

*Dr Walker
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The Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin

JANUARY 1928



Leading Features This Issue:

C. M. A. ANNUAL MEETING
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.,
June 18th to 23rd, 1928

EDITORIAL

PERSONALS

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The Fifty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Medical Association

DURING the week of June 18th, 1928, the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association will be held in Charlottetown, P. E. I. There are many reasons why the meeting should be held there, probably the most notable one being that Prince Edward Island is the only province in the Dominion of Canada which, heretofore, has not entertained the annual meeting of the National Medical Association. But there are other good reasons why the Canadian Medical Association should meet in Prince Edward Island. It is doubtful if any Canadian who has not had the privilege and pleasure of visiting the Island realizes what a beautiful country this snug little province by the sea really is. After the week of June 18th, 1928, it is hoped that a great many of our people from all over Canada will know something about Prince Edward Island, and to know it is to appreciate it.

The programme which is now in course of preparation is being designed primarily for the general practitioner. There will be something, too, of interest to the specialists in every line. It is expected that by far the largest part of the attendance will come from the Maritime Provinces. Realizing that Canada stretches across an area of more than 4,000 miles, we must expect that the annual meeting in any part of the Dominion will be more or less a glorified local meeting with a few from distant parts; and that is one good reason why the Association should move across Canada from year to year. We have endeavoured to make some estimate of the probable attendance from the Maritime Provinces. We look for at least 300. We believe that the right royal welcome which awaits us in Charlottetown, together with the splendidly arranged programme will prove an allurements which will entice a large number to break away from practice and enjoy this delightful week.

There is another side to it, too. This meeting offers an opportunity for the medical profession in the Maritimes to become better acquainted with one another. Acquaintanceship breeds friendship. Friendship begets the spirit of co-operation and mutual support, and these, in turn, cannot help but do good to those and for those who are concerned. Let us plan now to make this meeting in Charlottetown an outstanding success. Those in charge are doing their level best by way of careful planning, to provide a physical and mental menu of a most delectable character. Let every man plan now to be in Charlottetown for the week of June 18th, 1928. Of course you will be welcome if you come alone, but you will be doubly welcome if you bring your wife; and, in case your wife may be reading this announcement, may we just add a word for her. She is going to have a wonderfully good time in Charlottetown.

(Signed) T. C. Routley, Gen. Sec.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ORGANIZATION
FOR THE
ANNUAL CONVENTION, 1928.**

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DR. W. J. P. McMILLAN, Charlottetown

Secretary of General Committee

DR. I. J. YEO, Charlottetown

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C. M. A. ANNUAL MEETING.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 18-23, 1928.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY

You are Invited.

THE Medical Men of Prince Edward Island are planning a hearty welcome to brother practitioners, their wives and friends in June 1928. Doctors, natives of Prince Edward Island, who are located in other climes, are especially invited, and it is hoped that a goodly number will make it convenient on this memorable occasion to visit the land of their birth, "The little Sister of the Canadian Confederation." In every Province of this Dominion they rank high in the profession as well as in National affairs.

In this connection it might be mentioned that the Premier of British Columbia, The Hon. Dr. J. D. McLean, and the Minister of Public Works, the Hon. Dr. Wm. Sutherland, are natives of this Province. It is hoped that these two distinguished Islanders can make it convenient to be our guests at the C. M. A. Meeting.

Physicians and their friends are invited to visit this beautiful Island, which was highly spoken of by Jacques Cartier in 1534, and which was named by the Indians "Abegweit", cradled in the Wave. Here there is the second oldest legislature in Canada, and here the Statesmen of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Upper and Lower Canada met in 1864 to hold the first meeting which led to the Confederation of Canada. "

Visitors will have an opportunity of seeing many places of interest. The entertainment Committee is planning a drive to Cavendish, whose surf beaten shores have been made historic by the writings of that talented Island Authoress, Lucy Maud Montgomery.

Prince Edward Islanders are justly proud of Charlottetown, one of the most beautiful cities of Eastern Canada, situated on the Western extremity of the North Bank of the Hillsboro River. It was named after Queen Charlotte, wife of George III of England. It has tree-lined tarvia streets, concrete sidewalks, magnificent squares shaded with trees, public gardens, and the beautiful Victoria Park on one hundred acres looking out over the harbor. This splendid landlocked harbor which is formed by the junction of the Hillsborough, West and North Rivers is one of the finest in North America, and is

capable of accommodating the largest ships. In earlier days when Charlottetown was a Garrison City, it was well protected by Forts, two at the entrance to the Harbor, one Fort Edward, at present with its battery of guns at Victoria Park and one George's Battery on the Banks of the River.

In a future article some further attractions in connection with this City and Province will be given to BULLETIN readers.

1928 Annual Meeting. The Executive of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia has made an important decision regarding our next annual meeting. By a vote of 19 to 1, it has been decided to postpone the meeting from the first week in July to a date later in the season. This is for the express purpose of encouraging the attendance of as many of the Profession as possible to attend the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, which will be held at Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 18 to 23, 1928.

It was further decided to hold the 75th Anniversary Meeting of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia in Halifax in conjunction with the Dalhousie Refresher Course in September. The great problem is to synchronize these medical gatherings as much as possible, at the same time reaching the largest numbers of the profession in all parts of the Province.

As soon as possible particulars will be given regarding this very important meeting.

**The Season's Greetings from
Newfoundland.**

DR. TIMOTHY MITCHELL, St. John's, Nfld.

R A Merry Christmas
and 365 days of
Happiness and
Prosperity during
1928.

C. M. A. ANNUAL MEETING

THE NEW BRUNSWICK MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Forty-Eighth Annual Meeting, Fredericton, September, 1928.

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Second Vice-President	Dr. D. M. Ross, Fredericton.
Treasurer	Dr. V. D. Davidson, Saint John.
Secretary	Dr. John R. Nugent, Saint John.

Registrar of The Council of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick.
 Dr. S. H. McDonald, 56 Coburg Road, Saint John, N. B.

C. M. A. ANNUAL MEETING.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 18-23, 1928.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK MEDICAL SOCIETY.

To the Members of the New Brunswick Medical Society.

Gentlemen:—

The Canadian Medical Association meets this year with the Prince Edward Island Medical Society in the beautiful City of Charlottetown. This allocation was made in Moncton in March 1927 at a conference attended by representatives of the C. M. A. and each of the Maritime Medical Societies.

Though placed in Charlottetown it was felt the Profession throughout the Maritimes should make this meeting their own and exert their best efforts towards its successful conclusion.

Will you kindly therefore make early entry in your appointment book of the dates of this meeting, June 18 to 23, 1928, reserving them for your attendance. I am sure you will find the trip both profitable and pleasant, judging by the preliminary work done by the Committee in charge.

Personal accommodation for the meeting ought to be applied for early, not because there is any scarcity of accommodation, but rather to facilitate the work of the Committees.

At our Annual Meeting at Chatham last Spring it was decided to postpone our 1928 meeting until September in order not to interfere with attendance at Charlottetown. The feeling at that meeting, as you will recall, was very general that the New Brunswick profession should do its utmost by a good attendance to support the members of the profession in P. E. I. in their efforts.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN R. NUGENT,
 Secretary.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA

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President	Dr. L. R. Morse, Lawrencetown, N. S.
1st Vice-President	Dr. R. H. Sutherland, Pictou, N. S.
2nd Vice-President	Dr. H. K. McDonald, Halifax.
Secretary	Dr. S. L. Walker, Halifax.
Treasurer	Dr. J. G. D. Campbell, Halifax, N. S.

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Dr. S. R. Johnston.	Dr. E. E. Bissett, Windsor.
Dr. H. A. Payzant, Dartmouth.	Western Nova Scotia Branch.
Lunenburg-Queens Branch.	Dr. C. K. Fuller, Yarmouth.
Dr. W. N. Reh fuss, Bridgewater.	Dr. C. A. Webster, Yarmouth.
Dr. W. N. Cochran, Mahone.	

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Dr. J. Stewart, Halifax.	Dr. R. L. Blackadar, Port Maitland
Dr. Weatherbe, Halifax.	Dr. J. K. McLeod, Sydney.
Dr. C. S. Morton, Halifax.	Dr. W. N. Reh fuss, Bridgewater.
Dr. J. G. D. Campbell, Halifax.	Dr. E. D. McLean, Truro.
Dr. D. J. MacDonald, Halifax.	

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Dr. G. H. Murphy, Halifax.	Dr. J. J. Roy, Sydney.
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Dr. E. E. Bissett, Windsor, to name his own Committee.

Radio Broadcasting. Dr. A. C. Jost, Halifax, to name his Committee.

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Dr. W. H. Hattie and Dr. J. G. McDougall, both of Halifax.

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Solicitor. J. McG. Stewart, Roy Building, Halifax.

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Special Advisory Committee to Tuberculosis Commission.

Dr. A. McD. Morton, Halifax.

Dr. M. G. Burris, Dartmouth.
Dr. C. E. A. DeWitt, Wolfville.

C. M. A. ANNUAL MEETING.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 18th to 23rd, 1928.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Lawrencetown, N. S., Dec. 20, 1927.

To the Members of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia:—

The Canadian Medical Association Meeting next June in Charlotte-town will be an important event to the medical profession of the Maritime Provinces. This Association is growing bigger and better every year. A great effort will be required to entertain this Association and carry out its programme, but the well-known capabilities of The Island Medical Profession will be equal to the occasion. There is no doubt about that. Considerable preparatory arrangements have been under way already.

However, the other two provinces are in duty bound to help too. New Brunswick has postponed their Annual Meeting to a later date in order that every medical man will be free to attend the Charlotte-town meeting. It is also planned to have the Nova Scotia Annual Meeting later than usual, the suggestion being made, subject to approval of the Executive, of having it in connection with the usual Dalhousie Refresher Course in September.

An appeal is hereby made to every member of the Medical Profession in Nova Scotia to make early arrangements for a visit to "The Island" in its beautiful summer dress next June.

It will be a delightful motor trip. The New Ford will not have its resplendent newness dimmed so early in the season.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) L. R. MORSE,

President.

The Maritime Medical News

(The following notes are not intended to be of any great historical value, but are comments, by the writer, Dr. S. L. Walker, occasioned by a recent reading of the early issues of the above named Journal, the first official journal of the Profession in the Maritime Provinces. The completed volumes of the News are available to all members of the profession in the Medical College Library, to which they were donated from the library of the late Dr. D. A. Campbell of Halifax. Dr. Campbell was the inspirer of its founding and its chief supporter).

PART I

IN November 1898 Volume I No. 1, of the *Maritime Medical News* was published and sent to at least all members of the three provincial Societies. Upon its own declaration it was,—“A Journal of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, published Bi-monthly at Halifax, N. S., (Subscription price \$1 per annum in advance).” The first Editors were,—Doctors D. A. Campbell and A. Morrow of Halifax, Doctors J. W. Daniel and L. C. Allison of Saint John, and Dr. James McLeod of Charlottetown. All of these, we believe, have since passed away.

For two years the *News* was a double column sheet, 8 by 11 inches, with from 18 to 26 pages of reading matter and 6 to 18 pages of advertising, and without a cover. A rather striking feature of the first and early issues is the little reference made to the steps leading up to its publication. These must have been very carefully taken, for, excepting a short editorial on the general advantages of an official Journal and supporting comments from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, there is nothing to distinguish the initial from any subsequent number. While the Minutes of the Provincial Societies might throw some additional light on this matter it would have been much better from the historical point of view had the full history of its appearance been recorded in its own columns.

With the appearance of the issue of January 1891 the *News* took about the size and form of the present BULLETIN and became a monthly, price \$2.00. It was still two columns to the page and had 18 pages of advertising to 21 pages of reading matter. Besides manufacturers and wholesalers many druggists used its advertising columns, as well as other firms not at all concerned with medical or surgical supplies. It is noticed that several medical colleges had page or half-page ads. Without doubt at this time the *News* was more than carrying itself. One wonders if the wares Dalhousie University has to offer to-day to the sons and daughters of the doctors in Nova Scotia are less valuable than they were 35 years ago. Yet not a page of the BULLETIN is used to correct a possible wrong impression. Yet distant fields look very

pleasant, and so our money and our children leave the Province and, alas, few of them come back. It appears to the writer that the University might profitably not only carry an advertisement in the BULLETIN, referring particularly to its Medical School, but should make frequent use of its pages to tell of the activities of its student body and staff.*

A reference is found at this time to an inquiry being made by the Medical Board as to the desirability of adopting an annual fee. This was, and still is, the course adopted in New Brunswick, and steps have now been taken to more fully identify the Medical Council in N. B. with the Provincial Society in this particular. The response from the profession in Nova Scotia was very slight and apparently the subject was dropped. There are, however, some members of the profession who still believe that a closer relationship should exist between the licensing body and the Society responsible for the welfare of the profession after it is licensed. Perhaps one of the hardest things to overcome in Nova Scotia to-day is the tendency to warn any investigating or questioning person to keep hands off affairs which years and capable workers have brought to their present efficiency. They alone know what is best and no changes should be considered. It is time that this cry was hushed up in Nova Scotia, the time is too critical to give anything but the most sympathetic heed to anyone with ingenuity enough to suggest anything different.

By this time Dr. Murray Maclaren of Saint John, had replaced Dr. Allison on the Editorial Staff, and Dr. John Stewart of Pictou was added.

In the early issues of 1891 appear the first of many letters from one, who might be termed the *stormy petrel* of the profession of that date. His second letter refers to the *unusually* large number of typographical errors in the printing of an article in a previous issue, for which, indeed, no good reason could be given. The suggestion that it was perhaps intentional brought forth a retort that left the matter, as usual, *in statu quo*.

The first annual meeting of the Maritime Medical Association materialized July 22nd and 23rd, 1891, at Saint John, N. B., under the Presidency of the "venerable and untiring President Dr. William Bayard of Saint John." Hon. D. McN. Parker of Halifax was elected President for the ensuing year.

In December it was announced that the subscription price for 1892 would revert to one dollar, which meant undoubtedly a larger subscription list, and, with more advertising than reading matter, was a good business move. The Editors were of the opinion that the members of the profession might contribute more to its columns. The same opinion probably exists in the minds of the BULLETIN Editorial Staff. What will each and every doctor get out of the BULLETIN?

*This article was written before the Secretary had the opportunity to bring the BULLETIN to the attention of the President—and Governors. It is hoped that the suggestion of reading material, besides advertising, will also be adopted. Let us have two or three pages of Dalhousie every month. S. L. W.

Just what he puts into it! If he enjoyed reading an issue he may be prompted to say a kind word about it to somebody, and most everybody needs a *kind word* sometime in life's checkered course. Put in enough thought for a letter, a case report, an article, essay or review, a bit of poetry,—but we stop here—and you will feel better and will better appreciate the other fellow's contribution.

Perhaps it would not be desirable to leave this 1891 volume without recording a story told in its December number. It indicates clever thinking on the part of the physician and implicit trust on the part of the patient:—

"A celebrated German physician was once called upon to treat an aristocratic lady, the sole cause of whose complaints was high living and lack of exercise. But it would never do to tell her so, so his medical advice ran thus,—'Arise at 5 o'clock, take a walk in the park for one hour, then drink a glass of tea, then walk another hour and take a cup of chocolate. Take breakfast at 8'. Her condition improved visibly until one fine morning the carriage of the baroness was seen to approach the physician's residence at lightning speed. The patient dashed up to the doctor's office, and on his appearing on the scene she breathed out, 'Oh, doctor, I took the chocolate first.' 'Then drive home as fast as you can,' ejaculated the astute apostle of Aesculap, 'and inject the tea with a syringe, for the tea must be at the bottom.' The spell was not broken."

The Cogswell Library Fund is first mentioned in the *News* in the February 1892 number as follows:—

"By the will of the late Dr. Cogswell of London, England, the annual proceeds of the sum of £1000 are to be spent upon the Library of the Halifax Medical College, it being the intention of the deceased that the library should be available for the use of the practitioners of the province whenever they may be in the city."

It is noted that, at the Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Medical Society that year, the following Resolutions were passed;—"That the President (Dr. DeWolfe) and the Secretary (Dr. Muir) of the N. S. Medical Society be a committee to carry out the instructions of the Cogswell bequest to the Medical Society of Nova Scotia." and,— "That the President and Secretary of the Society be appointed temporary trustees of the Cogswell bequest, with instructions to look after this money and invest it in Dominion of Canada securities."

In 1891-1892 Dr. John Stewart of Pictou spent many months in Edinburgh and Dr. D. A. Campbell some time at Johns Hopkins, yet hardly an issue of the *Journal* appeared without several communications from them of current interest. Indeed, it appeared to be the custom for every doctor, going for post graduate study or observation, to give the *Journal* their impressions on medical matters in the centres visited. "Go thou and do likewise" might be a comment applicable to the present day.

In 1892 Dr. W. H. Hattie, then Assistant Physician to the N. S. Hospital for the Insane, became a regular contributor to the Journal, editing a section headed, "Epitome of Medical Progress." Thus began a versatility of medical writing on the part of a Nova Scotia medical man that has not been equalled in amount, quality, effectiveness or interest, in recent years.

The Second regular meeting of the Maritime Medical Association was held in Halifax July 6th and 7th, 1892. It was a heavy programme, no less than twenty-one papers being presented and, of course, discussion had to be limited. Even in the old days they made some mistakes. (A voice from the gallery says,—“The graveyards are full of them.”)

In March 1893 Dr. Arthur Morrow of Halifax retired from the literary and business management of the *News* and was succeeded by Dr. D. A. Campbell and Dr. G. M. Campbell. In his valedictory Dr. Morrow said:—

“I conclude by thanking all who have aided me in any way in the up-to-the-present life history of my first journalistic offence—*The Maritime Medical News.*”

It is quite right to say that the good standing of the *News* at this time was largely due to the faithful work, doubtless not fully appreciated by the profession generally, of Dr. Arthur Morrow.

The issue of February 1894 had the following note regarding the formation of the Canadian Medical Association which may be news to some of our younger men to-day. “A good many years ago it occurred to some of the members of the profession in the Dominion that there should be a way of forming a closer bond of union among the doctors in all the provinces. With that object in view, a Medical Conference was called, with delegates from each of the Provinces to consider the matter. They met in the Hall of Laval University, Quebec, on Wednesday, Oct. 9th, '67. Dr. James Arthur Sewell, President of the Quebec Medical Society, was in the chair. Dr. Alfred Belleau acted as Secretary.

After some preliminary business had been transacted, Dr. Wm. S. Harding, of Saint John, N. B., moved, seconded by Dr. Wm. Marsden of Quebec, “That it is expedient for the Medical Profession of the Dominion of Canada to form a Medical Association to be named the Canadian Medical Association,” “carried.” Among the Officers named at this meeting were, President, Hon. Charles Tupper, Halifax, N. S.; Vice-Pres. for N. S., Dr. R. S. Black, Halifax, and for New Brunswick Dr. LeBaron Botsford of Saint John. The local Secretary for Nova Scotia was Dr. James R. DeWolfe of Halifax. The editorial then goes on to state, “Thus commenced an organization the value of which cannot be estimated by the profession of the Dominion.” From this record Prince Edward Island was not included in the medical union nor, of course, in the political union.

In 1894 the Prince Edward Island Council adopted the *News* as its official organ and it was sent to every member of the profession

in the Island. This year the first lady graduate of Dalhousie, Miss Annie Isabella Hamilton of Brookfield, Colchester Co., received her M. D., C. M., and she started practice in Halifax. Coming from a family that has a splendid record, in the old days, for philanthropy, it was not unexpected that she decided to devote her life to medical missions. She literally gave her life, for after a few years, she returned home broken in health and died at a comparatively early age.

The *News* in 1894 contains very full particulars of a rather famous inquest, that was held in Halifax, over a patient sent to the Nova Scotia Hospital by Dr. Bliss of Amherst. The late Dr. A. C. Hawkins, like the late Dr. N. E. McKay, was always to be depended upon to raise some excitement, and this inquest was the sensation of this year as far as medical matters were concerned.

This year Dr. C. J. Fox of Pubnico gave the Presidential Address at the annual meeting.* Among other things he referred to the benefit the provincial society was to the profession. This throws a little light upon the earlier history of the Society as reviewed by the late Dr. D. A. Campbell in 1889, in which he recalled the inability of the profession to influence legislation previous to 1854 and the desirability therefore of enlarging the scope of the Halifax Society into a provincial organization.

In the October issue, 1894, there is a very characteristic note from the late Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay asking for the co-operation of the profession in keeping the Medical Register up to date. Dr. Lindsay always took his official duties seriously and endeavored to discharge them with the greatest amount of efficiency. Perhaps Dr. W. H. Hattie would to-day like the same co-operation.

In October 1894 Dr. John Stewart returned from an extended trip abroad and in December he located at 37 South St., Halifax, a few doors from where he is now resident. The December 1894 issue has the following personal that is still quite personal to the parties mentioned.—“Dr. H. V. Kent and Dr. S. L. Walker of Truro have both within a short time taken unto themselves life partners. We extend to both the hearty congratulations of the *News*.”

Coming to 1895 it is interesting to note that the question was raised as to the eligibility, or desirability, of members of the medical staff of a hospital acting as members of the Board of Trustees. Perhaps the question has not yet been fully settled; but it is difficult to see why a doctor can be a member of a Board of Trade, but is not fitted to go on a hospital board. The trouble started in Fredericton and was settled thus;—“A settlement has been reached in the difficulty at the hospital in Fredericton. A representative of the staff will be allowed on the Board, but during his term cannot attend the wards, but may take private patients and attend consultations. *This is a fairly satisfactory solution.*” (The italics are ours).

*It will be noted that at the Annual Meeting in Sydney in July 1927, Dr. Fox was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

The first Society notes appearing, besides those of Halifax, Saint John and Prince Edward Island, are found in the April number, giving an account of the semi-annual meeting of the Cape Breton Medical Society held at Sydney on March 21st, 1895. Doctors McPherson, McLean, McDonald, Kendall and MacGillivray were noted as presenting cases, or taking part in the discussion. How about some member of the Cape Breton Medical Society, giving the BULLETIN a real account of their early history. No mention was made of this Society in that excellent paper of Dr. Morrison's published in the BULLETIN in 1924.

Inter-provincial Reciprocity of Registration became effective in N. S., N. B., and P. E. I., in 1895, according to an editorial in the May 1895 issue, but it automatically ceased when Nova Scotia secured reciprocity with Great Britain.

The programme of the 1895 meeting of the Maritime Medical Association, which was held July 3rd and 4th, in Halifax, was a very fine one, there being a large number of very excellent papers. Dr. W. H. Hattie wrote on "Insomnia and its Treatment" and the subject is still open for consideration. Dr. Murdoch Chisholm dealt with the Therapeutics of Cardiac Disease, and we are inclined to speak of Dr. 'Murdoch' as a surgeon. Dr. C. J. Fox of Pubnico was on the programme as he was for many years. Dr. George L. Sinclair presented a paper on "Nursing Schools in connection with Hospitals for Insane." The older members of the profession will recall and fully appreciate the professional abilities of Doctor Sinclair as well as his charming personality.

In the May issue, Dr. Sinclair wrote fully on the undesirability of keeping chronic and acute cases of insanity together. Apart from the fact that they needed little more than custodial care, not hospitalization in the usual sense of the word, the lack of room at the N. S. Hospital to make the separation, was probably a factor in the case. In the following issue appears a letter from the present writer on the subject, which marks the beginning of a habit of writing and his first entrance to health work. In spite of strong opposition the separation was made, but not, alas, in the right way. From mingling with acute cases, these chronics were dispersed to their respective county poor houses, to mingle with the *sane*, whose only handicap was that of poverty. It is only recently that an attempt has been made to give them proper care. Cape Breton has a fine institution and one is now completed in Kings County.

Referring again to the annual meeting, the Editorial in the August issue points out that even in those days it was hard to suit everybody in preparing the programme. (We have the same troubles still). It says,—“The discussions were the weakest features of the meeting, lacking both in force and point. For this the noise and bad acoustic properties of the room are to some extent responsible, but the main reason we think was the desire to hear all the papers on the programme,

which could only be accomplished by cutting short discussion. If debate is to be a feature of future meetings, the programme committee must insist upon shorter papers, as the number cannot be much diminished without sacrifice of variety."

This year Dr. W. B. Slayter opened a private hospital at 64 Argyle Street. Dr. A. J. Cowie returned in July from an extended trip to the *Old World*. He is still to be seen frequently on the streets of Halifax. On August 1st, 1895 Hon. Dr. Parker completed fifty years of practice. At his home in Dartmouth he was waited upon by a delegation of the following:—Doctors Farrell, Lindsay, Dodge, Black, Campbell, Chisholm, Curry, Trenaman, Jones, Gow, Hawkins, Purcell, Kirkpatrick, Goodwin, Silver, Mader, Murray, Somers, Tobin, W. F. Smith, Anderson, Milsom, Walsh and others. How few of that gathering are still with us. It was no surprise party as the Editor states he, Dr. Parker, read a "lengthy and interesting reply," historical and reminiscent in character.

(To be continued)

The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

At the Ottawa Conference of the Medical Services of Canada held last year rather extended reference was made to the operation of the above Act. Dr. Amyot of the Federal Department of Health presented the subject in a clear and concise manner. The alcoholic and drug addict were contrasted the latter being of no real value to the community any time in the year, the former incapacitated at intervals only. Ambulatory treatment for the drug addict is regarded as a myth, he must be under the strictest skilled control during medical treatment.

It is estimated there are 8,000 addicts in Canada at present, of which our share might be 400, which is undoubtedly a gross exaggeration. But suppose we have 100, or even 50 cases, what means are available for treatment? Not a thing, not a place! It is characteristic of Nova Scotians that the horse must be stolen before we lock the stable door. Surely this calamity does not have to become rampant before we arrange for its prevention.

In some parts of Canada this is a very important question, even hitting the profession by means of spotters. Yet our Provincial Society can hardly take time at an annual session to give a communication on this line any consideration. If we can possibly shelve a matter that is our favorite procedure. No matter how it concerns individuals or the community, until we are forced by public opinion, we hold ourselves "Splendidly Isolated" as long as possible and then begin by criticising what some enthusiasts have started.

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VOL. VII.

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No. 1

The Canadian Medical Association

THIS number of the BULLETIN, as may be seen, is devoted to the interests of the Canadian Medical Association, and more particularly the Annual Meeting to be held in Charlottetown in June next. The Editors have asked and obtained permission of the Charlottetown Committee to send this issue to all doctors in the three provinces. Our motive is to help focus the thoughts of our profession in these provinces on the coming Annual Meeting and to help stimulate a deep and abiding responsibility in all that makes for a bigger and better and more representative Federal Organization. We have no illusions regarding the size of the job.

The ferment of organization is slow to work among our medical brethren. In the financial and industrial departments of life the very opposite obtains; and the importance of combining effort and extending organization is almost an axiom for success. We are not essentially of these departments; nor do we desire to be; we are here to fight with what means we know the ills of human beings. We are, therefore, likely to evolve a psychology in a degree peculiar to ourselves; one of detachment and self-sufficiency. And this in our modern day just means that we are either in a very definite rut or heading for it. Osler's remedy for such a condition was the medical society. How often in the wide range of subjects covered by his versatile pen did he warn doctors against the danger of ruts and point to organized medical fraternities as the best means of keeping the mind alert and lightening the burden of practice. Perhaps no one ever stirred the depths of the philosophy of Medicine to the same degree as Osler.

He saw through the numerous phases of our calling with the vision of the Seer, and left us the significant inference that not by science alone should the medical man live. His is an art as well, and its practice culls the experiences of many minds and weaves into its structure knowledge gleaned from many phases of human action. Isolation is not, therefore, a good thing for him. The value of medical organizations is self evident and we might almost apologize for these academic observations. Let us get to the facts.

In this province there are about 400 doctors in active practice. Of these the Medical Society of Nova Scotia has a membership of 261; the C. M. A. has 130. We have not figures for New Brunswick and P. E. Island, but we understand their proportion of membership in the C. M. A. is even less than our own. If organization is what we think it is, then this is not good enough, and the time has come to put things right. If Dominion wide organization is worth having at all, it is quite clear that the gathering up of a number of fragments from the provinces, important as they may be, is not the type of composite entity we are after. Thirty-two per cent. from Nova Scotia and considerably less from our sister Maritimes just mean that we are not adequately represented. In the nature of things the C. M. A. will not be the big national organization it is meant to be, representing the best ideals of medicine in Canada until such a time as it can count its membership from coast to coast, from every rank and department of practice, in numbers that run well nigh to 100% of our whole profession. Short of this ideal there is work to do.

If we may take many liberties with the wording of Paul's advice to the Corinthians, it is proper that while we are free to assist others we are under special obligations to those of our own household, in this case, the medical societies of our own country. Active co-operation in what makes for advancement in a great calling, should like the virtue of charity begin at home; and the mixing of a little national sentiment in our efforts is quite above the suspicion of selfishness, and, as far as our profession is concerned, is a good enough index of how deeply a love of Canadian achievement has entered our souls.

"What good would membership in the C. M. A. be to me?" asked a practitioner of our acquaintance some time ago, "I cannot get to the annual meetings and my remoteness from the centres makes it pretty difficult to benefit by the clinics under the auspices of the Association. So what is in it for me?"

Without debating the validity of these and similar allegations there remains still the best of all good reasons for membership and that, the *Canadian Medical Association Journal*. We think we have not been saying enough about our Journal. It deserves well of our profession. It must need hold a big place in our thoughts because it is virtually the organ of the medical profession in this Dominion. It is a great deal more, however, than an official organ. It has drawn wisely from all the sources that make a medical magazine worth while.

It can now answer well to the severest cross examination. In point of originality, in the variety of the subjects and topics discussed and in its literary standards the Journal is the peer of the best on this continent. It is free of the shoddy stuff which, even in comparatively well regulated circles, sometimes finds its way into the columns of a medical publication. Think you this satisfactory status has been reached without enormous effort? It is the old story—a labor of love; unflinching ambition, mid much indifference often; vision and presence of a few; and, finally, the triumph and the joy of accomplishment. The Journal will continue to grow “from more to more;” but its merit is now such as to leave no cause for our failure to recognize its essential worth in a practical way. And that means becoming subscribers, or in other words, members of the C. M. A. The Journal is worth the annual fee of ten dollars apart from the membership privilege.

When, therefore, one considers that practically every practitioner takes at least one medical journal it is a bit hard to understand its all too frequent absence from the book shelves of our practicing brethren in these provinces. It may be the old psychic phenomenon of not grasping the obvious; for surely the sweet reasonableness of the Journal’s silent appeal, to say nothing of our obligations in the matter, leaves no room for controversy.

The BULLETIN believes the coming meeting in Charlottetown should be a great recruiting occasion. The time and the occasion serve with double significance for us in the Maritimes. In a manner it is our function. We can easily foresee how well our friends of the Island will carry out every detail of the big gathering. We have seen them in action before and know what they can do. We wish to say, however, with what emphasis we know, that unless the end results of the Annual Meeting show a doubling or more of the membership from these provinces in the C. M. A., a higher appreciation of our Journal and a keener sense of the value of Dominion wide organization, then the meeting shall not have been a full measured success.

We listened recently to an address by a doctor who practiced some few years under the panel system in the Old Country. He made the most of the good there may be in the plan; but, for all that, the whole outlook was very depressing, and one could easily see that the best type of medical practice cannot be carried out under such a system. Do we want this law in Canada? Do we want state Medicine here? Prophecy need not be invoked to convince us that these problems are not far ahead. Will our profession meet them, speaking as a unit through a national organization? Or shall we pipe up our pros and cons from disjointed fragments, where there is little harmony and an utter lack of the inspiration arising from conscious strength and resource? Let us think it over.

G. H. M.

The Osler Memorial Fund

AT the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Medical Association in June, 1927 a report from The Osler Fund Committee, duly appointed by the Association, was received and adopted by the Council. The report and the Appeal to the Medical profession throughout Canada has the endorsement of the Canadian Association, some Provincial units have been organized and already an amount exceeding \$1,500.00 has been secured. Organized units for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario have already been active. For the Maritime Provinces we are advised, that the following have accepted and have agreed to act, as corresponding members of the Committee:—

For New Brunswick.....	DR. G. C. VANWART, Fredericton.	
	DR. G. A. B. ADDY, Saint John.	
For Prince Edward Island.....	DR. I. J. YEO, Charlottetown.	
For Nova Scotia.....	DR. W. H. HATTIE	} Halifax.
	DR. K. A. MCKENZIE	
	DR. A. G. NICHOLLS, Montreal.	

While the Medical Society of Nova Scotia has not been officially addressed in the matter, the President is of the opinion that the BULLETIN should give publicity to the communications issued by the Committee, which have been sent to individual members of our Society, soliciting our support. The immediate and prospective objects of the Fund are quite fully intimated in a supplementary report of the Committee presented at the last Annual Meeting.

This is as follows:—

1. That the objective of funds for the Osler Oration shall be \$5,000.
2. That the Executive Committee shall, at their discretion, supply the necessary funds for organization, including secretarial work, printing and postage.
3. That the organizing of provincial units as outlined in the original report, be further developed, and that these be held responsible for the collection of funds in their respective provinces.
4. That after the funds for the Osler Oration are in hand, the Committee may then consider the desirability of widening the scope of the Memorial. If they then consider it advisable, they may divide the Committee into sections for the purpose of considering other subjects which have been presented such as,
 - (a) Formation of Osler Clubs in various local centres.
 - (b) Osler Bursaries for Under Graduate Students in medicine and those about to enter.
 - (c) Fellowships and scholarships for graduates in medicine.
 - (d) Any other activities which may yet be presented.

They may present information for showing ways and means for raising funds and indicate in detail information regarding these, but shall not proceed further towards the establishment of any of these without the permission of Council.

5. The Executive Council shall be instructed to supply to the Osler Memorial Committee sufficient numbers of reprints from the Business Programme to make it possible to continue the propaganda for the funds for the oration with all possible speed and successful fruition.

6. The Committee can now report that they have received pledges for \$1,500, and as only about one-third of the Committee have reported, there is every hope that the funds for the Osler Oration will be in hand by Christmas.

7. The Committee appointed to succeed the present Committee shall be instructed to carry on as previously outlined in this and the original report.

The comment of Dr. W. H. Hattie on the subject is also quoted:—

“I am quite agreed that an Osler Memorial should be established, and fully accord with the idea that scholarships should be a feature of it . . . In my opinion, all Canadian medical schools should be on the same footing in this respect and that awards should be made either in rotation or by a committee on selection . . . But, Canada should profit by the scholarships, and recipients should be obligated to spend at least a reasonable period in Canada after completion of their scholarship courses.”

Dr. Mullin of Hamilton, Ontario, has addressed the following letter to individual doctors, presumably where provincial units have not been organized.

“You are invited to join with all the members of the Medical Profession in Canada, and to take an active part in the collection of funds for an Osler Memorial under the auspices of this Association.

It should be unnecessary for our present purpose to enlarge on or make extracts from what has been written by others in order to make us realize that this is our duty. While Osler was a citizen of the world in medicine, he began life and did his first great work here.

It is now your privilege to assist in laying the foundation for a great Memorial to that life so rich in accomplishment, so strong in influence, so fine in character so varied in interest.

It is suggested that there should be no upward limit to any single subscription; we hope that \$10.00 will be favorably received as a minimum. If you have already sent in your subscription please extend your influence to others.

The Committee would appreciate your attention, and reply at an early date.’

In order that this publicity may be practical the Committee encloses this form to be filled out and passed to, The Osler Committee, Canadian Medical Association, 184 College St., Toronto:—

“TO THE OSLER MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE
CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

I desire to be listed as a contributor, and, therefore, subscribe the sum of
\$.....
to the

OSLER MEMORIAL FUND

referred to in your Annual Report for 1927, and herewith enclose my cheque for

this amount; or you are authorized to send a Bank Draft which I will honour when presented.

(N. B.—Please strike out portion not desired).

Signed.....

Address.....

Cheques should be made payable to the
Osler Memorial Fund of
The Canadian Medical Association."

It is unnecessary to speak further of the contribution of Sir William Osler to the world of medicine. In the Maritime Provinces he had many personal friends and we all recognize the extent and value of his life of service. Dr. W. H. Hattie or the Secretary of the Medical Society will gladly be your agents. But you may write directly as intimated above. Does not the Committee's effort appeal to you?

S. L. WALKER,
Secretary.

Dr. W. H. Hattie sends us the following additional memo:—

"I have asked the several branches to have a representative on the Provincial Unit with the following result:—

Doctors H. V. Kent, Truro; R. M. Benvie, Stellarton; A. S. Burns, Kentville; A. C. Jost, Halifax; Eric McDonald, Reserve; W. T. Purdy, Amherst; Thomas A. Lebbetter, Yarmouth; J. W. Smith, Liverpool; J. J. Cameron, Antigonish. Dr. M. D. Morrison will represent the Halifax Osler Club. Dr. K. A. McKenzie has retired from the Committee and Dr. A. G. Nichols has removed to Montreal."

S. L. W.

When the profession endeavors to point out to the public the follies and possible dangers of consulting Irregulars, quacks and faddists, the truth of a sentence in the November Editorial, "The Changing World," is quite evident:—"We realize that the profession has been the target for the slings and arrows, not of outrageous fortune, but of the ignorant and of the class of people, who, if not ignorant, prefer, like Bernard Shaw, the cleverness of epigram to the fairness of truth."

"Apart from Preventive Medicine and Public Health, the great object of medicine is the cure of disease and this must always be kept in view of the student." So wrote Dr. McLennan in his interesting editorial in the November issue of the BULLETIN. In thus emphasizing this phase of medical education the three-fold division of Health work becomes apparent. Health Work may be divided into three divisions.

1. The treatment of disease, 2. The prevention of disease. 3. The promotion of health. Treatment, Prevention and Promotion, for and of, Health appears to be a fair summary of the obligations resting upon the medical profession at the present time.

Medical Pioneer Notes

THAT much remains to be published of early medical history in Nova Scotia is quite evident from the notes and articles of an historical or reminiscent character that have appeared in the BULLETIN during the past six years. This, and much more, is available for the local historian who will prepare the leading historical address for the next Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia when it observes its 75th Anniversary. A further contribution is here made by Dr. E. E. Bissett of Windsor regarding early practitioners in the old Fort Edward district. To these Dr. A. C. Jost of Halifax has appended some notes. Further contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Early Notes of Fort Edward.

From an old Record Book in the possession of Wm. Jas. O'Brien, Collector of Customs here, I enclose the following extracts:—

"Township of Windsor in Nova Scotia: Died and was buried on the Eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, Doctor James Browne, Physician, a Loyalist from the Late British Colony of New Jersey in North America, Adjutant Surgeon of his Majesty's Hospital doing duty at the garrison Fort Edward."

I do not recall having seen any reference to this man in Dr. Campbell's Articles, published some years ago in the *Maritime Medical News* and reprinted in the BULLETIN in 1925. This Doctor Browne was the son of Rev. Isaac Browne, at one time a Chaplain to the New York Volunteers. Both the father and son are buried in the old Cemetery, Windsor, and I recall having seen, some years ago, the headstone of the doctor.

A name in these records which I never heard before is that of John Augustus Pietzsch, born in 1745, married in 1765 and the issue six. What became of their descendants?

Another interesting document is a sort of Day Book in which I note the names of Col. George DesChamps, Col. Tonge, Col. Butler. Also entry charges to King's College in 1797. This latter book has entries dating back to 1770,—a fat hog costing in those days £1-8, A gallon of Rum 4s. Say! Can we transfer our next N. S. Medical Meeting back to 1770?

Here is another item I discovered:—

"Oct. 22nd, 1805, Melancholy news of Dr. Cox's death. Harris at Coffin, O'Brien went to Halifax for mourning for Dr. Cox. Oct. 25th, Dr. Cox's Funeral."

"Michael Head Surgeon and Elizabeth Barbara Pernette Married 12th of May 1776. Their issue, 9, the last two—twins—born 2nd Oct., 1788."

From the Day Book I select the following prescriptions, written in 1800:—

Strain or Bruise.

4 Oz. of the Spirits of Wine.
1 Oz. Extract of Golard.
1 Oz. Camphor.
1 Quartern Brandy—about 1 gill.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pound of Oil of Turpentine.
Mix them all together.

In Case of Gripes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint Double Dis'd Barley Water.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pint of Common Gin.
A teaspoonful of Turpentine.
A lump of butter the size of a walnut.
Make the dose about half an ounce.

There are also directions for making *Urine Balls* and *Cardiac Balls*. Castile soap figures prominently in the former, with Sulphur, Carraway Seed, Sugar Candy and Ginger in the latter.

(Signed) E. E. BISSETT.

MEDICAL LOYALIST NOTES.

There is no reference in Sabine's "Loyalists" to Dr. James Browne. In the Appendix is a note of a William Brown, said to have been a Chaplain in the New York Volunteers, and also one concerning an Isaac Brown who is said to have come to New Brunswick.

Nor is there any reference to any person of the name of Peitzsch. Apparently the name is German in origin. If a Loyalist, he may have been a member of one of the German regiments to which the name Hessian was given, though there were regiments from other German principalities than Hesse-Cassel or Hesse-Hanau. It ought to be remembered, too, that in addition to the German troops which were called collectively Hessians, Great Britain was empowered under the treaties to open recruiting stations in Germany, and from thence forward recruits to other English Regiments. The Sixtieth Regiment especially, it being somewhat of a "foreign legion," was eligible to receive these. A number of Hessians and other Germans were given land in Nova Scotia at the end of the war. One or more of the German rulers refused to permit any but able bodied men to return to Germany.

Sabine's book, (in the Appendix) refers to a Thomas DeChamp, of New York, who came to Shelburne, but there is no reference to any George DeChamp. There are four records in the Appendix to persons of the name of Butler, who came to Nova Scotia, but it is impossible to identify any of these with the one named by your correspondent as Col. Butler. In addition, others of that name are referred to in the detailed list of refugees.

Your correspondent has opened up a most interesting subject in his remarks on the medical and surgical practitioners who were included among the Loyalists arriving in Nova Scotia from the States of the Union. In many instances they were men of exceedingly good connections and with a training as thorough as it was the custom to give any individual expecting to enter the profession. Without a doubt these men had a very marked influence not only on the progress of medical practice in the Province, but, by reason of their education and connections, on the progress and development of the whole Province. Very little has been written of these, and a study of the records would most certainly bring to light items of exceptional professional and Provincial interest.

A. C. JOST.

Correspondence

THE BULLETIN is pleased to publish two letters from recent Dalhousie Graduates who have been associated with the Hudson Straits Expedition. Dr. John W. Wickwire, Dalhousie 1927, writes to Dr. G. H. Murphy and Dr. H. E. Kelley, Dalhousie 1926, writes to Dr. Walter L. Muir. Although not intended for publication the material is interesting and many will be glad to have news of these recent graduates.

DR. J. W. WICKWIRE.

"We are now awaiting the return of the Stanley which will take our mail to Halifax. Our base was the first of the three to be started. From here they went to Base "C", then to Base "A". At each place they unloaded the freight and left a group of about 10-12 carpenters. The return trip here is chiefly to pick up the carpenters. A few odds and ends in line of stores and mail will be brought, which the S. S. Mascopie, (Hudson Bay Co., boat), carried from St. John's, Newfoundland.

Our trip from Halifax to Nottingham covered a period of 17 days. The trip was prolonged somewhat by fog and ice flows. The latter we encountered chiefly in the Hudson Strait, though after we reached the Strait of Belle Isle ice of some description was practically always in view. Our boat had a speed of 14-15 knots, whereas the Larch could only make about 9, at full speed. Our boat was also an ice-breaker and could have taken more chances among the ice, had it not been for the Larch.

One of the chief excitements of the trip was shooting of a bear off of an iceberg. When we got within about 200 yds. you could see his nose in the air sniffing and rotating his head from one side to the other. Major McLean fired at him from the bow of our boat but unfortunately missed the bear entirely. Previously he had seemed more amazed than afraid, but when he heard the snap of the rifle, he seemed at once to be seized with terror. He raced to the opposite side of the berg and immediately jumped into the water. The Major fired at him several times. Two shots hit him—one in the nose, the other in the back somewhere. When hit in the nose he made a roaring noise but kept on swimming rapidly away from us, continually diving and returning, then with a great snort would blow the blood and water out of his nose and mouth. In the meantime the Larch had come within firing range and someone from the deck shot the bear through the head. He was then towed to the Stanley and lifted on board.

When we reached the island the small plane was lowered in the water and two of the pilots made a circuit of the island. This spot was located from the air. The Stanley then steamed around to the cove. A large motor boat was then used for exploring—taking soundings, etc.

Unloading took two weeks. Scows and large surf boats were loaded alongside the Larch. These were towed into the cove by means of large motor boats.

On shore was very stiff work for a few days. Engineers, machinists, operators, pilots, mounted police, everyone turned in at stavedoring.

Now we are fairly well established. We have seven buildings in all—two dwellings (officers' and men's), storehouse, power-house, radio and lighting system, two aeroplane sheds, and a blubber house.

The carpenters are now working on the last two, namely, the officers' dwelling and second hanger. They won't be quite complete, but we shall be able to complete them.

The fellows lived in tents for two or three weeks until the men's dwelling was ready. One of the pilots and I have been living in the blubber house. We expect to move into our quarters sometime during the coming week.

Nottingham is largely composed of solid rock arranged in mountainous ridges, with an odd lake here and there. In the vicinity of these lakes you find low marshy places, which support a coarse, short grass and moss.

There were no Eskimos on the Island when we came here, but some six men and five women with 15 children arrived in their small sail boat. Though to us they seem dirty and smell powerfully of the seal, yet you can't help from liking them. They will gladly do anything for you, with little or no remuneration.

At present they are living in canvas tents on the shore of our cove. A large part of the summer months they live on their little boat. Their unsanitary habits and cramped living room especially on the boat seem to me awful. In a space probably with a volume of 500 cu. ft. they commonly pack 20-30 people. One towel for the family, often a bird skin. Common drinking cup, common gum, is the custom.

They come to me for treatment. Unfortunately, out of this small group, I have found 2 cases of T. B. of the lungs, a third, a child about 6 years of age, with T. B. of the hip.

Our own fellows have been fairly well. Nothing very serious has occurred. At present one of the carpenters has had an infection of his hand. I had to lance the thumb and index finger. Hot boracic and later Dakin's did the trick and he will probably return to work to-morrow, after about 10 days treatment. Cuts, Boils, and "colds" have formed the bulk of our medical work.

There are many other things that I would like to write, but I must stop.

I must tell you about my luck this afternoon. After having finished my work for the time, I took a shot gun and went for a stroll among the rocks. I came upon a flock of ptarmigan and succeeded in rounding up nine out of a flock of about 12-15. You may know this bird is a variety of partridge. In winter they are pure white, now they are mostly white with an odd spot of brown.

Saw a fox this evening. They turn pure white in winter. Now they are a sort of blue-grey. Haven't seen any cariboo yet, but have seen several tracks of them in soft places. We have netted over 200 lbs. of fish—some resemble trout, others salmon.

Please remember me to the Sisters who were so kind to me last year.

P. S.—I am recording weather conditions. Wind, direction and velocity, maximum minimum, wet and dry thermometer readings, clouds, rainfall, hours of sunshine, etc. I have automatic clock arrangements for wind, barometer and temperatures besides definite readings from the thermometers and standard barometer.

You can understand that I'm not idle very many hours."

DR. H. E. KELLEY.

"Just thought I would write you a few lines before the season closed to let you know how things were coming along. The construction work here is just about finished and we have a layout consisting of two hangars, a storehouse and a power house and wireless station combined. For a dwelling we are using the

Moravian Mission building, that was built some years ago and used until the missionaries left a year or two back. So far no wireless messages have gone out, but they expect to be on the air in a few days and when they get in operation we will have electric lights, which are quite a novelty in these regions. They had a plane in the air on Tuesday afternoon and expect to start the regular patrols in a few days—expect to get a chance up some day and look down on some of the rock piles, that we have looking up at and out at, for the past three months,—this is one of the spots where Noah let loose a little of his excess ballast and would be a great place for a real estate booster to start selling rock farms.

They gave us a good line of medical stores including some of the old Army Medical Corps Field Panniers, but so far there haven't been much occasion to use them—there was a Potts' fracture about three weeks ago but it did not need an anaesthetic to reduce it and I am afraid that the right hand will have lost its cunning in putting over gas attacks. There was occasion to put some stitches in a lacerated hand the other night but I was on the scene in time enough to take advantage of the anaesthetic properties of O. P. rum, so the CHCL₃ and Ether was saved for some future date. To-morrow or next day there will be an opportunity of trying out a little Butyn as a local anaesthetic on the remnant of a molar tooth, and I am afraid, before the winter is out, there will be an impacted molar to tackle, but it stopped aching, so perhaps it will remain in its quiescent state.

There haven't been any obstetrical cases here yet—there was one, but the natives never bother the doctor about trivialities like that, and forty-eight hours later the young mother journeyed about a mile and a half over the rocks, with the infant on her back, to visit friends and relatives.

Up at Wakeham Bay they had an epidemic of "Intestinal Flu" that carried off six of the young children and nearly finished one of the construction gang, but we have escaped anything like that so far.

Well, there isn't anything special to write about just now apart from the weather, which hasn't been as cold so far as we thought it would be, so think I will close.

Thanking you again for the volume of Mr. Cabot, and wishing you and Mrs. Muir the season's greetings in advance."

(The following letter was passed to the BULLETIN by Dr. C. E. A. deWitt of Wolfville. It was addressed to him by a Licentiate Minister, Mr. T. W. Howard. It is given in full with the express purpose of giving first medical publicity to the question it raises,—“Better Medical Services for Rural Districts.” This is a matter of concern to the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, The Department of Public Health and, possibly, the Department of Natural Resources. It is published in the BULLETIN, in the hope that some members of the profession in Nova Scotia will give expression to their opinions, as to how this need can be best supplied).

Phillips Harbour,
Guysborough Co., N. S.,
Dec. 19, 1927.

Dear Dr. DeWitt:—

“I am writing to you for advice. I am stationed at Queensport in Guysboro Co. The people here are in a great need of having a Medical Doctor in their vicinity. There are Doctors at Canso and Doctors at Guysboro but each place

is from fifteen to seventeen miles away. A doctor's call costs anywhere from twelve to twenty-five dollars. All maternity cases being twenty-five. On the other hand very few people have any means of conveyance and if they wish to be taken to a doctor they have to hire someone to take them and that is about as expensive as having the doctor.

Now within seven miles of Queensport there are six villages including Queensport, with a population of about 100 each. Within nine miles of Queensport there are three other villages, with an average population of about 250 each, and one other of about 75. That makes a total population in all these places of about fourteen hundred. And the nearest of these villages to either Canso or Guysboro is five miles nearer to Queensport than to either of the places.

Can you advise a way in which the people here can use their influence to have a doctor in their vicinity. Surely they don't have to go on paying twenty-five dollars a trip for maternity cases, or else go without a doctor. Most of them go without the doctor, as it is just the other day a little boy split his thumb bone and nail, and he is left with a deformed thumb, mainly because it cost too much to get to the doctor.

I will be very grateful to you if you can do anything to help us in this matter.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) T. W. HOWARD."

Nova Scotia Motor League.

Halifax, Dec. 21, 1927.

Dr. S. L. Walker,
Secretary N. S. Medical Society,
Halifax, N. S.

Dear Sir:—

The Nova Scotia Motor League have had under consideration for some time the advantage that it seems to them would accrue to all concerned if the motor cars used by the members of the medical fraternity were prominently designated in some way so that they could be easily recognized, and would be allowed the right of way.

With this thought in mind the League approached the Highways Board, to know if it would be possible to have the license numbers for the cars of doctors to consist of a special series of numbers, but the Board could not see their way clear to adopt such a scheme.

The League is therefore approaching the Medical Association to know if it would be acceptable to them to have their cars designated by means of a green cross, in the form of a transfer sticker, to be placed on the windshield or back window, or both, of each car. If this would be acceptable the League is willing to supply such stickers, free of charge, to all doctors willing to use them.

The opinion and decision of the Association regarding the matter would be much appreciated by the League.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) F. W. ANNAND,
Secretary.

With Our Advertisers

LATE in November all the regular advertisers in the BULLETIN were advised of our plans for 1928. This gave an opportunity for any, not satisfied with the service we were rendering, to step out, to omit their advertising for the coming year, or to make some change. It speaks well for the BULLETIN, to learn that all were satisfied, and they would continue to use our pages to reach the doctors of Nova Scotia. It was also pleasant to get special messages of appreciation and congratulations on the extended field to be covered by the BULLETIN in 1928. "Even in the advertising you are giving your readers what they want" is given as one reason of the BULLETIN'S success. "We feel that our present advertisement answers our purpose very well, and we do not wish to change in any way. Thanking you for calling this matter to our attention."

Rougiere Freres say,—“We thank you for calling our attention to your effort in the larger field.” This increased circulation appealed to President A. S. MacKenzie of Dalhousie University, hence the page advertisement. Dalhousie is typically the University of the Maritime Provinces.

One of our Investment advertisers writes;—“We are indeed interested to learn that you purpose covering a larger field with this publication.” Now, as you are figuring up the probable response to your accounts for 1927, take the advice that J. C. Mackintosh & Co., the Nova Scotia Trust Co. and Thompson, Adams & Co. are able to give you. When it comes to investments, only about one doctor in ten should trust his own judgment. This paragraph is for the other nine.

Did you get “The Physician’s Perfect Call List and Record” from McLeod, Balcom & Co.? If you drop them a line they will send you as handy a book as anything you have ever used.

Seeing the Nova Motors page advertisement, reminds us to call to your attention the letter, in this issue, from the N. S. Motor League, regarding the Green Cross. No charge!

Referring to the C. M. A. Annual Meeting in Charlottetown, Mr. James Wilson of Montreal, representing the J. B. Lippincott Company, writes,—“The writer will be there with all the Lippincott books and will see you there.”

For this issue “Pandigal” is the pharmaceutical preparation advertised by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. “Gardan” is the general service Antipyretic, Antirheumatic and Analgesic preparation sponsored by this firm in previous issues.

The Medical Audit Association, in sending a new advertisement, wrote early in December,—“We did not intend to start till the January issue, but it just struck us, that it would be nice to send the Nova Scotia doctors a Christmas message,”—and you read it in the December issue.

Merck & Co., Inc., need no introduction, as their products are well known and reliable. . . They say, “We can utilize your publication to advantage in conjunction with our other advertising efforts in Canada.”

Inhalation Treatment. One of the simplest and most rational of the many applications available for the treatment of rhinitis, laryngitis, and other affections of the nose and throat resulting in congestion or swelling of the mucous membrane, is Adrenalin Inhalant. Parke, Davis & Co. This preparation contains, in a vegetable oil base, Adrenalin in the same percentage as that contained in the standard aqueous solution, 1 to 1000. The effects of Adrenalin Inhalant are prompt, but prolonged, for the reason that the Adrenalin is released slowly from the oil. Thus the patient gets a gradual and continued action from the application of the Inhalant.

While Adrenalin Inhalant is usually employed full strength, some practitioners prefer to dilute it with three or four parts of olive oil; it does not mix well with mineral oils. The use of Adrenalin Inhalant is advised in connection with some bland yet efficient antiseptic—one of the silver preparations for example. The best instrument we have ever seen for applying Adrenalin Inhalant is what is known as the Glaseptic Nebulizer, made by Parke, Davis & Co.

Notes and Comments

Lycanthropy is a form of Insanity, fortunately rare, but with biblical authority recognizing it over 2000 years ago. Sir Robert Armstrong Jones says, "Insanity was recognized by the Egyptian priesthood 2000 years ago, and in the First Book of Samuel it appears that King David knew what it was. Neduchadnezzar suffered from Lycanthropy (a form of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a wolf or some other animal), but after seven years of this insanity he recovered and was restored to the throne of Babylon."

Epidemics of Diphtheria and deaths from this preventable disease have been noted during the past few months in Nova Scotia. While from time immemorial there have been plagues and epidemics that have reaped a terrible toll and must have been mysterious and terrifying to the people, we have to-day lost a lot of that fear as we have learned the causes and the means of prevention. Yet we still have a long road to travel before smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera, infantile paralysis and a host of other diseases are wholly banished. The importance of observing all regulations regarding communicable diseases should be continually impressed upon the public by the family physician. Yet we have the spectacle of medical certificates and thousands of "conscientious objectors" evading the vaccination regulations, as only one illustration.

Enervation is a word appearing very frequently in the McCoy diet talks as a cause of this and that disease, especially as a cause of tuberculosis. The generally accepted meaning of the word is "weakness; languor;" these being clearly *symptoms* and not *causes* of disease. But why expect sound advice regarding disease when the writer does not believe in disease but in spinal dislocations!

The interest taken by the laity in medical matters generally is shown by the amount of news, editorial and special writer space, devoted by most of the daily and weekly newspapers to these subjects. Commenting upon the suggestion that Specialists be required by law to take additional years of study before confining their work to a specialty a Halifax Daily thus writes editorially:—

"The trouble seems to be that the science of surgery has broadened so much that no human being can master the subject much before he is forty years of age. No profession has a longer apprenticeship, and if the curing process for green doctors is to be further lengthened, young men considering the study of medicine must either be independently wealthy at birth, must seek a personal endowment, or must marry money."

Looking over the advertising columns of some of our provincial newspapers we see that Tanlac is again being advertised. Perhaps in these (prohibition) days of the high price of liquor, this preparation may be used instead of the usual "script". It may be wise to remember and advise our patients that its pleasing effects are due to its hard liquor content.

"Why take life too seriously?
You'll never get out of it alive."

Should a physician ease or hasten the last days of an incurable patient has received in the press considerable thought—and a number of Halifax physicians are duly quoted by the ubiquitous reporter. The first snag in the question is the word "incurable" which of itself opens up a large field of thought. There is also suggested another question as to whether under certain conditions a doctor should decline to give any attendance. For instance a couple of years ago the **Bulletin** published the following:—

The doctor took one glance at his new patient. "You'll have to call in another physician," said he.

"Am I as sick as all that?" gasped the patient.

"No, but you're the lawyer who cross-examined me last March when I was called to give expert testimony in a certain case. Now, my conscience won't permit me to kill you, but I'm hanged if I want to cure you, so goodbye."

A physician's small daughter was sent to bed supperless just before her father's return from his calls. Hearing him enter, some time later, the young miss called down:

"Mamma, I want to see Daddy."

There was no response from below. A moment later:

"Mamma, please let Daddy get me a drink of water."

When that, too, failed, a small white figure came to the head of the stairs and said sternly:

"Mrs. Mathews, I am a very sick woman. I must see my doctor at once."

Needless to say, the doctor went up.

Artificial pneumothorax has done more for the tuberculous patient than any other measure of treatment since the adoption of the rest cure. It has been characterized as the most important measure in antituberculosis therapy and has been approved by all specialists in tuberculosis. It is to be prescribed judiciously, with full regard to its limitations, and with recognition of possible dangers. Probably selected cases and a good understanding of technic give excellent results, often when the case seems hopeless. In this country, the mortality has been low.

A. M. A. Journal.

OBITUARY

DUNCAN MURRAY, M.D., C.M., Dalhousie University, 1896.
Pictou, N. S.

AT his home in Pictou, December 21st, 1927, Dr. Duncan Murray passed away having been in rather poor health for the past seven or eight years. On several occasions he has been a patient in Camp Hill Hospital and his death was not unexpected.

Doctor Murray was born at Meadowville, Pictou County, in October, 1872, being 55 years of age at his death. He was a graduate of the Pictou Academy and received his Medical degree from Dalhousie in 1896. After graduation he practiced four years in the Stewiacke district, then five years in Lyon's Brook, settling in Pictou in 1905. He had an extensive country practice from the start and his services were greatly appreciated.

He enlisted in the C. E. F., and went overseas in 1916. He saw some very strenuous service in France in 1917 and 1918, and his physical breakdown started at this time. Big and gruff, yet kindly and capable, he was popular with all ranks of the service. Undoubtedly his death at a comparatively early age was to a considerable extent due to his military service.

From the time he returned to Canada, after the Armistice, he was unable to carry on as large a practice as his ability and popularity would merit. Like many others the process of rehabilitation was never satisfactorily completed, and, it is presumed, this has been duly recognized by the Pensions Department of a grateful country.

Doctor Murray is survived by his wife, who was formerly Mary Erwin of Stewiacke, and eight children, four sons and four daughters, five of whom are still at home. He is also survived by his mother and two brothers at the old homestead in Meadowville, another brother, Doctor Dan Murray of Tatamagouche, and three sisters.

Interment took place on the afternoon of December 23rd., after a short house service and a church service in which several clergymen took part, in the Haliburton Cemetery, Pictou. The church was filled and the large funeral cortege was led by the band of the Pictou G. W. V. A. The pallbearers were Doctors Dunn, Young, Sutherland and Scammell of Pictou and Doctors John W. McKay and Love of New Glasgow.

Many members of the profession in Nova Scotia will feel sincere sympathy for the bereaved family, endorsing the official expression sent by the Secretary to Mrs. Murray.

Although in failing health for some months death came unexpectedly, but peacefully, to Mrs. Alexander Campbell of Inverness November 21st, 1927. She was born in Westville in 1860, being the eldest daughter

of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Roy of Westville. She had been a highly esteemed resident of Inverness for some twenty-six years. Besides her husband, also a former resident of Westville, she is survived by five sons and four daughters. One son is Dr. Alexander B. Campbell of Bear River, a Dalhousie Graduate of 1921, to whom the profession extends sincere sympathy.

The death occurred unexpectedly about a month ago of Mr. J. E. Lloyd, Town Clerk of Bridgetown, for thirty years a prominent resident of that town, following an indisposition due to Bronchitis. Mrs. Crowe, wife of Dr. L. L. Crowe now residing in North Bay, Ontario, formerly of Bridgetown, was a daughter of the deceased, and was home to attend the funeral.

The death occurred at Kimberley, Alabama, early in November, of Dr. Farnham Roger Messenger aged 53 years. The late Dr. Messenger was the only son of Mrs. Jennie Carter Messenger and the late Adelbert Messenger of Granville Ferry. He received his early education at Granville Ferry and Annapolis Royal and for a time taught school in that vicinity. Following the receipt of his medical degree he practised in Alabama for twenty-five years. He is survived by his widow, his mother and two sisters all resident in the United States.

At Bellingham, Wash. on the 29th day of November, Mrs. Robert Fisher, formerly of Upper Stewiacke, passed away, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, Mrs. Fisher was a sister of Dr. Robinson Cox, of Upper Stewiacke, who is now the only remaining member of a family of ten, whose combined ages made 760 years. While Dr. Cox is the one surviving member of this fine old Stewiacke family, being still a youth entering upon his 87th winter, he cannot be lonely while enjoying the love and respect of all his neighbors and acquaintance. While he awaits his call to come up higher may these days be golden ones, capping a life of service to humanity.

In the report of the Obituary Committee, of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, reference is made to the death of the late Dr. V. L. Miller of Halifax. In their official 1926-1927 Year Book is the following:

"Dr. Vernon L. Miller. Dr. Miller died at Halifax, N. S., on November 10th, 1926. He was born at Bear River, Annapolis Co., N. S., in 1878; was a member of the class 1900 at Acadia University, graduating with honors, receiving also with honors at McGill his degree of M.D., C.M. He was given the degree of F.R.C.S. For a few years during the great war he was chief surgeon at the Military Hospital at Halifax. He was also ex-president of the Halifax Infirmary medical staff, and a demonstrator of surgery at the Dalhousie clinic."

Mr. Isaac Blair Fulton, who, until some fifteen years ago was a resident of Truro, N. S., died December 3rd, 1927, in Vancouver, B. C. He is survived by his widow, who was a daughter of the late J. J. Wallace, a former Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, and two daughters. Mr. H. C. Fulton, Chief Clerk of the C. N. R., Halifax and Dr. S. A. Fulton of Truro are the surviving brothers of the deceased.

Members of the Anglican Church and many other friends in Nova Scotia learned, with sorrow, that Rev. Dr. V. E. Harris, Canon of All Saints Cathedral, Halifax, on December 12th, 1927, passed to his eternal reward. For over fifty years he was very closely identified with the religious life of this Province and his services were greatly appreciated by the Church. Canon Harris was a member of a very old Nova Scotian family, prominent before the advent of the Loyalists. Chief Justice Harris of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia is the sole survivor of a family of twelve. Mrs. MacIntosh, wife of Dr. G. A. MacIntosh of the Victoria General Hospital, is a daughter of the deceased, his death occurring at their home on Robie Street. To Mrs. MacIntosh, her sister Mrs. T. H. Griffiths of Los Angeles and her brother Mr. R. V. Harris of Halifax many friends will extend sincere sympathy.

In the death early in December of Rev. R. M. Browne of Dartmouth, the Methodist Church loses a leader, who has done a wonderful Evangelistic service in many rural districts of Nova Scotia. Born of poor parents in Wallace, N. S., from boyhood, his aim was to gain an education that would fit him for a life of service. Miss E. O. R. Browne, Reg. N., for several years a Public Health Nurse, working with the Nova Scotia Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and very well and favourably known to many medical men in Nova Scotia, is a daughter of the deceased. He has passed to his reward.

The death occurred at North Sydney on November 25th, 1927, of Mrs. Johanna Hartigan widow of the late David Hartigan of Centreville, C. B. She was a charming and estimable lady and one of the respectable land marks of North Sydney and Sydney Mines. Dr. D. J. Hartigan of New Waterford is a son of the deceased.

Having passed her one-hundredth birthday, May 16, 1927, suddenly the call came and the soul of Miss Ann Wardrope of Milford, N. S. passed, December 19, 1927, to the greater life beyond. Mentally alert, greatly interested in local and current events, an ardent supporter of her Church and all its activities, the soul of hospitality, throughout her long life she was loved and respected by all who knew her. Not the least interesting of her old time stories are recollections of the "Howe Canal" and the "Nova Scotia Railway," their history being unknown to many of the present generation. Dr. M. J. Wardrope of Springhill is a nephew of the deceased.

Locals and Personals

MRS. Benvie, wife of Dr. R. M. Benvie of Stellarton, gave a Violin Recital in the latter part of November in Saint John, which according to the *Telegraph-Journal* of that City was an artistic musical success of the highest order. Mrs. Benvie is a gifted musician and her art and generous service is greatly appreciated by the people of Pictou County.

Highland View Hospital, Amherst, is having its service to the community greatly increased by the donation of a building by the Canada Car Company to be used as a Contagious Hospital Annex. Its close vicinity to the hospital will greatly increase its usefulness at a minimum of expense for maintenance.

Dr. Margaret Chase, Dalhousie 1923, whose marriage to Dr. Ross Collins of Syracuse University was noted in the BULLETIN, has successfully passed the New York State Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. C. S. Marshall, Honorary Member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, after a stay at the Victoria General Hospital, on November 28th observed a birthday anniversary, at a dinner party at the home of his niece, Mrs. W. N. Rehffuss of Bridgewater. Dr. Marshall has been in practice since 1882 and we trust his remaining days will be many and pleasant.

Many Cape Breton families are remarkable for the sons and daughters who have made good in the several professions. One of them, the Rev. Dr. Alexander D. MacKinnon of Vancouver, was recently a visitor at the old Lake Ainslie homestead, and a guest of his brothers, Dr. Hugh and Dr. D. L., in Berwick and Truro.

Dr. Frank Lahey of Boston addressed the Chicago Medical Society, December 7th, 1927, on the "Diagnosis and Management of Toxic Goitre." Those who had the pleasure of attending and hearing his Clinical Lectures in Halifax a year ago will know that he gave them a fine clear cut address.

Dr. H. A. Chisholm, of the Provincial Department of Public Health, gave a number of addresses on general sanitary matters of particular interest to many of the mining districts in Cape Breton during the month of December. The several Health officers in that County supported Dr. Chisholm at all of his meetings, and much good should result from this direct discussion of measures to prevent a recurrence of such serious results as occurred in the Glace Bay area from Cholera Infantum in the Autumn of 1927.

Dalhousie University

HALIFAX, N. S.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Dalhousie University has the Maritime Provinces Medical School. It was organized in 1868.

It is rated as Class A by the Education Committee of the American Medical Association.

The Medical School is on the Registered List of the State Boards of New York and Pennsylvania and the holders of its degree are admitted to Final Examinations.

It has the almost unique advantage among Medical Schools of having all the Teaching Hospitals grouped around the Medical School buildings.

Its Medical Sciences Laboratories and its Clinics are all new and highly equipped.

Admission to the purely Medical Course of five years requires a preliminary course of two years in specified classes in Arts and Science in a recognized University..

Tuition Fees, Medical \$200 per year; Arts about \$100 per year.

OTHER FACULTIES OF THE UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE (founded 1818)

Undergraduate Courses leading to degrees or diplomas in:

ARTS	SCIENCE	COMMERCE
MUSIC	PHARMACY	FISHERIES
ENGINEERING	HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE	EDUCATION

Graduate Courses leading to Master's degree in Arts and in Science.

FACULTY OF LAW (organized 1883)

Course in Law proper covers three years, requiring a previous specified course of two years in the Faculty of Arts and Science.

FACULTY OF DENISTRY (organized 1908)

Course in Denistry proper covers four years, requiring a previous specified course of one year in the Faculty of Arts and Science. It is expected that this pre-dental requirement will be increased to two years, beginning in 1928.

Valuable Entrance Scholarships: Nine of value \$200 to \$85, awarded on results of matriculation examinations, September, 1928. Many more equally valuable scholarships and prizes awarded at end of each year of course.

Shirreff Hall, the residence for women, accommodates one hundred students.

For Full Information and Calendar apply in person or by letter to the Registrar.

Just after the December BULLETIN went to press the Secretary saw the Picture film "The Doctor" at one of the Halifax Picture Houses. We were somewhat disappointed in the characterization of the principal character, it was not typical of our ideals of the Country Practitioner. The picture on the whole, however, will be acceptable to many audiences in these Provinces.

The C. M. A. Journal for November quotes our October Title Page "Let go of Discouragement." We are glad to again note that this was taken from the X-Ray, the bright monthly magazine published by the patients of the Nova Scotia Sanatorium.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Dr. F. L. Moore of Economy, Nova Scotia, is the President of a Women's Institute recently organized in that district.

The Associated Press notes the arrival in England of some twenty Canadian doctors who will be in the service of the Canadian Immigration Department. Dr. J. L. Cock, formerly of Halifax, and Dr. J. E. Grant, Dalhousie 1925, formerly of Lockeport, are the Nova Scotia members of this contingent.

The Canadian Department of Public Health and the Department of the Soldiers Civil Re-establishment have now been united and will be under the Department of Health, with Hon. J. H. King, as Minister and Dr. J. R. Amyot, C.M.G., as Deputy Minister. Whether the transfer includes Pensions is not intimated in the despatches, but the rights of the ex-soldiers will long be of great concern to the people of Canada.

Nobel Prize. Dr. Julius Waner Jauregg, Psychiatrist of Vienna, has been awarded the 1927 Nobel Prize in Medicine on account of his advocacy of the malaria treatment in certain forms of paralysis.

After being in attendance at his mother's funeral in Inverness in November, Dr. A B Campbell of Bear River was ill for a time with rheumatism. He and Mrs. Campbell with their young son were guests at Mrs. Campbell's former home in Halifax for some days.

We regret to learn that Dr. Allister Calder, of Glace Bay, met with a serious loss when his handsome residence and office was gutted by fire and water, mid-day Sunday, December 4th, 1927. Much of his furniture and office equipment was salvaged although more or less damaged by water. The fire was first noticed by persons in nearby houses; had it been night the loss might have been complete. Dr. Calder showed his appreciation of the work of the firemen by a substantial cheque.

Ayerst

CAPSULES No. 280

“CALCIUM A”

TONIC NUTRIENT NERVINE

The therapeutic value of these capsules is now well established in cases where increased calcium and phosphorus assimilation is desired.

They are widely prescribed with marked benefit during pregnancy and lactation and in many cases of neurosis and loss of weight.

Each small capsule contains 275 Vitamin A units with a potent antirachitic content, provisionally known as Vitamin D. This approximates the vitamin potency of one and one-half teaspoonful of cod liver oil of the U. S. P. biological standard. Associated with this is 0.07 Gm. of available calcium and phosphorous salts.

The usual dose is one or two capsules three times daily before meals as directed. Children as young as five or six years of age can take these readily.

Supplied in dispensing boxes of 100 capsules.

A CANADIAN PRODUCT BY

Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison

Limited

Pharmaceutical Chemists

MONTREAL

CANADA

By permission of the Journal of the American Medical Association and with the approval of the author, a copy of Macomber's paper on the "Effect of a Diet Low in Calcium on Fertility, Pregnancy and Lactation in the Rat" will be forwarded to any Canadian physician on request.

Early in December Dr. J. W. Reid of Windsor visited Montreal and Saranac. Mrs. Reid, who was visiting her sister at Saranac for some time returned home with the doctor.

The next session of the Ontario Legislature will be faced with a Bill to abolish regulations for vaccination. It will be sponsored by the "anti-vaccination and medical liberty league." Public health officers who endeavor to enforce the present law should be dismissed says a Dr. John Fraser. We trust there are so such faddists among the doctors in Nova Scotia, but that rather some steps should be taken to break up the "Conscientious objectors" raft of escape.

Davis—Rawlings. The engagement is announced between Surgeon Lieutenant E. Cosman Davis, M.D., C.M., (Dalhousie 1923) R.N., only son of Mrs. Evelyn L. and the late Dr. E. Nelson Davis of Saint John, N. B., and the Honorable Mrs. Rawlings of London, England.

Dr. F. E. Lawlor, of the Nova Scotia Hospital, and Mrs. Lawlor left Halifax December 12th on the S. S. Scythia for New York. Thence they will take a six weeks trip to Panama and other Southern Ports. Thinking of distressing winter conditions on the Eastern side of Halifax Harbor will, we trust, not detract from the pleasure of their trip.

"*Hospitals and their Relation to the Public*" was the title of an address delivered by Dr. O. B. Keddy of Windsor at the Annual Meeting recently of the Kings Memorial Hospital, Berwick. After congratulating the Hospital on its financial standing, which is one of the big matters in connection with the maintenance of all such philanthropic organizations, he developed the idea of community service as the highest ideal for all small hospitals, as indeed it should be of all hospitals, large or small. It should become a community centre for the Promotion of Health, not alone a First Aid emergency institution.

Dr. W. H. Hattie has an Article in the November *C. M. A. Journal* on "The cost of Medical Care." It is worthy of perusal and we regret we have not space to reproduce it.

Dr. A. G. Nichols has an Article in the November *C. M. A. Journal* on the "Darwinian Theory" that appeals to the student Practitioner. We wish to congratulate Dr. Nichols on the part he is now taking in Medical Education in Canada. This may well be remarked as featuring his work for the number of years he was of service to the profession in Nova Scotia.

Dr. R. G. MacLellan of Lunenburg, spent a short vacation recently visiting in Boston and vicinity.

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Dr. F. E. Rice of Sandy Cove in October went to Boston for surgical treatment. After several weeks he returned home and we are glad to know he has greatly improved in health.

MacMillan—Campbell. Rev. Dr. J. A. Clark, Minister of St. Matthew's United Church, officiated at the marriage at 7.30 Tuesday morning, Nov. 30th of Helen Jessie Campbell, of the editorial staff of the *Herald and Mail*, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Campbell, 130 Gottingen Street, and Dr. Charles W. MacMillan, of the Department of Public Health, of New Brunswick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm MacMillan, Woodside, Dartmouth. Immediately after the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. MacMillan left on the Ocean Limited for Fredericton, New Brunswick, where they will make their future home. Both bride and groom are graduates of Dalhousie University: Miss Campbell receiving her Bachelor of Arts degree, and Dr. MacMillan his degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery in 1924.

Dr. A. J. Fuller of Yarmouth, accompanied by his daughter, spent several weeks in the late fall visiting his relatives in Avonport, N. S.

Dr. J. G. MacDougall of Halifax returned by S. S. "Arabic" Nov. 19th from a pleasant three months visit to Great Britain and various European countries. He was accompanied on the trip by his daughter, Miss Jean, and both enjoyed the vacation to the full.

Previous to leaving Digby, Dec. 9th, 1927, for their new home, Long Meadow, Springfield, Mass., Dr. H. L., Mrs. Roberts and family were shown many social courtesies. The Masonic Lodge gave a farewell function in honor of the Doctor and the Ladies' Hospital Aid presented Mrs. Roberts with a boudoir lamp. In place of Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Dickie, wife of Dr. W. R. Dickie, now of Digby, was appointed 2nd Vice-President of the Hospital Aid.

Dr. Alvinus C. Calder of Sydney, after some months of post graduate work in Medicine and Surgery in Chicago, returned to his home the latter part of November.

At the organization of a strong Kiwanis Club in Halifax recently a number of doctors and their wives were present to assist at the institution. At the official evening banquet Dr. T. A. Lebbetter of Yarmouth was the very efficient Chairman and Toastmaster. Among the visitors we noted, Dr. and Mrs. Lebbetter and Dr. and Mrs. C. K. Fuller of Yarmouth, Dr. L. M. Curren of Saint John, Dr. A. S. Kendall of Sydney, with Dr. John Rankine, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Kirkpatrick, Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Wiswell and Dr. and Mrs. J. G. D. Campbell of Halifax. It was a very successful social and Society event.

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Dr. S. S. Smith, Bellevue Hospital Medical College 1890, of Brookville, Newfoundland, has recently been on Hospital Ship service around the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador. About the middle of November he returned to his former home in Pictou County and with his wife, is residing for the winter in New Glasgow.

Dr. Amyot, of Ottawa, Deputy Federal Minister of Health, recently spent a few days in North Sydney, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Dan. McDonald.

Dr. J. A. Proudfoot of Inverness spent a well earned vacation, in November and December of two weeks visiting in Pictou, Halifax and other provincial points.

Among many who came to Halifax to attend the funeral of the late G. S. Campbell we noted Doctors John W. McLean of North Sydney, John McDonald of Sydney and J. J. Cameron of Antigonish.

Dr. J. L. McIsaac of Antigonish was in Halifax the middle of December on his way to Rochester, Minnesota, where he will spend several weeks at the Mayo Clinic.

Dr. and Mrs. Geo. W. McKeen of Baddeck passed through Halifax, in December on their way South for the winter. Doctor McKeen's health is still unsatisfactory.

For a portion of December Dr. H. B. Havey of Stewiacke was a patient in the Victoria General Hospital receiving treatment for a disabled knee the result of an old injury.

It was rumoured in December that Dr. John McDonald of Sydney would enter the next civic contest for the Mayor's chair. It would mean a strenuous campaign for the present mayor is a good scrapper.

Dr. R. J. MacDonald, Port-au-Port, Nfld., was a recent visitor at his former home in Antigonish County. He came to Nova Scotia in charge of the body of the late Count de Lesseps, the French aviator who lost his life last October. A great athlete and sportsman himself it was fitting that he should escort the remains of this daring aviator to their last resting place. It will be recalled that Dr. MacDonald was the first Canadian to win the Boston Marathon in 1898. While in Antigonish he visited his daughter, a pupil at Mount St. Bernard.

Dr. Chas. A. Morton of Halifax spent the early part of December in Montreal taking a much-needed rest. Friends will be glad to learn that his mother, seriously ill in the autumn and fall, has very greatly improved in health.

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Dr. E. D. McLean of Truro was, on Dec. 15, 1927, duly summoned to appear before the Medical staff of the Colchester County Hospital. To his great surprise Doctors Dunbar and Eaton, on behalf of the local doctors, presented him with a kindly worded address accompanied by a handsome club bag. Great regret was expressed that his proposed trip to Florida was made necessary by ill health. Dr. McLean feelingly and fittingly replied to the presentation. Many members of the profession will join in the hope that the change will be very beneficial and that, he may return in the spring the same old Doctor Ed., genial and fit.

Dr. Jane Heartz Bell of Halifax, accompanied by her son, a student at the Technical College, spent the Christmas holiday with her father in Amherst. One notable feature of the visit was the observance of the Reverend Doctor Heartz of his 88th birthday. Besides the family reunion he received many congratulations from friends who know and admire his life of service.

Dr. Frank Walsh, Dalhousie 1922, located in Springhill for several years, spent a short December vacation with his mother, Mrs. Stephen Walsh, Windsor Street, Halifax.

Dr. W. J. Egan of Sydney, an enthusiastic member of the Kiwanis, was a visitor in Halifax December 19th and addressed the local newly organized Club, his text being "We Build." Dr. H. W. Kirkpatrick of Halifax was the Chairman of the day.

Dr. W. E. Fultz, Dalhousie 1925, of Halifax, having finished post graduate work at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, after a short vacation at his home, will leave for Ashville, North Carolina, where he will practice his Specialty. The Southern States have called many of our Nova Scotia doctors, and they have not all been very recent graduates.

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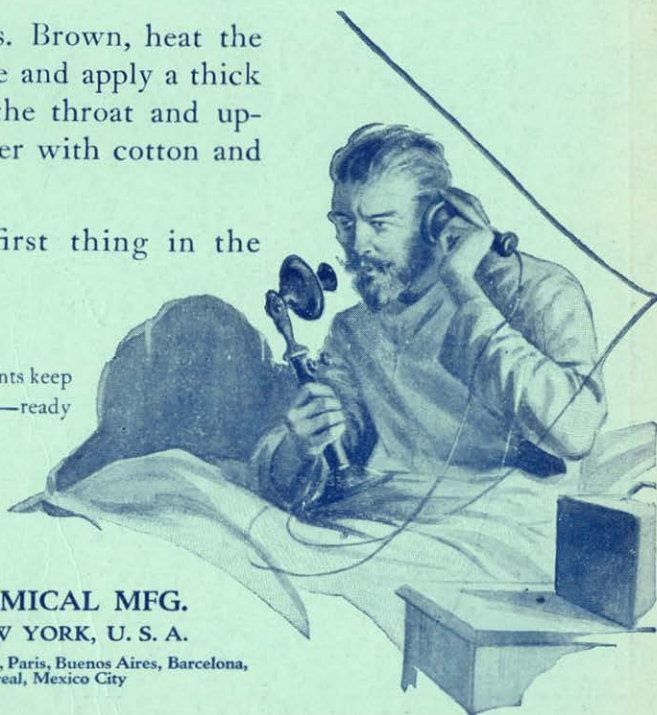
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