will probably not see a doctor until the following year. In exceptional instances where major surgery is required some individuals are picked up and moved on to a hospital at Chesterfield Inlet or Pangnirtung.

2. The *Nascopie* is an old coal-burning ship, 285 feet long and drawing 21 feet. The present cargo capacity of 700 tons is taxed to the limit and of necessity the medical quarters must be kept to a minimum. They consist of a single cabin fitted up as dispensary and treatment room. There is no other sick bay accommodation.

3. In 1945 the Northwest Territories administration who were then in charge of this work arranged with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind to send an eye specialist to make a survey and see what he could do to help the Eskimos. An optometrist was sent with the party who was able to fit metal spectacle frames to 68 of the 112 examined. In addition to these some whites were also fitted. This procedure is being repeated this year. It is felt that this may prove to be an extremely valuable service to the Eskimos. Two objectives were kept in mind: it is essential to the Eskimos' survival that the hunter gets his game; they were fitted for long vision; it is equally essential that his wife be able to make his clothes; they were fitted for close work.

4. Some outstanding names appear in the list of medical men who have served on the Patrol, and at the two hospitals. In 1927 Sir Frederick Banting made the voyage to carry on some scientific studies. Dr. Peter Heinbecker did research work with the Putnam Baffin Island Expedition and in 1930-31 he served as medical officer on the Patrol. Several papers on the metabolism of the Eskimo and his susceptibility to disease were published. In 1926-27 a medical survey was made of southern Baffin Island by Dr. L. D. Livingstone. This survey led to the establishment of the hospital at Pangnirtung. The following doctors have served or are now serving in the Eastern Arctic:—

Bildfell, Dr. J. A.	Pangnirtung	(1933-34—1940-43)
Bruce, Dr. D. S.	Chesterfield	(1930-31)
Birchard, Dr. C. C.	Eastern Arctic Patrol	(1935)
Collins, Dr. A. H.	Eastern Arctic Patrol	(1943)
Crewson, Dr. W.	Eastern Arctic Patrol	(1945)
Douglas, Dr. J. S.	Eastern Arctic Patrol	(1932)
Falconer, Dr. W. L.	Eastern Arctic Patrol	(1944)
Gaulton, Dr. G. E. B.	Pangnirtung	(1944—continuing)
Hamilton, Dr. B. H.	Moose Factory	(1930-31)
Hooper, Dr. Geo.	Eastern Arctic Patrol	(1944)
Jordan, Dr. Dennis.	Eastern Arctic Patrol	(1944, 1945)
Klotz, Dr. M. O.	Eastern Arctic Patrol	(1940)
Laidlaw, Dr. C.	Eastern Arctic Patrol	(1945)
Livingstone, Dr. L. D.	Eastern Arctic Patrol	(1922-27)
	Chesterfield	
	Pangnirtung	(1927-38)
	Aklavik	(1938-44)
Martin, Dr. R. D.	Coppermine	(1929-31)
McKee, Dr. W. N.	Chesterfield	(1941-42)
	Pangnirtung	(1942-44)
MacKinnon, Dr. A. G.	Pangnirtung	(1934-37)
	Eastern Arctic Patrol	(1934)