

The
Medical Society of
Nova Scotia



BULLETIN



Vol. 2

Number 5



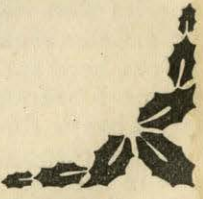
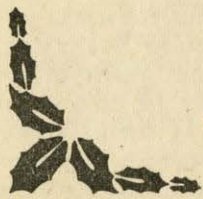
DECEMBER
1923

Printed by
THE ROSS PRINT LIMITED
HALIFAX



Let us forget, at this wonderful Christmas Season, the drudgery and monotony of every day life, and extend to each other, and to all with whom we associate, sincere and happy greetings.

May we then enter upon the New Year hopefully, with the joy and gladness of heart that only a life of "Service" inspires.



THE BULLETIN

Vol. 2, No. 5. December, 1923.

In some respects this issue of the Bulletin is different, and we hope better fills the requirements, than some former issues. It was never intended that this should be a medium for the publication of scientific papers, this function being filled by regular Medical Journals. It was felt it should be a medium to report the activities of the Provincial Society and the various Branch Societies, for the information of the Profession generally.

It was, however, intended to be a social bond between the doctors in different portions of the Province, to bring about their better acquaintance, and to foster a more kindly interest personally in each other.

It may be noted that a large portion of this issue is devoted to matters more or less of a personal nature. Perhaps someone will not approve of all this personal stuff; he may still think that while lawyers, ministers, professors, business men and others may have their names in the paper, it is unbecoming for a doctor to have his name appear in print. What is the trouble? Are we ashamed of ourselves, and have we no social standing in the community, that our doings should be un-recorded in distinction from any other class. Do we not recognize that this foolish ethical prudery is largely responsible for the failure of the public to appreciate the sterling work of the Medical Profession along general welfare lines. If we continue in a class by ourselves we will lose any influence that otherwise should be ours in the community in which we live.

Should, however, some of the newspaper clippings appear as trivial, out of place or misleading, it must be remembered that hardly a doctor in the whole Province, and certainly no Secretary of any Branch Medical Society, ever contributed a single item towards the personal department of the Bulletin. Until some such co-operation as this would involve, is made effective, the Associate-Secretary must depend upon the public press of the province for his material.

It is to be noted further that it is still necessary to hold back some of the papers read at the last Annual Meeting which were obtained for publication.

Steps are under way for the preparation and printing of a special issue of the Bulletin which will be largely historical or reminiscent in character. Already several of our Honorary Members have prepared most interesting notes for this issue. It would be a considerable feature of that issue if some members of Branch Societies would write short articles regarding the early days of their particular Society.

Just here special attention might be called to the failure of local Societies to report their regular meetings. Reports of this nature nearly always find their way into the local press. It seems strange that those responsible for this publicity could not secure a like prominence in the only official publication of the Profession in the Province.

In all probability the next issue of the Bulletin will come out in February, 1924.

ANNUAL FEES 1924.

Canadian Medical Association--Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, N. S., November 21st, 1923.

To All Doctors Practising in Nova Scotia:—

Early in January 1924, drafts will be made upon all members of the Profession in Nova Scotia for annual fees for 1924 in the Medical Society of Nova Scotia and the Canadian Medical Association. While it is recognized that less than two hundred doctors are members of the Canadian Association, and less than three hundred members of the Provincial organization, it is felt that every physician now practising should be given the opportunity of completing membership in both organizations, hence the membership draft will be for \$20.00 representing fees in both.

It is hoped that for 1924 at least 85% of the physicians in Nova Scotia will complete their membership in the Provincial organization by payment of \$10.00. It is only fair to expect that 50% of the Profession will become members of both Societies. It is impossible for any Secretary to know, from time to time, those who will make their membership effective, hence the opportunity afforded to all doctors in active practice.

When this draft is presented to you through the Royal Bank, or such other agencies as they employ, please give the same your early and very careful consideration. If possible complete your membership in both Societies. If you do not desire membership in the Canadian organization, for the benefit of the Profession in this Province accept the draft for \$10.00. The Bank will make the proper return to the Society.

It is asked as a special favor that every doctor to whom the draft is presented, either by mail or in person, if for any reason he does not desire to pay for one or both Societies, will clearly note his reasons on the back of the draft. It may be possible in this way to get in time a list of paid up members, which can form the basis of subsequent drafts, thus lessening collection expenses and avoiding undesirable solicitation.

A careful reading of this notice, prompt attention and recognition of drafts when presented, and prompt payment, will greatly facilitate the work of the Provincial Society. Whole-hearted support of the Federal and Provincial organizations is a duty incumbent upon all doctors in this Province. To some it may involve some sacrifice, but if this is made, it will mean more enthusiastic co-operation by such members.

Let the coming year's membership be a marked increase over the present year. Please accept and pay your draft for \$20.00 or for \$10.00 promptly.

Keep this note in mind, and when the special draft is received, you will understand the whole situation.

Yours very truly,

S. L. WALKER,

Associate-Secretary.

MENTAL HYGIENE.

Dr. F. E. Lawlor, Superintendent N. S. Hospital.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, July 1923)

Hygiene in general is concerned, through sanitation, with environments that make for health, and, through personal hygiene, with the body, that it may have healthy growth and development.

Mental Hygiene must be concerned with what we may call mental sanitation, both of the environment and of the person. It embraces, therefore, the mental and moral atmosphere into which the young are born, in which they grow up, and in which the adult has to live, and it seeks to keep this atmosphere clean and wholesome. As a matter of personal mental hygiene it seeks the development of wholesome mental states; reaction types, and adjustment habits of the human being, whether infant, child, or grown up. Hence, even before the birth of the child, mental hygiene has its place in the prenatal clinic to insure that the expectant mother, and the father, too, knows how to create and preserve the best atmosphere for the baby to be born into. This is especially important in the case of the unwilling or the unmarried mother and the unwelcome child. Health centres and those engaged in public health work should teach those—whether parents, other relatives, nurses or the officials and employees of child-caring agencies—who care for infants and those of pre-school age how to keep this atmosphere clean and wholesome, free from harmful mental contagions, in order that the right attitudes and habits may be developed during these most formative and impressionable years.

It need hardly be mentioned, of course, that the public schools, with their opportunities, not only in the school itself but often in the home, for applying the principles of mental health to all the children and adolescence of the land, constitute a rich field for mental hygiene effort. Neither the external conditions that foster mental health nor the individual's habits of reacting can be so completely guided and controlled after school years as they can be before and during them. Nevertheless, Mental Hygiene has its place in the field of industry, where if applied would be helpful in the guidance of certain classes of workers, in detecting the trouble maker before he makes trouble—perhaps so guiding him that he ceases to be even a potential trouble-maker—and in research as to conditions that may prevent or cause fatigue and other states that affect the psychic factors of the worker. But it may also deal with the relations between the foreman or boss on the one hand and the workman under him on the other, between employer and employed, and with other industrial relations. It may thus become one of the agencies that help to remove causes of ill feeling, resentment, and discontent, and hence industrial unrest. In the field of prevention of morbid mental reaction, the public schools would offer a most far reaching and important opportunity through the introduction of special classes, the adjustment classes as they are sometimes called. In these special classes some of the backward ones might be brought up to normal level, the dullards kept from discouragement by being set tasks within their capacities, the precocious advanced as fast as is compatible with their abilities

and strength, and the nervous, peculiar, or difficult child receive special attention, guidance, and direction

In order that the teachers in public schools may have the requisite knowledge to create the right atmosphere and to teach and train the pupils in wholesome mental habits and reactions, it is necessary that mental hygiene should be taught in the schools for prospective teachers, for instance our normal schools and colleges. In order that the children in the schools may be carefully examined, that their education may be fitted to their individual capacities and needs, it is necessary that the teachers should be trained to make and interpret the necessary tests.

Thus to sum up, mental hygiene touches or includes within its field of interest all human activities into which a mental factor enters. It is interested in environments, that they may be wholesome, and exert a good influence upon the development or right mental attitudes and habits, and upon the correction of wrong ones; in persons, that they may have the best surroundings, and develop and preserve or regain the most healthful types and habits of mental reaction. Interest alone in these matters is not enough. Interest cannot be made effective without an organization of effort. The organization whether state wide or local, must be co-operative and must include representatives of the various associations or agencies whose special interests are touched by those of mental hygiene. It must include also other persons possessed of public spirit, social insight, influence in the community, and at least some visible means of support for society.

* * * * *

INTELLIGENT VIGILANCE.

Our fathers were stating a universal truth when they said that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty.

Human experience has proven that most of the misfortunes that befall humanity that are not the result of ignorance, are directly caused by carelessness. This is particularly true in regard to the things that have to do with health.

Medical science is growing more and more preventive. The great difficulty lies in persuading people to co-operate. Inspection at regular periods means preservation for machinery, business affairs, even the soil of germs. Strange that people refuse to apply the same philosophy to themselves.

There are 38 life insurance companies that offer to their policy holders, who number between 30 and 40 million, a periodic health examination, though it is probable that not 1 per cent of them ever take advantage of it. Yet nothing could mean more to health protection and life conservation.

This is precisely in line with the recommendations made by the Red Cross Health Advisory Committee and it also forms a basis for a wide-spread educational campaign, fostered by the National Health Council. It is all a proof of the self-evident fact that education is the antidote of catastrophe and that intelligent vigilance is the best guarantee of safety.

—*The Red Cross Courier.*

REFLECTIONS TO INSPIRE THE DOCTOR:

Dr. M. E. McGarry, Margaree Forks.

(Read at the Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, July 1923.)

The greatest difficulty which confronts a country practitioner in the preparation of a paper is the selection of a subject. With the City Doctor, particularly those who are connected with hospitals, the case is somewhat different, for by virtue of their close clinical observations, the use of the X-Ray, and the findings of the Pathological Laboratory, they are enabled to gather the data to report special cases, or series of cases, all of which interests, and illuminates the minds of their hearers.

I purpose departing somewhat from the scientific path, and to solicit your attention while I treat of this phase of the subject, which, while not having a particular bearing on the science of medicine or surgery, might not be out of place in so far as it may inspire and encourage the medical men.

Occasionally we meet a doctor who is not absolutely satisfied with the reward of his professional endeavours. It is these to whom my paper is particularly addressed.

A great deal of this discontentment is due to a false expectancy which the beginner may entertain. For instance, the anticipation that great financial rewards for his services are positive is a false expectancy and had better be killed in embryo to avoid disappointment.

Few doctors have ever grown rich from their medical fees, and the number of doctors with large incomes is continually growing smaller, and as the number of doctors in proportion to the population increases, in the same proportion will the doctors income be diminished, unless indeed the public insist upon calling and paying a doctor and no one else when they are sick. But I fear the public are becoming too prone to drop into the drug stores and ask for headache powders, soda mints, or something for an appetite or sleep, or possibly they may order a belladonna plaster or cough syrup. Should they dislike medicines, why there is the Osteopath, the Chiropractor, the Magnetic Healer, and the Hypnotist.

All these manoeuvres in the search of health are cheaper than the doctor, and as the patient hopes to get "as good an article for less money" he is tolerant and credulous with all health fakirs and medical short cuts.

Other agencies have a material effect in lessening the doctor's income—such as the activity of our public health boards, the installment of a good water supply, pure milk supply or an adequate Pasteurization system—school hygiene, public lectures on medical topics and newspaper publicity, all these factors are not only formidable but incalculable. Financial rewards, then, are not comparable in medicine with those to be earned in other fields by men of equal ability. Another reward which the young doctor must learn not to expect is gratitude. He is thanked when he does not expect, and left unthanked when he does; but if he anticipates gratitude from all to whom he renders a good service he will frequently meet with disappointments. Money

and gratitude, then, cannot be our rewards. Let us look in more promising directions.

This is a Medical Age. Education, philanthropy and industry are deeply tintured by medical ideals. The newspapers are full of medical items and articles; almost any medical book or article will be published to-day. On this evidence alone it is fair to conclude that no other profession excites to-day so large a measure of public interest in all classes. On this wave of public interest and approval the medical profession is now riding, either for good or evil results. Few people realize, until it is taken away, what public sympathy does to enhearten us. To lose it and to feel that the world is against us is one of the most paralyzing sensations in the world. These sensations are to some extent felt by those engaged in other activities ranking among the highest things that a man can do. This difference shows that the most fashionable interest, so to speak, is that of the medical profession, the man. Nearly everybody is interested in the medical discoveries which are reported almost daily in the medical press. Our medical concerns are everybody's business, partly from their intrinsic interest, partly because everybody feels that he may be a patient to-morrow. One of the rewards then of medical work is public sympathy and approval.

A more lasting reward results from the fact that medical work is prone to engage all the resources of the human being. It calls out all our powers. It is the profession which can use the whole of a man as no other profession can. Thus we are kept young. The powers trained in woodcraft and in athletics ordinarily lie dormant and gradually degenerate after a young man has harnessed himself to a profession. He gets fat, butter fingered and footless. The keenness of his sight and hearing, the deftness of his hand, the effective application of his most powerful muscles all die out when he must follow the calling of the preacher, the lawyer, the financier or the teacher. In medicine on the other hand, we need and train all the powers of our senses. A physician's eye cannot be too sharp for the work he has to do with the microscope or the scalpel. A lawyer or a minister has but little use for swift accurate movements or the more violent muscular efforts which are developed in football or baseball. But a doctor has constant use for them. When he is measuring blood pressure, testing nerve and muscular reflexes, when he practices any department of surgery, above all, when he takes his part in aiding, so far as he can, the labor of a woman in child birth, the physician may need all the muscular strength, all the manual skill that, in his younger days, he may have accumulated when he lived, worked and played out of doors. What use has a financier for special keenness of touch or hearing. But the doctors ears can never be too keen to identify and distinguish the sounds heard through the stethoscope in the heart or lungs.

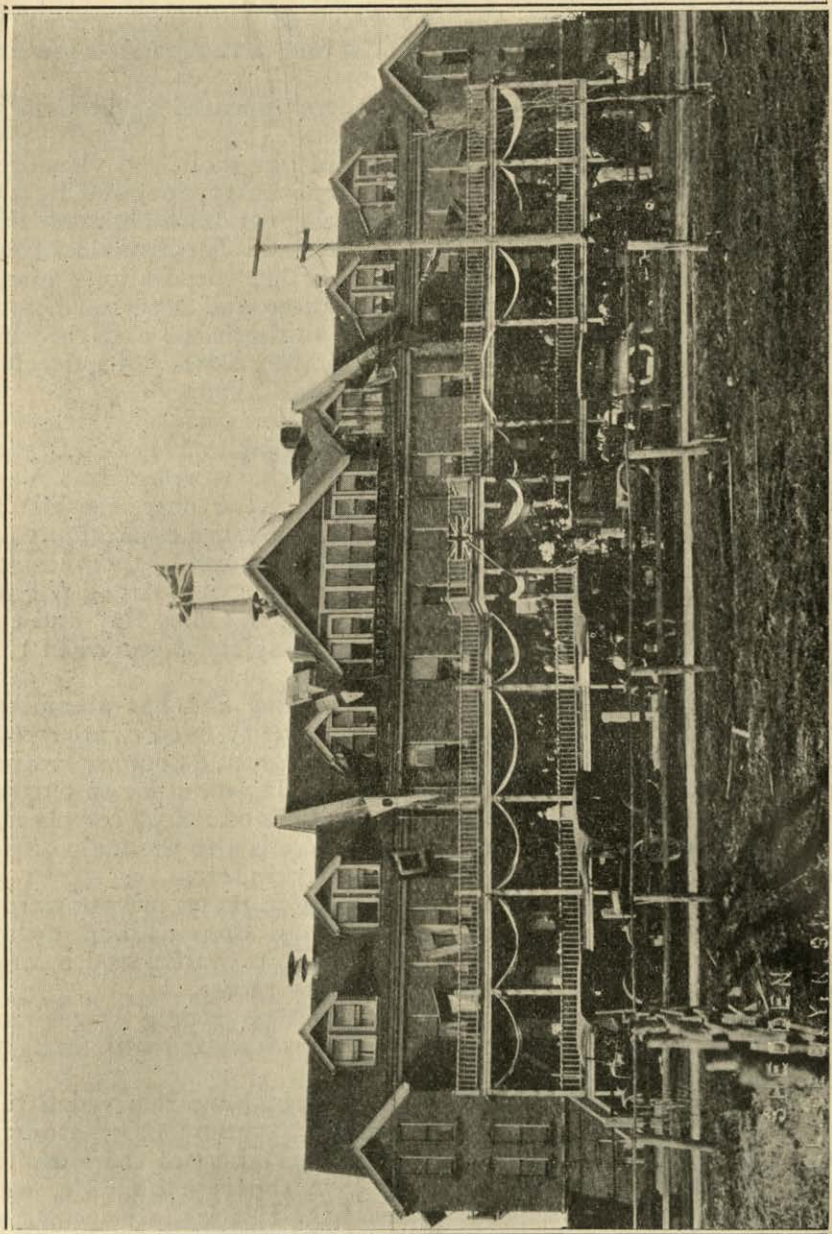
Human happiness consists to a considerable extent in our opportunity to use not only one or two of our powers, but all of them, then, surely it is one of the greatest rewards of medicine that not only our brains but our senses, our muscles, and our co-ordinations can be put up in the service of our clientele. It keeps us supple in mind and spirit, to use all our faculties to take in at every pore the typical human experiences as we meet them in men, women, and children, in the

rich and in the poor. Familiarity with the Jew and Gentile, with the Italian, the Irishman and the Negro, all tends to awaken and exercise the interests which in many a professional life must lie unused.

A third and most signal reward of medical work is this—We carry with us a flag of truce in all the wars that divide man from man. In bitter political contests one may be the physician and so the intimate friend of combatants on both sides. The disputes between labor and capital do not prevent the doctor from being intimate with members of each group. In the last great world's war it was only the physicians and nurses who could work alike for the allies and for their enemies. This advantage goes far beyond the domains of friendly feeling. It gives us harvests of deeper knowledge and so of greater powers. We have a latent desire to teach somebody something. No physician lacks this opportunity. His patients always look to him for instruction, indeed, they almost force it out of him. This part of medical work grows more and more every day, for preventive medicine, the liveliest of modern hopes, is built up not only through public instructions, but especially through the lessons passed on individually by doctors to their patients and through them, to families and neighborhoods. Instruction initiates action and is converted into action. You are never long in doubt as to whether your pupil understands you or not, for what he does within the next day or two will make it plain. Is not this the type of teaching which all who follow that calling long for?

Not all of us have a real bent for science, not all doctors, but I think that if anything will lure a scrap of scientific interest out of his breast it is medical work. He can hardly escape being drawn out of the field of merely practical or financial interest into the disinterested pursuit of truth. For medical progress is so rapid, its applications are so many and so grateful that its science soon ceases to seem the cold pursuit which to many it now appears. To be able to practice a profession in the pursuit of truth, in the midst of our money-making activities, is surely a great reward.

Another reward of medical work is its opportunity for the exercise of authority and leadership. Patients confide in their doctor their intimate and sacred concerns. Not even the ministers of religion hear such confessions, nor has the latter the opportunity of straightening out so many of the human difficulties. The right to lead and advise, not by the arbitrary advantage of place and power, but by the possession of knowledge or skill in some particular field of endeavour, is a deeply human right. If there is any power that a doctor does not need in his business I do not know it. If there is any man who can say with earnestness that he counts nothing human foreign to him, then, surely the doctor is the man, for nothing human is foreign to the work of the doctor, not the lowest or the highest in our nature, not the best or the worst, not the most scientific or modern, not the most classic or permanent. All these summon the physicians to stand upon his feet and make his contribution before he dies, all contribute to his reward. The physician is the child of his age. His is not a lucrative pursuit. It brings few to fame and renown. It is hard work never finished, in eight to eighteen hours a day. but its rewards, as I see them, are beyond those of any other profession.



ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GLACE BAY, N. S.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

Glace Bay, N. S.

The Pioneer Hospital of Eastern Nova Scotia.

Twenty-five years ago, the one hundred thousand people in Cape Breton had no hospital accommodation, although its necessity had been recognized for some time.

In the public press in April, 1923, there appeared an account of the founding and growth of this Hospital.

Largely as the result of the services of one man who visualized both the needs and possibilities to the community, inspired by the Christian idea of service to humanity, the establishment of this Hospital was accomplished. The Rev. Ronald MacDonald of St. Ann's parish was successful in bringing together corporations, municipalities and the public, removing prejudices and securing hearty co-operation. Indifference gave away to enthusiasm, and the first sod was turned and the corner-stone laid, July 24th, 1901, by His Excellency, Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada.

The formal opening of the new building, cost of which was \$42,000.00, took place July 1st, 1902. From 1902 to 1914 Miss Janet E. Cameron directed the interior affairs of the Hospital in a very efficient and satisfactory manner. Since the latter date, the Sisters of St. Martha have been solely in charge, and marked expansion with greatly increased facilities and equipment are features of their administration. A late annual report by the Sisters pays a strong tribute to the enthusiastic co-operation of the doctors in Glace Bay and the vicinity which has made possible the present splendid record of this Institution.

The Hospital is a four-story brick building and has accommodation for one hundred patients. There are twenty-five private rooms and fifty-five ward beds and a nursery. On the ground floor are located the main kitchen, store room, cold storage, dining-room for employees and diet kitchen for the nurses. Thermostatic food trucks convey the food to the different floors. On this floor there is also the main office, record room, X-ray room, laboratory, store-room, etc.

On the first floor there is an office, reception room, private wards, male medical ward, male surgical ward, and dressing and utility rooms. The second floor is divided into private wards; and a large general ward for women, with bath and utility rooms.

The third floor comprises—the operating room, sterilizing room, scrub room, etc. Here is also the maternity ward with nursery, and the childrens' ward.

Since 1903, one hundred and forty nurses have received a full training course of three years. The present enrollment of student nurses is thirty. The lectures are given by members of the Hospital Staff and others. The Nurses Home is a separate building, well equipped and commodious. Employees of the Hospital are accommodated in a nearby cottage. Sister Ignatius, Superintendent, regarding rates writes us as follows:—

“In regard to the rates, subscribers pay us twenty-five cents weekly. This money is collected for us through the Coal company office. They and their families are treated free in public wards and

they receive a 50% discount in private rooms. All laboratory work is done for them free. This includes, urine analysis, blood counts, Widals, tissue, Wassermann, etc. They receive a 50% discount for the use of the operating room and all X-Ray work. Non-subscribers pay from three to four dollars per day. Laboratory work one to five dollars according to the amount of work to be done.

RATES

Private rooms.....\$3.00 to \$4.00 per day.
Public Ward.....\$1.75 per day.

OPERATING ROOM

Charge per schedule.....\$3.00 to \$12.50
Delivery Room.....\$5.00
Special Nurses Board if any:\$1.25 per day.

The Bulletin is indebted to Sister Ignatius, the Superintendent of the Hospital, and the Royal Print and Litho Company for the material for this article.

* * * * *

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

The familiar expression "Prevention is better than cure," has become so trite as to lose practically all its force. However, a new phase of the subject has been recently mentioned regarding preventive measures in cardio-vascular diseases. This has been emphasized in the B.M.A. Journal and in the C.M.A. Journal.

"Excluding congenital cases the vast majority of heart affections are associated with, or subsequent to, infections of various kinds. If somatic and syphilitic conditions could be eliminated, fully 60% of resulting disabled hearts would be prevented."

The question is of national importance, the total rejections in the United States Army Draft for crippled hearts were 42.3 per 1000, or 4.2 per cent.

"A report of the Department of Health of New York City covering 250,000 examinations made by School Inspectors in 1918, revealed an incidence of heart defects among children of 1.6 per cent. This indicates that approximately 20,000 School children of New York City show evidence of some cardiac disorder. If prevention is to be something of practical use to the community, it must be applied before there exists a heart defect, or before the result of a preventive infection cripples the heart."

The conclusions drawn point to education of the people, as to cause, symptoms and results of cardiac defects, and the important part played in their production by infections.

There must be further, repeated careful medical inspection of school children for early recognition, not only of cardiac diseases, but all infections, with special reference to chorea. It is quite apparent that in this particular field, school inspection should be much more in the hands of the medical practitioners, than it is at present, at least in Nova Scotia. However, the detection of seats of infection tonsils, teeth, etc.: so frequently found by the Nurse is at least accomplishing some good along this line.



GRADUATE NURSES, ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL



PUBLIC OPENING ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

DALHOUSIE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The classes in Medicine at Dalhousie University were resumed September 12th. Several additions to the staff of the Faculty of Medicine have been made recently. Dr. Clyde Holland, who won distinction at Dalhousie in both Arts and Medicine, and Dr. Margaret Chase, B. A. Acadia and M.D. Dal.: have been appointed to full time positions in the departments of Anatomy and Pathology respectively. Mr. R. J. Bean, formerly of the staff of the Western Reserve University, has been appointed Associate Professor of Histology and Embryology. Dr. E. Gordon Young, Associate Professor of Bio-Chemistry at the Western Ontario University, has been selected as the head of the Department of Bio-Chemistry, but will not assume duty at Dalhousie until the first of the new year. The vacancy in the department of Biology, created by the resignation of Professor J. A. Dawson, has been filled by the appointment of Professor J. N. Gowanloch, recently of the Wabash College staff. The affiliation of Kings' and Dalhousie, which has happily been accomplished, has combined the teaching force of the two universities, and Professor N. J. Symons of the King's foundation, is now giving the instruction in Psychology to the medical classes, while Professor A. S. Walker, also of the King's foundation, is lecturing to the first year students in Medicine on the History of Thought—a new subject which replaces the option formerly allowed.

A new six year course has been instituted, of which the first year only is being given this session. There are classes in the second, third and fourth years of the old six year course, and in the fourth and fifth of the five year course. There are approximately 175 medical students at the University this year. The graduating class is made up as follows:—

BRITTON, EDGAR MURRAY.....	Elmsdale, Hants Co.
BROWN, JOHN FORBES.....	Trenton, Pic. Co.
CAMERON, WILLIAM JOHN.....	West Bay, Inv. Co.
CAMPBELL, CLARENCE GORDON, B.A....	Halifax.
CARROLL, JAMES JOSEPH.....	Halifax.
CHASE, LALIA BARCLAY, B.A. (Acad.)....	Wolfville, Kings Co.
COLWELL, WILLIAM GERALD.....	Halifax.
CREIGHTON, HOWARD ALEXANDER, B.A.	Halifax.
DAVIES, EDWARD ROSS.....	Saltsprings, Pic. Co.
DAVIS, JOSEPH WILFRED.....	Bridgewater, Lun. Co.
DeWOLFE, HENRY MITCHELL.....	Yarmouth.
GRANT, RODERICK WILLIAM.....	Wolfville, Kings Co.
HENDERSON, RANDOLPH RICHARD.....	Mahaica, British Guiana, S.A.
KENNEY, ROBERT WALLACE.....	Halifax.
LESLIE, GEORGE LAURENCE.....	Spry Bay, Halifax Co.
McLEAN, JOHN ARCHIBALD.....	Glace Bay, C. B. Co.
MACLEAN, THOMAS WALTER.....	Springville, Pic. Co.
MACMILLAN, CHARLES WILLIAM.....	Dartmouth, N. S.
MARSHALL, CLYDE SLOCOMB.....	Halifax.
MARTIN, ANGUS BRUCE.....	Halifax.
MILNE, JOHN ANDREW.....	Woodburn, Pic. Co.
MOORE, FRED LAURENCE.....	Economy Point, Col. Co.

MURCHISON, JAMES RANDOLPH.....	Clyde River, P.E.I.
POIRIER, WILFRID GORDON JOSEPH....	Glace Bay, C. B. Co.
POPPESTONE, CHARLES BURTON.....	Mahone Bay, Lun. Co.
REID, HENRY DOUGLAS.....	Middle Musquodoboit, Hfx. Co.
SHAFFNER, GEOFFREY CHIPMAN, B.A..	Halifax.
THORNE, ALICE EVELYN.....	Lower Granville, Ann. Co.
ZINCK, LINCOLN MARTIN.....	Chester, Lun. Co.

The full-time members of the faculties of medicine and dentistry have formed a luncheon club, which meets every Wednesday in the medical sciences building. At the luncheons, to which all members of the faculty who bring their own crackers and cheese are welcomed, the various phases of teaching are discussed, the object being to familiarize the members with what is being covered by each lecturer so that there may be no unnecessary overlapping and no omission of essentials. Each member is expected to direct attention to new work which is being undertaken anywhere in his particular subject.

* * * * *

DALHOUSIE MEDICAL COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

During the summer vacation, the Forrest building had a thorough housecleaning and some important alterations were made to the interior. The lecture room familiarly known to former students as "twenty" has been transformed into an additional laboratory for the department of biology, and has been fully equipped for its new functions. The large room to the east of the dissecting room has been partitioned, the greater part having been fitted up as an anatomical museum, while the remainder has been made into a very comfortable study for Professor Cameron.

The medical sciences building is now in commission. This is the first of a group which it is hoped will be built ere long about three sides of the block in which the Forrest building is located, to harmonize in general design with the building just finished. The ultimate demolition of the Forrest building is part of the scheme.

In the medical sciences building provision is made for the didactic and laboratory teaching in physiology, bio-chemistry, pharmacology and pharmacy. Rooms which were at first intended for laboratory work in hygiene will be devoted to the museum of hygiene. The building is splendidly finished throughout. It contains four large and several small laboratory rooms for students, and also two large lecture rooms and two demonstration rooms. All are well lighted and are thoroughly up to date in every appointment. Private lavatories and studies are provided for the professors and their assistants. Every detail in respect of furnishing and equipment has been considered most carefully, in order to ensure to students and staff the maximum of comfort and convenience.

The health centre building is now well along towards completion, and should be available for teaching, before the end of the session.

This building has been planned and is to be finished and equipped so that clinical teaching will be facilitated in every possible way.

Just to the rear of the health centre, another building has been erected for the heating plant which now serves the Forrest building the medical sciences building and the health centre, with all of which it is connected by tunnels. In its design it harmonizes with the other new buildings and like them. is constructed of tapestry brick.

The plans for the enlargement of the pathological building are now well advanced, and provide very adequately for the laboratory teaching in pathology, bacteriology, parasitology and hygiene, as well as for much of the didactic teaching in these subjects. Laboratories for blood chemistry, clinical chemistry and private research are included in this extension. While the pathological building is the property of the Victoria General Hospital, and not of the University the very cordial relationship which prevails between hospital and college makes this building practically a part of the University equipment.

The completion of these new structures, all of which may be expected in the very near future, will give Dalhousie exceptional facilities for medical teaching, and will place her Faculty of Medicine in the forefront of medical colleges. The remarkable progress which has been made in this respect should be fully appreciated by everyone, and should create many new friends for the University as well as please anew her old friends.

* * * * *

DALHOUSIE CLINIC WEEK.

Medical Banquet.

Following the Second Post Graduate Course at Dalhousie Medical College, which was noted in the October Bulletin, on the eve of the concluding day the Governors of the University entertained at dinner those who had participated in the Course. The function was held at Sheriff Hall and the general arrangements were excellent. President McKenzie occupied the Chair, and Mr. B. F. Pearson was Vice-President. Following a short address by the President on the growth and development of the Medical Faculty, the toast to the University was eloquently proposed by Dr. Keddy of Windsor and replied to by Mr. Pearson. Dr. Murdoch Chisholm, an emeritus professor of Surgery, as one of the Old Guard, in his usual humorous, quaint and canny manner proposed the toast to the Medical Faculty. In offering a toast to the Post Graduate School, Dr. Hattie outlined the proposal for a Summer School of Medicine in Halifax. Through the medium of the Bulletin full particulars will be given to the Profession in the coming winter and spring. Among other speakers were Mr. Kenney of the Victoria General Hospital; Dr. Morse, Lawrencetown; Dr. Gosse of Canning; and Dr. G. H. Murphy of Halifax.

CANCER.

(From *International Clinics*)

In view of the claim that there is a marked increase in the mortality from Cancer in the past three years, the article entitled "Cancer in Never a Purely Local Disease," by L. Duncan Bulkley, M.D. of New York is of interest. It was published in Vol. 3 of the *International Clinics* 1923, and its radical views will be replied to in the next volume.

The writer first gives his authority for his statement regarding mortality statistics, and then quotes authorities for the past hundred years down to his own writings of two years ago, in support of his claim it is systemic rather than local. He somewhat ingeniously refers to Dr. J. B. Murphy and Dr. W. J. Mayo as supporters of his theories, at least in 1914.

The causes of this increased mortality he summarizes as follows:—

(1) The glamor of surgery, X-Ray and radium, and the desire of the patient for immediate and spectacular results.

(2) The claims of Surgeons as to first success of operations, and failure to record recurrences and deaths.

(3) Unwarranted laboratory conclusions as to local nature of disease.

(4) The still generally accepted method of diagnosis by biopsy.

(5) Want of study by the profession of recently discovered facts.

(6) The many fake cancer cures, with disheartening failures of methods introduced by members of the profession.

The following tabulation of the proofs of the systemic or constitutional nature of cancer does not appear more convincing than his explanation of the increased mortality, as noted above.

1. Laboratory findings:—

Negative: Cancer is not parasitic.

Cancer is not contagious or infectious.

Acknowledgement that though every available line of research has been covered, no definite cause of cancer has been found.

Positive: Cancer cells are but altered normal cells.

Feeding experiments show a possible control of cancer growth.

2. Statistical evidence:—

Contrast of death-rate between cancer and tuberculosis since 1890.

Steady increase of cancer deaths under increased activity of treatment.

Treatment with surgery, X-Ray and Radium.

3. Biochemical evidence:—

Blood changes in early and late cancers. Metabolic disturbances in the system before and after the development of the local cancerous lesion.

4. Clinical evidence:—

Publications of many celebrated physicians and surgeons during the last hundred years and to the present time.

Spontaneous cures of well-authenticated cancer.

Hundreds of attested cases of benefit or cure of cancer in this and other countries, by other than operative measures.

* * * * *

CANCER.

(Released to the public press December 5th by the Publicity Committee of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, Dr. John Stewart, Chairman of Committee.)

Twenty or thirty years ago Cancer was supposed to be a disease of civilization. We now know that it affects all races of men, and indeed all vertebrate animals. But that it has some relation to civilization is evident from the fact that it is rare among primitive races.

The mortality from Cancer is increasing. More than one person in every thousand dies from cancer, about twelve in every 10,000. Between 1850 and 1921, or about the period of two generations, the death rate in England and Wales was trebled. In England and Wales in 1921, out of a population of about 38 millions, 46,000 died. The mortality from cancer in the United States is estimated at 90,000 per year. During the period of twenty years 1901 to 1921: the general death rate fell by 32 per cent, infant mortality by 45 per cent, and that due to tuberculosis by 34 per cent; but the mortality from cancer rose by 20 per cent. An increase in mortality from cancer is a common experience of modern civilization.

The great majority of people go through life without being attacked by cancer, but a study of the geographical and social distribution of cancer mortality shows that the risk of being attacked is widely disseminated. A special liability to cancer cannot be asserted of any particular class, profession or occupation, and therefore the inference is that there is some personal predisposing factor, but our knowledge is not sufficiently advanced to enable us to state what this may be. It is however a comfort to know that there is no proof of hereditary predisposition. There is no evidence "that the use of any particular article of food increases the liability to cancer, or prevents it from appearing." No known drug or preparation will prevent its appearance or cure it when present. No proof has been given that cancer may "result from inhabiting houses or districts in which cancer happens to have been exceptionally common." Cancer is not an infectious or contagious disease. It is however well known that it often follows upon chronic irritation. For instance, cancer may appear in a long-standing ulcer of the leg. Cancer of the lip has frequently occurred on smokers who use short clay pipes, the heat of the pipe stem apparently acting as an irritant. Cancer of the tongue, one of the most terrible and hopeless types, has been caused by the irritation of a jagged tooth, or a badly fitting denture.

Cancer is pre-eminently a disease of advanced life, yet cases occur in young adults and even in children. As to the treatment of cancer, whatever the future may have in store, the only remedy to-day lies in surgery. There are certain kind of cancer in which the use of radium, or its emanations, or of the X-rays, or some of the more recent scientific applications of heat diathermy, or even a simple red hot iron, are very satisfactory and yield a gratifying number of cures. But for the great majority of cases of cancer, which are fit for operation, the surgeon's knife is the most rapid, the most certain and the most merciful agent.

The key to success lies as much in the patients hands as in those of the surgeon. For the key to success is early operation. The great majority of cases come to the surgeon too late for a radical cure. In spite of all that doctors have said and written, the early stages of cancer are either unnoticed or neglected. Hundreds of women die every year because they think that pain is a necessary symptom in cancer, and if there is no pain they think nothing of a lump in the breast.

The American Society for the Control of Cancer has done an excellent work in rousing the attention of the public to the symptoms of cancer; and evidence of its success is found in the fact, that surgeons all over the country find that patients come to them now at a much earlier step than they did a few years ago.

Much is being done in the study of Cancer in many parts of the world. This year a British Empire League against Cancer was founded and the outlook, both as to prevention and cure is brighter than at any previous time.

N.B.—In view of Dr. Bulkley's article published recently in the International Clinics, the above from the Publicity Committee of the Medical Society, printed in most of the Nova Scotia newspapers, is also presented in this issue of the Bulletin.

* * * * *

DIPHTHERIA EPIDEMIC IN 1827.

Inscription on Tombstone in St. Paul's Cemetery, Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

Janet Glen died 17 Dec., 1826, aged 77.

Wm. Glen died of synanche trachealia

9th May, 1827, aged $7\frac{1}{2}$.

Ar Glen died of synanche maligne

14th May, 1827, aged $4\frac{1}{2}$.

STRANGER

Whether has disease or medical omission clad maist in their last claiith.

This inscription was referred to by Dr. J. W. S. McCullough in his paper on Public Health, which was prepared for the last Medical Society meeting at Windsor, and was published in many of the local newspapers. One wonders just what significance the word "omission" carried to the public mind.

BULLETIN NO. 3.

"We have received Bulletin No. 3 of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia. It is a publication which represents much energy and enthusiasm, and while there is in it an appeal from the associate-secretary for more support, the quality of this particular number is a matter for congratulation. In bringing together reports from the various societies, associations and hospitals of the Province, the Bulletin has a large field to cover. There can be no doubt that it performs a function of great value to the practitioners of Nova Scotia. A good many matters are discussed of local interest, but also many of general interest to the profession. The latter we would be glad to have discussed in our Journal. To secure this we will be glad to print letters from individual members or from officials of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia."

The above is an Editorial Note in the October Journal of the Canadian Medical Association. Apparently the Bulletin appeals to the outsider as having distinct merit. So far it is almost wholly an Associate-Secretary's job, but it will fail of its purpose unless more support is given by Society Secretaries and individual members of the profession. Let us have some "boosts" instead of "knocks," and watch the result.

* * * * *

DR. MARCUS DODD

A Beloved Physician

Dr. Marcus Dodd, who graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in 1866 and who has been in practice in Bridgeport, C. B., for nearly 60 years, was lately waited upon by four near-by practicing physicians and presented with a purse of a hundred dollars in gold, as a testimony from his brother practitioners of their appreciation of his long period of service as a physician, as well as of their respect for him personally.

Dr. Dodd replied briefly, thanking the donors for their thoughtfulness. In the course of his remarks he gave some interesting reminiscences of his more than half century of practice in this field.

"Marc" Dodd has ever been one of the most popular citizens in his native town of Sydney; and years ago he was a leader in all social events, was a "hale fellow well met," was kindhearted and generous, and was beloved by every acquaintance

(Truro Weekly News, Nov. 8, 1923.)

DR. W. S. WOODWORTH WAS HONORED.

(Special to The Morning Chronicle.)

Kentville, Oct. 13—Dr. William S. Woodworth, well known physician of Kings County for the past fifty years, was on Saturday evening at his home in Kentville, made the recipient of a pleasant surprise, when sixty prominent people from all parts of the County visited and presented him with an address and a purse of \$1,000 in gold. to celebrate his seventy sixth birthday and his golden jubilee anniversary as a medical doctor. The purse was contributed by his friends from all parts of Kings County, who had received his untiring services during his fifty years of practice. Dr. W. B. Moore, who read the address, expressed his own personal appreciation of Dr. Woodworth's friendship and untiring services in the interests of others during their long career together, as brother physicians.

To William Somerville Woodworth, M.D., on the Golden Jubilee of his medical career:

Few men spend fifty years in any profession that required years of preparation: this privilege having been given to you, we, as few of your friends, avail ourselves of this occasion to express our appreciation of your services during the past half century.

A doctor may well say "I am the first to welcome the soul that arrives from God and I am the last to say farewell to those whom he takes back." There are many who are living to-day who look to you not only as the prolonger of their lives but as the encourager of their faith. This has been the effect of your ministry among us. It is well said that the doctor is the flower of our Christian civilization. As a doctor you have given the best of your life to others, failing none, in calm or in storm, in summer or in winter, in poverty or in affluence, not for love of gain, but for love of man, following him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give his life a ransom for many. Now in the evening time we wish you to remember that we are still indebted to you and nothing material can ever discharge that debt, but only friendship and affection, these we assure you.

This being the golden jubilee of your professional life, we ask you to accept this purse of gold in addition to our affection and we also wish for you and your wife, who through all your life together, has done so much in aiding you to serve this community, many years of happy and useful service.

Following the reading of the address, Evelyn, little daughter of Dr. Stanton Rockwell, presented the purse of gold.

In replying to the address Dr. Woodworth thanked the local friends for their wonderful gift and how very deeply he appreciated their wonderful friendship.

Refreshments were served by Mrs. H. G. Harris, Mrs. Dr. Rockwell, Mrs. Wylie Rockwell and others. Dr. Woodworth was at the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Society last summer, and made an honorary life member of the association in honor of his fifty years of service.

PRESENTATION TO DR. D. MACKINTOSH OF PUGWASH.

(Truro Weekly News, Nov. 8th, 1923.)

The home of Dr. Mackintosh was the scene of a very happy gathering on Friday evening 26th ult., the occasion being the 77th anniversary of the Doctor's birthday. Tho taken completely by surprise the Dr. and Miss Mackintosh gave the company a cordial and hearty welcome. A delightful social evening was spent in the course of which Mr. S. P. Borden read the following address and Mrs. A. F. Macaulay, on behalf of the Company presented the Dr. with a beautiful Bouquet of roses. The address was as follows:—

To Dr. Mackintosh:

"Having come to the knowledge of some of your friends that you were to have a birthday, it occurred to us that we might make a semi-festive occasion of it and have taken the liberty to come to your home to wish you happiness and many happy returns of the day. We meet and pass each other through the years but seldom pause to tell each other how pleased we are with them. We are pausing now to express to our dear friend our affection for him and appreciation of his services to us as a kind and skilful physician, and to the town as a generous and useful citizen, as evidenced by his arduous work in connection with the monument and everything else for the good of the town. While we miss the dear face of Mrs. Mackintosh, now gone from among us, still may we not feel that she is with us in spirit and happy with us.

Trusting that this will not be considered an intrusion we wish you and your family long years of health and happiness and will you accept this bouquet of roses as a slight token of our affection."

In a few well chosen words, the Doctor responded expressing his deep satisfaction of the kind words contained in the address as well as for the Bouquet and the thoughtfulness which prompted it.

Refreshments were served by the ladies and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought this very pleasant evening to a close.

* * * * *

PRESENTATION TO DR. P. N. BALCOM, AYLESFORD.

The members of the Medical profession will be glad to read the following recognition of the life and work of our genial brother practitioner. A newspaper correspondent under date of Sept. 26th, writes:—

"Last Wednesday evening the many admiring friends and fellow-citizens of Dr. P. N. Balcom gave him a reception in the Elliott Theatre, Aylesford. Dr. Balcom and bride have been enjoying a honeymoon trip to the Pacific coast and his friends took this occasion to extend a welcome on his return and to express their felicitations to him and Mrs. Balcom. Although a recent bridegroom, the doctor is a veteran in his medical practice in Aylesford and surrounding country, having spent all his professional life here, and he has a large place in the esteem and affections of everybody.

The doctor is a gentleman of the old school, kindly, courteous, and generous, and an exceedingly skilful and sympathetic physician, and these qualities have endeared him to the community, and have won for him the respect and admiration of all. While away on his honeymoon which was somewhat extended, but certainly well-earned, Dr. Balcom was greatly missed. People began to realize how hard it was to get along without him, and it was with genuine pleasure that his friends on this occasion welcomed him and his bride back.

H. C. Woodbury acted as chairman for the occasion, and after a few appropriate remarks, called upon S. S. Selfridge to make a presentation. Mr. Selfridge, performed this duty in a very happy manner, presenting to Mrs. Balcom a beautiful cut-glass dish, and to the doctor a set of twin pipes. Dr. Balcom in reply expressed his warm appreciation of the gifts, and of the reception accorded him. After a delightful programme, refreshments were served by the ladies to the enjoyment of all."

* * * * *

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTES.

(Issued by the Department of the Public Health, Nova Scotia)

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 19th, 1923.

1. County Nurses.

Miss Gertrude Anderson has been appointed county nurse for Yarmouth County to replace Miss S. Churchill, resigned. Miss Florence Kerr has been placed on duty in Cape Breton County in the position vacated by Miss Slattery. The Provincial Red Cross contemplate withdrawing Miss Martell from Victoria County when a six months' period of service shall have expired.

2. Some Framingham Results.

I. Reduction of the General Death Rate to 11.4, which is a reduction of 16%.

II. Reduction of the Infant Mortality Rate to 41.1, which is a 50% reduction.

III. Reduction of the Tuberculosis Death Rate to 53.6, which is a 55% reduction.

This shows what can be done in life saving under suitable direction and with adequate resources.

3. Treatment of G. P. I. by Malaria.

The treatment of General Paralysis of the Insane by inoculation with blood from a case in a paroxysm of benign tertian malaria has been attempted in several English Hospitals, as suggested and being carried out by Jauregg and Weygandt. The conclusions of articles reporting the results as they appear in the B.M.J. are as follows:

"Of the nine cases, two were conspicuously improved, four others showed improvement not so marked, and in the remaining three no distinct change occurred. It is noteworthy that in none has there been any progressive deterioration." The second observer, after

treating forty cases says, "We are of opinion that this form of treatment is worthy of an extended trial, as in our experience, benefit seems to be obtained in almost every case."

4. Whooping Cough.

In the six month period ending July 1st of the present year there were more deaths from Whooping Cough than from the three other diseases—Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Scarlet Fever.

This is not from each of the three diseases named, but the total number of deaths from all three. The preventive work done in each of the three is much greater than that undertaken to control Whooping Cough. The latter is looked on as a disease which a child must "get through with," and many boards of Health make no effort to stop its ravages.

The latest number of the American Public Health Journal refers to an article on the prophylactic and curative results of Whooping Cough vaccine, and arrives at the conclusion that for both purposes the results justify its use.

5. Cancer.

A recent copy of the United Public Health Reports publishes the result of statistical study on the part of experts connected with one of the largest Life Insurance Companies, respecting the prevalence of Cancer. The period considered is that between the years 1911 and 1922. "It is concluded that, when such factors as precision in death certificates, the increase in the number of certifications from autopsy findings, or from data obtained at time of operation or in the microscopical examination of tissues, and a diminished degree of reluctance on the part of families to have deaths certified from Cancer, are concerned, the recorded changes in the Cancer death rate will give no indication that the disease is exacting a greater toll now than formerly."

6. Educational Campaign Against Cancer.

It is encouraging to be assured that Cancer has not increased relatively in the past few years. Still it is the cause of too many deaths, and for this reason strongest support should be given to the Society for the Control of Cancer in its work. The profession, doubtless, remembers very vividly the Cancer Week held in the Province in November, 1922, synchronous with an educative campaign undertaken in the various States. The Society has determined on another such campaign, and has assigned a date for the Eastern Section of the United States and Canada, in which section Nova Scotia is included. Three weeks preliminary work, commencing April 15, 1924, ought, it is thought, be sufficient to prepare for the intensive campaign during the week from May 7th to May 14th.

PERSONALS.

Dr. and Mrs. G. E. DeWitt and Miss Kathleen, accompanied by Col. and Mrs. Weatherbee, left October 26th, for Daytona, Florida, where they will spend the winter. Doctor DeWitt has promised to write some reminiscences for an early special issue of the Bulletin. The profession will join heartily in wishing them a pleasant winter season.

Dr. McInnis of Shubenacadie, assisted by Dr. Reid of Truro held a surgical clinic in Shubenacadie, the last week in October, operating on school children for diseased tonsils and adenoids. The cases were brought to the attention of the doctor chiefly by the County Health Nurse.

Assisted by Dr. P. S. Campbell of the Provincial Health Department, and Miss Martell the Red Cross Health Nurse for Victoria County, Dr. J. S. Munro, of Neil's Harbor, conducted an operating clinic for defective children the latter part of October.

Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Lovett spent most of October in the woods at White Sand Lake, and report says each secured a monarch of the forest.

Dr. Morris. Levine, who has been practicing at Carleton, Yarmouth Co., has taken the position of Ship's Surgeon on the Steamer "Canadian Forrester." He joined the ship at Montreal.

Dr. T. R. Ford of Liverpool spent several days recently in Halifax.

Dr. F. E. Gullison of Yarmouth has been appointed Port Physician for the U. S. Government. He succeeds Dr. William Fraser of Lynn, Mass., who returned to his home October 31st.

Doctor D. W. Hoare, who has been resident house physician at the Victoria General Hospital for the last four years has gone to Philadelphia to take up work with the Atlas Insurance Company. On the eve of his departure he was tendered a banquet at the Halifax Club by the members of the Medical Staff of the Hospital. Mr. Kenny the Superintendent, paid glowing tribute to loyal service rendered to the Hospital by Dr. Hoare during his term of service. The entire Staff expressed regret at his departure, but united in giving him a hearty send-off. In this all who know him heartily join.

Dr. J. B. Black of Windsor, who was so seriously ill in October has improved greatly and is able to be again around town.

While attending the recent Congress of the American College of Surgeons, Dr. Ross Millar and Dr. J. G. McDougall were personal guests of the Mayo Brothers for a week end.

Dr. L. M. Morton of Tusket is taking a post graduate course in New York. Upon his return early in the New Year he will join the Staff of the Yarmouth Clinic. Dr. Harold Trefry has taken Dr. Morton's practice at Tusket.

Early in 1924 Dr. C. K. Fuller of Yarmouth will proceed to England for special study in Eye, Nose, and Throat work in Edinburgh and London.

Dr. Hugh Blauvelt of Lockport has gone to England for post-graduate work.

Dr. Geo. H. Cox of New Glasgow has gone to Florida for the winter.

Staff changes in the S.C.R. have been recently made. Dr. J. F. Ellis has gone to Ottawa as B. P. Commissioner, Dr. M. A. Macaulay becomes Unit Medical Director, and Dr. Glen Donovan has been appointed Superintendent of Camp Hill Hospital.

Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Elderkin of Weymouth spent a pleasant week motoring from their home to Sackville and Moncton and return during those fine days in the latter part of October.

A news item in the Halifax dailies from Bridgetown states Dr. M. E. Armstrong has been appointed Postmaster of that town.

The examinations for Dominion Registration were held in Montreal, October 11th to 16th. The Examiners from Nova Scotia were Doctors C. S. Morton, P. Weatherbee, W. H. Hattie, and A. D. Nicholls.

Among Nova Scotia Surgeons in attendance at the Annual Congress of the American College of Surgeons held in Chicago in October were Doctors J. G. McDougall, G. H. Murphy and V. L. Miller of Halifax, and Dr. Ross Millar of Amherst.

Dr. A. S. Kendall of Sydney was in Halifax on municipal business in the latter part of October.

Dr. H. E. Kendall, who is now engaged in farming near Windsor, was in Halifax for a few days recently. He proposes going to Montreal shortly for further Surgical treatment.

Dr. J. G. McDougall recently gave two much appreciated addresses at Luncheons of the Halifax Overseas Club. Taking the visit of the College of Surgeons last winter to South America as his text, he described most vividly the history, resources, development, administrations and possibilities of this vast continent.

Dr. S. L. Walker attended the Central Council meeting of the Canadian Red Cross Society in Montreal, October 9th, to 12th.

Dr. G. J. and Mrs. McNally spent two weeks in September visiting their former home at Fredericton, N. B.

Dr. David Cheever of Boston, who delivered the address on Surgery at the Annual Meeting of the Medical Society at Windsor, writes to the Associate-Secretary as follows:—

“Dear Doctor Walker:

Your letter of October 5th came duly to hand together with the Bulletin of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, and the reprints of my address, for all of which I beg to thank you. I was glad to be reminded of my pleasant and enjoyable trip to Nova Scotia last July, and only wish that I had more time to enjoy the hospitality so freely afforded to me.

With kind regards to all the various friends whom I hope that I made there,

Sincerely yours,

DAVID CHEEVER.”

The many friends of Dr. George A. McIntosh, Dalhousie University, 1905, who was so seriously ill last spring, will be pleased to learn he has been appointed Assistant Superintendent to the Victoria General Hospital. The appointment is approved not only on account of his serious handicap in practice owing to his illness, but also because of his broad grasp of the essentials in general practice, his good judgment, his genial character, and his very evident administrative ability. This appointment meets with the full approval of the Medical Profession in Nova Scotia.

A Westville correspondent of the Chronicle under date of October 8th, has the following medical personal:—

Nathaniel “Dr. Macdonald, of Sydney Mines, who has bought out the practice of Dr. Irwin has arrived in town and is being heartily welcomed. Dr. Irwin has made many friends here and will be greatly missed. Dr. Macdonald is a nephew of Dr. Robert J. Macdonald, who practiced here many years before going West. Dr. Irwin leaves shortly for London to take a special hospital course.”

Dr. and Mrs. John Bell have returned from a delightful visit in New York, where the former was doing some studying in connection with his special work. Dr. Bell very kindly gave a talk to the Tuxis Boys of St. Andrew's Church last night, telling them some of the experiences of his trip. (New Glasgow paper)

Dr. and Mrs. Munro have returned from Montreal where Dr. Munro was taking special work at the Royal Victoria Hospital in the latest methods in the use of Insulin.

(Amherst Notes) Halifax Daily, Nov. 9th

Dr. John Stewart has visited several towns and cities recently in the Maritime Provinces, and according to the lay press, he has been discussing Church Union. Whatever the Doctor's opinions may be he is evidently no “Unionist.”

Dr. S. H. Keshen of Halifax has been in New York since early in September. He will continue post graduate special work there for the coming winter.

Dr. James R. Chute of Elderbank, Halifax Co., accompanied by Mrs. Chute recently visited friends in Stewiacke. Dr. Chute is an uncle of Arthur Hunt Chute the novelist and newspaper correspondent.

Dr. J. G. D. Campbell, Sec.-Treas. of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia was very ill in the Halifax Infirmary during October and the early part of November. At present writing he has greatly improved but will require a considerable rest before he can resume his practice.

Writing the Associate-Secretary under date of October 26th, Dr. D. Mackintosh of Pugwash noted at the top of the letter "77 to-day." The people of Pugwash took advantage of the occasion to do him honor. A report from a Provincial Newspaper is found elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin.

Dr. Arthur E. Blackett has returned following a five week's visit to Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Winnipeg. During his visit he had an opportunity of looking over the latest development in X-ray work in the various hospitals. Mrs. Blackett, who had been visiting in Halifax, has also returned to New Glasgow.

(Halifax Daily, Nov. 19th.)

Dr. E. E. Bissett has returned from Toronto and Chicago where he has been taking a course in X-ray work.

(Halifax Daily, Nov. 19th.)

Dr. W. S. Woodworth of Kentville was recently the recipient of a popular presentation, an account of the same taken from a Halifax daily is printed elsewhere. The concluding paragraph of this account should be amended, so as to indicate that Dr. Woodworth was made an Honorary member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia at its last Annual Meeting.

* * * * *

IS THIS RIGHT?

About the middle of September, the Provincial Medical Board sent out a circular letter to all the physicians practising in Nova Scotia, asking for an expression of opinion relative to a proposal to require evidence of six years of medical study of all applicants for the license of the Board. We are informed that, up to the end of October, replies had been received from scarcely more than a third of those to whom the circular was addressed. This would appear to indicate that about two-thirds of the members of our profession are not interested in a matter which should be regarded as of very great importance. Can we expect the profession to exert its proper influence without more concerted action in matters which concern it so intimately?

Dr. W. H. Hattie sends this for publication. The question is only right and proper. Why talk organization *and decline to play on the team.!*

MARRIAGES

REID - SMITH

Congratulations are extended to Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Reid of Windsor, whose recent marriage is thus reported in a Halifax daily:—

“The residence of Mrs. Charles deWolfe Smith, Plunkett Street, was the scene of a very pretty and happy event at half past three this afternoon, when her second daughter, Lizzie A. was united in marriage to Dr. James William Reid of Windsor, and local member for Hants County.

The ceremony was performed in the spacious drawing room, where pink and white cut flowers and ferns were in profusion. Rev. F. E. Barrett, pastor of the Methodist Church, officiated, assisted by Rev. R. W. Anglin, of St. John's Presbyterian Church.

Only the immediate relatives and a few friends were present. The ceremony over, hearty congratulations were extended to the bride and groom.

After the reception Dr. and Mrs. Reid left in the early evening on a wedding trip, and upon their return will reside in Windsor, where Dr. Reid is a popular practitioner.”

BAYNE - CALKIN

Dr. C. M. Bayne, the Assistant Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Sanatorium, Kentville, was married on October 4th to Miss Lillian Calkin of Berwick, N. S., Miss Calkin is a graduate of the Yarmouth Hospital in 1922, and was a short time on the Nursing Staff of the Sanatorium.

A few days before the marriage, the Staff and patients of the Sanatorium united in the presentation of an address and wedding gift, a mahogany tea waggon and dishes of Coalport china.

Following a short honeymoon trip the happy couple returned to Kentville and are now occupying a cottage on the Sanatorium grounds.

All acquainted with Dr. and Mrs. Bayne will join heartily in congratulations.

HENNIGAR - ULHMAN

The marriage of Clyde Straughn Hennigar, M. D., of Liverpool, N. S., to Ethel Marguerite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Uhlman of Carleton, took place at the home of the bride on Wednesday evening, October 17th. Owing to illness in the family the wedding was a quiet one. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Wright of Kemptville. The bride wore a gown of white satin and chantilly lace with pearl trimmings and bridal veil. They left on the 23rd, for Liverpool where they will reside. The bride's travelling suit was brown Poitet twill with hat to match. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful presents, including a Steinway baby grand piano from the groom, and a cheque from her parents.

Congratulations.

MILLER - RANDALL

Congratulations are extended to Dr. and Mrs. S. N. Miller of Middleton, whose marriage is noted in the following notes to a Halifax daily:—

Middleton, Oct. 12.—Dr. S. N. Miller and bride arrived in Middleton yesterday and were warmly greeted by their friends. The marriage took place on Tuesday, October 2nd, at high noon in St. John's Episcopal Church, Arlington, Mass. Rev. Charles Taber Hall, rector, being the officiating clergyman. The bride was Miss Christina B. Randall, formerly of South Farmington, Annapolis County, but for many years prominent in business in Boston, where she has a large circle of interested friends. Dr. Miller has for many years been a leading physician in our town. Immediately after the ceremony which was performed in the presence of intimate friends, Dr. and Mrs. Miller left by auto with his son, H. Willis Miller and wife for Buffalo, N. Y., where they were the guests of the latter for a week.

The trip occupied several days, as they went through the Berkshire Hills and Mohawk Valley, visiting Syracuse and other cities of note en route. On the return trip they visited Niagara Falls and other places of interest.

Dr. and Mrs. Miller received a hearty welcome in the form of an old fashioned "saluting" from the townspeople and Middleton Band last evening and expressed pleasure at their reception. Their many friends unite in wishing them a happy wedded life.

HARMER - HALLET

At Weymouth, October 27th, Miss T. Barberie Hallett, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. O. Hallet was married to Dr. Torr Wagner Harmer of Boston. The bride was for several years a stenographer at the Boyal Bank of Canada in Weymouth and Halifax, later entering the Newton Hospital Training School from which she graduated. Dr. Harmer is a member of the Staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital and an Instructor in Anatomy and Surgery at Harvard Medical College. Their home address will be 41 Marlborough St., Boston.

Congratulations.

* * * * *

Classified Eyes.

A criminal lawyer opens up an interesting line of thought when he relates how eyes influence his judgment when he is picking a jury. following which suggestion, we assume that the legal profession has already classified eyes; black-eyed jurymen in cases of assault; pop-eyed jurymen in cases of breach of promise; green-eyed jurymen in cases of alienation of affections; cock-eyed jurymen in cases of chicken stealing; and in actions brought under the Volstead act, pie-eyed jurymen.—*Judge.*

OBITUARY

CHARLES HENRY MORRIS, M. D.,

Harvard University 1868, Middle Musquodoboit, N. S.

This veteran practitioner, an Honorary member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, passed away at his late residence in Middle Musquodoboit, October 9th, aged 79 years. In the July issue of the Bulletin mention was made of the death of his wife on June 7th. A member of the family furnishes the following particulars:—

“We have to record the passing from the scene of his earthly labors a notable personality in the life of Musquodoboit for the past fifty-five years, in the death of Dr. Charles H. Morris, which took place at his home here on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 9th inst., at four o’clock. He had been ill for about ten months, and had reached the good old age of 79 years, in active service almost to the last. His wife predeceased him about four months and he never seemed to recover from the loss of his life’s partner, and at the last passed peacefully away without struggle or suffering, worn out with a long life spent in the service of his fellow men.

He will be greatly missed by his many life-long friends, who had a great admiration and affection for him. His daughter Ella and Mrs. Crathorne, ministered to their parents in their closing days, with tender care. One daughter Fanny, Mrs. Robt. McCurdy, died several years ago. The surviving members of the family are William, Arthur, Harriet, Harry Samuel, Ella, Lulu and Georgie.

Dr. Morris was born in Halifax 1844. Graduated from Harvard in 1868 and came to Musquodoboit in 1868, and was married to Miss Jane MacPherson of Halifax in July of the same year. On the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage day, July 6, 1918, Dr. Morris and Mrs. Morris were the recipients of many warm and congratulatory addresses from all the surrounding districts of Musquodoboit, and from these we learn what a high place the Doctor held in the hearts of his friends as a man of exemplary character, kind, sympathetic, and devoted as a physician, of fine moral perception and Christian principles. His life partner was held as no less devoted, ministering to his comfort in every way, a true helpmate in a long and successful career. In death they were not long divided. May they rest in peace.”

The Rev. James Blesedell pays a further tribute to the memory of this self-sacrificing physician:—“Dr. Morris attended Mount Allison University for a period of two years, and his active mind and good scholarship made him a most interesting companion. To know Dr. Morris was to love him. In conversation his words were few, but well-chosen, and in order to get the full benefit of his extensive experience and scholarship one had to carefully draw him out and he admired the man who could do this, as he was proud of his education. Sympathy was one of his distinguishing characteristics. Without parade in any way he relied very much upon religious convictions and divine aid when attending serious cases. The greatest trial of his life was the loss by death of his wife, who was the best friend he

had during this years of manhood. Her death was not only a mental shock, but he never physically recovered. But he himself said "I shall never regain what I have lost physically since her remains were enclosed in the cold ground." His funeral was the largest ever seen in that section of the Province. Dr. Morris is no longer with us, but his memory will be perpetuated by, and for, the good that he has done."

* * * * *

DR. CHARLES EDWARD MacMILLAN, M. D., C. M.

Dalhousie University 1899, Inverness.

Died October 26th, 1923.

(Editorial Halifax Herald, November 1st, 1923.)

The death of Dr. Charles E. MacMillan, which recently occurred at his home in the town of Inverness, will be mourned by a very large circle of acquaintances outside of his native county as well as within it. He died at the relatively early age of fifty-eight after an illness of short duration.

Dr. Charlie, as he was known by his friends, was a man of more than ordinary ability—a self-made man—a graduate of Dalhousie University. He was good-hearted and companionable, and ever a faithful and earnest friend. He was well equipped for service as a public man, and had the honor of representing his county in the provincial legislature—being first elected in 1906; but in subsequent years the fortunes of political life went against him, as they did against other Conservatives in Nova Scotia, and he had to content himself with the duty of carrying on the fight with his comrades of the party. In this duty he never slackened.

Dr. MacMillan was a type of Cape Breton's virile sons who hew out their pathway of life. He was at all times interested in the welfare of the community in which he had made his home, and ready to do his part in the duties of citizenship; and he leaves behind him the memories of an active and public spirited career. The Herald joins in sympathy with his bereaved family.

An Inverness correspondent gives some notes regarding his education and work:—

The late Dr. MacMillan was born at Whycocomagh 58 years ago, of good old Scottish parentage. After attending the school in his native village, he pursued his studies further, obtaining a Grade A license, and following teaching for some years in Port Hawkesbury and other places with marked success. After this he took up a medical course at Dalhousie College, graduating in 1899 with an M. D. degree. He practiced his profession for a short time in Whycocomagh and then came to Inverness over 20 years ago, where he conducted the Imperial Drug Store, and has been a prominent figure in the public life of the town and county. He represented the County in the House of Assembly during a term about 15 years ago, and has always taken a keen interest in matters political. He is survived by the widow, one son, Edward, and five daughters, Jean, May, Vivian, Christene and Roberta, the oldest being 15 years of age."

EDGAR DOUGLAS, M. C., M. D. C. M., D. P. H.
McGill 1920, McGill Univ. 1904, L. M. S., P. M. B., N. S., 1904,
Halifax.

The citizens of Halifax were shocked to learn on Sunday, October 7th of the death at 2.30 that morning of Dr. Edgar Douglas, after an illness of only five hours. On Saturday his familiar figure was noted at the Dalhousie-Wanderers Football Game, where he attended one of the players who had been injured. At 10.00 p. m. that evening he was found unconscious in his office. A number of consulting physicians were at once called and he was removed to the Victoria General Hospital. He did not recover consciousness.

Dr. Douglas was educated at Dalhousie and at McGill and previous to the War enjoyed a lucrative practice in Halifax. His war service with several Units was conspicuously excellent and he received the Military Cross for gallant services in the Medical Corps at the Front and he gained the rank of Major. The strain of military service, however, effected him very materially and handicapped him seriously in resuming his professional work. Upon an understanding with Halifax City he qualified as Doctor of Public Health, only to have the supposed contract defaulted by the City. He brought action against the City on this account and was awarded judgment.

Apart from his kindly personality and excellent professional ability, he will be remembered by many as a valued member of the Wanderers Foot-ball Team, being one of the best half-backs on the Team for a number of years.

He was a son of the late Captain Thomas Douglas and was married to Miss Mabel Judge, who survives him. He was a brother of J. C. Douglas of Amherst. Mrs. Fred Guilford and Miss Winnifred Douglas of Halifax were sisters.

The funeral took place from his late residence 554 Robie Street, on Tuesday, October 9th to Camp Hill Cemetery. The sympathy of the profession is extended to Mrs. Douglas and his brother and sisters.

* * * * *

JAMES GLEN ALLAN, M. D.,
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1880:
Wolfville, N. S.

Dr. James Allan, a member of one of the oldest and best known families in Shelburne County, died at his old home, "Glen Allan House," Lockeport, October 12th, 1923. For many years he practised his Profession in New York, keeping, however, constantly in touch with his old home. He was widely known in Halifax through his wife's family. Mrs. Allan being a daughter of the late Hon. David MacPherson. For several years prior to moving to Lockeport in 1922, Dr. and Mrs. Allan resided at Wolfville. Early in 1923 he suffered from a stroke of paralysis and never fully recovered. He

was 71 years of age. A correspondent to the Morning Chronicle writes as follows:—

“After an Arts course at McGill University, of which he was a Gold Medalist, and a course in Medicine at the old Halifax Medical College, Dr. Allan went to New York and here and in Europe he further pursued the studies of his profession, finally settling in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he practiced for thirty years. In the meantime he never failed to spend his summers in Shelburne County, always first visiting his boyhood home. In later years he developed on the Clyde River one of the most beautiful summer homes in Nova Scotia, which he called Brae Moyar, to which he retired when he gave up the active practice of his profession. During recent years he had lived in Wolfville, where the children were being educated.

Dr. Allan is survived by his wife and three children, two daughters and one son; also by four sisters. They are Mrs. Thomas Robertson, widow of the late Hon. Thomas Robertson, and mother of Wishart McL. Robertson of Halifax; and Mrs. Chadsey, both these ladies residing in Lockeport at the homestead of the family; Mrs. Tiers Locke and Mrs. A. F. White, both of Montreal.

Dr. Allan was a Presbyterian. The funeral services were held at Glen Allan House and were conducted by Rev. Mr. MacKean, Presbyterian minister of Shelburne, assisted by Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Lockeport; Rev. Mr. Markhan, of the Church of England, and Rev. Mr. Windosr, of the Methodist Church. Among those attending were Mr. Wishart Robertson, a nephew, and Mr. Fred MacPherson, a brother-in-law, both of Halifax.

* * * * *

DR. MINNA MAY AUSTEN, M. D., C. M.,

Dal. Univ. 1903, Lm. S., P. M. B., N. S., 1903, Halifax, N. S.

The death occurred suddenly, May 24th, 1923, of Dr. Minna May Austen, at her home, 352 Robie Street, Halifax, N. S. Dr. Austen was a member of the Graduating Class of Dalhousie, which took the first examination of the Provincial Medical Board and was the first registered under that registration. Shortly after graduation she was accepted by the Women's Methodist Missionary Society of Canada, as a Medical Missionary. She completed eight years of missionary service but before finishing her full second period, she was compelled by ill health to give up the work. She returned to her home in Halifax, but when the call came for special medical services at the time of the Explosion, she became attached to the Halifax Dispensary Staff and worked exceedingly hard for a considerable period of time. This devotion to duty following after her breakdown while in China, so injured her health that for some time she was more or less of an invalid. Dr. Austen was 45 years of age at the time of her death. She is survived by her mother, a resident of Halifax.

ANNUAL MEETING, AMHERST, 1924.

The attention of the Secretaries of Local Branches is directed to a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, with reference to the programme for the next Annual Meeting at Amherst, July, 1924. The scientific programme will be made up of four leading addresses, and affiliated County Societies are required to notify the Programme Committee as to the names of members, who will undertake to be present at the meeting, and discuss such special papers as they prefer. It is noted from this Resolution that there is a definite plan to have a sufficient number of speakers secured so that the field will be fully covered.

The Special Programme Committee held its first meeting at Truro, November 22nd., and made tentative arrangements for the engaging of leading speakers. It will, of course, be impossible for some time to give a definite idea of the exact nature of the special addresses, but local Societies should take the matter up for immediate consideration.

Those present at the Truro meeting were:—Dr. Johnstone, Sydney Mines; Dr. MacIntosh, Antigonish, N. S.; Dr. Keddy, Windsor, N. S., and the Associate-Secretary.

* * * * *

HALIFAX MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 10th, 1923.

Regular meeting and banquet at the Halifax Hotel.

Presidential address by Dr. M. G. Burris.

The paper was philosophical in nature dealing in this way with various objects of Scientific Medicine.

Attention was drawn to the Psychic problems which in the past had been neglected by the Profession at large, but are very important.

Oct. 24th, 1923.

Meeting at Dalhousie College. Paper by Dr. A. B. Atlee "Treatment of Gonorrhoea in the Female."

Nov. 7th, 1923.

Surgical clinical meeting held at the V. G. Hospital. A number of very interesting and instructive cases were presented by the surgical staff, following which the members were the guests of the Superintendent, Mr. W. W. Kenny, to an enjoyable supper.

Nov. 21st., 1923.

Meeting at the N. S. Hospital, Dartmouth. The Superintendent, Dr. F. E. Lawlor, read a concise and interesting paper on "General Paralysis of the Insane." with demonstration of cases by the hospital staff—Drs. Murray and Hopgood.

Some forty members were present, and the discussion was very profitable. Very substantial refreshments were served by the Hospital Staff.

At the meeting of Nov. 7th, the following physicians were accepted for membership on the recommendation of the executive:—

Dr. Margaret Chase, V. G. Hospital Lab.

Dr. Clyde Holland, Dalhousie College.

Dr. T. B. Acker, 315 Barrington St.

Dr. P. S. Cochrane, 156 Spring Garden Road.

* * * * *

CUMBERLAND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Minutes of Meeting at Pugwash, August 13th, 1923.

After opening and routine business, the following is a summary of the meeting:—

A copy of the "Proposed Constitution and By-Laws" for Branches of the N. S. Medical Society, was then read. Moved by Dr. Munro, seconded by Dr. Purdy, that the By-Laws as read be adopted.

Moved as an amendment by Dr. McQueen, and seconded by Dr. Gilroy that this matter be referred to a special committee of three, which committee shall report at the next Regular January Meeting. Amendment carried. Committee:—Drs. McQueen, Munro and Secretary.

A motion was passed that the Secretary secure information on the matter of the collection and remittance of fees to the Local Society—by the Executive of the N. S. Medical Society.

It was moved by Dr. Millar and seconded by Dr. Munro that this Society instruct its Secretary to request the Secretary of the N. S. Medical Society to call an Emergency Meeting of the Executive of that Society, to determine what this Society considers the inadequate action taken in regard to the death of the late Mrs. Joseph Ward, at Mahone Bay. Carried.

Dr. John Stewart of Halifax gave a very scholarly address on "Cancer."

On motion of Dr. McQueen and seconded Dr. Millar, a vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Stewart.

Dr. Gerald Bliss of Altana Peuna, gave a talk on Electro-Therapeutics.

A case of Congenital Cyanosis was exhibited to the Society by the president.

On motion Meeting adjourned.

* * * * *

REPORT OF VALLEY MEDICAL SOCIETY MEETING

Held at Berwick, N. S., October 18th, 1923.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Valley Medical Society was held in the Institute Building, Berwick, Oct. 18, 1923. Dr. Burns, President and Dr. C. E. A. deWitt, Secretary-Treasurer, and nineteen members were present, also two outside visitors from Halifax, Dr. S. L. Walker and Dr. Kenneth MacKenzie.

After the regular business of the meeting had been finished, there followed a very interesting programme. Dr. N. H. Gosse of Canning, read a very instructive paper on "Hand Infections" which opened a very interesting discussion. Dr. S. L. Walker next gave a very interesting paper on "Ethical Reflexes." This paper was presented in the speaker's characteristic and forceful manner, and was listened to with the closest attention by all the members. This paper led up to a discussion on Public Health matters in general. Preventive Medicine being strongly stressed. Dr. Walker intimated it would be a good thing to have a Public Health Organization in every county.

Dr. Kenneth MacKenzie was the next speaker, and gave a very instructive Heart Clinic. This was a little out of the ordinary for our medical meetings, and proved a great success, and was a big feature in making this meeting one of the best and most practical the Valley Medical Society has ever had. Several cases of organic Heart Disease were brought in, and Dr. MacKenzie after discussing the cases in every detail, freely answered any questions, and allowed the different members to make a physical examination in any points of special interest. The last paper of the meeting was read by Dr. M. R. Elliot on "Kidney Functions in Pregnancy." This paper showed a great deal of thought in preparation and was listened to with much interest, and led to a free discussion of this subject especially in regard to cases of Eclampsia.

At 6.30 p. m. a dinner was given at the Memorial Hospital by the local doctors to the members of the Society and members of the Hospital Executive. One of the large wards was transformed into a dining room for the occasion, and was tastefully decorated with autumn leaves and cut flowers. After a most elaborate dinner which showed great credit to the nurses in charge, a very enjoyable after dinner programme took place. Dr. Burns acted as Toastmaster and the following toast proposed.

The newly incorporated town of Berwick and the Kings Memorial Hospital proposed by Dr. Morse, responded to by His Worship Major Parker for the Town and A. R. Reynolds and J. N. Chute for the Hospital.

The Society's visitors, proposed by Dr. Sponagle, responded to by Dr. Walker and Dr. MacKenzie.

The younger members of the Society, proposed by Dr. J. W. Miller and replied to by Dr. F. F. Chute.

The Veteran members, Dr. McGrath, responded to by Dr. G. E. deWitt.

Our hosts, Dr. Kirkpatrick and Dr. Elliot, and replied to by Dr. McNally.

The President also called on Dr. N. Balcolm and Dr. C. E. A. deWitt, who responded to calls for speeches. This brought to a close one of the most enjoyable and instructive meetings the Valley Medical Society has ever had.

C. E. A. deWITT,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Valley Medical Society.

HERE AND THERE

Good Reason for Congratulations.

The legal formalities of marriage and divorce are matters of small concern to a certain class of negroes in the South. And sometimes the irregularity of the family relationship is disclosed by the most naively innocent expressions.

In Wilmington, N. C., there was a middle-aged negress employed as cook in a white family. At her earnest solicitation her daughter, about seventeen years of age, had been engaged as a housemaid. One morning last spring the lady of the house overheard the mother scolding her daughter for some neglect of her duties.

"You sho is one no 'count nigger," she said. "Shifless, dat's what you is; shifless an' onery. Lazy is what you is, nothin' else but. You is jus' zackly like your pa. I suttinly is glad I didn't marry dat nigger. I never had no use for him nohow."

—*Los Angeles Times.*

Something Totally Different.

Suspicious Mistress—"Jessie, didn't I hear you talking with somebody?"

Cook—"Yassum, reckon so."

Mistress—"Haven't I told you repeatedly, Jessie, that you must never have any of your gentlemen friends call here?"

Cook—"Hee, hee, missus. How he will laff when he hears dat! Lor' bless you, dat wasn't no gemmum frien'. Dat was jus' mah wuffless, no'-count husban'."

What's In A Name?

(From the San Diego Union.)

A National City man went to see a doctor.

"Doc," said he, "if there is anything the matter with me don't frighten me half to death by giving it a scientific name. Just tell me what it is in plain English."

"Well," said the doctor, "to be frank with you, you are just plain lazy."

"Thank you, doctor," sighed the patient, with relief. "Now give me a scientific name for it so I can go home and tell the missus."

Unreasonable.

A noted financier was taken seriously ill at 90 years old and felt that his end was near.

"Nonsense" said the doctor, "the Lord isn't going to take you until you've passed the 100 mark."

"No, my friend," said the aged banker, "that wouldn't be good finance. Why should the Lord wait until I reach par when He can pick me up at 90?" —*Business Magazine.*

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA

OFFICERS FOR 19231-924

PLACE OF MEETING, AMHERST, N. S.

President Dr. O. B. Keddy, Windsor, N. S.
1st Vice-President Dr. W. N. Rehfuss, Bridgewater
2nd Vice-President Dr. J. J. Roy, Sydney, N. S.
Secretary-Treasurer Dr. J. G. D. Campbell, Halifax, N. S.
Associate-Secretary Dr. S. L. Walker, Halifax, N. S.

Cape Breton Branch:

Dr. M. G. Tompkins, Dominion
Dr. D. W. Archibald, Sydney Mines
Dr. John MacDonald, Sydney

Pictou County Branch:

Dr. John Bell, New Glasgow
Dr. S. G. MacKenzie, Westville

Lunenburg-Queens Branch:

Dr. R. G. MacLellan, Lunenburg
Dr. A. S. Simpson Bridgewater

Yarmouth Medical Society

Dr. A. J. Fuller, Yarmouth

Colchester-Hants Medical Society:

Dr. E. E. Bissett, Windsor
Dr. F. F. Eaton, Truro

Eastern Counties Branch:

Dr. W. F. MacKinnon, Antigonish

Halifax County Branch

Dr. M. G. Burris
Dr. K. A. McKenzie
Dr. G. H. Murphy
Dr. C. S. Morton
Dr. J. R. Corston

Valley Branch:

Dr. G. J. McNally, Berwick
Dr. L. R. Morse, Lawrencetown
Dr. W. F. Read, Digby

Cumberland Medical Society:

Dr. J. A. Munro, Amherst
Dr. D. Mackintosh, Pugwash

Committee on the Cogswell Library

Dr. A. G. Nicholls, Halifax, (Chairman)
Dr. J. R. Corston, Halifax, N. S.
Dr. John Stewart, Halifax, N. S.
Dr. P. Weatherbee, Halifax, N. S.
Dr. C. S. Morton, Halifax, N. S.

Committee of Arrangement

The Medical men of the Cumberland County Branch of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

Committee on Public Health

Dr. M. E. Armstrong, Bridgetown, N. S., (Chairman)
Dr. Edgar Douglas, Halifax, N. S.
Dr. J. K. McLeod, Sydney, N. S.
Dr. Clarence Miller, New Glasgow, N. S.
Dr. L. P. Churchill, Shelburne, N. S.

Executive C. M. A.

Dr. H. K. MacDonald, Halifax, N. S.
Dr. John Bell, New Glasgow, N. S.

Council, C. M. A.

The President, Ex Officio.
Dr. G. H. Murphy, Halifax, N. S.
Dr. W. J. Egan, Sydney, N. S.
Dr. A. S. Simpson, Bridgewater, N. S.

Elections to Provincial Medical Board

Dr. J. G. McDougall, Halifax, N. S.
Dr. W. B. Moore, Kentville, N. S.
Dr. C. S. Marshall, Bridgewater, N. S.
Dr. G. W. T. Farrish, Yarmouth, N. S.
Dr. J. J. Roy, Sydney, N. S.
Dr. John Bell, New Glasgow, N. S.

Elections to Editorial Board, C. M. A. Journal

Dr. W. H. Hattie
Dr. G. H. Murphy
Dr. J. G. McDougall
Dr. Kenneth MacKenzie
Dr. A. G. Nicholls
Dr. E. V. Hogan

Committee on Uniform Schedule of Fees

Dr. W. N. Rehfuss
Dr. Ross Millar
Dr. M. G. Burris
Dr. O. B. Keddy
Dr. S. L. Walker

The President named the following Committees:—

Programme Committee:

Dr. O. B. Keddy
Dr. S. L. Walker
Dr. W. F. MacKinnon
Dr. J. G. B. Lynch
Dr. L. W. Johnstone

Committee on X-Ray Resolution:

Dr. W. H. Eagar
Dr. S. R. Johnston
Dr. A. E. Blackett

Committee on Obituaries:

The Associate-Secretary and the Secretaries of affiliated Branches.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

CAPE BRETON MEDICAL SOCIETY

President Dr. W. T. McKeough, Florence
1st. Vice-President Dr. Allister Calder, Glace Bay
2nd Vice-President Dr. D. A. McLeod, Sydney
Secretary-Treasurer Dr. J. G. Lynch, Sydney, N. S.

Executive

The above Officers with Drs. L. W. Johnstone, P. McF. Carter, E. C. McDonald

Nominated to Provincial Executive

Dr. John McDonald, Sydney
Dr. D. W. Archibald, Sydney Mines
Dr. M. T. Tompkins, Dominion

HALIFAX MEDICAL SOCIETY

President Dr. C. S. Morton
Vice-President Dr. E. V. Hogan
Secretary-Treasurer Dr. S. J. Turel

Members of the Local Executive

Dr. K. H. MacDonald
Dr. L. J. Churchill
Dr. J. G. MacDougall
Dr. V. L. Miller
Dr. S. R. Johnston

Representatives Provincial Executive

Dr. M. G. Burris
Dr. K. A. MacKenzie
Dr. C. S. Morton
Dr. J. R. Corston
Dr. G. H. Murphy

VALLEY MEDICAL SOCIETY

President Dr. A. S. Burns, Kentville
Vice-President Dr. L. W. Braine, Annapolis
Vice-President Dr. W. R. Dickie, Barton
Vice-President Dr. W. R. Elliott Wolfville
Secretary-Treasurer Dr. C. E. A. DeWitt, Wolfville

Representatives of Executive Provincial Society

Dr. G. J. McNally, Berwick
Dr. L. R. Morse, Lawrencetown
Dr. W. F. Read, Digby

COLCHESTER-HANTS MEDICAL SOCIETY

Officers 1922-1923

President Dr. F. R. Shankel, Hantsport
Vice-President Dr. Dexter McCurdy, Truro
Secretary-Treasurer Dr. H. V. Kent, Truro

Executive

Dr. R. O. Shatford, Londonderry
Dr. F. F. Eaton, Truro
Dr. C. H. Morris, Windsor

LUNENBURG-QUEENS MEDICAL SOCIETY

Officers for 1922-1923

PresidentDr. J. S. Chisholm, Mahone
Vice-PresidentDr. F. T. McLeod, Riverport
Secretary-TreasurerDr. L. T. W. Penny, New Germany

Executive

The above Officers with:

Dr. A. E. G. Forbes, Lunenburg Dr. F. A. Davis, Bridgewater

Annual Meeting is held on the second Tuesday in June, of each year, and other Meetings on the second Tuesday of August and January, the time and place of the two latter Meetings, to be decided by the Executive.

YARMOUTH COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

PresidentG. W. Farish, M. D.
Vice PresidentZ. Hawkins, M. D.
Secretary-TreasurerF. E. Gullison, M. D.

Executive

Town:—W. C. Harris, M. D.

County:—Dr. Morton

Member of Executive of the Provincial Society:—Dr. A. J. Fuller

EASTERN COUNTIES MEDICAL SOCIETY

Officers

Hon. PresidentDr. Geo. E. Buckley, Guysboro
PresidentDr. J. J. Cameron, Antigonish
Vice-PresidentDr. J. S. Brean, Mulgrave
Secretary-TreasurerDr. P. S. Campbell, Port Hood

Executive Committee

The Officers and—

Dr. J. A. Proudfoot, Inverness	Dr. M. E. McGarry, Margaree Forks
Dr. J. A. McDonald, St. Peter's	Dr. B. A. LeBlanc, Arichat
Dr. J. J. McRitchie, Goldboro	E. F. Moore, Hazel Hill
Dr. J. F. McIsaac, Antigonish	Dr. R. F. McDonald, Antigonish

Nominated to Executive of the Provincial Society: Dr. W. F. McKinnon, Antigonish.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Officers

PresidentDr. D. Mackintosh, Pugwash, N. S.
1st Vice-President.....Dr. Wm. Rockwell, River Hebert, N. S.
2nd Vice-President ...Dr. M. J. Wardrope, Springhill, N. S.
3rd Vice-PresidentDr. M. D. MacKenzie, Parrsboro, N. S.
Secretary-TreasurerDr. W. T. Purdy, Amherst, N. S.

Members of Executive, Medical Society of Nova Scotia:

Dr. D. Mackintosh, Pugwash, N. S.

Dr. J. A. Munro, Amherst, N. S.

PICTOU COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

Officers

PresidentDr. Evan Kennedy
Secretary-TreasurerDr. John Bell

Member on Executive of N. S. Medical Society, Dr John Bell

Meetings:—First Tuesday in January, April, July, and October. Annual Meeting in July.