

The Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin

FEBRUARY 1929



Dalhousie Medical
College Number

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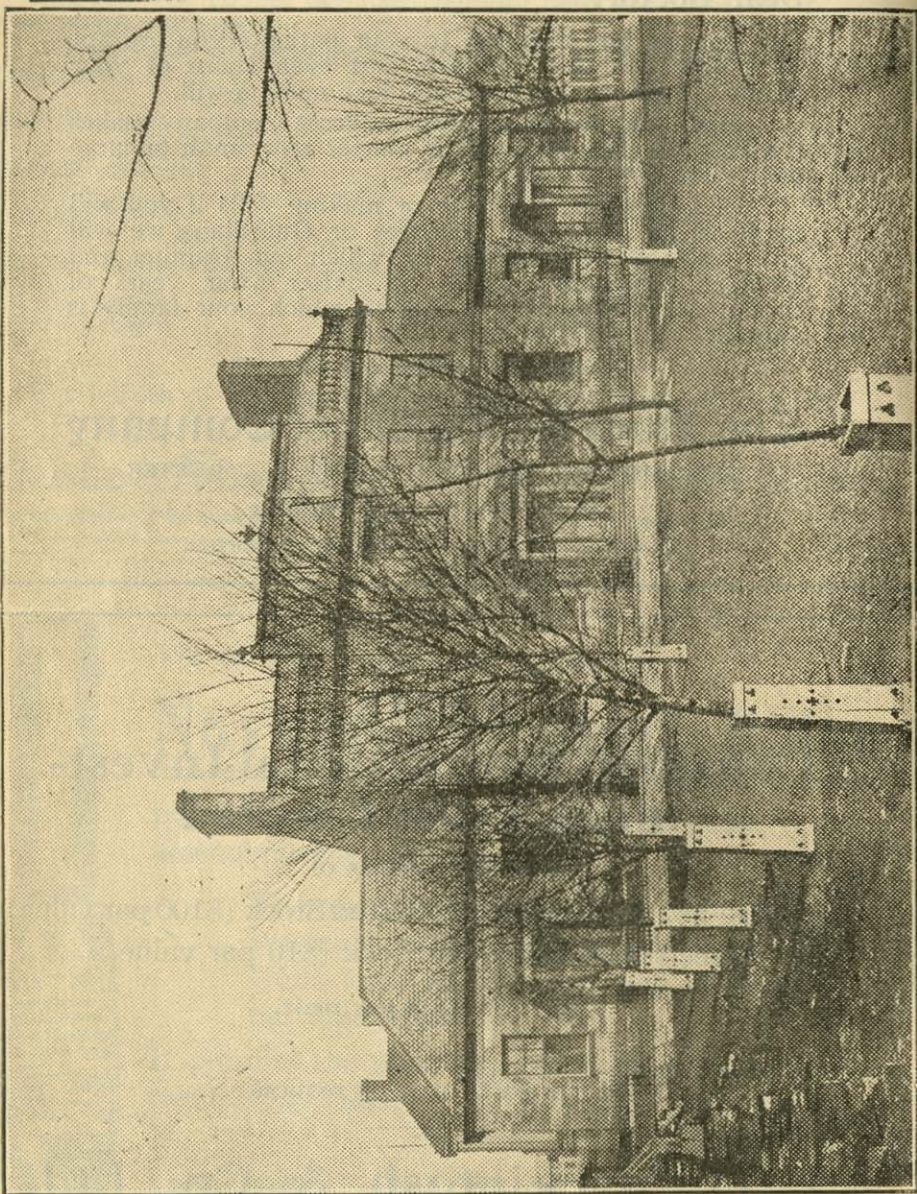
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DALHOUSIE COLLEGE, 1868
Situated on the present site of the City Hall.

The Dalhousie Medical School

An Historical Sketch 1863 - 1928.

DR. K. A. MACKENZIE, HALIFAX, N. S.

First attempt to form a Medical School in Halifax.

AN extract from the Minutes of Board of Governors of Dalhousie University dated November 28th, 1863, is as follows:—"Dr. Tupper read a memorandum prepared by Professor Lawson relative to the Medical School at Kingston, and thereupon it was moved by Mr. Howe and seconded by Dr. Avery and unanimously Resolved—that the Secretary communicate with the Medical Society and inquire if they would be willing to co-operate with the Board in establishing a Faculty of Medicine". It will be noted therefore that the first proposal to form a school at Halifax was brought to the attention of the Board of Governors by very eminent men.

Professor Lawson was Professor of Chemistry at Dalhousie for thirty years. Dr. Tupper at this period, was a general practitioner in the City, a member of the Local Legislature, and later became the distinguished Canadian Statesman. He is well known as an ardent proponent of the free school system of Nova Scotia, and it is obvious that the problem of medical education received careful thought. Mr. Joseph Howe was Dr. Tupper's political rival and is, perhaps, Nova Scotia's greatest political hero. Dr. Avery was a prominent physician and his name has been immortalized at Dalhousie as the donor of the Avery prizes still awarded to students of distinction in the University.

The Medical Society, after considerable discussion, did not consider it expedient to co-operate with the Board, giving two reasons,—first the lack of hospital facilities and second the illegality of procuring bodies for anatomical study. The proposal was therefore dropped and did not come up for further consideration for a period of five years.

1868.

Organization of the First Faculty.

On December 10th, 1867, a meeting was held in Halifax to consider the advisability of establishing a Medical School in the City. There were present Drs. Hattie, Slayter, Semers, Pe'd, Farrell and

Woodill. The project was fully approved and Dr. Hattie was elected President but retired later in favor of Dr. W. J. Almon. On January 14th, 1868 the proposal was brought before the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University by Dr. A. P. Reid. A committee consisting of the Hon. J. W. Ritchie, Rev. George M. Grant, afterwards Principal of Queens, and Professor Lawson was appointed to meet the members of the Medical profession and discuss the question. This committee reported favorably on the scheme and were instructed by the Board to continue, discuss bye-laws and frame regulations for the new school. It would appear that the Medical Society had already selected the teaching slate, drawn up bye-laws and regulations and made their proposal in a very concrete form; for in minutes dated February 25th, 1868 we read the following resolution passed after due discussion:— that the Secretary return an answer to the said Society stating that this Board did not feel themselves justified in refusing the offer of the gentlemen who proposed to form a Medical Faculty in connection with Dalhousie University, and the Faculty being ready and desirous to receive students in the ensuing spring, the Board see no sufficient reason for postponing further action in the matter. It was then moved, seconded and passed that the following officers and lecturers be appointed and constitute the Medical Faculty of Dalhousie College.

REV. JAMES ROSS, D.D.,	- - -	Principal Ex Officio
WILLIAM J. ALMON, ESQ., M.D.,	-	President.
ALEXANDER P. REID, ESQ., M.D.,	-	Dean and Secretary.
WILLIAM J. ALMON, ESQ., M.D.,	-	Lecturer on Obstetrics.
ALEXANDER G. HATTIE, ESQ., M.D.,	-	Lecturer on Obstetrics.
EDWARD FARRELL, ESQ., M.D.,	-	Lecturer on Anatomy.
PROFESSOR GEORGE LAWSON,	- -	Lecturer on Chemistry.
ALEXANDER P. REID, ESQ., M.D.,	-	Lecturer on Physiology and Institutes of Medicine.
A. H. WOODILL, ESQ., M.D.,	- -	Lecturer on Materia Medica.
JAMES ROSS, ESQ., M.D.,	- -	Demonstrator of Anatomy.
THOMAS R. ALMON, ESQ., M.D.,	-	Prosector and Lecturer on Anatomy.

Following this the Statutes and Bye-laws were submitted and approved, and so the Medical School came into existence on February 25th, 1868.

The opening of the new school was announced to the public by the issuance of a calendar which is still preserved at Studley, by notices in the press and by an advertisement in *The Provincial Medical Journal*. This Journal was published in Halifax in 1868, twenty years before the birth of the *Maritime Medical News*. Only three or four numbers were published when it was compelled to discontinue owing to lack of support. The Editors were Dr. W. B. Slayter and Dr. R. D. McKeagney, and most of the contributions were made by the same men who were instrumental in bringing the Medical School into being. It is well known that there was considerable opposition to the Journal and to the School, the latter only surviving.

Biographies of Members of First Faculty.**DR. A. P. REID. The first Dean of the Medical Faculty.**

Dr. Reid was born in London, Ontario, in 1834. He received his Medical Degree from McGill University in 1858. Later he pursued post graduate studies in Edinburgh, London, Paris and at the Rotunda in Dublin. His first practice was in Huron County, Ontario. After a short period of practice he fell a victim to the gold fever, and went west to British Columbia, travelled down the Rockies to Oregon, where he served for a time as Surgeon in a volunteer force against the Indians. He then followed the mountains to Mexico and later on his way home reached New York. Coming to Nova Scotia he settled first in Guysboro and later in Halifax. He took an active part in the formation of the Medical School, and as already stated placed the proposal in concrete form before the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University. He became the first Dean, gave the first inaugural address, and was appointed the first Professor of Medicine. After 1878 he was in turn Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Hospital, Victoria General Hospital, Secretary of the Provincial Health Board and later Provincial Health Officer. He is properly regarded as the father of the Medical School, and as such we honor his memory. Many stories are told of his ingenuity and eccentricities. He was interested in the medical discoveries of his time and brought a microscope from Paris, probably one of the first in Nova Scotia. Dr. Hattie tells me he first met Dr. Reid when he went to the Mount Hope Asylum as an assistant. He was introduced to Dr. Reid by Dr. Sinclair, and found him poring over a sort of telescope counting—201, 202, 203 etc. Without taking his eye from the instrument, he held out his hand and welcomed the newcomer. On inquiring as to what Dr. Reid was doing, it was learned that he was counting the shingles on the roof of a building in Halifax with a telescope of his own construction made from lenses and cylinders of paper. Throughout his life he experimented with many things and his office was filled with physical apparatus of his own construction. On learning that Dr. Hattie had some knowledge of the new science of bacteriology, an oil immersion microscope was purchased, probably the first in Halifax, and Dr. Hattie was able to show Dr. Reid the first germs he ever saw. He was fond of chemical experiments and followed this up in later years. For many years he lived in Middleton and was married the second time when over 80 years of age and died in 1920 at the ripe age of 86. He was a great reader and had a wonderful memory.

EDWARD FARRELL, M.D. Born 1842, Died 1901.

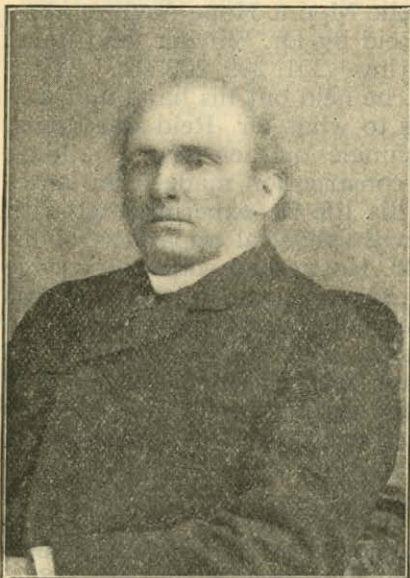
Dr. Farrell was born in Halifax, educated at St. Mary's College, graduated M. D., College Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1864. Began practice in his native city, and had a reputation as a skilful surgeon during the whole of his busy life. Active in forming the



DR. ALEXANDER P. REID
First Dean and Secretary.



DR. EDWARD FARRELL
First Lecturer on Anatomy.



DR. D. MCN. PARKER
Prominent in founding the Medical
School.



DR. CHARLES TUPPER
Prominent in founding the Medical
School.

Medical School, he was appointed the first Professor of Surgery, a position which he held until his death. He was President of the Faculty of the Halifax Medical College, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Dalhousie University, and Surgeon to the Victoria General Hospital. Being a forceful speaker and clear thinker, he was one of the best teachers in the School, and many graduates have sung his praises. Outside of his profession he was most active in Community work and was seldom absent from Medical Societies. In 1889 he was sent by the Nova Scotia Government to the International Congress of Hygiene at London, and in the same year by the Dominion Government as their representative to the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Berlin. He was an M.P.P. in the Provincial Government from 1874 to 1878 and was a defeated candidate in the Federal contest. Not the least of his honors was his Presidency of the Studley Quoit Club. As a teacher, operator, lecturer and consultant he ranked high in his native province. He contracted a cold while inspecting a possible site for the projected Sanatorium and died in harness of acute pneumonia at the age of 57.

WILLIAM J. ALMON, M.D.

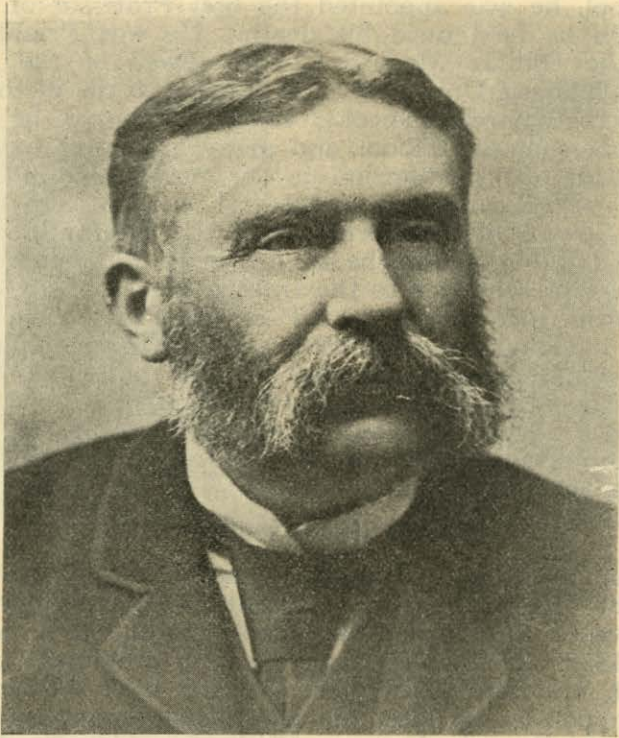
Dr. Almon was born in Halifax, the son of Dr. W. B. Almon who has the credit of operating on a patient under chloroform in 1848. He was educated in King's College and graduated in Medicine at Glasgow in 1838. He was for many years a prominent physician in Halifax, with an office on Cronan's wharf, later on Hollis Street. Interested in politics he later on became a Senator. He was also Physician to the Poor Asylum, one of the five Almons who occupied that position. He lectured on Obstetrics and became the first Professor in this subject, and was President of the Faculty for a time. Two grandsons, Dr. W. B. Almon and Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Almon are well known citizens of Halifax at the present time. Dr. Almon died in 1901 at the advanced age of 85 years.

THOMAS R. ALMON, M.D.

Dr. Tom. Almon, son of Senator Almon, was also educated at Kings College and received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Long Island in 1867. He was Prosector of Anatomy in the first Faculty, followed his father as Physician to the City Poor House, was on the staff of the Victoria General Hospital. He took considerable interest in military life and was a member of the Light Horse Artillery. He died two months after his father.

DR. ALEXANDER G. HATTIE.

Dr. Hattie was a prominent physician in Halifax in the Sixties, a partner of Dr. W. B. Slayter, and was lecturer of Obstetrics in the first Faculty. An interesting paper on "Flexion of the head in labor" will be found in the Provincial Medical Journal, August 1868.



PROFESSOR GEORGE LAWSON
First Lecturer on Chemistry.

At some time in his life he discovered the fact that some of his ancestors had carelessly dropped the "Mc" from the name, so he corrected the error, and his descendants are now McHatties. A son, Dr. T. J. T. McHattie practised in London, England, for many years, but gave up medicine for art, in which he showed considerable ability. A beautiful etching of Dr. Alexander G. Hattie, by this son, was recently presented to Dalhousie University, and may be seen on the walls of the Public Health Clinic.

DR. JAMES D. ROSS.

Dr. Ross was a son of Principal Ross, graduated from Edinburgh University, and was one of the younger practitioners in Dartmouth in 1868. Later he practised at Folley Village and Moncton, where he died.

PROFESSOR GEORGE LAWSON.

was professor of Chemistry at Queens University and came to Dalhousie in 1865. He took a prominent part in the organization of the

school, brought some ideas from the recently organized medical faculty of Queens and worked hard on committees. He occupied the chair of chemistry at Dalhousie for thirty years, 1865 to 1895, and is well remembered by the older living graduates.

DR. A. H. WOODILL

was a successful practitioner in Halifax for many years. Owing to ill health his period of teaching was short and his lectures were given for a time by Dr. Archibald Lawson.

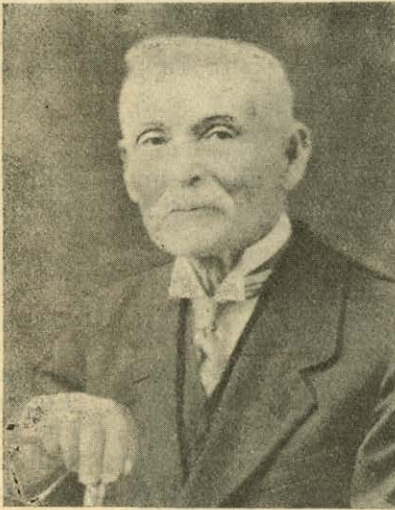
The First Session.

May 4th to July 31st, 1868.

The first session was opened by an inaugural address by the Dean, Dr. A. P. Reid, in the University Hall on May 4th, 1868. Lectures began the following day and continued for three months. The University was situated on the Grand Parade where the City Hall now stands. The Medical Faculty was given one room facing the Parade, where all the lectures were given. The Anatomy room was a small one in the attic, was poorly lighted and had a slanting roof. An ordinary man could hardly stand in the centre. Dissections were carried on at night only. Bodies were not injected and the odour was awful. Students rubbed their hands with an oil highly scented with lavender or some other aromatic oil. One student, Fred Melheston, West Indies, died from a dissection wound in 1873. The caretaker was John Wilson, letter carrier, a man who was very religious, and was a most faithful assistant to those entrusted with the supply of bodies. This was before the Anatomy act when the securing of bodies was attended with considerable difficulty. The Anatomy room was reached by a ladder and trap door; later on a winding stair led to this important chamber.

Primary subjects only were taught during this and the following session. Arrangements were made with old schools who agreed to accept the attendance at the Halifax School. McGill, University of New York and Harvard were the first to grant this privilege, and later others did likewise. At this period the apprentice system was still in vogue, and certificates of apprenticeship were accepted at a certain value at many schools. These, together with attendance at Dalhousie, enabled our poor students to reduce to a very short time their stay at a distant school where they received their degrees. Fourteen students attended the first session, one from Prince Edward Island, one from New Brunswick and twelve from Nova Scotia. Pictou sent five, Cumberland two, Dartmouth two, Halifax two and Hants one. The class was as follows:—

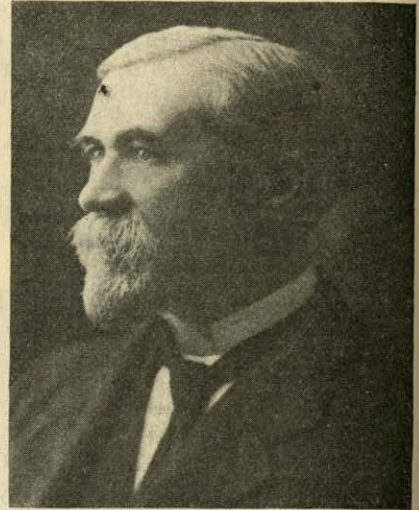
G. H. MARSHALL DEWOLFE	-	-	-	Dartmouth.
EWEN CAMERON	-	-	-	New Annand, P. E. I.
ALFRED MAJOR	-	-	-	Halifax.



DR. FINLAY MACMILLAN

The only survivor of the first graduating class, 1872.

RODERIC SUTHERLAND	-	-	-	River John.
A. P. SEETON	-	-	-	Halifax.
DANIEL MACINTOSH	-	-	-	Pictou.
FINLAY H. MACMILLAN	-	-	-	Pictou.
THOS. MACKENZIE	-	-	-	Pictou.
EDWARD B. CHANDLER	-	-	-	Dorchester, N. B.
WILLIAM I. CLARKE	-	-	-	Amherst.
JOHN P. SMITH	-	-	-	Pictou.
ABNER HODGSON	-	-	-	Cumberland.
JAMES WIER	-	-	-	Douglas, Hants Co.
DUNCAN CAMPBELL	-	-	-	Dartmouth.



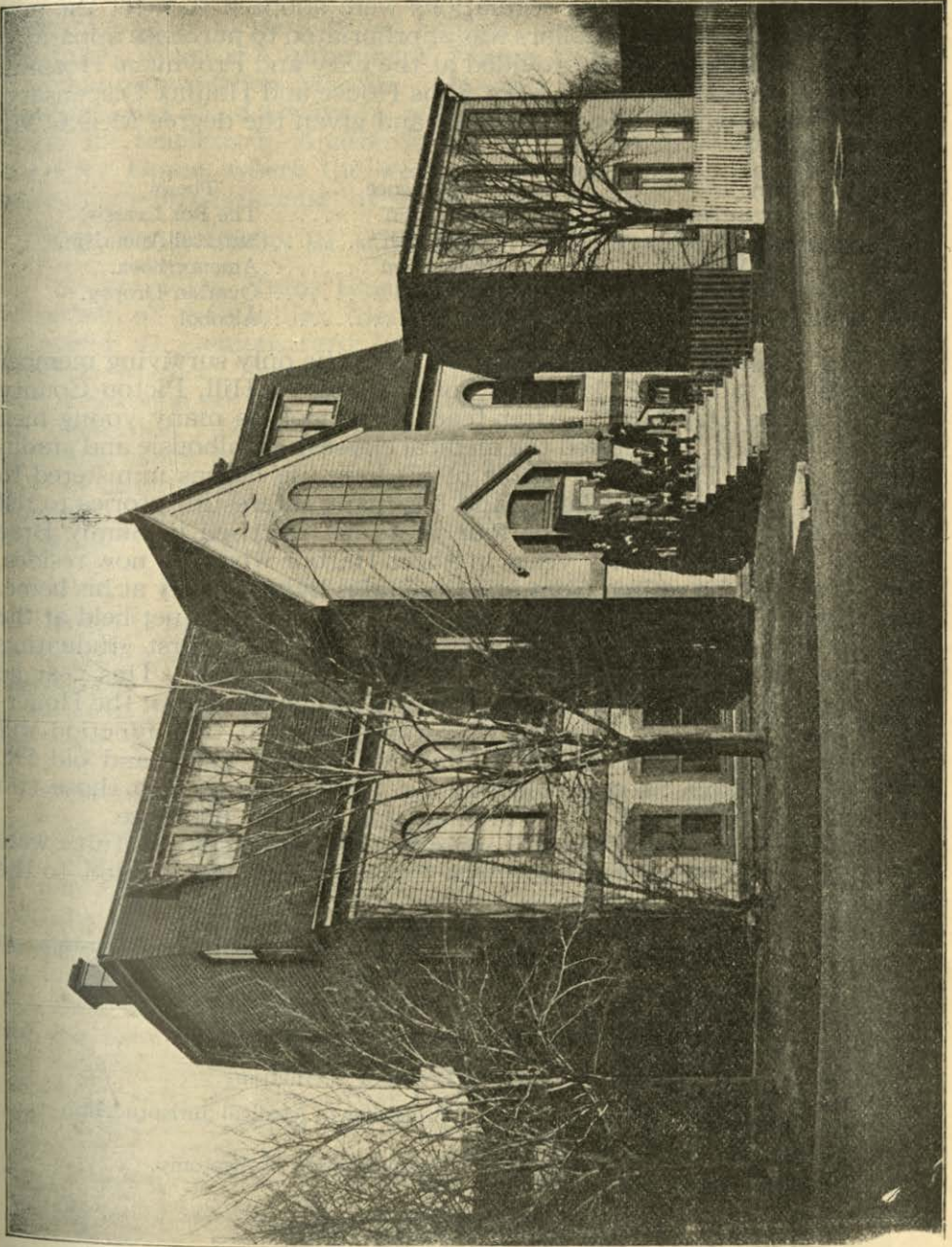
DR. DANIEL MACINTOSH

Only surviving member of the first class, 1868.

It is of interest that one member of this class is still living and in active practice. Dr. Dan MacIntosh, Pugwash, has been a leading figure in the medical profession for half a century, and a frequent attendant at medical meetings. His reminiscences recently published in the *MEDICAL BULLETIN* have been much enjoyed. Were it not for a temporary indisposition, Dr. MacIntosh would have been present at the Course this year.

Formation of a Full School in 1870.

The student response was so good that the Faculty was encouraged to proceed with the formation of a full school. A committee was appointed with Dr. Tupper as Chairman, and after some discussion, it was decided to proceed. Legislation was secured, lecturers were given the rank of Professors, and the first session of the full school commenced November 1870. As before, one room was allotted to the



COLLEGE STREET MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Dr. Freeman is well remembered by the present generation having died on April 27th, 1914, at the age of 71. He was educated at Knox College, Windsor, and received his degree from the College

new Faculty, bye-laws and regulations were adopted to meet the new conditions, four hundred dollars was appropriated to purchase apparatus and clinical facilities were provided at the City and Provincial Hospital (Victoria General Hospital), City Alms House and Halifax Dispensary. The first class was graduated in 1872, and given the degree M.D.C.M., as follows:—

Name	Residence	Thesis
RODERIC SUTHERLAND.....	River John.....	The Pus Crassis.
GEORGE H. DEWOLFE.....	Dartmouth.....	Surgical Aneurism.
CHARLES W. HILTZ.....	Bridgetown.....	Amenorrhoea.
WILLIAM MACRAE.....	Richmond.....	Ovarian Dropsy.
FINLAY MACMILLAN.....	Pictou.....	Alcohol.

Dr. Finlay MacMillan, for many years the only surviving member of the first graduating class, was born at Roger's Hill, Pictou County on Christmas Day 1842. After teaching school, as many young men did in those days, he entered the medical classes at Dalhousie and graduated in 1872. During the whole of his long life he has ministered to the needs of a rural population and has many interesting stories to tell of his early experiences. For four years he practised in Sunny Brae and for the following fifty years in Sheet Harbor where he now resides. Two years ago he retired from practice and is living quietly at his home. Many will remember him as the central figure at a banquet held at the Halifax Hotel in 1922, the fiftieth anniversary of the first graduating class, when he was presented with a gold headed cane. This year he was honored by his Alma Mater in having conferred on him the Honorary Degree of LL.D. No one who was present at that function will ever forget the picture of Dr. Finlay MacMillan, the grand old Dr. McClure of Nova Scotia, receiving his honors, along with those two medical giants, Dr. W. W. Chipman and Dr. A. Primrose.

Up to this period several members of the original faculty were given the rank of professor and the following men were added to the teaching staff:—

DR. W. B. SLAYTER	Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
DR. JOHN SOMERS,	Professor of Physiology.
DR. THOMAS TRENAMAN,	Demonstrators of Anatomy.
DR. JOHN F. BLACK,	
DR. HUGH A. GORDON,	Professor of Anatomy.
DR. J. R. DEWOLFE,	Professors of Medical Jurisprudence.
HIRAM BLANCHARD,	
ARCHIBALD LAWSON,	
GEORGE L. SINCLAIR,	Demonstrators of Anatomy.

DR. THOMAS TRENAMAN.

Dr. Trenaman is well remembered by the present generation, having died on April 27th, 1914, at the age of 71. He was educated at Kings College, Windsor, and received his degree from the College

of Physicians and Surgeons, New York in 1869. He practised for forty-five years in the City of Halifax, and was City Medical Officer for many years. A prominent Mason—33rd. Degree, his portrait is well known to fellow Masons. He was a regular attendant at Medical meetings and could always be relied on for an impromptu speech. He began his teaching in Anatomy, but is best known as Obstetrician at the City Home, where the weary hours, waiting for the dilating os were made less irksome by some good stories.

JOHN FERGUSON BLACK, M. D., Col. P. and S. New York.

A son of Dr. Rufus Black, Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and President of the Halifax Medical College for many years. He first appeared as Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1870 and later taught *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics, Clinical Medicine and Surgery. He was a Surgeon to the Victoria General Hospital and ranked high in his profession. In 1902 he removed to England where he resided until his death in 1925. He maintained a great interest in Halifax and its institutions, and made several bequests in his will, including The Victoria General Hospital, Halifax Infirmary, Dispensary and Dalhousie University.

HON. HIRAM BLANCHARD. 1820-1874.

Hon. Hiram Blanchard was born in Pictou 1820, and educated at Pictou Academy. He practised law in Halifax for many years, represented the County of Inverness in the Legislature, and was for a time Premier of the Province. He was Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in 1870 and for several subsequent years.

JOHN SOMERS,—M. D., Bell. Hos. Med. College, F.R.M.S.

Was a Surgeon in the United States Army (North) during the Civil war. He was a member of the Faculty when it became a full school in 1870 and was the first Professor of Physiology. He is described as a bright handsome man. His lectures consisted of a presentation of the subject as culled from Dalton's Principles of Physiology, one of the standard books of the day. As a practitioner he enjoyed a large clientele. He is remembered as an opponent of Listerian principles, and at a meeting in Sydney in 1884, strongly opposed it, and described the Carbolic Steam Spray as a silly toy. In proof of the inefficiency of carbolic acid, he stated that he had immersed fish in carbolic acid solution and later found flies therein, thus disproving the doctrine of Lister. Dr. Parker, a proponent of Lister wanted to know how the flies managed to dive down to get the fish. He died March 13th, 1898, aged 54 years.

J. R. DeWOLF, M. D.

Dr. DeWolf was a co-lecturer on medical jurisprudence with Hon. Hiram Blanchard. For a time he was Superintendent of the Nova

Scotia Hospital. He is the grandfather of the Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Commissioner of Works and Mines.

DR. WM. B. SLAYTER, M.D.

was a well known practitioner in Halifax until his death in 1898. He was professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children in the first full faculty and contributed to the teaching for many years. He is remembered as the kindly and efficient family physician by many of the present generation. His son, Dr. Howard Slayter, died in Wolfville January 7th, 1926, and another son, Major James Slayter, still resides in the city. Dr. Slayter was a member of the Royal college of surgeons and a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society.

DR. ARCHIBALD LAWSON, M.D., C.M., Edin.

was also a prominent physician in Halifax in his time. He was Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1872, for a time lecturer on Materia Medica, and later Professor of Surgery. He removed to the U. S. A. where he practised for many years and returned to spend the later years of his life in his native town. An oil painting of Dr. Lawson by his son was recently presented to the University.

DR. HUGH A. GORDON

was professor of Anatomy. He also enjoyed a large practice in Halifax but while yet a young man, moved to England, where he died.

DR. GEORGE L. SINCLAIR

graduated from University of New York, and also took his degree from the University of Halifax. He was demonstrator of Anatomy in 1872 and became the first Professor of Anatomy. For many years he was Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Hospital for the Insane, then known as Mount Hope Asylum. He was largely responsible for introducing modern methods of treatment of the insane into vogue. He had a charming personality and was admired for his facility of speech and his lectures were much appreciated.

HALIFAX MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1875.

In 1874 the Medical Faculty succeeded in having an act passed through the Legislature incorporating a new body, The Halifax Medical College, granting power to confer degrees and to hold property. They also received Government assistance of \$800.00 annually. This was done primarily for financial reasons, as the Government could not assist Dalhousie University. The plan was not acceptable to the Board of Governors and they broke away completely, placing the whole responsibility of the teaching on the new body. A College building became at once necessary, and the building at the corner of College and Carleton Streets was erected at a cost of \$8,000.00 with an additional \$4000.00 for equipment. To raise this amount the Professors waived

their fees for a number of years, used part of the Government grant, while the balance remained on mortgage. During the next nine years degrees were conferred by the Halifax Medical College and not by Dalhousie University. This arrangement was not satisfactory and in 1885 a new arrangement was made. Later in 1889 Dalhousie organized a Medical Faculty, agreed to limit their teaching to Chemistry and Botany, and the Halifax Medical College undertook to teach in all the other subjects of the curriculum and refrain from granting degrees. Students presented themselves with the necessary certificates to the Medical Faculty of Dalhousie for examination, which was conducted jointly with the Provincial Medical Board. This arrangement obtained until 1911, when Dalhousie bought out the material interests of the Halifax Medical College, and assumed the whole responsibility for medical teaching. It has been said that this move was forced on the University, and that the Medical School was left on its doorstep like an abandoned baby. This may be a true simile or it may not, but in any case this baby has now developed into a lusty youth, and is rapidly becoming a tower of strength to its new mother. Its 500 medical graduates are most thickly distributed in the Maritime Provinces, but a fair sprinkling is found in other parts of Canada, Newfoundland, United States, England and a few in foreign lands. It looks as if the Medical School was in a fair way to bring kudos to its Alma Mater in a measure equal to or even greater than any other department of the University.

The period from 1885 until 1911 was one of struggle for the school. With no source of revenue except a small government grant and the students' fees, expansion was almost impossible. With this setting however, the energy, ability and perseverance of the teachers stand out in greater relief than at more prosperous periods. There were no full time professors, and all the work was done by general practitioners, who received a small honorarium from what was left over after all legitimate expenses were paid. Time does not permit in this paper to make proper acknowledgement of the efforts of all who took a share in the work. The writer was an undergraduate from 1899 to 1903, and a brief reference to his teachers may not be out of place. Anatomy was taught by Drs. A. W. H. Lindsay and F. U. Anderson and it was never taught better in any school. Dr. Eben MacKay taught chemistry in a masterly fashion. Botany was taught by Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education, and Dr. Halliday came from Shubenacadie twice a week to instruct us in the elements of Zoology. Dr. Halliday's lectures were systematic and were interspersed freely with descriptions of zoological types of special interest to medical students. Other teachers were as follows:—

DR. L. M. SILVER, Physiology.

DR. F. W. GOODWIN, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

DR. H. D. WEAVER, Histology.

DR. GEORGE M. CAMPBELL, Pathology.

DRS. D. A. CAMPBELL and N. F. CUNNINGHAM, Medicine.

DRS. M. A. CURRY and C. DICKIE MURRAY, Clinical Medicine.

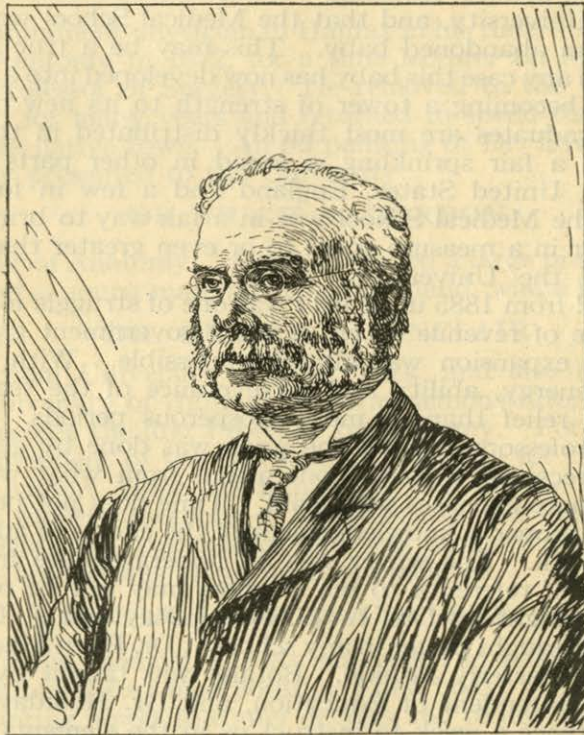
DRS. N. E. MACKAY, MURDOCK CHISHOLM, E. V. HOGAN and T. J. F. MURPHY,
Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

DRS. T. WALSH and M. A. CURRY, Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

DR. JAMES ROSS, Dermatology.

DR. E. A. KIRKPATRICK, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Time does not permit me to go into biographical details of these men, but one name stands out as the main prop of the school, Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay. While the facilities at this period were limited, and not equal to the richer schools, yet the graduates of those days have stood the test of competition with their colleagues, and gratefully recognize the unselfish labor of all these men.



DR. A. W. H. LINDSAY

Professor of Anatomy and Secretary of Provincial Medical Board.

ANDREW WALKER HERDMAN LINDSAY.

Born at Pictou and educated at Pictou Academy. In 1866 he won the first Professor's Scholarship offered by Dalhousie University.

After graduating as B. A. he took up the study of medicine at Dalhousie, receiving his degree M.D.C.M. in 1875. He then proceeded to Edinburgh where he accomplished a feat which has probably never been equalled. He took an unusual number of subjects, and after only one year of study, captured two University medals and received his degree of M.B.C.M. in 1877. On his return to Halifax in 1878, he brought with him the Lister Steam Spray, the first to be used in Nova Scotia, if not in North America. Dr. Stewart brought one to Pictou in 1879. Dr. Parker and others were much alive in regard to new ideas, and had practised Listerian principles before this date, but to Dr. Lindsay is due the credit for the first carbolic steam spray. He demonstrated it to his colleagues and thus assisted them in their work, for which it is said, he did not always receive due credit. Dr. Lindsay's first association with Dalhousie as a teacher was in 1875, when he lectured on Botany, a subject which interested him throughout his life. After his return from the Old Country in 1880, he became Demonstrator of Anatomy. For thirty-five years he gave the best of his life to this subject, and lectured daily, spending about three hours each day in the dissecting room, for which he received an honorarium of a few hundred dollars a year. During his spare time he earned his living. He had wonderful patience with students and was always as anxious to help the weak man as well as the strong. His knowledge of Anatomy was as complete as it could possibly be, and no detail was unworthy of his attention. For a time he was Surgeon to the Victoria General Hospital but resigned on the occasion of a political row in 1885. Had he remained he would have been a Surgeon of repute. He was Registrar and Secretary of the Provincial Medical Board for thirty years, and the Profession of Nova Scotia owes much to the energy and foresight of Dr. Lindsay. Always alive to the interests of the profession, he was the master mind in framing legislation in the Province, and was responsible for Nova Scotia being the first Province to have Reciprocal Registration with the General Medical Council. As a supporter of Dr. Roddick, he was active in the efforts made to improve Dominion Medical legislation, and with Dr. John Stewart took a prominent part in forming the Dominion Council. During his later years he was subject to angina pectoris, and was often seen to stand on the street in order to get relief. His tragic death while attending a meeting of the Provincial Board in 1917 is still fresh in the memory of most of us. During a heated discussion he arose from his seat at the table, and dropped dead in an adjoining room surrounded by his most intimate friends. Throughout his many years of service to his colleagues, his devotion to duty and mastery of detail, like his well known signature, never changed. He gave his life to his country in a most unselfish manner, and we owe much of what we have to Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay.

THE CARNEGIE REPORT, 1908.

As most practitioners already know "The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching" made a survey of all Medical Schools in the United States and Canada, one hundred and sixty four in number, and published a bulletin on "Medical Education in the United States and Canada". Thirty six of these schools were marked for preservation, while the remaining one hundred and twenty-five were marked for slaughter. The Halifax Medical College was included in the latter group, and the report on it was so inaccurate and unfair, that it gave the late Dr. D. A. Campbell a splendid opportunity to make an effective reply. He did this in a lengthy paper presented to the Medical Society of Nova Scotia in 1910, and later published in the Maritime Medical News, and the main points which he emphasized at that time are of interest to us to-day. In the first place the inspection was of the most perfunctory kind, and perfunctory examinations are always likely to be full of error. The Inspectors arrived in the morning without warning, made a "Cook's tour" of the buildings and beat a hasty retreat in the afternoon. Only one of the teachers was seen, and any attempt to measure the character of an institution without taking into account the human element, is bound to be faulty. This side was wholly ignored. In regard to the material side, they also made many errors, and I shall refer to a few. They said that the dissecting room was ill-smelling and wretched. We all know that the dissecting room was well lighted, material well handled and the odour as I recall it was not any worse than other anatomy rooms which I had the opportunity to enter in later years. I feel that Anatomy was never better taught in any school than it was by Dr. Lindsay, who would have been an ornament in any dissecting room on the Continent. We admit poverty, but we do not admit inefficiency in Dr. Lindsay's department. The report then referred to the School as mercenary, and stated that three-fourths of the total income was distributed among the teachers. The truth is this—in some years it happened that three-fourths of the fees, not total income, went to the teachers. More commonly the amount was much less, as it was the amount left over after all legitimate bills were paid. Furthermore, as already stated, the Professors waived their fees entirely in order to erect a building, and later did the same thing for two years in order to build a laboratory wing. Dr. Campbell refuted strongly the charge of commercialism, and also pointed out the unfairness of the report in other respects, noting that certain practices worthy of note in case of other schools had not been credited to us. Another feature of the report and one unbecoming to such a body as the Carnegie Foundation, was the fact that after certain things had been called to their attention, they made no attempt to correct their errors and omissions. We frankly admit that our School was small, struggling and poor. The Carnegie report has done us a lot of good. It aimed at extermination but, like the Germans in 1914,

measured its cloth on the basis of material things and utterly ignored the psychology of men. It is a matter of satisfaction to-day, that not one Canadian School was forced out of business by the Carnegie report. Our people took courage, profited by the criticism and in the case of Dalhousie, reorganized, and gave us what we have to-day. It is of still greater interest that our critics became our friends, and assisted us in getting over one million dollars, without which our present equipment of men, buildings and laboratory would have been impossible. One million dollars is a large and important sum, but let me refer here to another contribution to our funds. Dr. D. A. Campbell, one of the men who was hurt to the quick by the report, a man who received no other collegiate training except that which he received in the Halifax Medical College, a man who for thirty-five years took a prominent part in the teaching of the school, one of the "mercenaries" of the Carnegie report, contributed the whole of his life's earnings, Sixty thousand dollars, to found and endow a Chair of Anatomy in his Alma Mater. If the Widow's mite was worthy of special mention in Holy Writ, what is to be said of Dr. Campbell's contribution to Dalhousie and to the cause of Medical Education in the Maritime Provinces. I think I am safe in saying that if Dr. Flexner and Dr. Colwell, the men who in their more youthful days made such an unjust report on our school, were with us to-day, not only would they be welcome guests, but they would not take second place to any in their enthusiasm for our Cause.

1911.

In 1911 Dr. M. A. Lindsay was appointed Provincial Pathologist and Professor of Pathology, and may be regarded as the first full time Professor. His period of office was cut short by his tragic drowning in the Empress of Ireland. He was succeeded by Professor A. G. Nicholls who did most effective work in this department until his resignation in 1926.

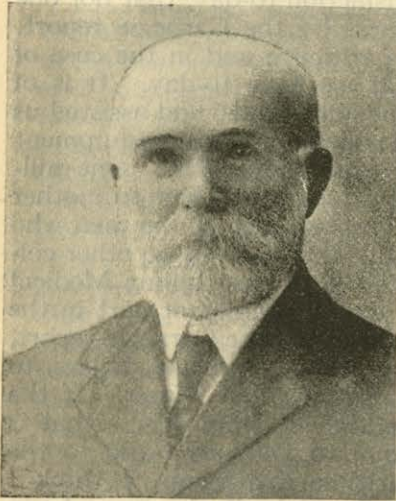
In 1912 Dr. D. Fraser Harris was appointed full time Professor of Physiology.

In 1915 Dr. John Cameron was appointed full time Professor of Anatomy made possible by the magnificent contribution of Dr. D. A. Campbell, who is worthy of more than ordinary mention in the annals of the School.

DONALD ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. 1859-1917.

Founder of the Chair of Anatomy, the first endowed Chair in the Medical School.

Dr. Campbell was born in Truro, educated at Truro Academy and Dalhousie University. He received his M.D.C.M. degree in 1874, and at once began the practice of medicine in Halifax. During the whole of his busy life he took a share in the teaching, having been in turn, Demonstrator in Anatomy 1875-1885, Professor of Medical



DR. D. A. CAMPBELL
Benefactor of the College.



DR. G. T. D. CAMPBELL
In whose memory the Chair of Anatomy
was endowed.

Jurisprudence 1876, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. For several years before his death in 1917, his health compelled him to live a quiet life. Early in his career he interested himself in the Pictou County Cattle disease, one feature of which was a cirrhosis of the liver supposed to be due to a plant called Stinking Willie (*Senecio Jacobaea*). In 1890 he studied pathology at John Hopkins University for the purpose of studying this epidemic and, it is probable, that his interest in pathology dated from this work. Throughout his life he was recognized as a good pathologist and keen microscopist. He had a well equipped private laboratory, cut, stained and examined his own specimens, and carried out his own examinations of sputa, blood and pathological fluids. He visited the medical centres in the New England States frequently and was a friend of Osler, Simon and other Hopkins' workers, but had never visited the Old Country. He was the foremost medical consultant in Nova Scotia for many years and visited all parts of the Province. Always a hard worker, it was customary for him to spend an hour or more with his Medical Journals before breakfast, and usually began his rounds at eight o'clock. He had a quiet unassuming manner and had the reputation of divulging very little information to his patients, was very thorough in his examinations and lost no opportunity of unravelling the secrets of medicine in his own workshop, a shining example of what a man may accomplish by his own efforts.

Outside of medicine, his chief hobby was botany, on which he was an authority. In his garden, he always had a bed of fox-glove (*Digitalis*) and delighted in showing it to his friends.

On one occasion he was on the point of being arrested in Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, for violating the "Keep off the grass" sign, but after informing the policeman that the plant he was inspecting was a native of Nova Scotia where he came from, he was immediately granted immunity from arrest.

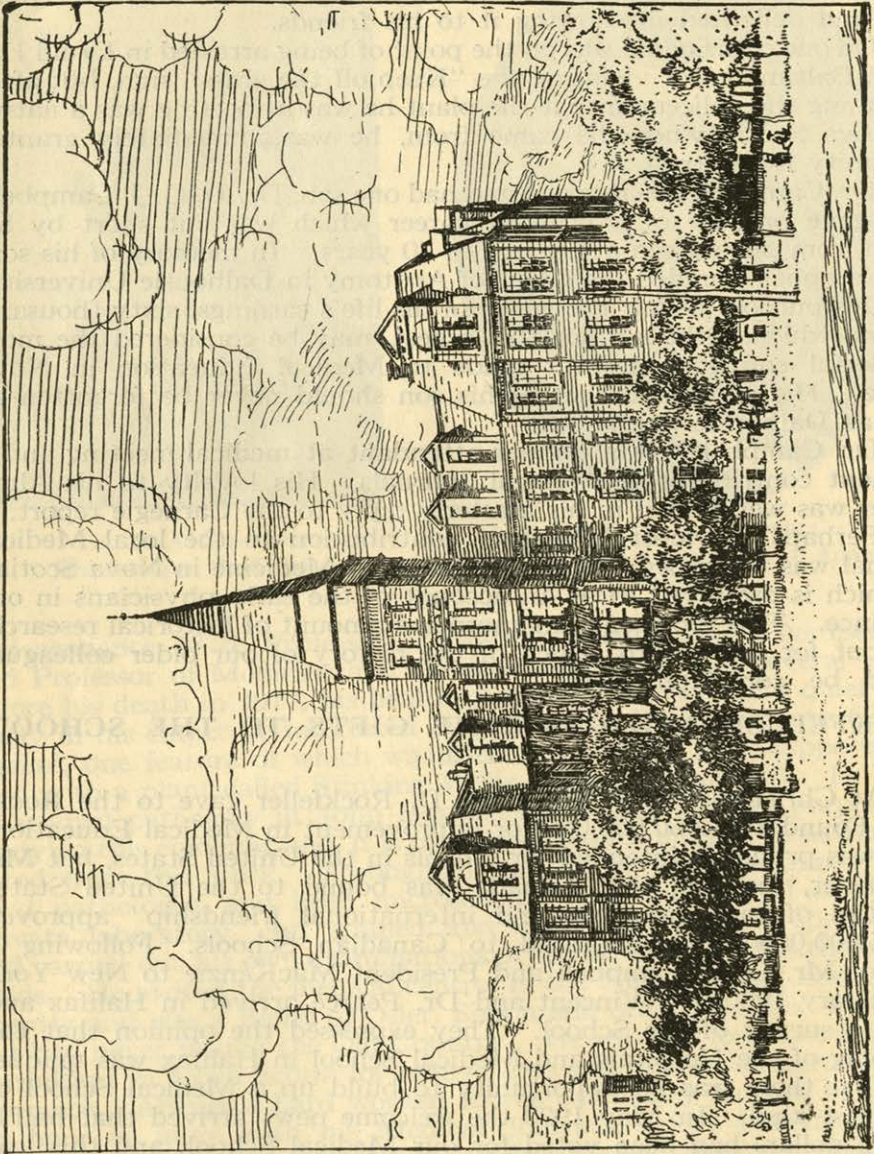
Dr. Campbell was married and had one son, Dr. D. G. J. Campbell, who gave promise of a brilliant career which was cut short by his death from pneumonia at the age of 30 years. In memory of his son, Dr. Campbell founded the Chair of Anatomy in Dalhousie University. For this purpose he left the whole of his life's earnings, sixty thousand dollars, which, although not the largest, may be considered the most wonderful contribution ever made to Medical Education in Nova Scotia. His name and that of his son should never be forgotten as long as Dalhousie lives.

Dr. Campbell was a regular attendant at medical meeting and a frequent contributor to Medical Journals. His loyalty to his Alma Mater was well shown in his masterly reply to the Carnegie report.

Perhaps the most important contribution to the local Medical Journal was his paper entitled "Pioneers in Medicine in Nova Scotia" in which is preserved to us an account of the early physicians in our Province. This represents an enormous amount of historical research, and but for this record, much of the history of our older colleagues would be completely lost.

ROCKFELLER AND CARNEGIE GIFTS TO THE SCHOOL. 1920.

At Christmas, 1919, Mr. John D. Rockefeller gave to the Rockefeller Foundation \$50,000,000 for improvement in Medical Education. This was primarily intended for schools in the United States, but Mr. Rockefeller, realizing that Canada was bound to the United States "by ties of race, language and international friendship" approved of \$5,000,000 being allocated to Canadian Schools. Following a visit of Mr. G. S. Campbell and President MacKenzie to New York in January 1920, Dr. Vincent and Dr. Pearce arrived in Halifax and made a survey of the School. They expressed the opinion that the grouping of the Hospitals and Medical School in Halifax was unique, and that there was an opportunity to build up a Medical School of the finest kind. In May 1920 the welcome news arrived that half a million dollars had been voted for our Medical School, and this was followed by the announcement of a similar gift from the Carnegie Corporation. This money was ear-marked for certain purposes, and made possible the magnificent buildings known as the Medical Science Building and Public Health Centre, and left a certain amount for laboratory equipment and endowment. To our late Chairman, Mr.



FORREST BUILDING

Outside of that, his chief hobby was botany, on which he was an authority. He was a member of the New York Botanical Garden and a frequent contributor to the Garden's Bulletin.

He was also a member of the New York Horticultural Society and the New York Entomological Society.

He was a member of the New York Academy of Sciences and the New York Philosophical Society.

He was a member of the New York Botanical Garden and the New York Horticultural Society.

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He was a member of the New York Entomological Society and the New York Philosophical Society.

G. S. Campbell and President MacKenzie, great credit is due for the consumation of these gifts. The corner stone of the Medical Science Building was laid on Sept. 29th, 1922 by Colonel John Stewart, C.B.E., LL.D., Dean of the Medical School, and the corner stone of the Public Health Centre on November 9th by the Hon. George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia. Both of these Buildings were rapidly brought to completion, and are now fulfilling their respective functions in a satisfactory manner.

This money also permitted of an increase in the full time staff.

There are now ten full time professors or teachers, while seven or eight others are full time but divide their time with other faculties. It may be said that the pre-clinical subjects are now fairly well equipped and well manned. Clinical facilities have grown rapidly. The Victoria General Hospital has been improved, Children's Hospital Grace Maternity Hospital, Tuberculosis Hospital and Infectious Diseases' Hospital provide a considerable amount of valuable clinical material. These with the University Buildings form a group of institutions which are a source of great pride to Dalhousians past and present, and bring forth many expressions of admiration from visitors from abroad.

Forty or more clinicians are carrying on the teaching in the various departments in a very satisfactory manner. Improvement is noted all along the line, and while much more is needed, more men, more money, more buildings and more equipment, the present facilities are of no mean order.

At present finances do not permit of further expansion, but no doubt ways and means will be forth-coming in the future to make still further progress.

Dalhousie is now classified as an A school by the American Medical Association.

More students are applying than can be handled, and many are refused admission on account of limited facilities in the clinical years.

In making a critical survey of the past teaching in any school, we must be careful not to judge it by the standards of to-day, but rather by the standards of the period under question.

The Halifax School began in the pre-Listerian period. Pasteur had not yet made his most important discoveries, or at least they were not generally known. Bacteriology as a medical subject was yet unborn. Hospitals were small and did not compare with modern institutions. There was not a single training school for nurses on the American Continent. Modern methods of precision in diagnosis had not yet been revealed to the human race. Surgery was yet in its infancy. Halifax however, could boast of a group of medical men who represented the highest type of practitioners of the day. Parker, Almon, Farrell, Slayter and Reid were men of no small calibre.

Ether was used in Halifax in 1846 and chloroform in 1848, a few months after their respective discoveries. Antiseptic surgery was

practiced in Halifax by the above men, and later by Dr. Stewart in Pictou and Dr. Lindsay in Halifax at a time when many men in Europe and the New England States were denouncing it as a silly fad.

The first teachers were men who studied their art in the best Schools of Europe and the United States, and they proceeded to impart their knowledge to the students in a manner befitting their training.

From the beginning a high standard was adopted, Matriculation requirements conformed to those of the General Medical Council of Great Britain. The course was early extended to four years, the curriculum carefully graded and the standard of examination oral, written and clinical was high. The usual subjects were taught as in other medical schools and from time to time additions were made. Laboratories were added as soon as finances permitted. After 1911 rapid strides were made and at present Dalhousie ranks as one of the important medical institutions of Canada.

The Bulletin of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn, New York, recently to hand gives, as usual, the list of names of those recently elected to membership. Our attention is drawn to the predominating foreign names in this list. For example the November issue gives the names of sixteen men accepted by the Council as follows: "Ceravovo, Dannenburg, Durrin, Gangursky, Gottesman, Greenhouse, Ilson, Labanowski, Liotta, Rera, Schwartz, Segall, Tepfer, Davidoff, Schenone." Fifteen out of sixteen decidedly of foreign extraction.

A Scot and his wife went into a restaurant and ordered one sandwich and two plates, cutting the sandwich in half as it was served. He was chewing away ravenously, while his wife looked on, which led the waiter to ask: "Is there something wrong with the sandwich, madam?"

"Na," she no'ed, "but Sandy is using the teeth."

Dalhousie Day

DR. G. H. MURPHY, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

A LUNCHEON was given by the Board of Governors to all those who were in attendance at the Refresher Course and other guests including all visiting medical men and the medical students of the University about three hundred in all. President Mackenzie presided at the luncheon.

After the toast to the King, Dean John Stewart proposed the health of the visiting clinicians, which was responded to by Dr. W. W. Chipman of McGill University and Dean A. Primrose of Toronto Medical School.

A feature of the lunch was the music provided by the Dalhousie Students' Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. S. Singer.

The whole proceedings were quite short and immediately after they were ended, those at the luncheon were invited to attend a special convocation at 3 p. m. in the Public Health Centre.

The proceedings of the Convocation were opened with some introductory remarks from President Mackenzie. He first of all expressed the very cordial greeting of the University to those who were present from out of town. He then referred to the fact that we were celebrating the Sixtieth Anniversary of the founding of the Dalhousie Medical School, and emphasized the fact that this could only have come about at that time through the existence in Halifax of a group of eminent and unusually energetic and ambitious medical men, and that it was very fitting that a tablet, which was soon to be unveiled, should be erected in their memory. He referred to the history of the Medical School, which was for a long time a proprietary institution, and which was in 1911 taken over by the University as a teaching faculty. He referred to the fact that in this regard the history of Dalhousie was similar to that of many medical schools, particularly the other medical schools of Canada.

After referring to the inauguration of what has become the Annual Medical Refresher Course, President Mackenzie stated how much of the success of this course was due to the assistance of visiting clinicians from outside centres, and particularly the schools of McGill and Toronto, and that accordingly it was felt that this would be a most appropriate occasion on which Dalhousie might show its heart-felt appreciation, and so Doctors Chipman and Primrose had been asked to accept our Honorary Degree as a tribute of our thanks, and furthermore as a mark of our admiration of them as individuals and as Nova Scotians who had risen to foremost places in the Medical world.

The President stated that another name was to be proposed for an Honorary Degree, that of Dr. Finlay MacMillan, as one who not only stood for all that was finest in the life and work of the country practitioner, but as the oldest living graduate of the School in its early days. He typified the product of the school from its very inception, and that, in conferring an Honorary Degree upon him, the University was conferring it upon the profession as a whole in Nova Scotia.

Dr. H. K. MacDonald then presented Dr. W. W. Chipman, of Montreal, for the Degree of LL. D. in the following manner:—"Mr. President, Members of Senate of Dalhousie University, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It affords me great pleasure to present to you today for the Honorary Degree of LL. D. a gentleman whom we all know. Many of us and particularly members of the Medical Profession know intimately. Doctor W. W. Chipman of Montreal, Professor of Gynaecology and Obstetrics in the Medical Faculty of McGill University. Dr. Chipman is by birth a Nova Scotian. His preliminary education he received in the common schools of Nova Scotia and then at Acadia University, Wolfville, where he completed his Bachelor of Arts Course and obtained their degree. In his Medical Education he went to Edinburgh University and after obtaining that much coveted degree in Medicine he returned to Canada and was quickly adopted by the Medical Faculty of McGill University, the wisdom of which has never been questioned, but amply demonstrated.

Dr. Walter Chipman is a friend to everybody, notably to the medical profession in this City and Province and of late years particularly to Dalhousie University since the inception of its "Annual Refresher Course". On all and every occasion and they have been many, when asked to contribute to the programme he has done so, and this in spite of the fact that he carries a continental reputation and as a result has more than the average demands for similar contribution made upon him.

In view of this and many more facts that I would enumerate, I think it particularly fitting that on this very memorable occasion Dalhousie should see fit to bestow on him this Honorary Degree. Therefore, I have pleasure in presenting him to you knowing and feeling and realizing that in honoring him, you are not only honoring yourselves but the medical profession of North America.

Dr. E. V. Hogan, of Halifax, made a similar request for recognition of Dr. Alexander Primrose, of Toronto University, speaking as follows:—"Mr. President,—On behalf of the Senate of Dalhousie University I have the honour to request that you confer on Alexander Primrose the degree of LL. D. "Honora Causa".

It is hardly necessary that I recall to your memory and to that of the distinguished audience here assembled the many reasons why the Senate are recommending this honor not only to Dr. Primrose but also to their university.

A native of Nova Scotia, Dr. Primrose is one of that large number of Bluenoses who have shed lustre on their native province and our educational system and it is most fitting that on the 75th. Anniversary of the meeting of the medical men of Nova Scotia we should present his name as one worthy of honor by our University.

Dr. Primrose has for many years filled the chair of Surgery at Toronto University and many of our medical brethren here assembled will gladly bear testimony to his sound teaching of the principles and practice of Surgery. He has rendered valiant service to the cause of organized medicine for he was one of the founders of the American College of Surgeons which has done so much to improve American hospitals and to raise the standard of hospital surgery in this country.

In the Canadian field of organized medicine he has been a tower of strength to the Canadian Medical Association where for many years he has filled the responsible position of Chairman of the Council and as a humble member of the Council I have been glad to serve under his administration. The Royal College of Surgeons of England has appreciated his services in Surgery by making him an honorary fellow of their College, a distinction that has been conferred on very few Canadian Surgeons.

When the Great War broke out, Primrose, although one of the busiest men in Canada and well beyond the military age hastened to offer his services to alleviate the sufferings of those who were going overseas to fight for the Right for King and for Country, and a grateful sovereign was pleased to confer on him one of his highest decorations so well and truly earned. In conclusion Mr. President, speaking on behalf of the Senate of your University I would say that in honoring Alexander Primrose, you will be conferring a greater honor on the University that you represent."

Dr. John Stewart of Halifax, presented to the Governors Dr. Finlay MacMillan, of Sheet Harbour, for a similar recognition and said:—

"I want to say of my old friend MacMillan that we were old schoolmates in Truro. We had martial inclinations and were among those who formed what would now-a-days be called a Cadet Corps. All that the Government of the day would give us in the way of uniform was a waist belt of leather bearing a cartridge box as hard as iron and so useless that we carried our ammunition in our pockets. But we were armed with the long muzzle loading Enfield with the three sided bayonet and we had unlimited ammunition which we gave a good account of in the valley leading to where Victoria Park is now, the 500 firing post being fairly near where the present C. N. R. station is situated. Later on for the longer ranges we went over to Bible Hill.

While two of the members of the profession who are today receiving the highest honor we could give had early distinguished themselves in their respective fields and had acquired an international reputation, our old friend, to whom the word aged seems inapplicable,

had pursued his even and successful and honorary career in the country among a scattered population, among the frontier farms, of our forests and among the capes and islands of a shore coast, with bad roads or none, in open boats in summer and in winter and single handed, no consultant at hand.

He was, to return to military figures, a front line man and a signal example of the good general practitioner,—the backbone of the medical profession.

It therefore affords me much pleasure to present him to the Governors of Dalhousie for the Honorary Degree LL. D."

Then President MacKenzie conferred the Degrees requested as follows:—"By the authority given to the Senate of this University and by them invested in me, I admit you to the Degree of Doctors of Laws, Honoris Causa."

Subsequently the recipients of this Degree wrote President McKenzie as follows:—

A. STANLEY MACKENZIE, ESQ., D.C.L., LL.D.

The President,
Dalhousie University,
Halifax, N. S.

My dear Dr. Mackenzie:

The meeting in Halifax last week was in my opinion a tremendous success. I never saw greater enthusiasm at a medical meeting and the program was excellent from start to finish. The Faculty of Medicine of Dalhousie University is certainly to be congratulated on the excellence of the Refresher Course. I understand it was a record attendance.

It has been my privilege to travel all over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, attending Provincial Medical Societies in the various provinces. I have covered the entire territory in the last two years. One is greatly impressed with the value of these meetings. The activities of our national body, the Canadian Medical Association, have been of great service in uniting the profession in medicine all over Canada in a manner which has never been attained before. I believe the activities of recent years have borne fruit of great national importance, which will result in the attainment of high ideals in the practice of medicine throughout the country. Medical education in our Canadian Universities is also, I believe, greatly benefitted by the interchange of ideas which result from visits paid by men of one centre to that of another. We understand one another better and by combined effort we are able to attain higher standards.

I wish to express my very sincere thanks to the Board of Governors for the high honour conferred upon me by Dalhousie University in granting me the Degree of Doctor of Laws. It is particularly gratifying to me to have this recognition from my native province, however unworthy I may feel of that high distinction.

With very kind regards, believe me

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) A. PRIMROSE.

Sheet Harbour, N. S.,
December 12, 1928.

STANLEY MACKENZIE,
President of Dalhousie University.

Dear Friend:

I received last evening the Diploma (L.L.D.) granted me by Dalhousie University as an Honor Member, which I gratefully accept.

Thanking you and Dalhousie University for this favour, I remain

Yours truly,

(Signed) DR. FINLAY MACMILLAN.

Extract from Letter to President Mackenzie from Dr. W. W. Chipman.
October 25, 1928.

"I really feel that I never sufficiently thanked you for the great honour you conferred last week. Please accept my warmest thanks. And will you tender to the Senate and Governors of Dalhousie my very grateful appreciation of this high Academic distinction.

It was a great week. I congratulate you all."

PRESENTATION OF BRONZE TABLET.

Dr. S. R. Johnston, President of the Halifax Medical Society requested Dr. Murphy to present to the Governors and unveil a Bronze Tablet, presented by that Society.

In presenting the bronze tablet Dr. George H. Murphy spoke as follows:—

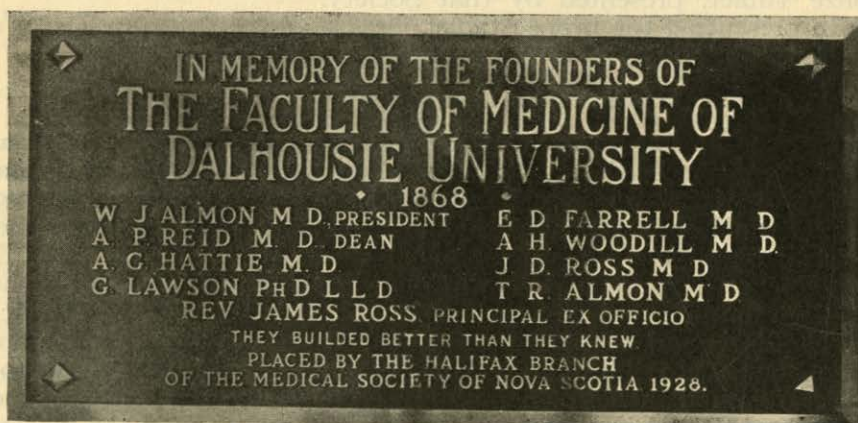
"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Our part in this most significant function this afternoon has grown out of the desire of the medical men of this city particularly to pay some form of tribute to the memory of those who sixty years ago founded the Medical School. The vision and labor of those men furnished an interesting history which I may merely touch here. It is, in essence, the oft told tale of pioneer efforts in behalf of higher education in our Province and Dominion. It is the story of sacrifice, of high ideals and a genuine patriotism that would give to the ambitious young man who could not go abroad for his education the opportunities required in his own province. Naturally, the conception of the Medical School and its development was the work of the medical profession, and particularly the doctors practising in Halifax at that time. There were many meetings, much discussion and argument pro and con; there were encouragements and discouragements; but the project of founding a school of medicine in connection with Dalhousie University would not be put down, and the time came when a

definite Medical Faculty could be constituted; and the school opened for its first students in 1868.

We have taken the men who comprised the Faculty 1868, as the founders of the school. This comes as near the truth, as it is possible to reach. We know from the Medical Society records of that time that others besides those who afterwards became Professors and Teachers lent a helping hand. Perhaps the strongest supporter of the project was Dr. Charles Tupper, then in the prime of life, full of vigor and vision and enthusiasm which later enabled him to rise to the first rank of statesmanship in the Dominion and the Empire. His compelling force and argument went a long way towards milling out the obstacles to the founding of the school. Other activities kept him from becoming one of the Professors but today while we are giving our tribute of laurel for honor we must not forget the great part he played.

It may truthfully be said that the Medical Society of sixty years ago took a leading part in the founding of the School and it was thought fitting that the present Medical Society of Halifax, as its descendant and successor was entitled to a large place in today's Jubilee's celebration. We have therefore placed at the entrance of this beautiful Public Health Clinic building a bronze tablet containing the names of the members of the first Faculty of Medicine of this University. Our Medical College has had its trials and worries but it never lost heart, and it is by virtue of its constancy and sacrifice that educational philanthropy of recent years, has been giving of its resources to enable us to take our place in the coveted list of A 1 efficiency.



It is now a great pleasure to me, Mr. Pearson, on behalf of the Halifax Branch of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia to unveil this tablet and present it to you as Chairman of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University as a tribute to the memory of the men who

in other days dreamed of a great deed for medical education and had the genius and perseverance to make their dreams come true."

Following this Dr. J. C. Morrison of New Waterford, presented portraits of a number of Cape Breton doctors who lost their lives in the Great War. In doing so he spoke as follows:—

"The Graduates of Dalhousie Medical School have frequently brought distinction to themselves and to their Alma Mater in many parts of the civilized world. Like other members of our noble and heroic profession in other countries they won lasting renown on the field of battle during the recent Great War. While all such names shall ever remain verdant in our memories and always command our highest respect yet, on this occasion, the Cape Breton Medical Society desire to specially commemorate the names of four of its brightest members who, in the heyday of manhood, full of energy and enthusiasm, and with boundless prospects for successful careers valiantly and cheerfully bade adieu to home and friends when the call came to take up arms for King and Country, and rushed to succor the wounded and dying in the deadly trenches of Flanders. Old Dalhousie had taught them to "Stiffen the sinews and to summon up the blood," as well as the cultivation of "Modest stillness and humility." Splendid practitioners and boon companions in their respective fields of medical practice they carried the same traits of character to their new sphere of labor, and with corresponding success and admiration. Utterly devoid of selfishness, cowardice, inhumanity or similar shortcomings they eagerly threw themselves into the breach with alas! disastrous results. Our four Cape Breton doctors, graduates of Dalhousie Medical College, never came back; and so to-day, at this representative meeting of the College, their Cape Breton colleagues take advantage of the opportunity afforded to present to their Alma Mater a portrait of each together with a short sketch of his career.

Captain Kenneth A. MacCuish M. D.

Kenneth A. MacCuish was born on November 20, 1874, at St. Peter's, Nova Scotia, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander MacCuish. He received his early education at Richmond County Academy and at Halifax Academy. He graduated from Dalhousie Medical School in 1903, after which he practised for a few months as assistant to Dr. Murray at Springhill. In the autumn of 1903 he came to Glace Bay as assistant to Dr. R. A. H. McKeen. In 1905 he did some Post Graduate work in London and Edinburgh. On his return to Glace Bay he was associated with Dr. McKeen, until the autumn of 1909 when he took over the practice at Dominion No. 6 Colliery. In the winter of 1912 he returned to Glace Bay and took over the practice of the late Dr. McKeen in association with Drs. MacLean and Calder. He remained in Glace Bay until the Spring of 1916. In March 1916 he

enlisted with No. 9 Canadian Stationary Hospital (St. F. X. unit) and in June 1916 went overseas.

Shortly after Dr. MacCuish's arrival in England he was attached to No. 12 Canadian General Hospital at Bramshott, where he was in charge of the surgical division with Major E. H. Kendall. In April 1917 he went to France, and became attached to No. 9 Canadian Field Ambulance, with whom he remained until shortly before his death.

While Dr. MacCuish was temporarily acting as medical officer to the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles of Montreal he volunteered to replace a medical officer who had been killed at a Regimental Aid Post during the battle of Passchendaele. On October 31, while dressing some wounded men at an advanced station, he was struck by a shell, and died five hours later at No. 2 Casualty Station. He was buried at Ligssenthoek Military Cemetery near Poperinghe Clearing, Belgium.

Lieut. Col. R. C. McLeod, M. D.

Roderick Campbell McLeod was born at Margaree, C. B., in 1867 and was fifty years of age at the time of his death. After teaching school for a number of years he entered upon the study of Medicine and graduated in 1891.

Col. McLeod, who was in command of a military hospital near Aldershot, England, became incapacitated towards the close of the year 1916 by what had been regarded, at first, as an attack of influenza. During the morning of January 3, 1917, he seemed worse, but remained on duty until the afternoon. A condition of drowsiness suddenly deepened into coma, accompanied by convulsions, and the patient died early in the morning of January 4. From the post mortem and laboratory examinations it would seem to be beyond dispute that death was due to an acute attack of anthrax and streptococcal infection. The source of this infection was traced to a new shaving brush which the deceased had purchased about three weeks before his illness.

Winfred Peter Smyth Macdonell, M. D.

Winfred Peter Smyth Macdonell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Macdonell of Port Hood, was born in 1889. He received his early education in Port Hood Academy. Thence he proceeded to St. Francis Xavier College, and from there went to Dalhousie University where he obtained his diploma in Medicine in 1910. He was House Surgeon on the staff of the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, for one year; and spent six months as surgeon on the surveying ship H. M. S. Ellanor. In 1912 he came to Sydney, where he conducted a very successful practice, and also took a keen interest in Athletics and amateur Dramatics. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the C.M.B.A.

In May 1914, Dr. Macdonell married Marie Celeste Lombard of Meteghan, Digby County, N. S., a graduate of the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, N. S.

In June 1915, Dr. Macdonell joined the R. A. M. C., and sailed for England. He went to France with the 104th Field Ambulance and remained there until 1916, when he joined the C. A. M. C., and was appointed Deputy Assistant Director Medical Service at 133 Oxford Street, London. In November 1918, he contracted "Flu", and died three days later, leaving his wife, who had served three years with the C. A. M. C., in England and France, and a six-month old son, Winfred, to mourn their loss.

Major Walter Leonard Maclean M. D.

Walter Leonard Maclean, second son of the late Rev. Dr. John Maclean, was born at Macleod, Alberta, on December 31, 1885. He came from Wesley College, Winnipeg, to Dalhousie University, and graduated from the medical college in 1908, winning the university gold medal for that year.

After completing his internship at the Victoria General Hospital, he went to Glace Bay, Cape Breton, as assistant to the late Dr. R. A. H. MacKeen. Upon Dr. MacKeen's death in 1912, three Dalhousians, Drs. McCuish, Maclean and Calder, took over his practice in a partnership, which was concluded by the death of two of its members in France.

Dr. Maclean, being a member of the C. A. M. C., prior to the war, was "called up" on July 31, 1914, (when martial law was declared in Glace Bay, and a detachment of troops sent from Halifax) and was on duty continuously until his death on November 10, 1917, at No. 1 C. C. C. S., Zudycoote, France, where he died of wounds received that night during a bombing attack by German planes.

Dr. Maclean went overseas as Medical Officer of the 6th Brigade of Field Artillery, but was transferred almost immediately to No. 2 Stationary Hospital at Le Touquet. From there he went up to No. 1 General, and lastly to No. 1 C. C. C. S., on March 16, 1916, where he was in charge of the surgical service at the time of his death."

Dr. K. A. MacKenzie then made a further presentation of photos. He said:—

"Mr. Pearson:

On behalf of the donors I beg to present the following portraits of former professors of the Medical School of Dalhousie University:—

Dr. A. P. Reid, First Professor of Medicine. This is presented by the Medical Health Officers' Association of Nova Scotia.

Dr. (Hon.) W. J. Almon, Senator, First Professor of Obstetrics. This is presented by his grandson, Dr. W. Bruce Almon of Halifax.

Dr. Edward Farrell, First Professor of Surgery. This photo is presented by the Class of 1898. The members of this Class were

Doctors Archibald, M. G.; Brehn; Buckley, A. F.; Dickey; McDonald, Dan.; McDonald, E. M.; McKenzie, M. D.; Morton, A. McD.; Thompson; several of whom are here present.

Dr. N. E. MacKay, Professor of Surgery. This is presented by Mrs. MacKay.

Dr. G. M. Campbell, Professor of Clinical Medicine. This is presented by Mrs. Campbell.

Dr. N. F. Cunningham, Professor of Medicine. Presented by his son, Dr. Allan R. Cunningham, of this city.

Dr. D. A. Campbell, Professor of Medicine. This is presented by the Class of 1902. Of this class Doctors Blackadar, Corston, Hebb and Murphy have been present at this medical conference.

Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay, Professor of Anatomy. This is presented by the Class of 1903. Of this class Doctors Lawson, Lessel, MacKenzie, Morrison, Murray, Rice and Woodbury are registered at this meeting.

Dr. T. H. McDonald, Lieut. Colonel. This is presented by the Eastern Counties Medical Society Branch of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

Dr. Charles Tupper. This very excellent statuette is presented by Mr. M. S. Clarke of this city".

(To this collection has been recently added two very valuable portraits:—a very fine etching of Dr. A. G. Hattie, made by his son, Dr. J. B. T. McHattie of England, and an oil painting of Dr. Archibald Lawson, painted and donated by his son.)

Mr. G. Fred Pearson, Chairman of the Board of Governors, accepted these various gifts in the name of the University and expressed the appreciation of the Board of Governors in having these most valuable and interesting memorials of individuals who had been identified with the formation and progress of the Medical School, The University would treasure these and preserve them with all care.

The Convocation closed with the National Anthem.

The Dalhousie Banquet

IN making his record of the proceedings of the 75th Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, the Secretary purposely left out any extended reference to the doings of Thursday, October 18th. As this medical conference also marked the 60th Anniversary of the founding of the Medical College it was only right that this extended report should appear in a special issue of the BULLETIN which would be devoted largely to matters relating to Dalhousie University.

While there are in this issue a number of articles contributed by medical men, perhaps the most readable account of the proceedings of that day was that published by the *Halifax Chronicle* the following morning. The Secretary, therefore, submits this newspaper account of the doings of that day as his official record of the Banquet. Through the courtesy of the *Chronicle* we are publishing this in full.

"The Dalhousie songs, college, class, and faculty yells which rang out time after time during the Dalhousie dinner held at the Lord Nelson Hotel last evening typified the Dalhousie spirit which was characteristic of the fourth day of the Nova Scotia Medical Society's 75th annual meeting when the Society joined with Dalhousie University in celebrating the diamond jubilee of the Dalhousie Medical School. Starting with clinical sessions in the morning, a luncheon to the doctors and students attending the Refresher Course which the Dalhousie Medical School is giving in connection with the convention, the formal jubilee celebration in the afternoon, and winding up with a great Dalhousie dinner at the Lord Nelson in the evening, it was, truly, "Dalhousie's Day."

Celebrating the jubilee in less formal fashion, the Faculty of the Medical School, the medical students and the representatives of other universities attending the convention, gathered in the Georgian Room of the Lord Nelson Hotel last evening to enjoy the splendid programme of the Dalhousie Medical dinner.

G. Fred Pearson, Chairman of the Board of Governors, presided at the dinner. At the main table with him were Premier Rhodes of Nova Scotia, President Mackenzie, the visitors and members of the Faculty of Medicine at Dalhousie University. A feature of the evening was the Dalhousie Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of S. S. Singer, which brightened up an already bright occasion with an excellent programme.

Premier Rhodes Speaks for the Government.

Premier Rhodes, following the toast to the King, and speaking in the absence of the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor, both of whom sent letters expressing their inability to attend, declared

that his case was analogous to that of the man who claimed that while Acadia was his Alma Mater, Dalhousie was his Mother-in-Law. Speaking for the Government of Nova Scotia—or what remained of it, said the Premier, “and on behalf of those people of Nova Scotia for whom I may speak—and I do not say that with the same confidence I should have felt four weeks ago,” all good wishes were expressed for the success of the Medical School and the profession as a whole.

Mr. Pearson then proposed a toast, “The Medical Schools of Our Sister Universities,” which was responded to by representatives of the other universities of Canada. The aim of the Dalhousie Medical School is, said Mr. Pearson, to teach a thorough knowledge of medicine and to turn out good all-round general practitioners.

General Foster, of Kentville, representing the University of Alberta, expressed his honour in being allowed to represent the University of Alberta and in extending their greetings and good wishes to Dalhousie.

Dr. J. J. E. Guerin, M.P., of Montreal, read a letter in French, from Laval University, Montreal, expressing their regret at being unable to send a representative and wishing Dalhousie the sincerest regards.

Dr. W. W. Chipman, of Montreal, extended good wishes from McGill and spoke briefly on Education.

Dr. Chipman said that he wished to extend greetings from not only McGill University, but from the President, Sir Arthur Currie, and from himself.

Dr. William Boyd, of Winnipeg, representing the University of Manitoba, spoke on the value of medical dinners and gatherings in helping to create a pull East and West and not North and South. There is an influence in Winnipeg, said Dr. Boyd, for students to go South to Rochester for their post-graduate work, rather than to some Canadian University. Gatherings such as the Nova Scotia Medical Society's convention helped, he believed, to make the pull East and West.

Dr. J. J. E. Guerin, M.P., of Montreal, responded on behalf of the University of Montreal. He prophesied a great future for Dalhousie and mentioned its splendid work in medical education in the past. Dr. Guerin stressed the need of co-operation between the provincial government and the University.

Dr. J. V. Anglin, of St. John, spoke of the history and work of Queen's University and mentioned three Halifax men who had done much to help Queens in its progress, Dr. G. M. Grant, Sir Sanford Fleming, and Dr. D. M. Gordon. Dr. Alexander Primrose, of Toronto, read and presented an official address of greeting from the University of Toronto, and added his own good wishes and felicitations.

Dr. J. W. Crane, of London, Ont., speaking for Western University, stressed the need for medical history on the curriculum of every medical school.

The next toast was "Our Alma Mater," proposed feelingly by Dr. G. H. Murphy, of Halifax. Dr. Murphy spoke of the Dalhousian's love for his University and the debt which all graduates owe to it. He regretted the absence of Dr. Hattie, Dean of the Medical School, but assured the gathering that Dr. Hattie was with them in spirit. Dr. Murphy paid a fine tribute to one of the outstanding figures in the history of the School, Dr. Murdoch Chisholm, who was attending the dinner. Dr. J. R. Corston, of Halifax, read a number of telegrams of good wishes from absent graduates.

Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie, in responding to the toast, declared that he had spoken, in the afternoon, as President of the University, he would now speak to them as just Stan Mackenzie, a graduate of the University. Dr. Mackenzie traced the growth of the University in general and the Medical School in particular.

At the request of the chairman, Dr. Murdoch Chisholm spoke briefly with his customary impromptu wit.

Ian Macdonald, President of the Dalhousie Medical Students' Society proposed the next and last toast, "Our Graduates—Old and New". Mr. Macdonald spoke of the typical spirit which has always existed in the University and which has put the Dalhousie Medical School in the front rank to-day. He said that it was a great privilege to the younger guests, in particular, to be associating with the pioneers of the Medical School who were in attendance.

Dr. Archibald, of Kamloops, B. C., responding to the toast, spoke of some of the success attained by the graduates and expressed his thanks and appreciation to those who had arranged and organized the jubilee celebration of the Dalhousie Medical School".

TELEGRAMS READ AT DALHOUSIE BANQUET.

Bury, England.

Hearty Greeting and Best Wishes for the continued success of Dalhousie Medical School.

ISAAC WELLWOOD JOHNSON—1891.

ARTHUR MORRELL JOHNSON—1911.

London, England.

The more I see of other Universities the more I marvel at Dalhousie's progress. Congratulations and Best Wishes to all.

J. R. M. COLLIE—1911.

London.

Best Wishes to Society College and Old Friends. Such memories are very pleasant.

GUY CARLETON JONES.—1887.

Port Morien, Nova Scotia.

I regret very sincerely that I cannot be present to-night. May the re-union be marked by a deep reverence for those who are gone and the birth of more lofty ideals for Dalhousie her Medical School and her worthy sons.

W. W. PATTON—1908.

Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.

Regret exceedingly inability to be present at re-union dinner. Please convey to assembled graduates my best wishes. May Dalhousie of the future be even greater than Dalhousie of the Present.

A. CALDER—1909.

Dominion, Nova Scotia.

Regret unable to be present success to Dalhousie and the re-union.

M. G. TOMPKINS—1914.

Baltimore, M.D.

Regret cannot be present celebration sixtieth anniversary Medical School but send Greetings and hearty congratulations. Please express our appreciation of great debt to school and to fine men who compose its faculty. We look back with pleasure to happy days and old Dalhousie association. Best Wishes for successful re-union

JAMES A. DOULL—1914.

A. LLOYD MACLEAN—1922

CLARENCE F. MORIARTY—1925.

ALLAN MACLEAN—1926.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

University of Western Ontario,
London, Canada, Jan. 5, 1929.

MY DEAR DOCTOR WALKER:

I have recently returned from a trip to Vancouver and met the different Provincial Medical Societies and they were all exceedingly interested in the idea of having a committee on Historical Medicine. I am quite satisfied that the work of the different committees will be invaluable.

It should financially foster the foremost of local museums in order to house the invaluable documents that will be collected. I am writing Dr. Jost regarding his committee.

I was looking over your December BULLETIN and was very flattered by the write-up that was given me. I wonder if they could spare an extra copy for my files? I certainly enjoyed the week in Halifax.

Yours Truly,

(Signed) J. W. CRANE.

Hazeldene, Bury, Lancs.
England, 29-9-28.

DEAR DOCTOR MACKENZIE:—

I was very pleased to receive your letter a few days ago, with reference to the 60th Anniversary of the Halifax Medical School, and the receipt of your letter made me feel, as I have felt so many times before, what a poor member of the Alumni I am.

I often think of the old school and of the old days, and the many happy associations connected therewith, but I am afraid that owing possibly to distance, I have rather lost touch with Dalhousie and the Halifax Medical College. However, I am not unmindful of the fact that I spent four very happy years there, and I deeply regret that I now get no opportunity to mingle with my old associates.

You inquire about my uncle, Dr. T. W. Johnson, who graduated in 1891. He is still alive and in practice, and was very pleased when I showed him your letter. He and I are in partnership here, and altho he does not take the same active interest in the practice that he did a few years ago, yet he still lives a very busy life. He has many interests outside medical practice, a few of which are,—Member of Bury Town Council, Chairman of Health Committee, Justice of Peace for the County Borough of Bury, Member of Central Council of B. M. A., President of Lancashire Union of Golf Clubs, etc. He got his F. R. C. S. Ed. about 1910, and is Hon. Consulting Surgeon to the Bury Infirmary (a general hospital, chiefly surgical, of 120 beds).

Of myself I have very little to say except that I did my little bit in the late war for 4½ years and was awarded the M. C. I now hold the rank of Major in the R. A. M. C. (T. A.), and am medical officer to the local batallion (5th Lancashire Fusiliers). I am senior Honorary Surgeon and Honorary Medical Secretary to the Bury Infirmary and do a fair amount of major general surgery in my spare time. I am married and have 2 children.

Possibly the above personal details may be of interest to any of our old friends and colleagues.

My brother (J. M. Johnson, 1913) was in practice in Heywood Near Bury, but about 12 months ago he sold his practice and is now doing locums.

I regret that I will be unable to be present at the Banquet on Oct. 18th, but I will think of you all on that evening. I shall be very glad to receive some account of the proceedings.

I hope you are well and flourishing, and if you ever visit this part of the world I hope you will make it convenient to look me up.

Please give my kind regards and remembrances to any who may remember me.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) ARTHUR M. JOHNSON, (1911)

Dr. T. W. Johnson's address:—
Redbank, Bury, Lancs.

Pugwash, July 15, 1928.

DEAR DOCTOR MACKENZIE:—

I got a letter from you some time ago intimating that you were writing a history of the Halifax Medical College. I happened to be writing Dr. Stewart next day and asked him to loan you my photo. Since that I have learned he has done so. It is a poor one, but the best I have. If you leave it out of the book it will please me all the more. I had in my possession a group photo of the first or second class in the School, and one reason why I delayed so long answering your letter was that I had hoped to

find it somewhere, but so far I have utterly failed. If it could be found it might be worth while putting it in your book.

So far as I can learn I am the only surviving member of that class. If you can find any other you might be able to get the photo.

I have nothing but the pleasantest recollections of my associations with the first and second sessions of the Halifax Medical College. The professors were all good men and true. Among those most esteemed were Dr. Farrell in Anatomy, Dr. Hattie in Obstetrics, Dr. Reid in Physiology, Woodil in Materia Medica, Dr. Somers in Clinical Medicine. We used to meet Dr. Slayter in the hospital in the surgical wards. He was a blunt but genial fellow, very amusing.

There was at that time great difficulty in procuring subjects for dissection and we had to steal the bodies. I was always detailed among other students to "snatch" dead bodies. I could tell you some very amusing incidents arising out of our nefarious undertaking. I cannot refrain from telling you one in which I was one of the chief actors. The professors had some kind of a secret compact with the officials of the City Poor House. When any of the inmates whose bodies were not claimed by their friends departed this life the cabal of students were notified of the event and, during the silence of the stilly night, we repaired to the dead house armed with cord wood, bags and screw drivers. A small bribe sealed the mouth of the keeper of the dead house. One evening we got word that an inmate had shuffled off his mortal coil. So we repaired to the rendezvous—secured the body—filled the coffin with cord wood and stones—screwed down the lid—put the body head first into the bag—carried it to a waiting express waggon and sped as noiselessly as possible along the deserted streets to old Dalhousie College, which stood where the City Hall now stands. The dissecting room was in the attic to which we gained access by a trap door and ladder. Three of the students attempted to carry our burden up the ladder. I was at the head, two others at the other end. * * * * There was a commotion, a crash and down tumbled the whole caboodle in promiscuous confusion on the floor. Then followed an indiscriminate flight for safety. After recovering our equanimity we carried the body to the dissecting room and next day we were at work.

I trust you will get along alright in your venture and that anything I have written will not discourage you.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) D. MACKINTOSH.

OFFICIAL GREETINGS.

Two official representatives to the Dalhousie 60th Anniversary presented the following credentials which were printed or suitably engrossed and duly certified by seals and ribbon.

The Chancellor, the President, the Board of Governors, the Senate, and the Faculties of the University of Western Ontario accept with pleasure the invitation of the President of Dalhousie University to be represented on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the Medical School of Dalhousie University, to be held on October the eighteenth, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Professor James Wellington Crane, Chief of the Department of Pharmacology in the Medical School of this University, has been asked to convey to the Medical School of Dalhousie University the warm greetings and congratulations of the University of Western Ontario on the service which it, as a medical school, has so long and worthily

rendered to Canada and to humanity, and will assuredly continue to render in still greater measure through the years to come.

(Signed) W. SHERWOOD FOX,
President.

(Signed) K. P. P. NEVILLE,
Registrar.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
TO
DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
GREETING.

The University of Toronto has much pleasure in appointing the Dean of its Faculty of Medicine, Professor A. Primrose, F. R. C. S., Eng., L. L. D., Edin., to convey its warm greetings to Dalhousie University, on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the founding of the Halifax Medical College which is now its Faculty of Medicine. During this period professors of eminence have maintained a high standard of instruction and its students have served well the Maritime Provinces and other parts of Canada; many also have brought credit on themselves and their college beyond the borders of the Dominion. The great strides that have been made by the college in recent years are an indication of its health and vigour. Its progress has been watched with pleasure by its sister institutions, and the University of Toronto extends its good wishes for the future of the college, and cherishes the confident hope that it will become an increasingly prosperous centre of medical education and research.

Given at Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on the twelfth day of October in the year of Our Lord, the nineteen hundred and twenty-eighth and of the University of Toronto, the one hundred and second.

(Signed by President and Registrar.)

THE DALHOUSIE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

NO account of Dalhousie Day would be complete without some extended reference to the splendid music given by the Dalhousie Orchestra under the expert direction of Mr. Sina S. Singer, a second year medical student of the University. With all due deference to Mr. Singer's modesty we have been compelled to make up our remarks about this orchestra from newspaper clippings and concert programme. Being a medical student that was to be expected, but we feel he might have given some credit to others, for he must have had wonderful co-operation, which we are unable to do.

However from the *Evening Mail* of November 30th, we learn that our great medical week in October was the debut of this very famous orchestra. The *Mail* says:—

"Starting the musical season the orchestra at the Lord Nelson Hotel made its bow when the medical graduates of the University gathered to celebrate the founding of the medical school. Such was the appreciation shown by the medical men who were gathered from *all over*

the world (our italics) to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee Week that the Symphony Orchestra was asked to repeat its selections at a special dinner tendered the medicoes."

As we recall that brilliant Dalhousie function on Thursday evening October 18th, the Song programme was as follows:—

- "Hail to Thee, Dalhousie".
- "Glory for Dalhousie."
- "The Med. Song."
- "The Football Song."
- "My Girl's a Crackerjack."
- "Oh! Won't you come up to Dalhousie."

Now this is not the time to write anything about the value of Music in Medicine, but we wish to state most positively that all students of Medicine can have no better side line (and no man should study Medicine without something as a side line for a very necessary diversion) than that of Music. In this little Province of Nova Scotia we have had a number of medical men who have been good musicians and they were among our best professional men. Besides that, if a man has an ear for music, and by ear we mean *soul*, medicine is for him, not a means of making a livelihood, but a profession, which is a very different thing.

Now the *Dalhousie Gazette* recently has something to say about "Music Gymnastics", altho the following is not very illuminating as to the reason for the suggested combination:

"The Greek from which "music" is derived was used very widely to embrace all those arts over which the nine muses were held to preside. Contrasted with gymnastic it included those branches of education concerned with the development of the mind as opposed to the body. On the educational value of music in the formation of character the philosophers laid chief stress. Harmony was the name given by the Greeks to the art of arranging sounds for a definite aesthetic impression.

At Dalhousie courses in music have always been encouraged and have received a great deal of support. . . . Outside the curricular courses in music in the last few years Dalhousie has made great strides. Under the leadership of Jean Shaw, and after her graduation under the impetus of Sina Singer, the orchestra had enhanced many an entertainment."

During the Dinner itself the Programme of Music took on a more classical form:—

1. Tannhauser - - - - - Wagner
2. Highland Laddies - - - - - Scotch Selections.
3. Ye Olde England Waltz.
4. Maritime March.
5. Land of the Maple.
6. Campus Memories - - - - - Potpourri of College Songs.

With Mr. Sina S. Singer as Director of the Orchestra and Prof. Raymond J. Bean as Faculty Advisor, the Orchestra consists of the following members:—

1st. Concert Mistress.....	Jean Fraser.
1st. Violins.....	Gilbert Holland, Gertrude Phinney. W. Edward Murray, Lorenzo Frenett. Adam C. Bill, Jean Shaw, Dorothy MacNeil.
2nd. Violins.....	Kenneth S. Ritchie, Isabelle Morris, Ella DesBrisay, Virginia Irwin, Pauline Miller, Clyde Douglas.
Cello.....	Ethel Harrison.
Viola.....	Prof. Elrid G. Young, W. H. Beckwith.
Bass.....	Charles Longley.
Flute.....	Carl Smith.
2nd. Concert Mistress.....	Claire Murphy.
Organist.....	John Budd.
Piano.....	Peter Dowd.
Saxophones.....	Harold R. Guest, J. L. Crowe, William L. Ross, Nathan Stegel, J. L. Comeau.
Clarinet.....	Fred C. MacLellan, J. C. Murray.
Drums and Tympani.....	Lester Rosenfield, Kenneth Walker.
Baritone.....	Gordon A. Grant, James A. Langille.
Trumpets.....	Donald M. Murray, Lorenzo Frenette, Howard Langille, Russell Ward.
Musical Manager.....	Harrie Handler.
Librarian.....	Peter Dowd.

The Medical Society of Nova Scotia very greatly appreciates the splendid aid this Orchestra gave to making our week's Conference such a great success. It congratulates the Orchestra and its Leader upon the success that has attended their efforts and we will be delighted to be entertained in this manner on any other occasion.

GREETINGS FROM QUEENS UNIVERSITY.

DR. J. W. ANGLIN, Saint John, N. B.

AS my home is in Saint John, propinquity to your Province had, doubtless, something to do with my representing an Ontario school of medicine at your diamond jubilee, but perhaps not everything.

It may be the head of the institution in conferring the honor chose thus to recognize the body attached to it, the graduate body of great strength, scattered throughout the whole of this northern continent, whose importance to the college in which they received training is peculiar.

Other colleges have behind them the support of some one great and wealthy community, but Queens has not that and is more dependent on its alumni for backing.

My nearest approach to being on her staff was when as a grave senior I demonstrated anatomy to some beginners, when probably the teacher benefitted more than the taught.

As a product of the machinery at Queens it is a pleasure to appear on her behalf.

Were I to represent Queens in the literal meaning of the word, to attempt to bring again before the mind by words the period in the life of the college that I know most of, the description would not be applicable to the present, for since I left her halls great advances have been made and she has expanded wonderfully. If the graduate of '87 should re-visit Kingston for the first time this fall he would need a guide to show him about the site of his old haunts, and probably an interpreter also if he should enter some of the class-rooms.

Born in Kingston, I was reared in a collegiate atmosphere, and during the first 27 years of my life became pretty well saturated with it. Queens meant more to me than to one who came from outside the city to attend the sessions.

Kingston is and was but a small town, and the University wields such influence over all its inhabitants as is not experienced in other cities whose population is reckoned in 6 or 7 figures, where other seats of learning are located.

I was enrolled at Queens when Principal Grant took office, Halifax having released him for that purpose. I well remember the energy he brought to transform and enlarge the institution. My freshman days were spent in the solitary building that then housed all the activities of Queens and received a degree in Arts in the new one that Dr. Grant had secured, which in turn has been superseded by still greater edifices.

I recall how Dr. Grant would visit every home in Kingston, no matter what the church affiliation, calling on the poor and the rich alike. He would preach in churches of any denomination which was then unusual, sermons an hour and a half long, but the crowds heard him gladly. In those days Queens was purely Presbyterian. He was such a booster as Queens had not had, and made it popular with all. I can remember his proudly stating at a Convocation, that of three successive Valedictorians one was a Presbyterian, one a Catholic, and one a Methodist. It was Grant that made the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons as the medical school was at first entitled, an integral part of Queens, and found for it a home on the University grounds.

I was at Queens also when Sir Sanford Fleming was elected its Chancellor, another stalwart familiar to Halifax. Later from Halifax, Dr. Gordon went to be Principal for some 15 years. Queens has reason to be grateful to this eastern city for contributing to it three such national figures, Grant, Fleming and Gordon.

When friends usually separated foregather naturally each is eager to learn how the others have been faring and in that spirit I would say for the medical school at Queens that it is prosperous in its maturer years. The last session was its 75th. There were about 50 students in each of the six years, 323 in all. Most of these belonged to Ontario. There were 104 applications from the United States for admission to the last session. All were refused. Admissions are limited to about 50, due to restricted facilities. Preference is naturally given to Eastern Ontario students, then to those from other parts of Ontario, next to other Canadians. The list is complete before the preferred classes are all taken on. The restriction as to candidates from the United States and the preference given to residents of the Province of Ontario are more readily appreciated in view of the fact that the medical student pays by his fees only about one-third of the cost, the balance being made up out of the revenue from endowment and contributions from the Government of the Province.

Every one of last year's graduating class is approaching actual practice deliberately for all took Hospital appointments. It may be the experience they had of hospital life before graduating stimulates a desire for more of it, or they may feel the need of further instruction. However, the same custom prevails at other colleges whose hospitals provide more material than do those at Kingston. Such was the case at least when I was in closer touch with them. Most hospitals pay internes a modest salary, otherwise many could not accept such positions, for Queens men as a rule are not from homes of wealth. 22 of the 56 graduates last year went across the border. Unfortunately there are reasons for this migration. Queens graduates are considered desirable by these foreign hospitals, which solicit applications, offer good salaries, and make appointments on the recommendation of the Dean, without seeing the men, or submitting them to tests of any kind. The graduates who have gone to these hospitals in the past have built up a sound reputation for Queens training and a desire for more of them has been created. On completing hospital service all do not come back to Canada by any means. Transition into remunerative practice in the States is quite easy and alluring. In a position to share in the prosperity of the Republic they are apt to turn a temporary into a permanent residence. Practically half the students in the medical faculty find their life work across the border. This may be flattering to Canadian education and character, but it is a grave loss to Canadian life and a most serious and expensive problem of college administration.

Queens' staff consists of 54 members, 24 full time teachers, and 30 part time. The Hospital accomodation at Kingston has been added to in recent years.

Last year 3 of the Faculty had the courage to take the graduating class to McGill for five days where clinics were attended and hospitals visited. Their hosts afforded them every opportunity to observe and learn. The Dean states that the men came back quite content that

they were at Queens. This visit served to advance more friendly relations between the two schools, which could not always be said of the rivalry in sport.

Queens University is in a position of financial strength not hitherto known, and the staff has been encouraged by a general salary increase in recognition of their work. 3,500 students are on its register, the Arts Faculty having the greatest number. Queens and Dalhousie have much in common. Each has its part to play in building up our Dominion. What the former is to Eastern Ontario so is the latter to the Maritime section. Doubtless many a man in the districts where these schools are located has had a chance to acquire a profession who had not the means to leave home for it. I know the youth of Kingston have profited, and I venture to say the same is true of the city we are in now.

I count myself honored in being the one deputed to convey to you the greetings from Queens on this anniversary, and wishes for many happy returns and continued prosperity.

There is time to laud. Nothing puts wholesome ambition into men like a bit of genuine praise. Only ungenerous souls would withhold it from others who are worthy of it but somewhat in competition with ourselves.

The men of Queens would give an honest expression of appreciation of the faithful work you are doing down by the sea and doing it in the face of real difficulties, and of the successful result. In the refresher course that we see going on this week we have admirable proof of your vitality.

We are gratified by the achievements of your institution that has been built up by the ability and thought and affection and sacrifice of a group of men who saw in faith a yet greater Canada. These benefactors may rest assured that their efforts have not been misspent or their confidence misplaced.

We hope that the success that co-operation brings will abide with you, and that you will continue to send forth men, skilled and learned, to minister to humanity's needs, men not only of high professional attainment but marked by self-knowledge, self-reverence, self-control, who will add years to life, and life to years.

A medical and surgical supply house advises of the following letter from a chiropractor:—

“Is it possible for you to send me three of the spines that I may select one from the same and return the others at my expense? A spine that you might prefer, I might not care for. You know that a Chiropractor makes “*That Spine The One*” for him.”

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The Refresher Course

WHEN in the fall of 1922 the Dalhousie Medical School instituted its first refresher course it started something unique in its kind in Canada. The idea was not to give a post-graduate course in the ordinary sense of the word but a series of clinics, lectures and demonstrations that would be of practical rather than academic interest and likely to be of real value to the practitioner in his work. That the idea was sound has been proved by the success which the various yearly courses have achieved. The beginning was modest but the attendance in 1922 encouraged the committee which had the matter in charge to go on. In 1923 it was felt that additional interest might be lent to the course by bringing in eminent outsiders for special lecture and in the following year the attendance jumped to 70 out-of-town practitioners. While the attendance has varied from year to year since then it has only fallen below 50 in one year, 1926. Last year, owing to the extraordinary nature of the celebrations accompanying it, it rose to over a hundred, and its sponsors now feel that it has thoroughly established itself in the regard of the medical men of the Maritime Provinces.

Not only have these courses reflected credit on the Dalhousie Medical School but also on the profession at large. It is an earnest that down here in the East we are maintaining the high educational standards that our fathers brought into being. It is an earnest that we still can be leaders and can make our contribution to the educational well-being of the Dominion. It is an earnest that there resides with

us still a desire to improve our facilities and to give better service. The Nova Scotia Medical Society can congratulate itself on having so large a number of its members so interested in doing better work that they will give this week up annually to keeping in touch with the latest teaching in medicine.

That these annual courses will continue there can be no doubt. Whether they should be modified or lengthened is open to question. Since in the year that the weekly course was made a fortnightly one the response was disappointing it would seem that for the present at least they should not exceed their present length. If, however, the profession has any views as to ways and means whereby their usefulness could be extended the committee would be glad to receive such information or any criticism.

A great debt is owed to the eminent outsiders who have from year to year come to assist us with special lectures and demonstrations, and who have added so much to the interest of the courses. In great part these men have carried out splendidly the intention of the originators of the scheme and what they have had to present has been highly practical and refreshingly free from what might be called the "high-falutin". Their presence among us has done us all good and had a stimulating effect upon our local effort.

H. B. A.

DALHOUSIE RE-UNION 1929.

IN 1919 the Alumni Association of Dalhousie University held the first of its five-yearly re-unions and this was marked with such success that the idea has been continued. In 1924 the second re-union was an even greater success and none who were present will forget the bon-fire sing-song in the Studley Woods. The third re-union will be held this year on the three days 28-29-30th. of August. The Alumni Association are preparing a very attractive program and it is expected that the third re-union will surpass any that have yet been held. All Dalhousians should keep these dates open and make every effort to attend this year. A special night is being held free for individual class re-unions and it is hoped that as many classes as possible will be able to get together in the auld-lang-syne fashion.

H. B. A.

In Memoriam

MUCH has been written but the half has not been told of the achievements of Canada's sons in the Great War. None responded to the call of duty more promptly than did those of the Medical profession in all parts of Canada. At the call to arms the larger universities and medical colleges outfitted and staffed medical units for service in the war zone. The sons of Dalhousie won undying fame in all fields occupied by the allied forces by their skill in their profession, their energy and devotion to duty and courage under the most trying conditions.

It is not proposed at this time to record the achievements of those living who made up the host that went forth to do their duty, but rather to record the names of those officers who made the supreme sacrifice that the living might enjoy a greater freedom. For these we ask a remembrance of their splendid record.

Well may Canada be proud of such men as Major Walter Leonard Maclean, Canadian Army Medical Corps, Major W. M. S. MacDonnell, Canadian Army Medical Corps, Captain Kenneth Angus MacCuish, Canadian Army Medical Corps and Captain Arthur Wilson, Canadian Army Medical Corps, Dalhousie graduates who gave up their lives during the years of the Great War.

It is not intended in this short article to eulogize these men other than by telling in simple language how they played the game and how finely they met a soldier's death.

Major Maclean at the outbreak of war, 1914, proceeded Overseas with No. 1 Casualty Clearing Station as officer in charge of the Surgery, and was first brought to the attention of the Army Command for his splendid work as a surgeon by Sir Anthony Bowlby, Consultant-Surgeon of the British Army, during the second Battle of Ypres, April, 1915. He was a most efficient surgeon and many men are living to-day who owe their lives to his skill and untiring efforts on their behalf.

Major Maclean was struck by a shell in his operating room at Nieuport, Belgium on October, 1917, and though mortally wounded, maintained a cheerful attitude and directed the clearing of the operating room, insisting that other wounded first receive attention and removal to a place of safety. Before this could be accomplished, the end came. He lies in a grave at Nieuport, Belgium, "Killed in action".

Major MacDonnell, at the outbreak of the war, joined up with the Royal Army Medical Corps and served with the British Army in the field till the summer of 1917, when he returned to the Canadian Medical Service.

He was most efficient and won early promotion in the field. Shortly after his return to the Canadian Medical Service, he was recalled from France for duty in the office of the Director-General of Medical Services, Canadian Overseas Forces. He displayed marked ability as an organizer, energetic, efficient and always of the most cheerful disposition. He fell a victim to the dread scourge of "Flu" in 1918, which took its heavy toll of so many of our best who had served throughout the long hard years in the front line. He died of Pneumonia in November, 1918, and lies in the Canadian Cemetery at Brookwood, England.

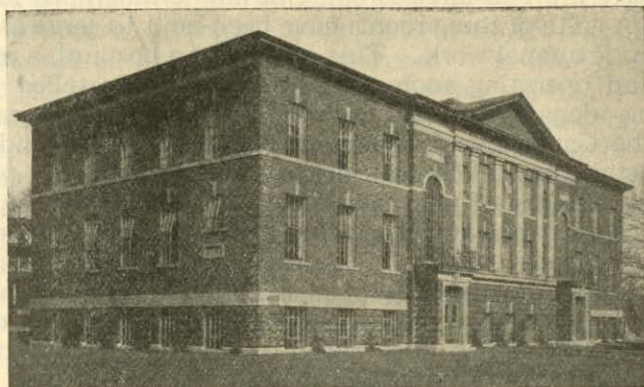
Captain MacCuish was an officer in No. 10 Canadian Field Ambulance during the first Paschendaele fight, when Captain Ireland, Medical Officer, Canadian Mounted Rifle Battalion was killed. Captain MacCuish at once volunteered to take over Ireland's duties with the Battalion. He had just arrived at Regimental Aid Post when a group of men nearby were struck by the enemy's shell. Captain MacCuish with his batman, at once left the Regimental Aid Post to give assistance to the wounded in the shell hole, when another shell exploded, blowing his batman to pieces and mortally wounding Captain MacCuish. He was removed to the Canadian Casualty Clearing Station, where he passed away in a few hours. Such an example of courage and devotion to duty will ever live in the memory of those who served with him. He is buried in the cemetery at Poperinghe, "killed in action" at Bellevue Spur, Paschendaele, November, 1917.

Captain Arthur Wilson, another of Dalhousie's best, served efficiently to the end of the war, and though not wounded, the strain of those years was too much. He lost his memory and disappeared one year after the close of the War, as truly a war casualty as though he had gone down before the enemy's poison gas or shell. No trace could ever be found of him, and he was duly struck off as dead, a war casualty.

It is with a feeling of pride that one recalls such men "the young doctors of Nova Scotia", who did so much in giving to Canada a medical service second to none in the Allied Armies. Well may Dalhousie be proud of these, her sons.

G. L. FOSTER, Major-General,

Late Director-General Medical Services
Overseas Military Forces of Canada.



MEDICAL SCIENCE BUILDING

Equipment of Dalhousie Medical School

IT is the purpose of this review to outline briefly the present equipment for teaching and research purposes of the Medical School of Dalhousie University, especially in the preclinical branches. Within a few brief years these departments, all formerly sheltered within the walls of Forrest Hall, have grown to fill three new buildings. By virtue of the gift of \$400,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1920 the construction and equipment of two new buildings became possible.

The Medical Sciences Building, opened in 1923, contains the departments of biochemistry, physiology and pharmacology. In biochemistry there is one large laboratory with chemical benches and locker space for 120 students individuals. Students of the first three years of Medicine are taught here. This laboratory is equipped with chemical balances, centrifuges, colorimeters, incubators and much special apparatus to allow of extensive blood and urine analysis. There is an adjoining stock room. There are three research rooms; one for special organic preparations; one large, rather unique laboratory for studies on the chemistry of bacteria; a third laboratory for the study of the chemical composition of our common Maritime sea-weeds. A lecture room and office complete the present equipment.

In physiology there is one large student laboratory containing sixteen small drums for frog work and four large drums for mammalian group experiments. There is a considerable amount of special apparatus in the department for teaching or research purposes, such as a Douglas bag, a spirometer, Haldane gas analysers and a polysphymo-

graph. There are two large Brodie-Starling kymographs for research purposes. A suite of three rooms have been built to serve as a surgical unit for aseptic animal work. This consists of a hospital, a preparation room and an operating room. There has been installed under the care of this department by the University an electrocardiograph made by the Cambridge Instrument Company of England. This is now in constant use by clinical members of the staff and others.

The department of pharmacology is contained in a suite of two rooms, office and private laboratory. The practical work of this department consists entirely of research work and for such there is one of the most completely equipped small laboratories in the country. Unlike most similar departments it has a lathe and a fine set of machine tools in the office. The department is slowly accumulating a fine collection of all forms of important drugs.

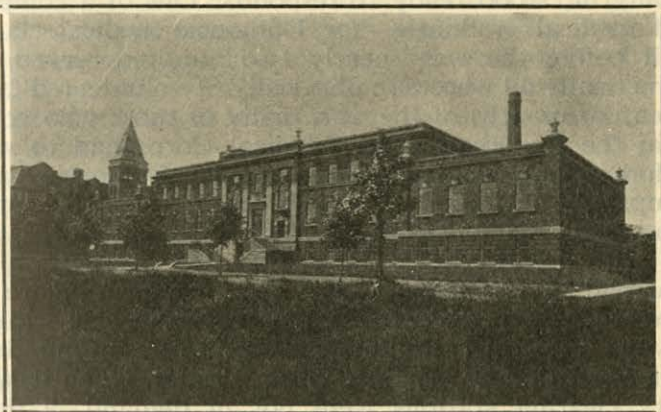
There is a demonstration theatre, mechanic's work shop, dark room and animal room common to the departments of the building

In Forrest Building are still housed the departments of anatomy, histology and embryology. The anatomy laboratory contains eight tables for group dissection and numerous small side tables for part dissections. Adjoining the main laboratory there is a bone room. Here also is to be found a series of American and German models illustrating the anatomy of the eye, ear, larynx, heart and lungs, and certain aspects of the head and neck.

Histology and embryology are taught in the old physiology laboratory and the room has been arranged with microscope benches to seat fifty students. The standard Bausch and Lomb microscope, with three objectives, two oculars and substage condenser, is the unit equipment. This laboratory has a collection of about 10,000 slides for student instruction. For histological study each student is furnished with a set of fifty slides. The main laboratory contains cases of models illustrating numerous stages of frog, chick and human embryonic development. A model of the central nervous system which stands six feet high and was designed by Gaylord P. Clark is an invaluable addition for the teaching of neurology, illustrating as it does the relationships of the various nerve tracts of the cord to each other at all levels and to the brain nuclei. There are two research rooms equipped with embedding ovens, microtomes, research microscopes, photo-micrographic camera and micro-projection apparatus.

Pathology and bacteriology are flourishing in the new Government Pathological Institute adjoining the Victoria General Hospital. There is one large laboratory arranged for microscope observation capable of seating about fifty students. The pathological museum, as yet without adequate cases, contains about 2,500 specimens. There is a fine modern autopsy room in the basement equipped with adjoining cold storage rooms. Rooms for animals, the preparation of media, sectioning and mounting, routine chemical analyses and records, are well equipped for their respective purposes.

The Public Health Clinic Building was opened in the fall of 1924. It is now serving as a complete out-patient clinic with its various departments well equipped for that purpose. On the ground floor is to be found the surgical suite consisting of a waiting room, three small examining rooms, a dressing room, a plaster room and an operating room equipped for minor surgical work with adjoining sterilizing room. On the same floor there is the department of venereal and skin diseases with three rooms for the examination and treatment of gonorrhoea and two for syphilis. Cystoscopic examinations are done in the surgical unit. There is a large room on this floor for ear, nose and throat examination fitted with four unit cubicles containing chair and instrument table for routine examination and treatment. A well equipped



DALHOUSIE HEALTH CENTRE

room for mechano-therapy is also to be found on this floor. On the main floor the examining rooms for general medicine, paediatrics, tuberculosis and pre-natal examination are to be found. There is a small laboratory for routine urine examinations. The dental suite consists of two rooms equipped with modern Ritter units, one for adults and one for children of pre-school age. There is a large room for eye examination with an adjoining dark room. Offices and record rooms complete the general medical equipment of the building.

This survey would not be complete however, without mention of the Medical Library. This now consists of the main reading room, the staff periodical room, the duplicate room and two departmental libraries. There are in all about 12,000 volumes and some 80 periodicals are being received on subscription or gift.

Medical Dalhousians in the Great War

WHEN the Great War broke out, alumni of the medical school, in common with other alumni of Dalhousie, responded with alacrity to the Call of Country. They were represented in the first medical unit which left Nova Scotia for Valcartier a fortnight after the declaration of war, and several who were in England at the time immediately secured commissions in either the navy or army, and while the need lasted, those who had not been already accepted, and who were physically fit, stood ready to respond. Out of a comparatively short list of medical graduates—for Dalhousie medical classes were always small before the war—nearly two hundred served with the colours. Practically all who were physically fit volunteered for service.

In the earlier months of the war, many of those who volunteered for service in the Canadian Army Medical Corps had to wait some months before being commissioned. Some Dalhousie graduates, becoming impatient on account of such delay, went to England and took out commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps, in which they served with credit.

The war had been in progress less than a month before the University offered to provide the personnel for a Casualty Clearing Station. In the following spring, the military authorities were reminded of this offer and informed that it remained open. Later, when it was found that casualty clearing stations were not in demand, a deputation representing the Board of Governors and the Medical Faculty went to Ottawa to learn how Dalhousie could most acceptably share in war activities. As a result of conference, it appeared that a stationary hospital would probably be the most serviceable kind of unit, and such a hospital was promptly offered. After a further delay of six weeks, No. 7 (Dalhousie) Canadian Stationary Hospital was authorized, and the work of organization immediately began. This was the most notable contribution of Dalhousie to the great cause, and the story of "Number Seven" (the perfect number, be it noted) requires a special chapter for its telling.

Enlistments in "Number Seven" and other units seriously reduced the teaching strength of the medical faculty, but those who remained willingly assumed extra tasks and the school carried on. In the early part of 1916, when it was learned that a large number of young medical officers was wanted, it was decided to do away with the vacation period and to continue teaching, for final year students, throughout the summer, in order that such students might be graduated several months before the usual time.

The list, which appears elsewhere, of our medical alumni who were accepted for military service, shows that the medical school was worthily represented in the titanic struggle. It is a source of pride that Major General Guy Carleton Jones, who was the first Director Medical Services, C.E.F., to whose genius for organization much of the success of the Canadian medical corps is due, is a medical graduate of Dalhousie and was for some years actively identified with medical teaching in Halifax. His successor, Major General G. L. Foster, is also a Dalhousie Medical alumnus, although he graduated elsewhere. As D.M.S., General Foster had exceptional opportunity for estimating the worth of his officers, and his tribute to the Dalhousie Medical Graduates who lie buried in France will be greatly appreciated by their fellow alumni.

It is unnecessary to say that Alma Mater followed with affectionate concern the careers of all her children who shared in the great adventure, mourned sincerely for those who died, tingled with pride in those whose deeds of valour were made known to her, and rejoiced in the homecoming of those who were spared to return. And nothing has been more gratifying to Alma Mater than the praise which has been given to the war activities of her medical alumni—all of which was distinctly creditable, while much was officially recognized as being highly meritorious.

Following is a list of medical graduates of Dalhousie University who served in the great war:

Dalhousie Graduates who Served in the Great War.

Capt. C. C. Archibald	02	Capt. A. M. Johnson, M.C.	11
Capt. H. B. Atlee, M.C.	11	Capt. J. McG. Johnson	13
Capt. G. A. Barss	13	Major S. R. Johnston	09
Capt. K. K. Blackadar	15	Surgeon General Guy Carleton Jones	90
Capt. A. E. Blackett	15	Capt. W. F. Kenny	12
Capt. L. B. W. Braine	00	Capt. T. A. Lebbetter	14
Capt. C. B. Cameron	11	Capt. J. N. Lyons	16
Capt. A. R. Campbell, M.C.	13	Capt. D. A. MacAulay	10
Capt. D. StC. Campbell	16	Major M. A. Macaulay	04
Capt. J. G. D. Campbell	16	*Major K. A. McCuish	03
Capt. J. S. Chisholm	15	Capt. Nat MacDonald	06
Capt. W. N. Cochrane	01	Capt. T. G. MacDonald	05
Major J. L. Cook	02	Capt. W. H. MacDonald	96
Lt. Surg. J. R. Collie	11	Capt. W. M. MacDonald	16
Lt. Surg. T. M. Creighton	12	*Capt. W. S. Macdonnell	10
Capt. J. A. Davies	16	Capt. J. StC. MacKay	94
Capt. V. D. Davidson	15	Major V. N. MacKay	05
Lt. Col. C. H. Dickson, D.S.O.	01	Major K. A. MacKenzie	03
Capt. O. G. Donovan	06	N. S. Eliza M. MacKenzie	04
Capt. J. A. Doull	14	Capt. Seymour G. MacKenzie	14
Capt. T. R. Dwyer	17	Capt. A. H. MacKinnon	13
Capt. C. L. Gass	14	Capt. P. D. MacLarren	16
Capt. P. M. Gittleston	15	*Major Walter L. MacLean	08
Capt. A. T. Godfrey	16	Major E. K. MacLellan	09
Capt. H. M. Godfrey	15	Major D. A. MacLeod	11
Goodwin, G. S.	12	Capt. D. R. MacRae	06
Capt. J. G. F. Heal	15	Capt. J. J. MacRitchie	11
Capt. Arthur Hues, M. C.	16	Major W. P. MacKasey	14

Capt. L. R. Meech	15	Capt. H. O. Blauvelt	18
Lt. Col. J. Ross Millar	02	Capt. Alister Calder	09
Capt. H. S. Moore	15	Capt. J. R. Corston	02
Capt. L. M. Morton	14	Capt. A. R. Cunningham	04
Capt. B. W. Mosher	08	Capt. B. A. Leblanc	07
Capt. Dan Murray	03	Capt. S. H. Keshen	07
Capt. Duncan Murray	96	Capt. R. D. Lindsay	17
Major J. A. Murray	05	Capt. D. S. McCurdy	16
Capt. J. I. O'Connell	05	Capt. G. A. MacIntosh	05
Capt. W. W. Patton	15	Capt. K. G. Mahabir	16
Capt. J. W. Pennington	00	Capt. A. F. Miller	04
Lt. Col. J. L. Potter	03	Major E. F. Moore	95
Capt. J. A. Proudfoot	05	Capt. A. McD. Morton	98
Major John Rankine	04	Capt. J. A. M. Murdock	18
Capt. W. H. Robbins	01	Capt. T. M. Sieniewicz	17
Lt. Col. J. A. Sponagle	83	Capt. Alfred Thompson	98
Capt. R. H. Stoddart	16	Capt. C. W. Thorne	18
Capt. H. S. Tait	14	Capt. S. J. Turel	17
*Capt. A. A. C. Wilson	13	Capt. D. W. N. Zwicker	16
Capt. Sam. Whitehouse	16	Capt. Hugh Schwartz	11
Capt. G. W. Whitman	03	Capt. D. J. MacKenzie	18
Capt. Gordon B. Wiswell, M.C.	14	Capt. J. W. MacKay	16
Lt. Col. F. W. Woodbury	03	Capt. D. F. McInnis	18
Capt. W. B. Almon	99	Capt. David Drury	18

Medical Students Who Did Not Complete Course.

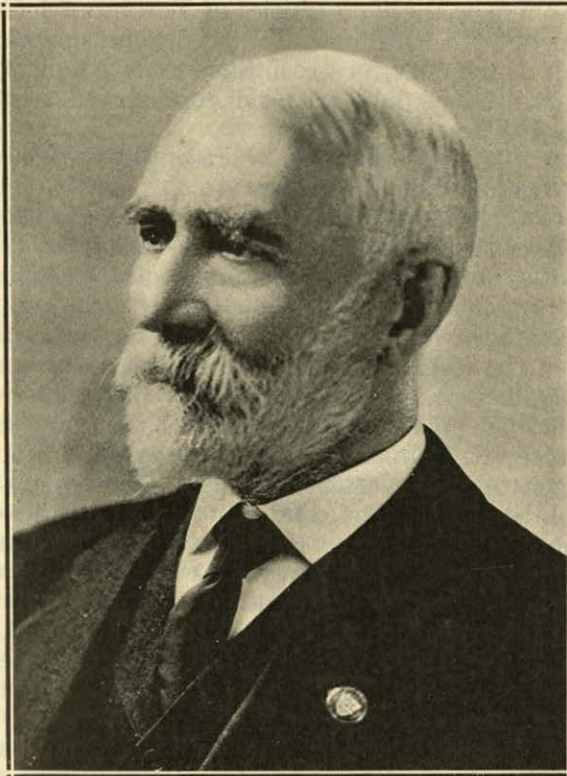
*Robt. MacDonald	15-16	A. F. MacKay	14-15
*Neil A. MacLean	13, 15	J. Murray MacLean	14-15
*G. M. Sylvester	11-12	A. L. MacLeod	16-17
*N. C. Ward	14-15	J. Owen MacLeod	14-16
F. L. Fisher	15-16	J. J. Murray	15-16
G. E. Herman	12-14	A. J. C. Ruggles	15-16
		C. H. R. Zwicker	15-16

Graduated Subsequent to Service.

C. S. Bezanson	22	C. F. Moriarty	25
A. B. Campbell	21	L. N. Morrison	25
W. H. Chase	22	H. R. Ross	20
E. B. Coulter	21	C. W. Holland	25
E. C. Davis	23	Edwin Cameron	27
H. C. S. Elliott	21	W. R. Cameron, M.C.	25
C. StC. Guild	25	F. E. Coster	24
L. McG. Knox	25	H. A. Creighton, M.C.	24
J. Osler MacLean	22	P. G. Douglas	25
Clement MacLeod	23	F. L. Moore	24
H. G. MacLeod	22	C. W. MacMillan	24
C. G. Masters	20	F. F. Chute	22

Members of Dalhousie Medical Faculty but not Graduates.

Lt. Col. John Stewart.	Capt. W. H. Hattie.
Lt. Col. E. V. Hogan.	Capt. A. G. Nicholls.
Lt. Col. L. M. Murray.	Lt. Col. James Ross.
Capt. John Cameron.	Capt. Philip Weatherbe.
Capt. J. L. Churchill.	Capt. V. L. Miller.
Lt. Col. M. A. Curry.	Lt. Col. G. M. Campbell.
	Capt. M. J. Carney.



DR. JOHN STEWART
Dean of Dalhousie Medical College.

An Historical Sketch of the Dalhousie Unit

DR. C. W. HOLLAND, Halifax, N. S.

NUMBER SEVEN Canadian Stationary Hospital (Dalhousie Unit) was the only military organization which officially represented Dalhousie University in the late war. Its origin was the outcome of the desire of the Medical Faculty to serve their country in the most useful manner. Early in September, 1914, and again in the spring of 1915 the Medical Faculty offered to provide the medical staff of a Casualty Clearing Station. On neither occasion was the government in a position to authorize the formation of such a unit. Meanwhile,

however, the offers of the Universities of Toronto, McGill and Queens to furnish the staff of a Stationary Hospital were accepted. It was felt that Dalhousie University, possessing the only Medical School in the Maritime Provinces, should also be represented in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

In August, 1915, a deputation representing the University Governors and Medical Faculty, was sent to Ottawa to renew the offer, extending it to include the staff necessary for a Stationary Hospital. A few weeks later the War Office authorized the formation of a unit to be designated as No. 7 Canadian Stationary Hospital. Dr. John Stewart was appointed Commanding Officer on October 15th. No man could have been found better qualified for the position than Dr. Stewart, one of the foremost surgeons in Canada, for years a professor of surgery at Dalhousie, a born leader, beloved by all who knew him.

No sooner had enlistment been authorized than scores of applications were received from all parts of the country. Not only were the applicants eager to serve overseas, but also to serve in a unit commanded by Lt. Col. Stewart. The establishment of a Stationary Hospital required twelve Medical officers, twenty-seven Nursing Sisters and about one hundred and twenty men. Owing to the large number of applications, the task of selection was no easy matter, but other things being equal, preference was given to medical men on the Faculty or graduates of the school, nurses from the Victoria General and St. Joseph's, the only general hospitals in Nova Scotia at that time, and to students of the Maritime Provinces.

The old Medical College was transformed into a barracks for the men, and its classrooms, accustomed to the presence of young men preparing to serve mankind in a great cause, now were filled with other young men fitting themselves for service in a still greater cause.

Intensive training commenced early in November, and on December 16th the Unit was inspected by General Benson, officer commanding the Halifax Military District. A few days later orders were received to proceed overseas. At 6 p.m. on December 31st, 1915, No. 7 Canadian Stationary Hospital mustered at the old medical building, and, after marching through the streets of Halifax, entrained at Pier 2 for Saint John, N. B., and on New Year's Day sailed from that port on H.M.T.S. *Metagama*. After an uneventful and pleasant crossing, the Unit arrived at Plymouth, England, on January 10th, 1916, and on the evening of the same day reached Shorncliffe Camp.

During the first few weeks after their arrival, the members of the Unit were billeted in Sandgate, a suburb of Folkestone. On February 5th, No. 7 took over the administration of the Shorncliffe Military Hospital, and shortly afterwards the Helena Hospital for officers. All ranks were keenly disappointed at not being sent immediately to France, the goal of the C.E.F. However, there was much necessary work to be done in England and the realization of this fact, together with the promise of an early move across the channel,

kept the enthusiasm of No. 7 at a high pitch. The work at Shorncliffe consisted in treating cases from the nearby camps, with frequent convoys of wounded from France.

At last came the welcome orders to proceed to France. All leave was cancelled, kitbags were packed, and on June 16th the Unit in high spirits, proceeded to Southampton to embark on the *City of Benares*. Next morning No. 7 arrived at LeHavre and a few days later took over a base hospital from the Imperial Forces. Not long afterwards a portion of the Unit established a tent hospital of several hundred beds at Roulles, not far from the city, and situated between the Canadian and Imperial Bases. The tent-hospital treated cases from the surrounding camps, while the one in the city received convoys of wounded from the front.

Although in France, the members of No. 7 felt that there was a much greater work to be done "Up the line", and longed for the next move. This came early in May, 1917, when the Unit was transferred to Arques, a village near St. Omer, behind the Ypres Salient. Here another tent-hospital was set up in the grounds of an ancient chateau. Convoys of wounded, including many German prisoners-of-war, were received regularly. At last No. 7 was in the war zone and within sound of the guns, the flashes of which could be seen nightly, illuminating the skyline to the north. Air raids were of common occurrence, especially during October when the harvest moon made observation an easy matter for the German squadrons. Fortunately no bombs fell in the grounds of the chateau, though several hospitals in the vicinity suffered many casualties on more than one occasion. An air raid must be experienced in order to appreciate its demoralizing and nerve-racking effect. The Dalhousie Unit acquitted itself in the manner which made the Canadian Expeditionary Force the pride of Canada and a noble example to the world. The officers, nursing sisters and men had only one thought in mind—namely, that their patients must be comforted and protected at all costs. One night a serious operation was in progress when the warning of an approaching air-raid was received. As customary during a raid, all lights were immediately extinguished. There was only one thing to do, namely to "carry on". The windows of the operating-room were carefully covered with blankets and an emergency lamp pressed into service. Presently bombs began to fall in the vicinity, the force of their explosions shaking the very grounds of the hospital. Undeterred, the group in the operating-room "carried on". The operation was a success and the patient's life saved. The operating staff received well-deserved praise from the General officer commanding the area, and the nursing sister was decorated with the Royal Red Cross in recognition of her devotion to duty under such trying circumstances.

In March, 1918, Lt. Col. Stewart was ordered to London to assume the duties of consulting surgeon to the Canadian Hospitals.

Major Hogan was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and took command of the unit.

The great German advance in the spring of 1918 rendered unsafe the position of No. 7. All hospitals in the St. Omer area were moved back. The Dalhousie Unit went to Etaples, then the Canadian Base. Here, air raids were frequent and extensive. On one occasion over a thousand casualties occurred in the district. Two members of No. 7, Privates Laidlaw and _____ were killed, and several, including Lt. Col. Hogan were wounded.

In July, 1918, the Unit moved to Camiers, near Boulogne, and took charge of a five hundred bed hospital. It remained there until after the Armistice, in fact, until March, 1919, when it was ordered to England.

A few weeks later the men and women who had upheld the honour of Dalhousie and helped to make her name famous in the Great War returned to Canada where a warm welcome from their grateful countrymen awaited them. Upon arriving in Halifax, No. 7 Canadian Stationary Hospital was demobilized.

Since that time, an annual re-union dinner has been held in Halifax, upon which occasions the members of the Unit renew old friendships and talk over war experiences. It is the intention to continue these re-unions as long as there are members to attend them. The Dalhousie Unit as a military organization ended with demobilization, but the spirit which prompted its members to enlist still lives, and will continue, let us trust, forever.

Dalhousie College.

We cull the following from the *Recorder* of September 30th, 1854. "This institution has relapsed into a swoon, and was abandoned yesterday by the Professors and students.

It may be for a year, and it may be forever.

Erected upwards of 30 years Dalhousie College has not been open seven years as a nursery of education in accordance with the design of its founders. All attempts to vivify the institution hitherto have speedily ended in frustration; perhaps the Governors have conceived a scheme by which they may be able to galvanize it into a lasting and useful existence. The course they have pursued, however, in dismissing the teachers and pupils, and locking the portals of the College unprepared to carry their intentions into effect without loss of time, is opposed to the Council against throwing out dirty water before preparing a supply of clean."

Perhaps some one will contribute a note to the BULLETIN upon what occurred in those early days, that could furnish material for such a very peculiar newspaper item.

Cape Breton Medical Society*

Dr. A. S. Kendall, Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Mr. President,—The Members of the Cape Breton Medical Society have requested me to convey their congratulations and very best wishes to the members of the Senior Society of the Province now celebrating your seventy-fifth birthday. Both Societies are animated with the same intent—to keep the ethical standard of the medical profession above reproach and to maintain connection with scientific and clinical centres in order that our practice may be in the front line of progress.

Our Society celebrated its fiftieth Birthday two years ago, so the older Society was twenty-three years old when the younger was established at Sydney in 1876. The names of the first members of our Society were—

DR. LEWIS JOHNSTONE, (father of Dr. E. J. Johnstone, and Dr. Lewis Johnstone, M.P. and the son of Honourable Justice Johnstone the formidable opponent of Joseph Howe).

DR. DUNCAN McLARTY, Sydney Mines.

DR. MILLEDGE OAKES, Sydney.

DR. A. D. MCGILLIVRAY, Sydney.

DR. H. B. MCPHERSON, North Sydney.

DR. WILLIAM MCKAY, Reserve Mines.

DR. MCKEEN, Baddeck. He walked over Bras d'Or Lake ice on snowshoes to get to the first meeting.

DR. MARCUS DODD, Bridgeport and Lingan.

DR. WILLIAM MCKAY McLEOD, Ex M.P., then lately graduated, is the sole survivor of the original Company. Dr. McKay was at one time leader of the Conservative opposition in Halifax and was later elevated to Canadian Senate.

In the Assembly of 1887-1890 Dr. McKay co-operated with Dr. Farrel in constructing or recasting our Provincial Health Act, amended since to meet recent advances.

This occasion being a historical incident, the writer has ventured to describe some incidents and conditions of his observation during the last sixty-one years, a recital of which may make some of us feel very old and others stand aghast at the Egyptian darkness of half a century ago and wonder why the discoveries of Pasteur and the proclamation of Lister did not immediately revolutionize Surgery and preventive Medicine.

In the summer of 1867, the writer then six years old, received a great cut on the outer aspect of the leg from the swipe of a scythe. A young Doctor fresh from New York, Dr. Lewis, later of Dartmouth, whom some present remember with affectionate regard, gave chloroform

*This address was delivered by Dr. Kendall at the 75th Anniversary meeting of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia at Halifax, at the Dinner on October 17th, 1928. It is published in this issue on account of its reference to Medical Education.

and stitched the big flap back to its site. The wound suppurated, the flap mortified, and the battle against "proud flesh" began. All dressings failed including poultices of bread and milk; the sun cure was tried. On bright hot days when parents were satisfied that the wound would not suffer from cold, the patient was wheeled to the garden and the wound exposed. The family dog took a kindly interest and wanted to lick the sore. The Doctor encouraged the dog and for several days he gave his services with appetite for his job, but the wound did not make headway though the pus was said to be of the good variety (Gentlemen, young gentlemen, I have seen barrels of "laudable pus", have notes taken of lectures of a great Surgeon in 1884 describing the characters of good, sweet, creamy, laudable, pus that accompanied constructive granulation, and the thin, sanious, sour article that noted caseation). A change of air was advised, and the patient was moved to Mira, twelve miles away from Sydney where he was to enjoy the advantage of the oversight of two loveable old persons, brother and sister, noted for their "skill". Their consultation ended in a difference in opinion. One was determined on a turnip poultice, the other insisted that carrot poultices was the quicker cure for a cut from a scythe. Both were tried and both failed. The last resort was a cow dung poultice. This was applied for several days and nights. Eventually the wound healed aided by hot vinegar dressings. The part that apples, fresh milk, cream, and Cape Breton Oatmeal played in turning the tide after a six weeks ebb was not recognized. In the early stage borax, alum and white sugar had been used in vain.

In 1867 Lister proclaimed to the profession at large for the first time his confidence in the value of his practices, and his discoveries based on the discoveries of Pasteur.

In March, 1863, be it noted, Pasteur after conversation with Louis, Napoleon, the Third, remarked—"I assured the Emperor that all my ambition was to arrive at the knowledge of the causes of putrid and contagious diseases."

Just then let it be noted that in 1870 when the Franco-Prussian war broke out, a young assistant French Army Surgeon who had just witnessed and studied Lister's procedure, ordered several casks of carbolic acid for the Field Hospital in which he was not the Chief. His superior officer ordered the stuff sent back. As late as 1885 the writer saw the Surgeon of a French Admiral's flagship open a pateller bursa abscess with the actual cautery knife. This Surgeon bore a decoration for distinguished service. Opposition to Lister was bound to continue down to 1887, or until advanced age or death of opponents removed criticism.

Let me note conditions at the Halifax Medical College in 1879 to 1880, at Bellevue, New York, 1882, and at Guys Hospital, London, 1882-1884.

At Halifax, Anatomy was the strongest feature. Dr. Sinclair

was a lecturer of exceptional effectiveness. Dr. D. A. Campbell and Dr. Lindsay, the latter recently returned from Edinburgh, were at that date establishing a reputation as demonstrators of Anatomy. This work was infinitely more thorough than at Bellevue, New York, in 1881 and 1882. At Bellevue, Dr. Joseph Bryant, was a very great teacher as lecturer to a class of seven or eight hundred students. But the dissecting room work was weak compared with that in the little school at Halifax, while compared with the practical teaching of Anatomy at Guys it was in a deplorable state of backwardness. Dr. F. S. Dennis, a young London Graduate had just begun to jack up the teaching of Anatomy and modern Surgery, and his friend and companion Dr. W. H. Welsh, just back from London and Continental schools, opened in a new way to American students the study of pathological Anatomy.

The microscope was not used in teaching in Halifax or Bellevue and had only been introduced at Guys about 1880.

All know that Lister acknowledged his debt to Pasteur. Many do not know that had it not been for Lister's father, J. J. Lister, there might have been no one with the reputation of Pasteur. Lister the father, away back in 1830 had contributed knowledge which led to a great increase of power in the microscope. Without this increased power, Pasteur and some of his forerunners would not have made their discoveries.

It is flattering to ourselves to note that the opposition to Lister which in 1879 and much later was vehement in London, (the attitude in New York may be described as that of cynical curiosity), was not existent in Halifax. On the contrary, the three operating Surgeons Farrell, John Black and Lawson were following Lister as closely as the local limitations permitted with results most gratifying to themselves and onlookers. The old time men Parker, Jennings and Black, Sr. looked on, but not with cynicism or hostility as prevailed the world over, with, of course, outstanding exceptions. These old Surgeons were amazed, gratified and satisfied, that the Listerian procedure was a valued contribution. The writer remembers Farrell's first outstanding successes were in several excisions of the knee joint for caseating tubercular disease. Dr. John Stewart was at this time also at work in Pictou. This statement will not be challenged, that of all men in America at that time, he was the best qualified to demonstrate Listeriam.

In New York in 1881-1882 didactic teaching was of high order,—clinical teaching very, very scant. Thousands graduated, (M. D.) without having attended a single case of midwifery; thousands graduated with scarcely an idea of hospital ward work, many had never been inside a ward, had never examined urine chemically or microscopically.

In London the reverse prevailed. Didactic lectures continued and a percentage of attendance was obligatory. The great work was

in the dissecting room, dead house, laboratories, museums, wards, outpatient departments and operating theatre. There was a susfeit of clinical and obstetric work at all times. The different hospitals contended against each other to secure the highest percentages of "passes" before the examining boards.

The examinations at the College of Surgeons were mostly practical. One subject was tabooed as late as 1884; how much later the writer does not know. That subject was Lister and antiseptic surgery. Not a question was put on the treatment of wounds. At one of the several tables of examiners—viva-voce—sat Sir William Savoy, Bart. Surgeon in ordinary to Queen Victoria, he a vehement opponent of Lister and his methods; along side Sir William sat Mr. John Lund of Birmingham, one of Lister's first disciples whose work was of great authority throughout the surgical world. The only way to prevent a storm was to let the students through without ascertaining what they did or did not know about treating wounds. Fortunately then and for several years previously the clinical teaching was mostly in charge of the younger surgeons who were uncompromising proclaimers of the undoubted value of antiseptic methods. Space does not allow me to describe some interesting clashes between the new and old orders. Hostilities did not cease until 1890 or perhaps later when not conviction but death brought the principals to their finish. And what have we of the older generations seen in Nova Scotia.

In 1884 there was only one Hospital in Nova Scotia, the Victoria General, then only half its present size and there were no trained nurses. The hospital beds now number 1460, and are occupied up to 60% capacity. Imagine no Infirmary, no Children's Hospital, no lying-in Hospitals except the horrible poor houses in Halifax, and in a few large centres such as Pictou and Cape Breton. Imagine the sudden closing of all the Hospitals from Yarmouth to Glace Bay and from Springhill to Halifax, and the loss of all our splendid associates the trained nurses. Imagine Diphtheria taking its old time toll unchecked by antitoxin, where in some districts every second young mother was weeping for her children and could not be comforted.

In 1887, the writer lost every one of a family of six children within a week. By 1902 the parents had raised another family of three. Diphtheria struck them again, killed the first but the other two were saved by antitoxin.

In the Autumn of 1894, Roux demonstrated antitoxin value before his beloved Master, a few months before Pasteur passed over.

In Sydney, Dr. McGillivray and the writer stocked up without delay and waited our turn which came on April 30th, 1895. A young woman had a sore throat, was sick but gave her husband and children their dinner. At two o'clock she choked to death. Dr. McGillivray was called, found she had died of laryngeal Diphtheria and found several children in this and the next door family sick with Diphtheria. In all 18 persons had been exposed. Between us we had 14 doses.

Each patient with the disease got the full dose. The rest was given in divided doses to others who had been in close contact. In twenty-four hours our satisfaction was supreme. The accounts in medical papers were confirmed in our experience. Since then only in two cases have I known two children die in the same family, and in these two cases there was unavoidable delay in getting antitoxin. And now we are beginning the use of toxoid. Just two years ago in Cape Breton County we began the use of antiscarlatinal serum. In several hundred of cases there was only one failure. No untoward effects have come to the writer's notice.

During the Autumn of 1928, Dr. McKeigan and the writer assisted by the County Health Nurse, Miss Kerr, administered diphtheria toxoid to 337 school pupils at Dominion No. 6, C. B. In all about 800 hypodermic injections were given. Not one of the children under twelve years suffered anything worth noting. Several from 13 to 18 years experienced distinct reaction with disturbance about equal in severity to the onslaught of measles.

That nearly all the youngsters first inoculated came back as to a frolic for their second and third doses shows how little disturbance resulted from the first and second.

Epidemics of puerpural fever have disappeared. In the seventies of last century there was an epidemic in Cape Breton of awful consequence. The disease was supposed to travel in the air. In my time there have been two appearances of puerpural fever when four and eight women died. The source in each was virulent erysipelas. Its sporadic appearance is still too common.

In short, in fifty years we have seen Diphtheria, Scarletina, Typhoid, Malignant Erysipelas, puerpural fever, and hospitalism reduced in frequency and mortalization in some instances next to banished.

Myxoedema and other manifestations of gland disturbance can be recognized and modified in their course. Knowledge in regard to lesions due in first place to pyorrhoea of gums is bringing relief and prolongation of life to multitudes. So is the knowledge that only reached us 8 or 4 years ago or less in regard to the value of foodstuffs such as liver, codliver oil, yeast, and raw fruits and vegetables. Cancer, syphilis, and gonorrhoea, still march on with all their horrible sequence. We seldom see, as formerly we saw, families wholly or in large part wiped out by consumption of the lungs, but general results of treatment of other manifestations of tuberculosis are far from satisfactory.

We appear to be awaiting a death dealing cyclone to arouse our urban population to a sense of their danger from typhoid, tuberculosis, diphtheria, etc., which lurks in their supplies of water and milk.

The Medical Society of Nova Scotia

The kindly little editorial comment on the December number of our BULLETIN which appeared in the January issue of the Canadian Medical Association Journal is very satisfactory to those engaged in making the meeting mentioned a success and in presenting its record in the BULLETIN. The Canadian Medical Association Journal very definitely recognizes the field of this Provincial official Journal. Incidentally we may add that the Journal pledges its support to the BULLETIN. For the information of some of our provincial members who unfortunately may not receive the Journal we quote the comment mentioned:—

“Not many medical societies in Canada can look back on seventy-five years of unbroken activity. This, however, was the length of our retrospect indulged in by the Medical Society of Nova Scotia at their last annual meeting in October, 1928, and we welcome the issue of the Nova Scotia BULLETIN which devotes itself largely to the recording of the proceedings on this memorable occasion. Coincident with this event was the 60th anniversary of the Dalhousie Medical School, to which a special number of the BULLETIN will be devoted.

The minutes of this meeting are full of evidence of the enthusiasm and energy which pervades the medical profession in Nova Scotia. We can only add our congratulations to those they have already received, with the best wishes for the future. We note particularly the intention not only to continue the publication of the BULLETIN but if possible to extend its scope somewhat.”

But further than this we have the following letter from that veteran Medical Editor, Dr. A. D. Blackadar.

DEAR DR. WALKER:—

Many thanks for your letter of the 19th inst. and for your Nova Scotia notes—all nicely typed for which we are deeply indebted.

I quite agree with you that the more co-ordination we can get between provincial and dominion associations the better, and I will be very glad to second or support in any way, any proposition of yours, or of the Halifax, or Nova Scotia Association, that may tend to forward that thought.

I will be very glad to support and publish any short—500-1000 word or more—any signed letter or editorial you would like to have appear in our Journal or we will have appear in full in our Journal any article you may think wise to publish first in yours.

I have spoken to Dr. McDermot who has charge of that department to review well and very favourably your BULLETIN every month and we will pay special attention to your February issue. Do not hesitate to let me know how I can help you, your BULLETIN or your Association. It will give us much pleasure.

Extreme press of work prevented me answering you sooner.

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) A. D. BLACKADER.

Medical Education

IN all probability Medical Education will continue to be a practical question as long as our services are required in this mundane sphere. We have not lacked in Nova Scotia very definite pronouncements on the matter by men whose opinions may be accepted as authoritative. To the close observer, however, there appears to be a tone of finality adopted by these men that does not appear to be justified in view of our past history of change and development. At the same time we recognize the necessity of speaking positively when we outline the course that we require medical students to follow in preparation for the general practice of medicine.

In our own geographical Jurisdiction there does not appear to be any reason why a larger number of medical graduates should be turned out by the Dalhousie Medical College each year, but we cannot, and we certainly do not plan to make our requirements for preliminary qualifications and our curriculum accomplish this limiting objective. Our aim is the best results in turning out qualified medical practitioners. The fact remains, however, that agreement is not general that our present system has no weaknesses. A recent editorial in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* comments upon the third Report of their Commission on Medical Education, which suggest certain changes in our methods. We are not prepared to endorse all of this editorial comment but it is worthy of our respect and study.—

“The report is devoted primarily to consideration of all the aspects of modern medical education. The commission feels that the trend of medical education has been to prolong greatly the period of preparation for the study of medicine, and that time can probably be saved by the re-organization and shortening of existing courses, by the reduction of time devoted to vacations and by more differentiation among students. Broader latitude is urged for requirements for entrance to medical schools; indeed, it is stated definitely that the specific medical school requirements should be confined to the fundamentals of biology, physics and chemistry. The specific suggestion is made that the various organizations interested in pre-medical education permit certain colleges interested in pre-medical education to experiment with it without penalty to their students, in the hope of contributing to greater flexibility and variety in this phase of medical study. So far as teaching the basic medical sciences may be concerned, the most common criticisms have to do with the overcrowding of the curriculum, too much detail, too much emphasis on laboratory manipulation and technic, and a failure to correlate properly the work of various depart-

ments with clinical practice. These defects are to be corrected by emphasizing man as a living whole rather than as a group of separate organs and systems. More time must be provided for reading and thinking. Correlation of the fundamental sciences with clinical medicine may be brought about through effort by teachers of both divisions. In the teaching of clinical medicine, more emphasis is needed on preventive medicine. The unit of medical practice must be the patient, not the disease. The committee felt that state medical boards and other agencies concerned with licensure could help materially to correct present defects in medical training if they would confine their functions to the approval of medical schools and the general features of medical training and internship, and leave the details of the curriculum, and clinical training to the medical school authorities. The chief general considerations in medical education seem to be the necessity for more electives in the curriculum, special emphasis on the technic of using current and reference literature, and the choice of actual clinicians for clinical teaching. It is urged that teachers of clinical medicine should not be subject to any restrictions and regulations beyond those imposed on teachers in academic work so far as their university relationships are concerned. These are merely the high points of the report of the commission."—S.L.W.

Coughing in Church.

One is reminded of an incident related by Hugh Miller, a very prominent educationist in Nova Scotia many years ago. There happened to be in a certain church one Sunday, a very great deal of coughing. Perhaps due to prevailing colds on account of change of weather. The minister, however, Dr. M'Crie, was considerably bothered by the coughing as his own voice was not any too strong. He incidentally stopped his discourse and paused for what seemed a very long period. There was utter silence in the church. You could hear a pin drop. Then says the Dr., "I see, my friends, you can be all quiet enough when I am quiet." There was genuine strategy in the rebuke and there was markedly less coughing during the balance of the service.—(*Acadian Recorder*, 1854).

Notes and Comments

Poisonous Honey may be derived from the blossoms of the azalea, the rhododendron and certain other nectar bearing plants. We think that Xenophen in his *Anabasis* is the first to give a description of its effects. This is a translation:—

“After accomplishing the ascent the Greeks took up quarters in numerous villages, which contained provisions in abundance. Now for the most part there was nothing that they found really strange; but the swarms of bees in the neighborhood were numerous, and the soldiers who ate of the honey all went off their heads, and suffered from vomiting and diarrhoea, and not one of them could stand up, but those who had eaten a little were like people exceedingly drunk, while those who had eaten a great deal seemed like crazy, or even in some cases, dying men. So they lay there in great numbers as though the army had suffered a defeat, and great despondency prevailed. On the next day, however, no one had died, and at approximately the same hour as they had eaten the honey they began to come to their senses; and on the third or fourth day they got up, as if from a drugging.”

Associate Fellows of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia are limited to fifty of whom twenty may be foreigners. At present this list has only sixteen American members and seven Foreign. Among the latter we find but two Canadians:—Dr. Archibald B. McCallum of Montreal, elected in 1909 and Dr. J. J. R. MacLeod of Toronto, elected in 1924.

Among Canadians to give lectures before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia we note the Hatfield prize for original research in Medicine in 1917 was awarded to Dr. Archibald MacCallum of Montreal, and to Dr. F. G. Banting of Toronto in 1923; Dr. J. J. R. Macleod of Toronto gave the Newbold Lecture in 1923 and Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald the same Lecture in 1924; in 1925 Dr. Edward Archibald of Montreal delivered the Mutter Lecture.

Latent Tuberculosis Infection. This is the title of a very able paper presented to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia by Dr. Eugen L. Opie of that City. In conclusion he says:—

“Though it has long been known that tuberculosis is an endemic disease which, like measles to-day and smallpox two centuries ago, is

so widely distributed that few escape, little importance has been attached to latent infection. Many seem to have thought that the isolated tuberculous foci well known to pathologists have little in common with the disease recognizable by clinical methods. There is no line of separation between the two. Tuberculosis, which is nearly universal in the crowded populations of to-day, is like a submerged mountain range with volcanic peaks projecting above the surface. We forget the wide spread infection which is out of sight and fix our attention upon the visible disease.

Latent tuberculosis, doubtless, increases resistance and often affords complete protection from subsequent infection; but at the same time it is a source of danger and, neglected, may be transformed into progressive disease.

Latent tuberculosis of childhood confers immunity against subsequent infection, but resistance is limited and transient. Pulmonary tuberculosis of adults is not derived from the disease of childhood, but is the result of a new infection and pursues a chronic course, because some immunity induced by preceding disease still persists."

A Highway in the Desert of Sepsis. Last April Dr. Ashurst read a paper before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia on the Centenary of Lister which is well worth reading. In concluding he said,—“Out of the morass of phlegmon, out of the quagmire of putrefaction, back from the devious path of angeioleucitis, safely through the fires of erysipelas, up from the shifting sands of therapeutic empiricism, on to the broad firm plateau of antiseptic surgery, this great man has led the nations of the world. Friends, Fellows of the College, let us honor to-night and forever the memory of Joseph Lister, who made straight in the desert of Sepsis a highway for those who come after.”

Exclusively for Physicians is the heading of a circular recently issued to the Profession in this Province by Day-Nichols, Inc. Publishers, New York City, advertising a book by Dr. James F. Cooper entitled, “Technique of Contraception”. It is surprising the number of fairly prominent medical men who can be found to write highly eulogistic notices of this quite unnecessary publication. When one considers the decreasing size of modern families surely no further information is required by the laity, then why single out the medical men for recipients of this instruction?

The Committee on Public Health Relations of the New York Academy of Medicine issue a yearly report of their activities, that of 1927 being recently received by the BULLETIN. We note one paragraph—“The Committee was in close contact with the Department of

Health during the year and was frequently consulted by the Commissioner."

Attention is directed to this little item to emphasize a point made in the December Editorial of our BULLETIN. Should not the Department of the Public Health be administered according to the opinion of a recognized authoritative special committee of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia? The impression recently given that such a Committee existed is erroneous. That Committee was merely an advisory Committee to the Nova Scotia Tuberculosis Commission. It should be carefully considered if the establishment of such a Committee would not be a wise procedure on the part of the government of Nova Scotia and the Provincial Medical Society.

Prize Winners in the School in Early Days.

James Wier, George L. Sinclair, Roderic Sutherland, Finlay McMillan, William MacRae, W. M. Cameron, A. W. H. Lindsay, D. A. Campbell, P. M. Ryan, Robinson Cox, John Stewart, R. J. Blanchard, P. N. Balcom, N. E. MacKay, W. B. Moore, J. A. Sponagle, A. J. Primrose, J. W. Reid.

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DALHOUSIE STUDENTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The students medical society in its present form dates from January 1925 when a constitution modelled on that of the Edinburgh Society was drawn up and adopted. For some years previous to this time a society had existed but no provision was made for regular meetings or for following a definite programme.

The present policy of the society is to have regular meetings twice monthly throughout the college session. The programmes consist mainly of subjects of medical interest—case histories, discussions, and demonstrations when possible. Special speakers are secured several times during the year and this year a new feature was introduced in the form of "Medical Movies".

The Society has made provision to receive graduate members and during the past year recent graduates have been present at different meetings to the great benefit of the undergraduates.

E. MacD.

Twenty-five Oldest Living Graduates of Dalhousie University Medical School.

Finlay MacMillan	Sheet Harbor	1872
Robinson Cox	Stewiacke	1875
Willis Bryant Moore	Kentville	1879
James A. Reid	Middleton	1883
James William Reid	Windsor	1883
James McCullough Gourlay	Sheet Harbor	1884
Guy Carleton Jones	London	1890
Hedley Vickers Kent	Truro	1890
Isaac Wellwood Johnson	Wellwood, Bury, England	1891
William Grant	Wolfville	1892
David Walter Byers	Annapolis	1893
Murdoch William MacAulay	Edmonton	1893
Frank Ernest Rice	Sandy Cove	1893
Andrew Arthur Deckman	Bridgetown	1894
Annie Isabel Hamilton	China	1894
Cranswick Burton Munro	Boston	1895
Ernest Fraser Moore	Canso	1895
Samuel W. Williamson	Yarmouth	1896
Stephen Sinclair Slauenwhite	Mahone Bay	1896
Ernest Eugene Bissett	Windsor	1897
Martha Wyman Shaw	Ashland, U. S. A.	1897
Oscar Chipman Dorman	Winnipeg	1897
Alexander Fraser	New York	1897
Robert Grierson	Korea	1897
Henry Allison Payzant	Dartmouth	1897

Locals and Personals

DR. H. A. Chisholm, Halifax, recently of the Provincial Health Department has been appointed to the Dominion Immigration Service. Accompanied by Mrs. Chisholm, he sailed for England on the S. S. Arabic on January 14th. They will take up their residence in London from which centre, it is understood, he will have charge of the Immigration Ports. Their four children will remain here at school for the present joining their parents later. Dr. Chisholm is a very capable administrative medical officer, being in charge of Personnel in the D. M. S. Office in London for some time during the war.

The death occurred recently at Lawrencetown of Mrs. L. F. Wallace, aged 52 years. Besides her husband, a Baptist clergyman, she is survived by one sister and five brothers. She was the daughter of a medical doctor and four of her brothers are in active practice. These are Dr. L. R. Morse of Lawrencetown, President last year of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, Dr. W. R. Morse, medical missionary and Dean of the Medical School, Chengtu, China, Dr. Garnet Morse in Vancouver and Dr. Neil Morse in the United States.

Both Trichinosis and Small Pox concern the Public Health Department in Nova Scotia at present. We wonder if the profession has been as outspoken as was right in regard to vaccination.

Dr. Eva Mader of Halifax, now holding a research scholarship at the University of Toronto spent the Christmas holiday with her friends in Halifax and Kentville.

The death from tuberculosis of Bertram Atkinson, the only son of Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Atkinson of Oxford N. S., occurred on Sunday morning December 30th, 1928. He was 26 years of age. He is survived by his parents and one sister to whom the profession extend sincere sympathy.

The 76th Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia will be held in Pictou on June 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1929, headquarters being at Pictou Lodge, the C. N. R. summer hotel, which will officially open June 28, 1929 for the season.

Names, Please.—The New Glasgow *Evening News* says the headline of a recent item in a Halifax City Daily read thus:—"Seventy cases of liquor taken to Halifax for thirty Haligonians". Names, Please.

AYERST

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Under “ABSTRACTS FROM CURRENT LITERATURE” on page 731 of the December issue of the C. M. A. J. a review of an important article on the rôle of Vitamin A is presented.

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Extract from original article above referred to

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CANADA

Two portraits were recently presented to the Medical School of Dalhousie University and, by a strange coincidence each portrait is the work of a son of the person portrayed. One is that of the late Dr. Alexander G. Hattie, a member of the original faculty sixty years ago and the first lecturer in Obstetrics. After practising in Halifax for many years on account of his health he went to the West Indies soon after the establishment of the medical school. Then he resumed the proper family name, McHattie, and his portrait, a fine etching, bears the signature of T. McHattie, a son who practised medicine in London until a few years ago, and who has won a place of eminence among English artists. The other portrait was of Dr. Archibald Lawson, who was appointed to the faculty in 1872 as demonstrator of Anatomy, later professor of Surgery and still later professor of Medicine. He left Halifax in 1884 but returned about fifteen years ago, passing away a few years ago. His portrait, in oils, was painted several years ago by his son Ernest, who has gained considerable renown as an artist in the United States. The University has good reason to be proud of the collection of pictures of those associated with the early history of the medical school, a collection not excelled by many larger institutions.

The BULLETIN regrets to record the death of Mrs. KcKiggan, wife of Dr. John McKiggan of Dominion No. 6., which occurred at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, on January 5th, 1929. She was formerly Miss Belle King, a graduate nurse of the Hospital and at the time of her marriage to Dr. McKiggan in October 1927 was Assistant to the Superintendent of Nurses. The profession extend sincere sympathy to Dr. McKiggan.

The best wishes of every doctor in Nova Scotia follow Doctor and Mrs. Hattie who left January 16th for a three months stay in South Carolina. For some fourteen months he has been confined to the house, most of the time helpless in bed suffering from Arthritis. Only for the past month has he been able to take up some of his many duties in connection with the Provincial Medical Board, the Medical College and other organizations with which he is connected. This enforced vacation of his has been long overdue and we hope he will make it good and long and come back fully restored to health, for men of his stamp are of great value to a country and we would keep them as long as possible.

A sad death was that of Mrs. Lilly, aged mother of Dr. F. W. Green of Glace Bay, from terrific burns received in her son's home on December 13, 1928. She died from shock in 12 hours.

Born.—At Liverpool N. S. December 30th, 1928, to Doctor and Mrs. C. S. Hennigar, a son.

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Almost a full column of the January 2nd, 1929 issue of the *Progress-Enterprise* of Lunenburg contains the advertising cards of a number of professional men. These include seven lawyers, four dentists, two medical doctors, one veterinary surgeon and an insurance agent. Two thoughts are suggested. The doctors are certainly very modest, but why should not this practice of cards be more general? The card brings some revenue to the paper which generally needs all it can get and we can see no ethical objections to the publicity. Are we justified in thinking that legal ethics are not as high as those of the medical profession? What do you think?

Perhaps the talk against the tuberculin testing of cattle in Nova Scotia may do some good after all. We note that a New Glasgow Daily paper in a headline states that,—“New Glasgow should have a modern pasteurizing plant.” Possibly the Medical Society of Nova Scotia has not given this health measure as much support as it deserves. Have we not been a little too conservative in supporting health measures.

The efforts made at the Christmas season to give the patients in Hospital a little of the proverbial Christmas cheer are always to be commended. From the account in the *Kentville Advertiser* we think Dr. A. F. Miller and the staff of the Nova Scotia Sanatorium excelled themselves last Christmas. We believe the same may be said of all hospitals.

The Ross Memorial Hospital, Sydney, is being closed for some six months while the building is being enlarged and remodelled. An effort will be made to care for all patients at the City Hospital.

Dr. W. H. Rice of Sydney was married on December 27th, 1928 to Miss Katherine M. MacKinnon of Glace Bay. The bride is a daughter of the late Hon. John MacKinnon of Whycomagh. Their honeymoon trip of several weeks included the cities of Montreal, Toronto, New York, Philadelphia and Washington. Congratulations.

Under date of January 30th, Dr. W. H. Hattie writes from the Hotel Citronelle, Oak Avenue, Citronelle, Alabama,—“Delightfully situated here. Comfortably warm for sitting out. Am gaining slowly but unable to move about much. Trust that all goes well with you”.

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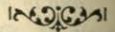
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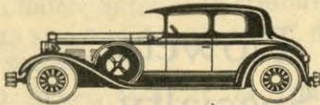
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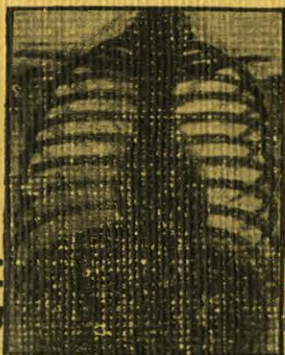
Antiphlogistine

is indicated.

it sustains the vasomotors and the circulation, decreases toxemia and, being thermogenetic, assures a maximum of comfort with a mini-

mum of disturbance to the suffering patient.

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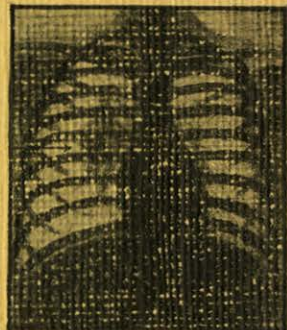
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