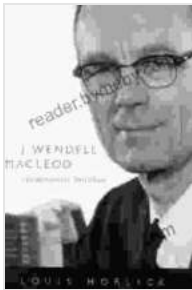


Saskatchewan Red Dean McGill Queen Associated Medical Services Studies In The

This book is a collection of essays on the history of medical services in Saskatchewan, Canada. It covers a wide range of topics, from the early days of settlement to the present day. The essays are written by a variety of authors, including historians, medical professionals, and patients.



J. Wendell Macleod: Saskatchewan's Red Dean (McGill-Queen's/Associated Medical Services Studies in the History of Medicine, Health, and Society Book 29)

by Louis Horlick

★★★★☆ 4.4 out of 5

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Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 222 pages
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The history of medical services in Saskatchewan is a long and complex one. The first European settlers arrived in the region in the early 19th century, and they brought with them their own medical traditions. However, the vast majority of the population was made up of Indigenous peoples, who had their own unique system of healing.

As the population of Saskatchewan grew, so did the need for medical services. In the early days, there were few doctors and hospitals, and most people relied on self-care or the help of traditional healers. However, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a number of factors led to the development of a more modern medical system.

Early Settlement

The first European settlers in Saskatchewan were fur traders and missionaries. They brought with them their own medical traditions, which were based on the principles of humoralism.

Humoralism was a medical theory that held that the human body was made up of four humors: blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile. Each humor was associated with a different element (air, water, fire, and earth) and a different temperament (sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric, and melancholic).

According to humoralism, illness was caused by an imbalance of the humors. Treatment involved restoring the balance of the humors through the use of diet, exercise, and bloodletting.

The Red Dean

One of the most influential figures in the history of medical services in Saskatchewan was Dr. George Exton Lloyd, who was known as the "Red Dean." Lloyd was born in England in 1861, and he came to Saskatchewan in 1885. He quickly became a leading figure in the medical community, and he played a key role in the development of a number of important medical institutions.

Lloyd was a strong advocate for public health, and he believed that everyone should have access to quality medical care. He was instrumental in the establishment of the first public health department in Saskatchewan, and he also helped to found the Queen Victoria Hospital in Regina.

Queen Victoria Hospital

The Queen Victoria Hospital was founded in 1894, and it was the first major hospital in Saskatchewan. The hospital was named after Queen Victoria, who was the reigning monarch at the time. The hospital was originally located in a small building in Regina, but it was later expanded to include a number of new buildings.

The Queen Victoria Hospital played a vital role in the development of medical services in Saskatchewan. The hospital provided a wide range of services, including surgery, obstetrics, and pediatrics. The hospital also had a strong research program, and it was a training ground for many of the province's leading doctors.

Associated Medical Services

Associated Medical Services (AMS) was founded in 1946, and it was the first prepaid health care plan in Saskatchewan. AMS was a non-profit

organization that provided health insurance to its members. The plan was initially only available to government employees, but it was later expanded to include all residents of the province.

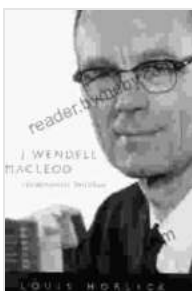
AMS played a major role in the development of universal health care in Canada. The plan provided affordable health insurance to a large number of people, and it helped to reduce the cost of medical care for everyone.

Studies in The

The book "Studies in The" is a collection of essays on the history of medical services in Saskatchewan. The essays cover a wide range of topics, from the early days of settlement to the present day. The essays are written by a variety of authors, including historians, medical professionals, and patients.

The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the history of medical services in Saskatchewan. The essays provide a comprehensive overview of the topic, and they offer a variety of perspectives on the role of medical services in the province.

The history of medical services in Saskatchewan is a long and complex one. The province has come a long way from the early days of settlement, when there were few doctors and hospitals, to the present



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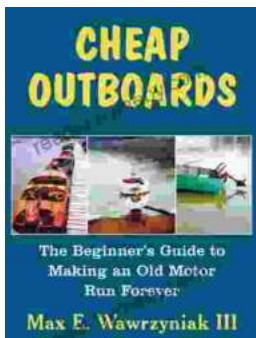
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