

Dalhousie Gazette



Medical Issue

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Historical Outline— Dalhousie Medical School

Dr. W. H. HATTIE

Dalhousians say, our university was founded in 1818, with a portion of the customs funds collected at the port of Castine when that port was occupied by British forces during the war of 1812. It was really not founded as a university, however, but rather, in the words of the Earl of Dalhousie, as "a College or Academy on the same plan and principle as that in Edinburgh." University powers were conferred upon the college by Act of Parliament in 1841. A medical faculty was not considered until twenty-two years later, when the governors of the university asked the Medical Society of Nova Scotia to approve a proposition to organize a medical school. The Society did not approve. There were lions in the way; and there was no Anatomy Act, and the facilities for clinical teaching were insufficient. What later became the Victoria General Hospital, a small institution known as the Provincial and City Hospital, had been opened only four years previously, and there was little else that harboured "material" for instruction at the bedside. And so the proposal to establish a school of medicine in Halifax was regarded as visionary and impracticable.

In the following year (1864), a medical man became Premier of Nova Scotia. He was also made a Governor of Dalhousie and President of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia. Later on he distinguished himself in many ways and his name will always live as one of the greatest of Blue-noses. We remember him now as Sir Charles Tupper, but it was while he was still Dr. Tupper that he determined that the objections to a Dalhousie Medical School must be overcome. And when he faced a task he never rested until he finished it. Space forbids reference to the difficulties which beset him. The important thing is that in the year of Confederation a partial course was inaugurated, which three years later was extended to a complete course.

Of the original faculty, none survive. The personnel was as follows: Doctors William J. Almon, A. P. Reid, Edward Farrell, A. H. Woodill, James D. Ross, Thomas R. Almon, Alexander G. Hattie, and Professor George Lawson. These men set themselves to build up a school under conditions which were far from encouraging. The university could afford little in the way of expenditure, the profession generally were skeptical about the desirability of the undertaking and none too friendly towards it, and the public were profoundly apathetic. So the start was made under many disadvantages. Nevertheless standards were set that were far in advance of those of most of the medical schools on this continent. Contrasted with the two year and three year courses which were common in America until the present century opened, the course prescribed at the outset covered four years, and the examinations were conducted under what were then unusually rigid conditions.

The teaching in the junior years was carried on in the first Dalhousie building which was situated where the City Hall now stands. Here the accommodation was restricted and not altogether comfortable. Dissecting was done in the attic, where the ceiling was so low that students could not stand upright. The hospital and the alms house, where the clinical teaching was done, were nearly a mile distant from the college.

Within a few years the university found itself unable to continue the meagre support it had been giving to the new faculty, and the continuation of medical teaching in Halifax necessitated other arrangements. Thus it came about that the Halifax Medical College was incorporated, in 1875, with much the same faculty and in affiliation with Dalhousie. The original portion of the wooden building at the corner of College and Carleton Streets was constructed at once, the site being chosen because of its proximity to the hospital and alms house, and here the major part of the didactic teaching was done until 1915.

In 1885, the University again established a faculty of medicine, but only for purposes of examination. This was composed principally of members of the faculty of the Halifax Medical College, and thereafter the students of the college took the university examinations and obtained the university degree. The relationship between the college and university

Our Medical School Is Recognized As In Class A

It was with a good deal of pleasure, though not with surprise, that I received from Dr. N. P. Colwell, Secretary of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, notification that, at the last meeting of the Council, a resolution was passed giving "Class A" rating to the Medical School of the University. That which gave the greatest pleasure and satisfaction was the statement in Dr. Colwell's letter reading "I know of no institution in which this higher rating has been more richly deserved." As this Council is not in the way of paying compliments, but a hard-headed official body, this statement is all the more gratifying.

Perhaps a word of explanation is needed as to what is the status of this Council on Medical Education. It has no executive or legislative powers. It was appointed by the American Medical Association to formulate a general standard of education for the training of Medical practitioners, and to make an examination of existing Medical schools and to rate them in respect to their having reached this standard. Though, as has been said, it has directly no authority, indirectly its findings and ratings exert very great influence upon Medical schools, and affect Medical students and Medical matters in general, as will be readily understood. For instance, in many States of the Union the licensing body will not allow candidates to stand for their examinations for licensure unless they have received their education in Medical schools which come up to a certain rating by this Council.

A short account of the efforts of the University to bring the Medical school to its present standing will be of interest. In 1910 the Carnegie Foundation for the Improvement of Teaching published a long report, prepared by Mr. Abraham Flexner, on "Medical Education in the United States and Canada." It contained both a report on Medical education in general and a critical study of the existing Medical schools. Mr. Flexner had the co-operation of Dr. N. P. Colwell in this work. This report was far from flattering to the Halifax Medical College, and, indirectly, to the University for its connection with that institution. The report, though unfair in details, was on the whole deserved, as the day of the private, proprietary Medical School had passed. The relationship of the University to the Halifax Medical College was peculiar. The former provided the instruction in Physics, Chemistry and Biology, its Faculty of Medicine, an examining body only, examined the students, and it conferred the degrees. In all other respects the Halifax Medical College was entirely an independent institution, and the University had nothing to do with teaching Medical students after their first year in the pure sciences. The day came when the training of Medical students required more than merely didactic and bedside teaching. The Medical sciences of Anatomy, Pathology, Physiology, Bacteriology, Histology, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, etc, became of such importance that they required at least the same attention as the fundamental pure sciences. This meant expensive, special laboratories and equipment and the appointment of a full-time staff as teachers of these subjects. Prior to that time these subjects were taught by the members of the practicing Medical profession. The outlay required to meet this development in the teaching of Medicine was too great for the proprietary Medical Schools to meet. This was made very clear in the Carnegie Report, and it was not long before the teaching of Medicine passed almost entirely into the hands of the Universities. In keeping with this movement, Dalhousie took over the whole teaching of Medicine in 1911, and the Halifax Medical College went out of existence. The University did this reluctantly, because they realized what a financial burden they were assuming, but they felt it was their duty to make the effort to maintain a Medical teaching centre at Halifax. Three full-time appointments were made very shortly after this in the Medical School, a Pathologist, with the co-operation of the Victoria General Hospital, a Physiologist, and an Anatomist. The equipment of the laboratories was greatly improved and added accommodation for the same found in the Forrest Building. Then the War broke out, and progress was slowed up. During this time Dr. Colwell again made a survey of the Medical School, and, though greatly pleased with the progress which had been made, rightly pointed out that there was much yet to be done before we had any right to be rated in the highest class. One of the matters that required improvement was the relationship of the University to the hospitals in which clinical teaching was done. This was very satisfactorily solved when the Board of Commissioners of the Victoria General Hospital granted to the University the privilege of nominating its Medical staff. This privilege was afterwards granted by the Grace Maternity Hospital, and the Tuberculosis Hospital, and recently by the Children's Hospital. All of these hospitals are now teaching hospitals, which it is well understood today is for the benefit of the hospitals as well as of the University Medical School. When the war was over the University made a canvass for funds, part of which was for the Medical School. The chief gift was one of \$500,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, to make possible a gift of equal amount from the Rockefeller Foundation which is distributing a total amount of \$5,000,000 from Mr. Rockefeller for the Medical schools of Canada. The Rockefeller Foundation did not make this offer until they had submitted the Medical School and, in fact, Dalhousie University, to the most searching and exhaustive survey, Dr. Vincent, the President of the Foundation, making part of the survey in person. That they were highly pleased was evident by their statements and report, Dr. Vincent pointing out that the location of the Medical School with its teaching hospitals within a stone's throw of it was almost unique. They were greatly taken also with the desire of the University to erect what has since been called the Out-patient Clinic and Public Health Centre. The money received from these Foundations was to be used in the following way—\$600,000 as endowment for the payment of salaries for the staff in Medical Sciences, and the remainder for the building and equipment of a Medical Sciences Building and for the construction of the Health Centre. The provincial Government undertook on its side to enlarge the Pathological Institute in return for the University's operating an out-patient clinic, which would enable the Hospital to discharge many patients at an earlier stage. The University thereafter made full-time appointments to the departments of Hygiene and Public Health, of Histology, Embryology, Biochemistry and Pharmacology, and equipped the new laboratories both for teaching and research.

Dr. Colwell kept in close touch with the progress of the School and had been promising for a year or two to make another visit of inspection, but did not find time until last summer. It was evident at the time that his impressions were very favourable, but how favourable was not known until we received the result of his report to his committee. In the meantime, it should be added, the State Boards of New York and of Pennsylvania gave complete recognition to graduates of our Medical School. Pennsylvania sent a special examiner who made an inspection of several day's duration, going in detail into every phase of our Medical facilities and practices. New York has given like standing to our Law and Dental Schools.

This authoritative pronouncement of the standing of Dalhousie's Medical School will be received with the greatest satisfaction by every true Maritime Province man, and especially will it give pleasure to every Dalhousian to know that competent and impartial outside opinion gives him an added reason for the pride he has in his own institution.

Stanley Medicine

The Dalhousie Medical Society

Nothing changes the prospects and outlook of any Society as the injection of new blood and an energetic spirit into its apathetic frame. In 1921 after a momentary gleam of brilliancy the Dalhousie Medical Society lay dormant. True it still held its annual dance and sponsored its interfaculty, athletic and debating teams, but as a body in which student interest was centred it practically ceased to exist.

A decided change of events took place in the Fall of 1924 when Professor O. S. Gibbs, just arrived from Edinburgh, strongly urged the reconstitution of the Society on a basis, which would make it a source of interest and instruction to every medical student. An organization meeting was held at the Green Lantern and the enthusiasm shown encouraged the officers and various committees in their work.

A sound and very admirable constitution was drawn up and adopted by the Society which now became a most active body. The Medical Dance for the first time in many years not only was the best dance of the season, but gave much needed money to carry on further activities.

During the Winter several meetings were held at which there were case discussions in which all students were encouraged to take part. An effort was made to so discuss these cases that all years might profit by it, and this was successfully done. As a grand finale the Society held a banquet at the Halifax Hotel early in the Spring at which the Professors and Clinical teachers were the guests of the students. The evening is still a pleasant memory to those who were there.

With the opening of the present Session the old interest was revived and burned brightly. The officers appointed are such as ensure a most prosperous year. A "get-together" evening was held at the Munro Room, the most entertaining and lively one for many a year. The recent Medical Dance speaks for the ability of the men who composed the dance committee as representing the Society in general. The Medical Society challenges any other faculty to produce a better one.

As a further sign of its broadening interest the Society decided that instead of the usual class pins that a general medical emblem of a special nature be adopted which could be modified in the form of such an article of jewelry as would please the individual member. A committee was appointed which aided by several members of the Faculty finally produced a very suitable design.

Greek travellers and merchants traversing the vast forests of southern Gaul and working gradually northward, or climbing the hills and mountains of Lebanon must have been struck with the beauty, uprightness, and great age attained by the pine and the cedar tree. Could anything in nature so personify the spirit of Life as these evergreen giants of the forest? Evidently the Greeks thought not as they adopted the pine cone as the symbol of life, strength and renewed energy and placed it in the hand of the statues of Aesculapius the God of Medicine. So much was the pine cone valued that it was long considered the sovereign cure for epilepsy, and there are statues and bas-reliefs in existence showing the King's Physician extending the cone beneath the nose of his royal master during a fit.

For the historic reasons alone the hand holding a pine cone is eminently suitable as an emblem of the Society. Each member holds as his aim the diminishment of human suffering and the renewing of energy sapped by disease. But besides this, Dalhousie is the College of the North, the home of the pine tree which makes our emblem a true Symbol of our aims, our Alma Mater, and our Country.

Dr. Pullem and his assistants are busy preparing for one of the outstanding social functions of the College year. At this affair—The Dental Dance—which is to be held immediately after the Christmas recess, he has hopes of giving you such a good time that you will regret when the appointment is over.

"The Dalhousie Gazette."

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Ave, Medicina!

Our hearty congratulations to Dalhousie and her medical school! To President MacKenzie, Dr. John Stewart, Dr. Hattie and to all those responsible for this new recognition the medical school has attained, we extend our most cordial salutations,—and our gratitude. Any comments we might make on the communication from President MacKenzie would be superfluous. So we merely say again—Congratulations.

Not so many years ago a medical issue of the Gazette would have been looked upon with disapproval by the student body in general. The editors would have been accused of catering unfairly to a minority. Today we are confident that all will endorse this number as being not only most opportune, but fully deserved. The Dalhousie Medical School now ranks equally with the greatest medical colleges on the continent. Its professors are all admirably qualified and the equipment of its buildings most adequate. The Faculty numbers sixty two, and of these eighteen are full time professors. Within a radius of sixty yards are grouped eight large buildings fully equipped in the respective phases of the arts of curing and healing, and all with open doors to the medical student.

The Medical School has grown from a mere appendage of Dalhousie to one of its great bulwarks. From small beginnings, through many vicissitudes, with the sacrifices of men, many of whom are no longer with us, the school has developed into the fine structure which we proudly acclaim it today.

A Hero of the Dawn of Modern Surgery

The story is told of a quaint old Nova Scotian lady who on her first visit to St. Paul's Cathedral, being told by the guide that the Empire's illustrious dead were buried there, replied that it was a lie, that she saw nobody there from Pictou. Laugh if you will, but there rests no ashes in that mighty pile which deserve their last illustrious bed as much as those of an almost forgotten Pictonian; James D. B. Fraser, who sleeps with his fathers in old Laurel Hill Cemetery, Pictou.

For a hundred years the people of that old, historic town, have descended its hills and traversed its crooked streets to the shop of "Fraser the Apothecary." The store and its owner soon achieved an enviable reputation. Fraser was a hardy Scot, who believing in keeping abreast of the times in medicine, subscribed to several medical and surgical journals from the old land. Sailing vessels were still the chief source of communication and these journals often reached their owner several weeks old.

You may then imagine Fraser in his shop on the evening of the day on which the London Packet arrived, reading with wonder and awe by the dim light of a candle the news that Sir James G. Simpson on Nov. 4, 1847, had first given Chloroform to a woman in childbirth with good results. The journal was then nearly four months old. Immediately Mr. Fraser set about preparing in his modest shop with but crude apparatus, the first chloroform ever made in the Western Hemisphere. How did he know that his product was pure, that instead of a temporary it might not produce a permanent slumber. He did not know, but with faith in his own ability and a courage which words cannot adequately describe on March 22, 1848, he administered it to his own wife during childbirth, certainly the first time in Canada if not in America, that it was used in such a case. The son born was Robert P. Fraser of Pictou who died about two years ago.

But his chloroform was used before that date for a different type of case. We believe that the anaesthetic given in the following report was either his own production or had been taken direct from England. In the "Presbyterian Witness" Feb. 5, 1848, the following item appeared:—

"Dr. Almon amputated the thumb of a woman in the Poor Asylum, Tuesday morning in the presence of Dr. Parker of

this city, (Halifax) and Dr. Brown, of Horton. This case is published, not for the purpose of inviting attention to the operation, but to the effect of the agent employed to prevent pain. The chloroform was administered by inhaling from a soft rag applied to the nose and mouth for a few minutes. The patient very soon became insensible to pain, and the operation, occupying perhaps ten minutes, was finished before sensibility returned on waking. The poor woman expressed her gratitude in the warmest form, and in the judgment of all present, the success of the operation was complete."

From the March 11th, 1848, issue of the same publication the following is taken:

"An operation was performed on Friday last by Dr. Almon at the Halifax Poor Asylum, in the presence of many of the medical men of the city, upon a poor woman, under the influence of chloroform. The patient upon first inhaling the chloroform, was a little excited; but after a short time became more tranquil, and finally sank into a state of partial lethargy.

"The operation (amputation of the leg above the knee) was then commenced. Before it was completed she so far became, herself as to sing and converse, though rather incoherently, with those about her.

"When the operation was finished and the stump partly dressed, on being asked if she was ready to have her leg taken off, she gave her assent, and for some time could not be persuaded that it had already been done, and she had experienced no pain. The medical men present expressed themselves satisfied with the result of the chloroform, which quite equalled their expectations.

"The chloroform made use of on this occasion (on the purity of which the producing of its characteristic effect depends) was manufactured by J. D. B. Fraser, Esq., Chemist of Pictou." (Presbyterian Witness, Vol. 1, 1848.)

When one thinks of the number of anaesthetics given in a single day in Canada, and then of the number recorded in the year of Our Lord 1848, one begins to realize the extent to which medicine and surgery has advanced in seventy years. The age of Lister had not then arrived but its approach was at hand, when the Father of Antiseptic Surgery

had as his assistant another Pictou man, Dr. John Stewart, our honored Dean.

So when you next face the peaceful, painless chloroform sleep, do so with all confidence, and breathing steadily and easily think of that old hero of Pictou in the long ago who risked the life of her he loved most that science might be advanced to the eternal benefit of mankind.

H. S.

Phi Rho Sigma

Phi Rho Sigma Fraternity was founded at the Northwestern University Medical School in the fall of 1890 by Dr. Milbank Johnson. Since then about thirty chapters have been established throughout the continent, three of which are in Canada, at only Class A Medical Colleges.

One of the features of this fraternity is its organization. The Grand Council is the governing body connected, by means of the Central Office in Detroit, with all the chapters and with Chapter National, the vast graduate body. In this way a member of the fraternity can be at all times in touch with his fellow members. If he wishes an internship he may learn where to apply, or if he travels he will be welcomed wherever there are brother members. The Chapters are divided in geographical districts, at the head of each is a Governor, who visits each chapter once a year. Another important link is the Phi Rho Sigma Journal which has flourished since 1900.

Alpha Eta the Dalhousie Chapter was established last April with full inaugural ceremonies. The consummation was a banquet held on board the S. S. Chignecto as a fitting place for a chapter at the "College by the Sea." The first speaker at this banquet, a delegate from Alpha Gamma the McGill Chapter, spoke of Alpha Eta as their daughter chapter. The second speaker Dr. MacNeil of Philadelphia, himself a Nova Scotian, mentioned as a matter of British pride that the first fraternity began in 1750 at William and Mary College in the Province of Virginia, as the Society of the Flat Hand, or Alpha Omega Alpha. The final speaker Dr. Elliott, Secretary-Treasurer of the Grand Council, outlined the fraternal history and gave some advice of chapter experiences. This has been followed, and Alpha Eta, though small in membership, is firmly established, possesses its own fraternity house and is prospering.

THE DOCTOR IN MACBETH

Act V. Scene II.

Macb. How does your patient, doctor?
Doct. Not so sick, my lord,
As she is troubled with coming fancies
That keep her from her rest.

Macb. Cure her of that;
Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseased,
Pluck out from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain
And with some sweet, oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuffed bosom of the perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart?

Doct. Therein the patient
Must minister to himself.

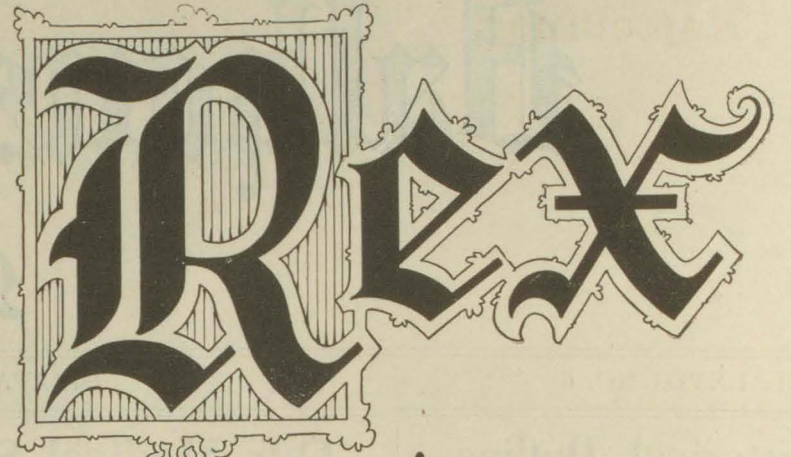
Macb. Throw physic to the dogs; I'll
have none of it:
If thou could'st, doctor, cast the waters of my land
Find her disease and purge it to sound health,
I would applaud thee to the very echo,
That should applaud again; Pull off I say.
What rhubarb, cyme or what purgative drug
Would scour those English hence?

Doct. (aside) Were I from Dunsinane
away and clear,
Profit again should hardly draw me here.

HISTORICAL OUTLINE

(Continued from page 1.)

was always so close that the college, although separately incorporated and controlled, might almost have been regarded as a part of the university. The college struggled along for several years but the classes were not large, and the income was



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practically limited to that obtained from the fees of students. While the teachers got ridiculously small honoraria—and sometimes none at all—it was found impossible to satisfactorily maintain the equipment with the limited funds available. The spirit of the teaching staff remained undaunted, but the feeling developed steadily that the only solution of the difficulties which kept increasing lay in the resumption of medical teaching by the university.

Meantime much dissatisfaction was being expressed relative to the quality of the work being done in many of the medical schools of the United States, and the Carnegie Corporation had accepted an invitation to appoint a commission to investigate all of these schools in the republic. This commission extended its investigation to Canadian schools, and its report on the Halifax Medical College was so unfavourable that impetus was given to the desire that medical teaching in Halifax should be under university auspices. Negotiations were at once commenced with the result that, in 1911, the university again assumed responsibility for the maintenance of a teaching faculty in medicine.

Except in biology, chemistry and physics, which had been taught at the university, all the instruction had thus far been given by practising physicians and surgeons. As soon as reorganization was effected full time chairs were established in anatomy and physiology. The chair in anatomy was endowed by the late Dr. D. A. Campbell, as a memorial to his son, Dr. D. G. J. Campbell. The Forrest Building was still being occupied by the Faculty of Arts, and medical teaching was continued in the old building of the Medical College until 1915. Thereafter, until other buildings became available the Forrest Building furnished the facilities for practically all the didactic teaching.

It is obvious from this that the present equipment of the Dalhousie Medical School is a development of very recent years. The same may be said of the larger share of the opportunities for clinical teaching which our students now enjoy. The Victoria General Hospital was substantially enlarged a few years ago. The Children's Hospital, the Tuberculosis Hospital and the Grace Maternity Hospital are new institutions. The Medi-

cal Sciences Building, the University Health Centre and the enlarged Pathological Institute have all been opened within two years. This expansion has been made possible, in the case of the hospitals, by the liberality of our people, and in the case of the university buildings by the liberality of the Carnegie Corporation and the Rockefeller Foundation. The Carnegie and Rockefeller gifts came in recognition of the splendid manner in which the hospitals had been cooperating with Dalhousie, of the fine spirit shown by the medical teaching staff under the most discouraging conditions of other days, and of the reputation achieved by our medical graduates. These gifts have made it possible for the University to provide the excellent laboratories we now have and to swell the full-time teaching staff to its present proportions. From very modest beginnings, the school has grown to rank among the best on the continent.

A little reflection will lead to the conviction that the larger share of the credit for this advance is due to the clinical teachers, who have throughout all these years laboured so unselfishly for humanity and for our school. It is they who have established confidence in our hospitals, who have really made hospitals possible, and who have contributed much more than money towards the building up of the school. But everyone who has held a teaching position has also contributed his share, and those occupying the more humble positions deserve credit which we are perhaps apt to overlook. And in connection with the recent developments, only those who have been associated with them can have any conception of the amount of work entailed upon our President and members of the Board of Governors. They are entitled to our most profound gratitude. As for our benefactors, we shall surely not forget them. We did not and do not lack in men who can do things, but we sorely needed money—and without it we could not have the fine equipment in which we now take much pride. There are still many things wished for, and more money is really needed, but as we are confident that the work of the school merits still further benefactions we feel sure that these will be soon forthcoming and that our school will continue to grow vigorously for many a year to come.

Dalhousie Students

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The Return Of Rajcoumar

"Slaves of my Cause and Instruments of Fate, full well I know your tired wisdom and the fearlessness of your hearts. Are you prepared to obey, as hitherto you have done, without comment, question or suggestion?"

"We are prepared," came gravely and distinctly from the lips of the persons addressed.

"Then go, and fail not, lest I exert the powers which I have gathered from beards that are white with wisdom and ring you round with a more fearful fate."

The Mahatma had spoken; the secret council was ended, and Parjanali the Wise and Heraman the Faithful passed from his presence, charged with the staging of the final act of an Oriental drama which had its beginning on the shores of far-off India.

The dreamful radiance of a star-lit West Indian sky enwrapped the island of Trinidad, the new Mecca of the Western Hemisphere. To this land, Rajcoumar of the inferior Banya caste, had fled, carrying with him the daughter of a Mahatma—Suniah the Peerless, a willing captive of his fateful love.

The adamant Caste system of India had proved an effectual barrier against a legal union between two persons so far removed in caste; but Nature's man had met Nature's woman. Tall, strong and handsome, the daring young Banya leader had set at naught the man-made system of his country. The mate of his choice having responded to his urging, together they had taken leave of sun-kissed Calcutta and crossed the heaving Atlantic to begin their new life in Tropical Trinidad.

The lasting disgrace thus brought upon the house of Sundarsingh, bit deep into the soul of the unforgiving Mahatma. Summoning to his aid two of the most faithful of the School of Oriental Scientists of which he was the Head, he held his council of vengeance, laid his commands upon them, and sent them forth, commissioned to bring about the return of Rajcoumar.

The deep silence of the midnight hour brooded over the Naparimas. The tall wavy immortelles on the Southern boundary of the Golconda Cocoa Estate were like sentinels protecting the solitary dwelling beneath. The two inmates of the little house were in restful slumber and all nature was quiet without.

Suddenly Rajcoumar the Banya stirred uneasily in his slumber, then awoke with a start, and in the dark groped along the length of the rough kattia on which he reposed for the sleeping form of his roommate, but only the rough canvas and unplanned boards met his outstretched hand.

"Suniah! Suniah!" he called softly; but no answer came to relieve his growing anxiety. Again he called, but still the deep, oppressive silence. Fully awake and now thoroughly alarmed, he sprang from the kattia and began a hurried search in the dark for candle and matches which could not be found. Then it was that a low whirring sound caught his ear and held him motionless. Suddenly and without warning, there came a blinding flash of light which temporarily deprived him of the power of sight. It filled the room, then gradually toned down to about ten candlepower.

Rajcoumar was now able to take in his surroundings. The spectacle upon which he gazed was one that numbed his limbs and bereft him of speech.

At the farther end of the room, clad in dark flowing robes, with the symbol of the Sundarsingh School worked in red silk about their waists, stood two bearded men; silent, imposing and menacing. Even as he looked, recognition was instant and mutual, and Rajcoumar realized that he was in the presence of the trusted emissaries of the Mahatma. Stretched at their feet lay the still form of the beautiful Suniah.

"Greeting, O Rajcoumar the Serpent, with cunning equal to thy courage.

Greeting in the name of the Living Death." The speaker was Parjan Ali the Wise. From under his cloak he took a foot-square black box and deposited it carefully on a rough deal table that stood on his right.

Well the Banya knew with whom he had to deal. Death was in every word, in every gesture of his enemies, but not thus would he die—he who had been called the Serpent because of his strength and cunning. Summoning all the force of his will the Banya broke the spell. His ever ready cutlass was snatched from the wall and the keen blade whirled aloft as he leaped across the room.

Motionless the two emissaries awaited the rush, and only when the desperate man was almost within striking distance did Parjan Ali throw his right hand out with a peculiar waving motion. The effect was magical.

Caught in the sure grip of some mysterious power the Banya was checked in full career with terrible suddenness. Invisible bands of steel had fastened themselves about his body and on his strong limbs; his arm remained poised aloft still gripping the now useless weapon, and there he stood, glaring down upon his terrible foes, unable to move or speak.

For the space of ten seconds did the thrilling tableau remain, then stepping forward Parjan Ali wrenched the cutlass from the Banya's fingers and flung it into the fire-place.

"Violence will not avail, most wretched of men," murmured the Mystic. "Why fight against the law of Retribution?"

Leaving the spell-bound Rajcoumar in the same strained cataleptic condition, the dread visitors lifted the body of the girl from the floor and laid it upon the kattia. Not a sound issued from the Banya's immovable lips as he looked down upon the dead form of the woman who had loved him as he had loved her—to the end of all things; only his eyes, frightful to behold, gave evidence of the emotions which were rending his spirit.

When all seemed in readiness for the final scene of the drama, Parjan Ali, the appointed spokesman, turned the rigid form of the prisoner round as he would have done a marble statue, and addressed the doomed man in measured tones:

"This is the end, O Rajcoumar the Serpent. But this for your information before we tear this dark page from our history. We are here with a double purpose: To execute the sentence of Sundarsingh for the wrong which has made him the scorned of all India; and, in the interest of Occult science, as an extreme penalty for thy crime, to demonstrate upon thee the possibility of linking a human soul with a living organism chosen from a lower order of life.

"Suniah the faithless shall not share this fate. She shall but die; her jewelled hand alone shall be returned to Sundarsingh as proof of our obedience. For you, the Living Death is reserved." Then turning to the silent Heraman he gave an order.

The box which they had brought with them was now opened. Heraman made a few mystic passes over its hidden contents, then putting in his hand he drew a live serpent of the cobra species, fully five feet in length. The wicked looking reptile, upon being released, squirmed about the table then coiled itself up near the box with head erect and tongue darting as though ready to strike at a moment's notice.

"Behold," continued Parjan Ali, moving the table within range of the Banya's vision. "Behold the form with which you will be linked, and by means of which you will keep in touch with things physical. As Rajcoumar the Serpent thou art known, and Rajcoumar the Serpent thou shalt continue to be, for thy consciousness shall be merged into that of the reptile. Not forever has thou been doomed to suffer; it is not in the order of things. On the death of thy serpent body thou shalt be free. But take heed, in thy next human incarnation, that the errors of the past and their certain consequences be not repeated. And now—Farewell."

The light of an awful despair shone in the eyes of the ill-fated Rajcoumar. No longer did the two avengers regard him as a living sentient being. All that was necessary had been said, and they now moved to their appointed tasks.

A long and slow pass was made over his eyes, and the Banya sank into an insensibility as effectual as that which is produced by the most powerful of anaesthetics.

Speechless the Banya stood while the piercing deep-set eyes of the silent two fixed him in a powerful hypnotic gaze which robbed him of energy and caused him to realize that at last the hour of his supreme trial was at hand.

Sundry glittering instruments were now brought to light from the hidden pockets of their robes. Sterilization formed no part of the proceedings.

Quickly the Banya was stretched upon the outer part of the kattia and his head brought into prominence. With the precision and rapidity of a skilled surgeon, the hair was shaved from the front of the head and a circular incision made, embracing the frontal eminences and the upper part of the temporal fossae. The periosteum was raised with the flap by means of a periosteal elevator and the frontal bone laid bare, bleeding being temporarily checked by an array of small artery forceps.

A trephine of great dimensions was next brought into use; its centre-pin found the mid point of each eminence in turn, and operated by Parjan Ali, the circular sawing went on till the bone comprising the frontal eminences was cut through down to the dura mater. Deftly this strong fibrous membrane was removed by Heraman with scalpel and forceps, following the line of the circular opening in the skull.

The brain lay exposed. Ali now turned his attention to the serpent. Anterior to the central point in the head he made a diamond shaped opening and brought into view the immature cerebral hemispheres. In the meantime with practised swiftness Heraman had cut deep into the gray matter of the frontal lobes of the man anterior to the superior horizontal fissure. A few minutes of careful dissection brought him to the end of his search: Two tiny bodies, each about the size of a pea, buried in the brain substance of each lobe, were revealed.

These were the Mahaparacentrales: known to Occultism as the focal areas of mind, the two forming the seat of the soul, and which were immediately absorbed by the brain tissue on the departure of the ego from its mortal tenement.

The cerebral hemispheres of the snake were next punctured and swiftly the Mahaparacentrales were taken from the head of the Banya and thrust deep into the brain of the snake. The diamond-shaped flap was adjusted and strapped into place with adhesive plaster.

The body of the Banya had lived its space, and now lay dying. Then began the weird process of a double concentration upon the departing soul of Rajcoumar.

By the combined effort of their united wills and their deep knowledge of the secret laws of Nature, the natural sinking of the soul into the state of temporary unconsciousness which follows death, was arrested by the two Mystics, and the Ego, completely dominated by the applied volition of the occultists, forced to sink into the body of the snake; the transferred Mahaparacentrales forming the accustomed throne-piece in its new habitation. The unifying of the two consciousnesses was accomplished by powerful and repeated suggestions.

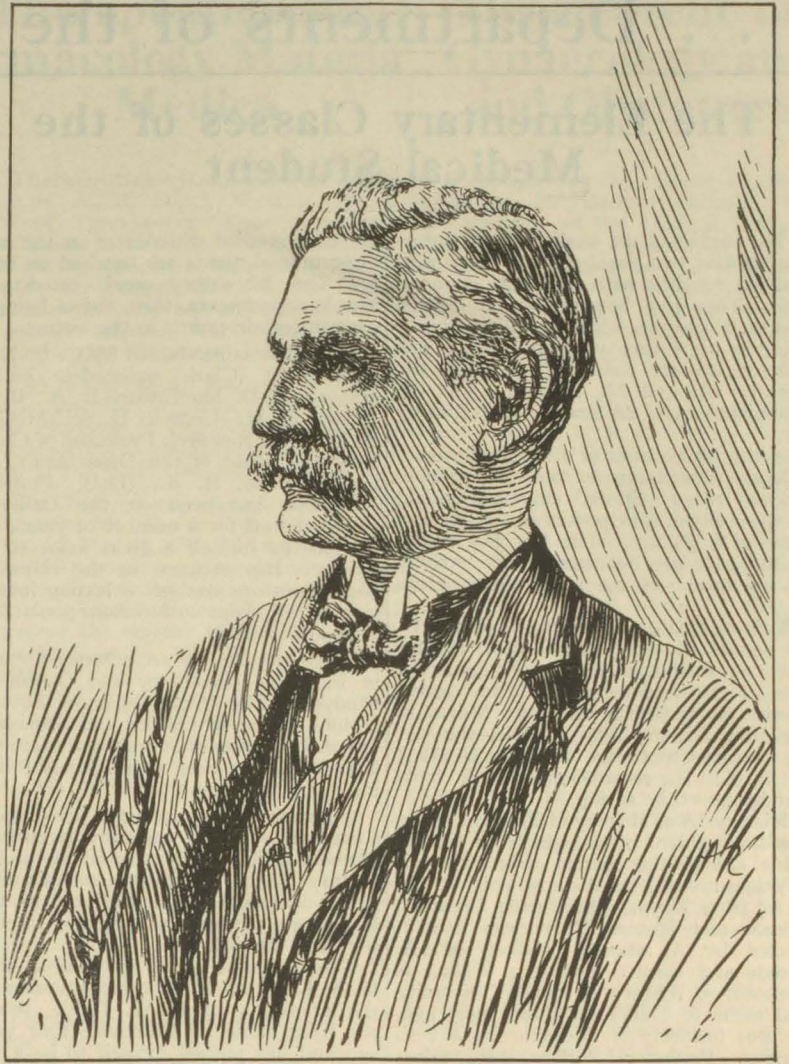
As soon as the last act of the awful rite was finished, a series of undulations ripped along the entire length of the cobra. These soon gave place to sudden twists and violent contortions of so powerful a nature that it took the combined strength of the two men to cram it back into the box, hissing and striking with a fury and quickness never before exhibited.

The drama was ended and the vengeance of Sundarsingh exacted in fullest measure.

Two months later at their headquarters in India Heraman the Faithful and Parjan Ali the Wise were admitted to the presence of the Mahatma. At his feet they laid the horrid proofs of their implicit obedience.

On a certain day appointed for the occasion, a select company of Occultists, Fakirs and Chelas assembled in the palace of the Mahatma Guru to view the new prodigy in the realm of Occult Science, and to celebrate in dark, mystic rites the return of Rajcoumar.

F. A. C.



S. S. CAMPBELL, L. L. D., Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Majestic Notes

The Glossop-Harris Company have just three more performances in Halifax. Milestones is a delightful comedy and has been most enthusiastically received by the Majestic patrons during the week. Nobody can afford to miss this last and possibly greatest performance of Miss Glossop-Harris and her colleagues. It is with the greatest regret that all will witness the departure of this talented company.

Next week the Dumbells, old Halifax favorites, will present their seventh annual revue—Lucky 7. With gorgeous new costumes and settings the company are staging a performance which tends to surpass all their previous efforts. Al Plunkett has two new and catchy numbers, as has Ross Hamilton. Stan Bennett makes a big hit in "Stop, look and Listen." Ben Allen, the best tenor in the company gives his voice full scope in "Susannah's Squeaking Shoes." The Orchestra has eight pretty numbers and the finale "Melodies of Yesteryear," with the entire company, is most appealing.

If I were the devil and sat on his throne And my heart were as hard as a rock, I'd condemn to the blast, For as long as they'd last, The fools who in life called me "doc."

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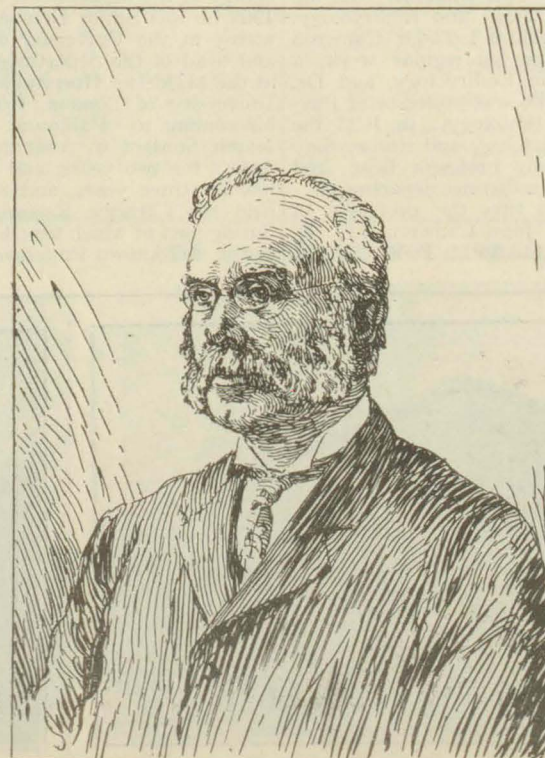
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The Elementary Classes of the Medical Student

The studies of the medical student during his first two years seem to have very little in common with the study of medicine. They give, however, an intellectual and social training which he will find beneficial in his future years of work. The subjects are the following: English 1A, History 1A, and 2A, Physics 1 and 20, Chemistries 1A, 2A and 4, and Biology 1A.

English 1A consists of a study of the development of literature from early to more modern times. Special emphasis is laid on the study of lyric poetry as the simplest form of literature. The last few weeks of the year are devoted almost entirely to the study of medieval and modern plays.

This class is conducted by Professor C. L. Bennet M. A. (Camb.) Prof. Bennet came to Dalhousie four years ago. He has an overseas record and saw active service as Battalion Sergeant Major in the New Zealand Army. After the war he went to Cambridge where he received his B. A. He received his M. A. from Cambridge this spring.

History 1A or History of Thought treats the development of thought from the old stone age to the present time. Especially does it stress the thought which comes to us from Egypt, The Fertile Crescent, Greece and Rome. This class is conducted by A. Stanley Walker, M. A. (Leeds and Birm.) Professor Walker is professor of History at King's University and came to Dalhousie three years ago. He was formerly of the Ohio State University. Professor Walker has taken part in archaeological expeditions in Italy and is well versed in the study of antiquities. As a man he has a charming personality and is held in high esteem by the faculty and students of Dalhousie.

History 2A or "The Influence of Science on Civilization" consists of a series of lectures given by different professors, each treating the effect which his own particular science has had on previous civilizations, and is having on our own.

Physics 1 treats the subjects of Kinematics, Dynamics, Properties of Matter, Sound, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism, Light and other forms of Radiation. The lectures are illustrated by experiment, and special attention is paid to the solution of problems which deal with the various subjects of the course. The fortnightly quiz is the delight of all the members of this class. Two hours per week are devoted to laboratory work, the experiments being selected to help the student understand the lectures more thoroughly.

Physics 20 treats of Light, Sound, X-radiation, and Radio-activity. As in the case of Physics 1, laboratory work, weekly problems, and fortnightly quizzes are important factors of this course. Both Physics 1, and 20, are conducted by J. H. L. Johnstone, M. Sc. (Dal.) Ph. D. (Yale). Dr. Johnstone received his M. Sc. from Dalhousie, and proceeded to Yale where he received his Ph. D. in two years. He saw service in Gallipoli during the war, as an artillery officer. The preciseness and accuracy which characterized him in his student days are still to be seen in his methods of teaching.

Chemistry 1A first treats of the laws of combination, after which the atomic theory and the formation of compounds are taken up. The non-metallic elements

are then studied while later on the more important elements are touched on briefly. The laboratory work consists of simple experiments, their object being to explain certain points in the lectures.

This class is conducted by C. B. Nickerson A. M. (Clark), assisted in the laboratory by D. MacIntosh, B. A., B. Sc. (Dal.), A. M. (Cornell) D. Sc. (McGill.) F. R. S. C., Research Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department, and E. W. Todd, B. A., (Dal). Professor Nickerson has been on the Dalhousie teaching staff for a number of years, and has proved himself a great asset to the faculty. His patience in the classroom and laboratory has left a lasting impression on all those so fortunate as to take classes with him.

Chemistry 2A is an advanced course in Inorganic Chemistry and Qualitative Analysis. The principal part of the work is done in the laboratory and consists of the analysis of unknown substances. One lecture is given each week closely following the laboratory work.

Chemistry 4 is a course in Organic Chemistry. The lectures are given twice a week, which are illustrated in the laboratory by the qualitative analysis of organic compounds. In addition to this, laboratory methods of Organic Chemistry are studied.

Chemistry 2A and 4 are conducted by H. S. King, A. B. (Harvard) assisted in the laboratory by E. W. Todd. Professor King came to Dalhousie four years ago and has proved himself to be a valuable addition to the Medical faculty.

Biology 1A treats of two subjects, Botany and Zoology. Lectures are given three times a week and are followed by a laboratory period illustrating the lecture previously given. The whole course treats of materials and methods which are important to the Medical Student in his later years of study.

The lectures and laboratory work in Botany are conducted by Hugh P. Bell, M. Sc., (Dal.) Ph. D. (Tor.), Associate Professor of Botany. Dr. Bell took his M. Sc. degree just before the war and went overseas in his early days. He served as Company Commander in the famous Royal Canadian Regiment and had a brilliant record. He was severely wounded in action and invalided out of the fight in 1917. After the war Dr. Bell's capacity as a research worker was recognized in the award of a Research Council Scholarship. He went to Toronto University and there received his M. A. and Ph. D. degrees.

The Zoological part of the work is conducted by J. Nelson Gowanlock, B. A. B. Sc. (Man.), Associate Professor of Zoology. Professor Gowanlock received both his degrees from the University of Manitoba. From there, where he taught for some time, he went to the University of Chicago for further study and was also on the teaching staff. During the session of 1922-23 he was head of the Department of Biology at Wabash College, Indiana, coming to Dalhousie in the fall of 1923. Professor Gowanlock is an enthusiast in his particular science and a talented Zoologist.

These subjects form the labor of the embryo medical student and make a solid foundation on which he may build up his medical career.

& C., M. R. C. S. He occupies the Dr. D. G. J. Campbell Memorial Chair of Anatomy. Dr. Cameron graduated with Honours from Edinburgh in 1898, and from 1898 to 1905 was Assistant in Anatomy at St. Andrew's University, during one year of which period he had entire charge of the department. During 1905-1908 he was Senior Demonstrator in Anatomy at the University of Manchester, and head of the department of Anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, University of London, from 1908 until his coming to Dalhousie. He was Research Student in Anatomy at St. Andrew's for two years, and Research Fellow for three years, and for three years held the Carnegie Research Fellowship, during part of which time he studied under the well-known Professor His at Leip-

THE PRESIDENT



A. STANLEY MACKENZIE, Ph.D., L.L.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C.

zig. For his thesis for the degree of M. D. he received a university gold medal from Edinburgh University. He also won several other medals, including the gold medal in Anatomy. He was secretary for England and a member of the council of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland. He was examiner in Anatomy to the University of London, and to the conjoint examining board of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London.

Dr. Cameron is assisted in the Anatomy laboratory by city doctors, including Dr. Alan Curry, Dr. Victor Mader, and Dr. Gerald Grant who also gives the first year Anatomy students tutorials on the bones. A set of these bones is also available for each student to take home, so that they may study them outside of class as well as in the class-room.

The text-books used are Dr. Cameron's "Osteology and Arthrology" which was published in 1922, and his "Regional Anatomy" which was published in 1920.

The course in Anatomy extends over two years and within that time each part of the body is dissected at least once and most parts twice by each student.

The Anatomy laboratory consists of the dissecting room and a museum which has been opened recently and which contains all the bones of the skeleton as well as several Anatomical models.

The fact that not more than two students are allotted to a "part" has a distinct advantage in enabling them to learn a great deal from their own dissection. Their interest is also stimulated by the fact that Dr. Cameron offers prizes of medical books which are of great assistance to the student in his future work.

The department of Histology and Embryology is under the supervision of Prof. Raymond J. Bean, M. S. (N. H.) Prof. Bean was instructor in Zoology at the University of New Hampshire from 1916-1918. He spent about one year in war work in the Naval Department, and was for four years on the instructing staff in Histology of Western Reserve University. He has done research work at the Marine Biological Laboratory, Wood's Hole, under Prof. Lillie of the University of Chicago. Six hours a week are given to Histology, which consists in the study of the minute

scheme whereby the gross anatomy of the nervous system will be taken simultaneously with the histological structure, the number of hours spent in this course is close to the average as compared with other medical schools.

Department of Physiology

Physiology is the basis of modern medicine and this fact cannot be impressed too much on the medical student of to-day. Without a thorough knowledge of the basic principles, as well as of the more intricate details of this subject, many of our latest methods for the treatment of disease would be abortive. It forms the ground-work for the study of neurology and heart diseases, and for the treatment of intestinal and kidney troubles. That Dalhousie has not been slow to recognize this, is shown by the up-to-date department, scientifically equipped, which she possesses at the present time. From the foundation of the Medical School there has been a department of Physiology, the Professor at first being one of the busy city doctors. Dr. D. Fraser Harris appointed in 1911 was the first full-time man. In addition to having sole charge of Physiology he had Histology and Biochemistry as well. In these three subjects he was allotted but four rooms, a lecture-room, laboratory and an office on the third floor of Forrest Hall, and for his frog-work in Physiology a small ill-lighted room in the basement. There was no mammalian work of any kind. Handicapped by overwork and lack of equipment as he was, yet he found time for an enormous amount of research work on the nervous system. On account of ill-health he was forced to return to England in 1922. In 1923 the methods of teaching Physiology in Dalhousie were revolutionized, with the removal to new quarters in the Medical Science Building. Dr. Cassidy of McGill temporarily took charge. In 1924 the present staff consisting of the head of the Department, his assistant and a laboratory technician were appointed and the present excellent course in Physiology mapped out.

Professor Boris P. Babkin, the head of our Department of Physiology, has had super-imposed upon a scientific career of great distinction, activities far remote from the usual curriculum of theoretical and experimental physiology. Few of Dr. Babkin's students, for instance, may know that for some months he was Director of Child Feeding in the District of Odessa. It was, in fact, his scientifically impartial administration of this relief work, that finally brought down upon him arrest and banishment.

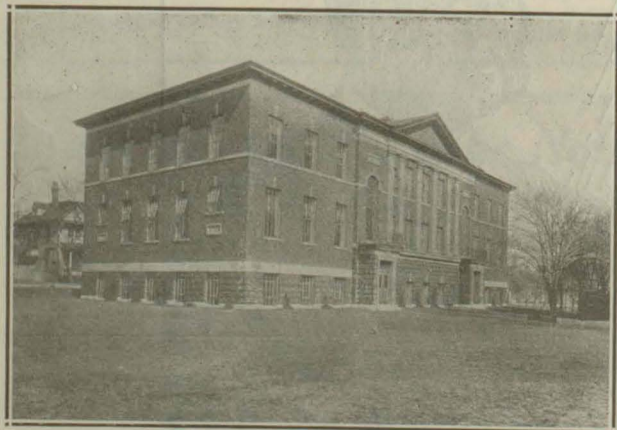
Dr. Babkin studied at the Military Medical Academy of St. Petersburg and from 1900-1912 was assistant to Panlor, the most distinguished physiologist living. He was lecturer in physiology at the Military Medical Academy, then studied abroad under Emil Fischu at Berlin, under Herring, at Leipzig and at the Stazione Zoologica in Naples, Italy. From 1912-14 Dr. Babkin was professor of animal physiology in the Nova Alexandria Institute of Agriculture near Warsaw and from 1915-1922 in the University of Odessa. Immediately succeeding the revolution he was forced to take charge of Pharmacology and Biochemistry in addition to his regular work. The registration in his medical classes rose from 150, for whom equipment had been provided, to over 800. Conditions become so bad, finally, that he was forced to give up his University work, but he at once took charge of the work of the American Relief Commission in Odessa. Arrest

(Continued on page 5 column 1.)

The Anatomy Department

The department of Anatomy includes as well as that of Gross Anatomy, the department of Histology and Embryology. Previous to the fall of 1923 Dr. Cameron undertook besides his regular work, a didactic course in Embryology, and Dr. Fraser Harris, who was professor of Physiology, taught Histology. In 1923 the instruction of Histology and Embryology was taken over by Professor Bean, and these were made a distinct department.

At the present time the professor of Anatomy is Dr. John Cameron, M. D. (Edin.), D. Sc. (St. And.), F. R. S. S. E.



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PATHOLOGICAL BUILDING. Photo by MacAskill.

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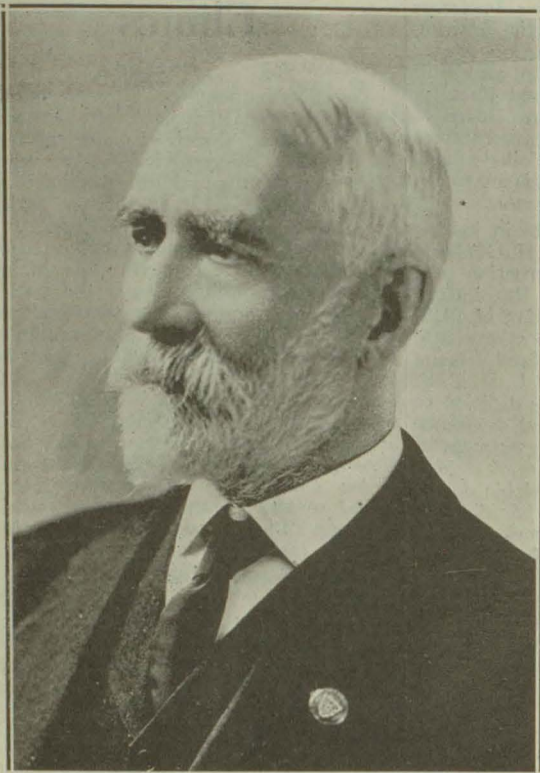
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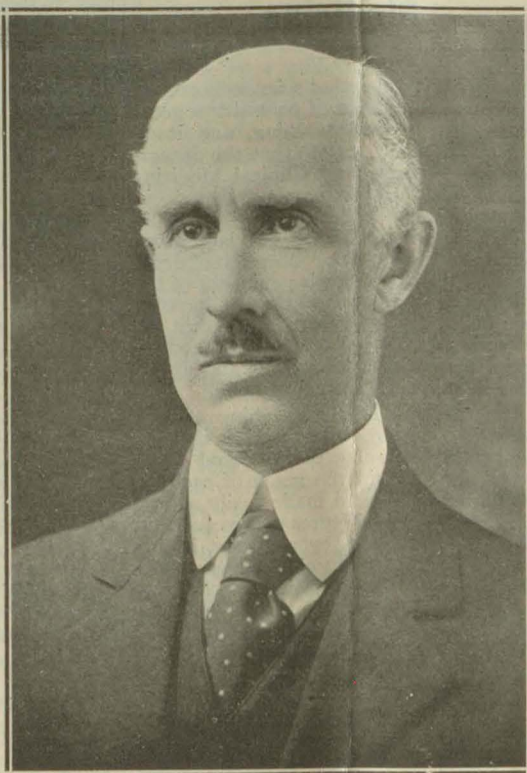
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JOHN STEWART



W. H. HATTIE, M.D., C.M.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

(Continued from page 4 column 5)

and banishment ended these activities. Soon afterward Dr. and Mrs. Babkin arrived in England where he carried on investigations under the British Medical Research Council at London University. In 1924 he joined the Dalhousie staff.

Dr. Babkin's researches have entered several fields but his most special interest has always been in the phenomena of digestive secretions. A four hundred page book "Die Aussere Sekretion Der Verdauungsdrusen sdrusen," published by Springer in Berlin, 1914, is one item of Dr. Babkin's notable list of published work. During the past summer Dr. Babkin completed the manuscript of the section on contribution to the immense, seventeen volume "Handbuch Der Normalen und Pathologischen Physiologie," now appearing under the editorship of Bethe and Emden.

Dr. Babkin received his M. D. from the Military Medical Academy of St. Petersburg in 1904 and the degree of D. Sc. from the University of London last May.

Dr. N. B. Dreyer, the assistant, enjoys the distinction of being the tallest man in Dalhousie. He was born in South Africa where he received his earlier education then he went to Oxford as the Christopher Welch Scholar. While there he was also assistant to Sir Charles Sherrington. He next went to London as the Sharpey Scholar in University College, where he carried out research work on the effects of pituitin on plain muscle fibre under Professor Starling. In Munich he studied Pharmacology under W. Straub, and for the two years previous to coming to Dalhousie he was the Senior Assistant in Pharmacology in University College, London. Although still a young man he has done considerable research work and has published papers in both German and English. At the present time he has several papers ready for publication, one being entitled "Some Effects of Anoxaemia on the Circulation" and a joint paper with Professor Babkin on Salivary Gland work. This paper gives the technique for perfusing the glands through the heart without removing them from the body, a method hitherto not worked out.

In addition to Dr. Dreyer and Dr. Babkin, there is a full-time laboratory technician employed.

Instruction is given to both third and fourth year students. The third year Medicals and Dentals receive three hours lectures and three hours laboratory per week. The laboratory work covers the circulation and nerve-muscle preparations. In addition a number of demonstrations are given on the different mammalian systems.

The fourth year medical students receive two hours per week lectures and in addition have two three-hour periods each week of practical mammalian work

modelled on the course of Prof. Sir Charles Sherrington. Under this scheme each student actually carries out all the technique for himself. The enthusiasm of the advanced year is proof positive of its superiority over the old time demonstrations.

The floor space is quite adequate, consisting of offices, lecture room, demonstration theatre and preparation room, dark room for photography, library, two research laboratories fully equipped and a special students laboratory in the basement. In addition there is a mechanics work-shop, special quarters for mammals a fowls and a frog tank. The rooms through out are equipped with compressed air.

The equipment is all up-to-date, no old apparatus or stock being used. The thirty-eight kymographs for third year work are the latest models and are electrically driven, the drive shaft being placed not overhead, but on the bench. For mammalian work there are special tables and kymographs which were made by the Dalhousie mechanician. Complete sets of polygraphs, sphygmographs models of special sense organs and apparatus for use on these organs have been obtained.

An aseptic animal hospital, the only one in Canada as far as known, has been fitted up and work in this Department will commence within the next few weeks. Dogs and rabbits are used. The Hospital consists of the operating theatre, and an anaesthetic and autoclave room. The "ward" containing a special animal bath and separate cubicles for the animals, completes this miniature hospital which, altho small, is adequate for present needs.

In the natural sciences it is not only essential to have a theoretical knowledge but to apply it to processes as they appear in the living body. With this aim in view it is proposed to arrange a course in Clinical Physiology which will serve as a real link between physiology and Medicine. The course will comprise exercise on blood grouping reactions, lowered atmospheric pressure, methods of blood clotting, viscosity of blood, artificial schemes of circulation, vital capacity, etc., and will be given in the fourth year.

The installation of an electro cardiograph is also anticipated. It will be placed in the Physiology Department and will be used by the Department and by clinicians connected with the Victoria General Hospital.

Department of Biochemistry

Previous to the year 1923, Biochemistry, as taught at Dalhousie consisted in a series of lectures, and some laboratory work, under Dr. Fraser Harris. As Dr. Harris also had to devote his attentions to the subjects of Physiology, Histology and Embryology, the time spent on Biochemistry was of necessity very limited. A change occurred however, with the donation of substantial sums of money by the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations. The conditions of these gifts provided for, and insisted on, the appointment of full time men to look after these subjects, and also provided for a building with facilities for the proper teaching of these important classes.

The fall of 1923 found the department of Biochemistry situated in the new Medical Science building, with Dr. E. Gordon Young in charge. The building and equipment are admirably suited for teaching as well as for research work,

There are two large laboratories, research laboratories, lecture theatre and offices, devoted to Biochemistry alone. The equipment, valued at over \$5000.00 is modern in every detail, and is specialized for research work in Bacterial Metabolism. Thru the efforts of Dr. Young, a very complete Museum of chemicals related to the science has been collected.

In selecting Dr. Young to head this new department, the University authorities made a happy choice, both from the point of view of the students and of the Faculty. Dr. Young's scholastic attainments are indeed enviable, and are second only to his ability to impart the knowledge which he has acquired, to his students. He is a graduate of McGill, obtaining the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Science from that University. For three years after his graduation he held a position in the Department of Chemistry at McGill, and had the honor of being chosen as the first Canadian to go to Cambridge University on a Ramsay Memorial Fellowship. Here he spent two years specializing in Biochemistry and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. On returning to Canada in 1921, he was appointed to the staff of the University of Western Ontario, and in July 1923 he was chosen to occupy the chair of Biochemistry at Dalhousie. His student days are not yet over, as he is soon to receive the M. D. C. M. degrees from the University of Chicago, being enrolled in the summer course there.

Dr. Young's accomplishments are far from being limited to the sphere of his own particular profession. He is a talented musician and sportsman, a regular attendant at all University games and functions, and a member of the Dalhousie Professors Volley Ball Team. He has that characteristic of Medical Professors, namely that of keeping the interests of the students first in his mind, developed to a high degree.

The course in Biochemistry at present extends over two years, and consists in lectures and laboratory work for the students in the third and fourth years of the Medical Course. The fourth year students in addition are given lectures and laboratory work in Laboratory Diagnosis. This class is also conducted by Dr. Young, and is given partially in the Medical Science Building and partially at the Pathological Institute, the chemical work being done at the former and the microscopic work at the latter.

The success of this new venture in teh last few years may be largely credited to Dr. Young's ability, and under his supervision greater expansion is assured in the near future.

Therapeutics, Pharmacology Materia Medica

Therapeutics—James Robert Corston, B. A., M. D., C. M. (Dal.) Professor of Therapeutics. Graduating from Dalhousie in 1902, Dr. Corston has been intimately associated with the university up to the present time. In his undergraduate days he was one of Dalhousie's foremost athletes, having played four years on the University Football Team.

One of the earliest teachers in Therapeutics was Dr. Murdoch Chisholm. He was Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in the Halifax Medical College in the years 1889-1891.

Dr. Chisholm was succeeded by W. H. Goodwin, M. D., C. M. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Dr. Goodwin was a very conscientious and studious person and spent a deal of time on the preparation of his lectures. He received the degrees of M. R. C. S. (England) and L. R. C. P. (Lond.) in 1899.

Following the death of Dr. Goodwin in 1907, Dr. F. V. Woodbury was appointed Lecturer in Therapeutics and Dr. K. A. Mackenzie became Professor of Materia Medica.

In 1911 an agreement was made between the Halifax Medical College and Dalhousie University whereby all Medical subjects would henceforth be taught at Dalhousie and there followed a shuffle of the Medical Faculty, out of which emerged Dr. D. A. Campbell as Professor of Therapeutics and Hygiene and Dr. J. R. Corston as Lecturer in the same.

Until about 1914 Therapeutics and Hygiene were taught in the one course, the lectures in Hygiene being given by Officers of the A. M. C., who held D. P. H. degrees, including Majors J. L. Potter and H. M. Jacques. On 1914 Hygiene became a separate course under Dr. W. H. Hattie.

Owing to failing health Dr. Campbell ceased to lecture in about 1914 but continued as head of the department until his death in 1918, when he was succeeded by the present Professor of Therapeutics—Dr. Corston.

Pharmacology—Owen S. Gibbs, M. B., Ch. B. (Edin.) Professor of Pharmacology. Since his graduation in 1921 until coming to Dalhousie in 1924 Professor Gibbs was assistant to Professor Cushny of Edinburgh University. Professor Gibbs has written several articles on Pharmacology.

Pharmacology as a course "per se," lacks perhaps the historical background of many of the other Medical courses. Back in the days of the Halifax Medical College Pharmacology was a very young science and not until comparatively recent years has it been brought into prominence, especially in America. With the facilities provided in the new Medical Science Building this course has indeed come into prominence at Dalhousie. The course consists of a series of didactic lectures and a practical class. The course in Pharmacology is extremely valuable to the study of Medicine and Professor Gibbs brings with him the methods of teaching from that great University after which Dalhousie is modelled.

Materia Medica—G. A. Burbidge—Lecturer in Materia Medica.

In the early days of Medical education in the Halifax Medical College, the courses in Therapeutics and Materia Medica were in all probability taught by the one professor. In 1908, however, Dr. K. A. Mackenzie became Professor of Materia Medica, with Mr. C. E. Putner as Professor of Practical Materia Medica. A short time after this finds the department under A. F. Buckley, M. D., C. M. (Dal.), Pharm. Lic. (Mont.), as Professor of Materia Medica, with Mr. E. M. Macleod as assistant. 1925 finds the department under Mr. Burbidge, who has made it a very efficient one, particularly since it has moved to its new home in the Medical Sciences Building. The quarters here equal those of any in Canada and leaves nothing to be desired by way of equipment.

Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics

Dalhousie was the pioneer in medical education for Eastern Canada. From the founding of the Medical College in 1867 the study of Gynaecology and Obstetrics was undoubtedly a part of the course, but a somewhat insufficient part, due to the fact that scientific obstetrics and gynaecology as a science in itself are recent developments in the history of Medicine.

As far as the writer has traced Wm. B. Slayter, M. D., M. R. C. S. (Eng.) L. R. C. P. (Lond.); F. O. S. (Dublin), was the first professor of gynaecology and obstetrics alone. In 1895 he is mentioned as being Emeritus Professor. At that time also, M. A. Curry, M. D. (Univ. of New York) was the regular professor. He received his practical experience at Cotunda Hospital (Ireland), and his capability proved him to be the best lecturer on the staff. Bruce Almon, M. D. was appointed assistant professor in Obstetrics in 1906. 1916, Charles Morton, M. D. (Tor.) was appointed Professor of Gynaecology. 1920, P. A. McDonald, M. D. (McGill) was appointed Lecturer on Practical Obstetrics. 1922, C. K. MacLellan, M. D. (Dal.) was appointed Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Lecturer on Gynaecology. This was the last appointment of the old school. In 1923, with the appointment of full time professor the old order changed and the department was modernized in every sense of the word.

In reviewing the history of the Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics from 1867-1922 some interesting facts are brought to light which contrast the old with the new school. In the early days of the College, medical students received received lectures in Obstetrics, but they depended for their practical work on the generosity of the doctor, who sometimes took them on private cases, and those cases which were in the Alms House. This practice continued until The Grace Maternity Hospital was opened in 1922. This Hospital affords at the present time twelve teaching beds; besides this there are thirty-eight private beds, with complete equipment and competent staff in attendance.

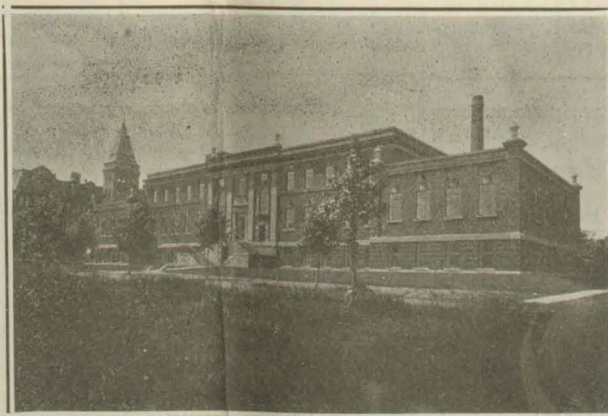
In the early days, Gynaecology came under the heading of general surgery. The clinics were surgical clinics. All operations, except a few minor ones, were performed by the general surgeons. At the present time, there is an out-patient gynaecological clinic, a full time gynaecologist and a gynaecological ward in the Victoria General Hospital.

When we glance over the Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics, we have in Dr. H. B. Atlee, the Head of the Department, both as a specialist and an expert. Dr. Atlee graduated from Dalhousie in 1911. He practiced 1911-1912 and went to England in 1913. He served his country in the Great War 1914-18, and was in England 1918-22. Among other appointments he was Resident Surgeon at Queen Charlotte's—In Hospital and Chelsea Hospital for Women. He received his F. R. C. S. (Edin.) 1921 and F. R. C. M. (Lond.). In 1923 he received his appointment at Dalhousie. Associated with him are Drs. Almon and MacLellan as Associate Professors of Obstetrics, and four demonstration of Practical Obstetrics with Dr. P. A. MacDonald as Chief of the Clinic. Dr. M. A. Curry is now Emeritus Professor of Clinics Gynaecology.

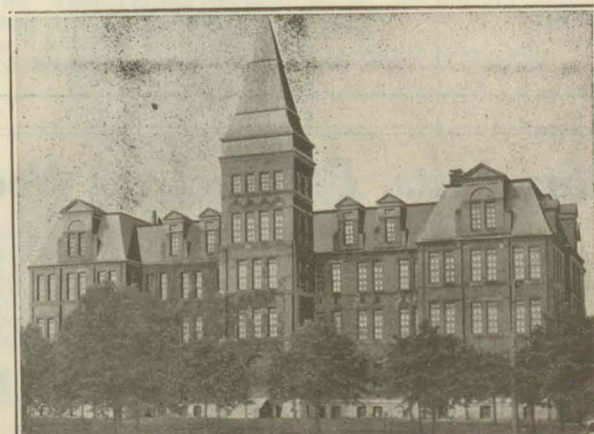
Thus we see that this branch of medicine, like the whole Medical College, has emerged from the pioneer stage into a fully developed and fully equipped department of Medical Science.

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Pathological Dept.

Like the other departments of the University, this had its beginning in very small things. Originally, the instruction was given in a single room of the Victoria General Hospital, which served all the purposes of a clinical laboratory, a public health laboratory, and a university teaching unit. Realizing the inadequacy of this equipment, the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia erected a small building on Morris St., within the hospital compound, which cost, with its contents, about \$24,000. This was occupied at the beginning of 1914 and was under the charge of Dr. A. Lindsay, who was the first professor of pathology in the University. Owing to the lamented death of Prof. Lindsay in the Empress of Ireland disaster, the department was carried on by temporary assistance until the arrival of Prof. A. G. Nicholls in December 1914, the present occupant of the Chair of Pathology. Prof. Nicholls came to Dalhousie University from McGill, where he had been Assistant Professor of Pathology and Lecturer in Clinical Medicine under Prof. J. George Adami, now Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool.

At this time little more than a course of didactic lectures, with some slight practical instruction in pathological histology and morbid anatomy, could be given, owing to a lack of teaching material. However, as time went on, conditions improved, until in about five years a fair teaching museum had been formed, and a very complete and satisfactory course had become possible.

At the same time, the value of the pathological laboratory to the medical profession of the province had been increasingly recognized, and its facilities were being more freely taken advantage of. Once the disturbing element of the war had been eliminated, the work of the pathological laboratory increased by leaps and bounds. Again, the inadequacy of the outfit became evident. The turning point came with the visit of the medical Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation under Dr. R. M. Pearce. After carefully reviewing the situation, the Foundation agreed to donate \$1,000,000 to the University for medical teaching. One of the conditions of this gift was that the Nova Scotia government would, within the near future, erect a building and equip it, which would properly take care of the increased demands of the province in Public Health and Hospital service, and at the same time would meet the requirements of a first-class medical school. The government has carried out this stipulation in a highly satisfactory manner. The new building was completed for work in June of the present year. It is, practically, a four story brick and cement building, 105 feet long by 60 feet wide; plain, but substantial, and designed on the most modern lines. In brief, it may be stated, that the lowest floor is given over to the clinical requirements of the Victoria General and neighbouring hospitals; the second and third floors are taken up with administration and teaching work; and the top floor is devoted to Public Health. All the necessities of the teaching staff and students are provided for very fully. While not the largest, nor the most elaborate of the pathological buildings in Canada, it is exceedingly well-equipped, and, during the short time it has been in operation, has met every need.

We have been fortunate in having some very good friends. The small pathological museum has been considerably strengthened by useful and valuable gifts of morbid tissues from Sir Charters Symonds, a consulting surgeon of Guy's Hospital, and an old Maritime Province boy; bones and casts, his private collection, from Prof. Caird of Edinburgh. We owe these, in great part, to the good offices of our Dean, Dr. John Stewart.

The head of the department is Prof. A. G. Nicholls, M. A. M. D. C. M., D.Sc., F. R. Sc., with Dr. D. J. MacKenzie, one of our own graduates as Assistant Professor. Besides these there is a confident staff of demonstrators and technicians. In the past little more than routine work has been carried on, but it is hoped, with the increased facilities provided and the larger staff which is expected, that research work now will be possible. Two or three excellent rooms have been set aside for this purpose.

Student—"I want to see something cheap in a felt hat."

Clerk—"Try this one, the mirror is on your left."

(Stanstead College Magazine.)

Department of Hygiene and Public Health

The chief aim of this department is to acquaint the student with a knowledge of the elements of hygiene—and the more modern development of this subject—preventative medicine.

Hygiene covers a wide field and includes such topics as quarantine and disinfection water supplies, air and ventilation, housing problems, food, and various special aspects of public health work. These are studied by means of didactic lectures illustrated by lantern slides and other demonstrations.

Vital Statistics are dealt with in a series of lectures. These embody more particularly the compilation and study of morbidity and mortality rates. Dr. A. C. Jost is the lecturer.

A short course in Military Hygiene is also provided, the lectures have to do with the duties of medical officers in the conservation of the health of the troops under their care. Col. H. A. Chisholm delivers the lectures.

The Professor and head of the department is Dr. W. H. Hattie who brings to this chair a wealth of experience. In addition to the lectures given in this department, Dr. Hattie is also the lecturer in Mental Diseases, and Medical Jurisprudence; acting dean of the Faculty of Medicine; director of the public health and out-patient clinic recently opened, and fills other important positions with unquestioned ability and distinction.

The Department of Public Health is housed in the new Public Health building which is so highly serviceable and luxuriously appointed. This structure is situated in a strategic position, practically surrounded by hospitals of various types and it has been designed to serve each of these hospitals as an out-patient department. In addition several organizations concerned with public health as well as a staff of nurses undertaking with the same form of service occupy the building.

It is the aim of the authorities to unite under the same establishment the out-patient clinic (or curative practice) on the one hand with the department of public health (or preventative medicine) on the other.

The subjects of hygiene and public health are studied during the final years of the course in medicine. It has not infrequently been suggested by students and others that the study of these matters might be undertaken with quite as much advantage during the Junior years. The Senior student would then be able to devote more of his valuable time to the assimilation of clinical material which is after all far more vital to the welfare of the practicing physician.

Relatively unimportant as these subjects appear to the average student of the senior years, it is noted in passing, that such material is of far greater practical value to a medical practitioner than the vast amount of highly technical and theoretical matter which the unwilling student is forced to attempt to assimilate during the first few years of the course.

Large organizations, such as the life insurance companies, throughout the United States have undertaken the promulgation and prosecution of the modern developments in the field of public health. At the same time it has not yet been shown, and many admit, that such a movement is beyond the experimental degree of progress. It also would appear that such instruction is considerably in advance of the teaching of the more conservative schools of medicine.

As far as the local situation is concerned what the ultimate result will be only the future can tell. All loyal Dalhousians unite in the hope that success will crown her efforts—in this newly acquired sphere of service.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

This is your paper. It has been devoted entirely to your interests and your activities and the editors have endeavored to make it a credit to you. But do you realize that in each issue of the Gazette which appears you should be represented, as the second largest faculty in the University? Do you realize that you are failing in one of your most elementary duties as a student? If the Gazette is barren of interest to you the fault lies at your feet. Think this over and then—act.

This is not inserted to fill up space nor is it here "for the principle of the thing." It is published to secure results. Think it over again, your conscience should do the rest.

Medicine and Clinical Medicine

The great strides that science has made in recent years, have of necessity a great bearing on medical teaching, and it is with gratification to note that the department of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in Dalhousie University has shared in the evolution.

The clinical application of laboratory technique, the modern conception of drug-therapy, the corroborative evidence of the X-Ray Department, for example, have all been utilized in an endeavour to train the professional men of the future, and to equip them with a knowledge and experience in this field, second to none.

The personnel of the teaching staff is indicative of its efficiency; for it is through them that years of experience and study are brought within the reach of each individual student, and made easily accessible to him. The lectures and recitations, covering a period of several years, is augmented and clarified by clinical instruction. The practical demonstrations of case-taking, methods of examination of patients, the use of X-Rays, metabolism, etc., leave no field of medicine in which the student does not enjoy the personal interest and instruction of the teaching staff.

The reciprocal arrangements of the University authorities, with the hospitals and public institutions, have solved any difficulties of clinical material. The Victoria General, Camp Hill, Tuberculosis and the Children's Hospitals, etc., are at the disposal of this department, whilst out-patient clinics afford unlimited material for minor medical diseases.

The didactic course consists in instruction of diseases affecting the individual systems of the body, such as the Respiratory, Circulatory, Digestive, Genito-urinary and Nervous lesions; discussed in sequence, stress being laid on the interdependence of each unit of the human economy. No opportunity is lost to encourage the student to solve medical problems for himself or to apply his knowledge in the practical work.

The department is particularly fortunate in having men of exceptional ability, whose wide experience in general practice has qualified them for the various fields of specialization, on which they can speak authoritatively; so that the more recent methods of diagnosis and treatment, accepted by the medical world, does not pass without the student being well versed in its procedure.

Professor L. M. Silver, B. A. (Vind.) M. B., C. M. is a graduate of Edinburgh, having taken his degree in 1889. Since that time he has pursued his practice in Nova Scotia. During the earlier years of the Medical College, he, as did many other members of the profession, devoted much valuable time to the college, and assumed the responsibilities of teaching that all-important subject—Physiology. Dr. Silver has watched the Medical Faculty shape into its present form, and now, in the Department of Physiology, are men who devote their entire time to academic and experimental work. It must be gratifying to him to realize that the great advance the Medical College has made is due largely to him, and to his fellow practitioners, who provided that nucleus paramount importance to attain of enthusiasm and energy which is of success. Dr. Silver has for years been visiting physician to the Victoria General Hospital, and is unexcelled as a clinician. His lecture course in diseases of the Nervous System has that touch of simplicity and clarity that comes only from an intimate knowledge of the subject coupled with years of teaching experience.

It is with great pride that Dalhousians point to Professor K. A. MacKenzie, a graduate of our own College in 1903. Having graduated when the Medical College was in its infancy, Dr. MacKenzie has been engaged in active practice ever since, and is considered one of the ablest practitioners and consultants. A student of exceptional ability, Dr. MacKenzie availed of every opportunity of post-graduate work, and student under Sir James MacKenzie and afterwards was associated with the great cardiologist, Sir Thomas Lewis.

During the war, Dr. MacKenzie went overseas with the Dalhousie Unit as Captain, and later received his Majority. He was subsequently connected with No. 7 Stationary and No. 12 General Canadian Hospitals, but did most of his work in the Military Heart Hospital, Colchester, an institution of over seven hundred beds. It was here that his great knowledge of heart diseases provided such relief to the

returned men. The clinical instruction and lectures in disorders of the Circulatory System is directly under Professor MacKenzie's jurisdiction. His untiring efforts for the welfare of his Alma Mater has won for him a place of high esteem in the hearts of the students and Faculty. His recent appointment to the Board of Governors as the Alumni Representative is a happy choice, and the College looks forward with renewed enthusiasm to his future attainments and successes.

The University is fortunate in having Dr. T. M. Sieniewicz and Dr. H. G. Grant associated with clinical instruction and lectures of diseases of the Respiratory tract. Dr. Grant, a Dalhousian of 1912, has devoted much time to post-graduate studies, especially in England, being awarded the M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. (Lond.) degrees. Dr. Grant's decision to practice elsewhere necessitated severance of his connection with the Department of Medicine, which experiences a great loss. Dr. Sieniewicz was awarded his degree from Dalhousie in 1917 and has devoted his time to institutional work. He is physician of the Halifax Massachusetts Health Commission and of the Halifax Tuberculosis Hospital. His special training and experience at the Kentville Sanatorium makes him a great asset to the teaching staff, especially to the branch concerning respiratory disorders.

Instruction on diseases of the Gastro-Intestinal tract is given by Dr. S. R. Johnston, who completed his college course in 1911. Dr. Johnston has for years been intimately connected with the Victoria General Hospital. He is in charge of the X-Ray department, and a specialist in this work. His clinical instruction, demonstrations and lectures has been a large contributing factor to the advance the department has made in recent years.

In 1909, Dr. M. J. Carney, B. A. (Dal.) qualified at McGill University, and became attached to the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal with Dr. Hamilton and has done extensive post-graduate work in the larger clinics of Montreal and London. Not only is Dr. Carney on the staff of the Victoria General Hospital, but is also attending physician to the Children's Hospital. A practitioner of high standing, Dr. Carney is also recognized as an authority on Paediatrics. It is fortunate for the students that in this important subject both the clinical and didactic teaching is directly under Dr. Carney's supervision. His recognized ability is happily at the disposal of the Clinical department of the Victoria General Hospital.

Dr. J. L. Churchill, B.A. (Acad.) graduated in Medicine from McGill University in 1896. He has practiced in several Nova Scotian centres and now enjoys the reputation of one of the leading practitioners of Halifax city. As others, Dr. Churchill's success is the result of the school of experience. This, accompanied by his wide knowledge of matters of Public Health enables him to present his lectures on Infectious Diseases, emphasizing the essentials and application of this important branch of Medicine.

It is regrettable that a superficial review will not permit a more intimate discussion of the professional men of this department, nor an opportunity to mention the many others who have been instrumental in reaching the high standard the College has attained, of which the Eastern Provinces especially are proud.

To all comes the self-satisfaction and gratification that their work has not been in vain, and today Dalhousie Medical College stands as a monument to their efforts. With the high standards that they have set in the professional world comes the realization to the recent graduates, and those that are to follow, the necessity for renewed application, that they might join with their predecessors as true disciples of Hippocrates and Aesculapius.

At The Casino

In its review of "The Merry Widow," the picture scheduled for the Casino the first three days of next week, the "New York Sun" said:

"A captivating picture fraught with the exquisite beauty of a new Mae Murray and having further the charm of John Gilbert's restrained and intelligent, yet full blooded and robust acting. It is a masterpiece of direction. It is a picture with an appeal to the mind; a thing done with sophistication, poise and intelligence. The picture is magnificently photographed. It is filled with wittily conceived closeups, expertly massed panoramas and action shot with distinction. It is altogether directed with genius and—is excellent entertainment."

Surgery and Surgical Clinics

The Department of Surgery of the Dalhousie Medical School fully embodies all that can be conceived under the term of Surgery. Surgery is an Art which deals with the manual and apterive treatment of disease—and as such the patient is the main part of the procedure. It is the ills and the deformities of the patient which must be corrected. The highest aim of Surgery is to leave the patient benefited by the operative treatment and never to sacrifice tissue for the fulfillment of some hazardous proceeding—such latter, so-called Surgery, belongs to the quack and the charlatan. The Dalhousie Medical School is conservative. The student turned out from its doors has a broad, thorough knowledge of the principles of Surgery and is imbued with those sound maxims from his teachers which will carry him through his practice in a manner becoming a Christian surgeon.

There is no full-time professor—but there are 12 surgeons connected with this department who represent the pick of the practicing surgeons of the city of Halifax. Their teaching activities come under three groups. The student receives didactic lectures at the college, examines and treats patients in the Out Patient Department and receives clinical instructions at the Victoria General and Children's Hospitals.

The didactic lectures are held in the old Forrest Building on Carleton Street. Dr. E. V. Hogan is the head of this department, associated with him are Drs. John Stewart, John G. MacDougall, Philip Weatherbee and W. A. Curry. The lectures commence in the third year and extend over a course of two years and there are two lecture periods of an hour each every week. During the first year the principles of Surgery are taken up and in the second year instructions are given in Regional Surgery. In addition to these lectures there is a course of Operative Surgery in the final year of Medicine conducted under the supervision of Dr. Weatherbee. In this course the student is required to perform operations on the cadaver under the surveillance of the teacher.

The Out-Patient Department is in the Public Health Building which is a new, well-equipped building, opened about a year ago. There are six visiting surgeons, Drs. Weatherbee, Miller, Burris, McDonald, Lyons and Acker. In this phase of surgical instruction the student is required to write a history of each case, make a complete physical examination and diagnosis, and suggest a line of treatment. His work is examined and criticized by the attending doctor. A very practical follow-up survey is required from the student. He visits the patient in the home afterwards in company with the doctor or nurse and is expected to report on the termination of the condition. The out-patient department offers very essential and substantial instruction to the student and above all it is practical because he meets here those very conditions which he has to cope with when he goes out into general practice. It brings to his notice not only those major surgical conditions which are treated in Hospital but in addition, the minor surgical complaints which do not require Hospital treatment. The apparent drawback to this department is the small population which it has to draw from. Nevertheless the student sees about eight to ten cases treated daily.

The clinical instructions are received at the Victoria General Hospital and the Children's. The head of this department is Dr. E. V. Hogan and his staff consists of Drs. H. K. McDonald, J. G. MacDougall, G. H. Murphy, W. A. Curry and W. L. Muir. There are four surgical clinics each week at the Victoria General Hospital and one at the Children's—the latter clinic is conducted by Dr. P. Weatherbee.

The Clinician presents his patient and the case is thoroughly gone into and the students have an open discussion. In this way the student learns to have confidence in himself and so prepares the way for the coming years when he must rely more fully on himself. The whole class is arranged in groups and the groups are allotted to one of the attending surgeons or "chiefs." These groups are changed four times during the year that the student may receive instructions in Medicine, Gynaecology and the Skin, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases as well. The patients coming into the Hospital are assigned to one of the "chiefs" and the House Doctor in turn gives each member of his "chiefs" group, a patient. The student must write the history of the case, make a complete physical examination and profer a diagnosis. He is required to follow the case from day to day while in Hospital. Should the case be an operative one, he assists at the operation as second assistant. The other members of the particular group are also present at the operation.

Each morning the "chief" is accompanied on his "rounds" by the members of his group. In this way the student receives individual attention and can find a solution to the problems which are bothering him. In addition he receives instructions in the giving of anaesthetics—the application of splints and bandages—and learns aseptic technique in the wards of the Hospital. At the Children's Hos-

(Continued on page 7 column 1.)

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SURGERY AND SURGICAL CLINICS
(Continued from page 6.)

pital the student receives clinical instruction on the congenital deformities and the surgical conditions as seen in children.

When one considers the disposition of the Medical Buildings and the associated Hospitals of Dalhousie University—the most outstanding feature is the compactness of the whole scheme. There is hardly another Canadian or American University where the same state of affairs exists. The student has but a few steps between the different buildings, because they are all contained within an area of about 15 acres.

In concluding this article we cannot refrain from mentioning the splendid feeling of co-operation and good will which exists between the University authorities and the Boards of Governors of the associated Hospitals. Pause must also be made to pay tribute to the zeal and ability of the doctors who are instructing in the Medical School. Dalhousie is but a Maritime University and cannot employ the services of a full-time surgical professor. She draws her instructors from the practicing doctors of the city. These doctors have given up considerable portions of their valuable time for the teaching of medicine and their services are unrequited financially. As an everlasting monument to their generosity and scholarship stands the Medical School of Dalhousie University which ranks to-day among the foremost of her kind on the American continent.

THE DOCTOR.

Oliver Wendall Holmes.

Simple in youth, but not austere in age;
Calm, but not cold, and cheerful though a sage;
Too true to flatter, and too kind to sneer,
And only just when seemingly severe;
So gently blending courtesy and art,
That wisdom's lips seemed borrowing friendship's heart.
Taught by the sorrows that his age had known,
In others trials to forget his own,
As hour by hour his lengthened day declined
The sweeter radiance lingered o'er his mind.
Cold were his the lips that spoke his early praise,
And hushed the voices of his morning days,
Yet the same accents dwelt on every tongue,
And love renewing kept him ever young.

Dalhousie Medical Post Graduate Course

Four years ago the Medical Faculty of Dalhousie University initiated a post graduate course. The thought behind the movement was that a trading centre like Halifax with adequate facilities for medical education should do something to help the busy general practitioner brush up a bit from time to time, in order to keep in the forefront of his work. Also, to enable the University to give practical evidence of its desire not only to keep in intimate touch with its former graduates in medicine but with the whole profession of these Maritime Provinces.

The course during the last two years occupied ten days and consisted of practical demonstrations, clinics, operations and lectures, all covering matters thought to be of most help to the man in actual practice.

The plan has been followed of securing the services of a certain number of specialists of high standing from the larger centres of Medical Education. These men, with the university's own staff, have been able to render a very useful course; so that the attendance has been increasing each year. The course is free to all registered physicians.

The course will likely be continued from year to year, so long as the doctors for whom it was instituted, show by their attendance that they consider it worth while

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Embryo of Dalhousie Medical College

By Dr. F. MacMillan, a number of our first graduating class.

My connection with Dalhousie Medical College began November first 1868, when I took the general course in Arts. At the end of the Arts course I entered the Medical College. Dr. A. P. Reid was registrar and was supposed to be the principal promoter of the school. He was of a somewhat nervous disposition, but an enthusiast in promoting the new institution. When it started there was no legal means of securing dissecting material. Material had to be provided at great risk surreptitiously. In the next year a bill was passed by our legislature under Premier Wilkins for the purpose of supplying the necessary material. Our dissecting room was the attic of the old Dalhousie building usually conducted by night by means of gas light. The professors were young busy men, but enthusiastic in building up of a new institution. Dr. Edward Farrell was the first Professor of anatomy, but was soon advanced to the surgical post. He was a general favourite. Dr. Woodill, a young and rising man took up medicine but his mental capacity was greater than his physical—he left early for sunny California for his health. He was highly revered by the students. Dr. Somers took Physiology—he was thorough and painstaking a quiet, genial man. Dr. Gordon took the post of materia medica. He was somewhat quick and nervous—a graduate of Glasgow University, Scotland. Dr. Slater was a fine specimen of a man; ruddy, genial, quiet disposition, and the friend of the students. Among our early students was afterwards Dr. D. A. Campbell—a very studious man, clear conception—and always a student through life. The career of the Medical College of that day forms a part of Nova Scotian history.

Dr. F. MacMillan.

Sheet Harbor, N. S.

From an early Graduate—Robinson Cox, M. D.

With one exception I am the oldest living medical graduate of Dalhousie Medical College. In my student days it was known as the Halifax Medical College in filiating with Dalhousie College. When I entered the college in the Autumn of 1871 it was the day of small things as a medical institution, but owing largely to the generosity and public spirit of some of the leading physicians and surgeons of Halifax who gave their time and ability gratuitously it has become one of the foremost medical colleges in America.

The session of 1871 and 2 was attended by fourteen students from various parts of the Maritime Provinces. The college course extended over four years. There were two examinations during each session, a primary exam at the end of the third year and a final at the end of the fourth year.

The Medical Faculty at this time was composed of the following:

The very Rev. James Ross, D. D., Principal; Dr. A. P. Reid, Professor Practice of Medicine; Dr. W. B. Slayter Professor Obstetrics and Gynecology; Dr. E. Farrell, Professor Surgery; Dr. Jas. R. DeWolf, Professor Mental Diseases; Dr. H. A. Gordon, Professor Anatomy; Dr. W. H. Wodill, Professor Materia Medica and Therapeutic; Dr. Geo. Lanson, Professor Chemistry.

In 1873 Dr. Archibald Lanson was appointed associate professor of Surgery and Dr. George L. Sinclair became professor of Anatomy succeeding Dr. Gordon who became assistant professor of Medicine with Dr. Reid. To the faithful and self-sacrificing labors of these men we owe the present Dalhousie Medical College.

The College was first opened in 1867. Among the first graduates were Doctors DeWolf, DeWitt, MacRae and Sutherlands. Dr. F. MacMillan still living at Sheet Harbor received his degree in 1872. In the absence of any early calendar of the college and trusting to my memory, I think the next graduation was in 1875 when the following received the degree of M. D. C. M. viz

A. W. H. Lindsay of Halifax, John L. Bethune of Baddeck, W. T. Bruce of Musquodoboit, and Robinson Cox of Upper Stewiacke. Doctors Lindsay and

Clothes Seen at the Colleges

SUITS, OVERCOATS and FURNISHINGS

TO PLEASE THE COLLEGE MAN

W. F. Page

Cor. George and Barrington Sts.

HALIFAX

Bethune died several years ago. Dr. Bruce took his course in Divinity along with Medicine and after graduating entered the Medical College. Dr. A. P. Reid was registrar and was supposed to be the principal promoter of the school. He was of a somewhat nervous disposition, but an enthusiast in promoting the new institution. When it started there was no legal means of securing dissecting material. Material had to be provided at great risk surreptitiously. In the next year a bill was passed by our legislature under Premier Wilkins for the purpose of supplying the necessary material. Our dissecting room was the attic of the old Dalhousie building usually conducted by night by means of gas light. The professors were young busy men, but enthusiastic in building up of a new institution. Dr. Edward Farrell was the first Professor of anatomy, but was soon advanced to the surgical post. He was a general favourite. Dr. Woodill, a young and rising man took up medicine but his mental capacity was greater than his physical—he left early for sunny California for his health. He was highly revered by the students. Dr. Somers took Physiology—he was thorough and painstaking a quiet, genial man. Dr. Gordon took the post of materia medica. He was somewhat quick and nervous—a graduate of Glasgow University, Scotland. Dr. Slater was a fine specimen of a man; ruddy, genial, quiet disposition, and the friend of the students. Among our early students was afterwards Dr. D. A. Campbell—a very studious man, clear conception—and always a student through life. The career of the Medical College of that day forms a part of Nova Scotian history.

"Tell me my Soul, can this be Death?"

The too often unrecorded heroism of the medical service on the battlefield has, frequently, its equally heroic counterpart in the cool hazard of death, played out in scientific laboratories in times of pest. The dice fall, Fate wins, the man dies, but out of the record of courageous death may be won, too, a furthered record of medical knowledge. To the roll of such gallant gentlemen belongs the name of Daniel Carrion.

During the building of the Peruvian Central Railway, oroya fever, a disease endemic along the western Andes, became a deadly scourge among the workmen and engineers. At least one tenth of the 2,000 workmen building the bridges and tunnels perished and on the section of the railway between Lima and Oroya alone over seven thousand died. The disease was at that time hopelessly confused with malaria, para-typhoid and especially verruga peruviana, a local fever with a much lower record of mortality, and it was therefore imperative that the inter-relationships, if any, of these conditions be immediately ascertained. To establish this point Daniel Carrion, a Peruvian medical student, deliberately inoculated himself with blood from a verruga nodule. A severe fever developed and five weeks later Carrion died. It is an ironic stroke of fate that the clinical notes on Carrion's case were lost and that his noble sacrifice was in a measure fruitless for the elucidation of the diseases remained unaccomplished until later. In his honor the fever was named "Carrion's fever." His youthful yet supreme self-abnegation stands as a true touchstone of the ideals and service of scientific medicine.

Believing that the announcement of the Dalhousie Medical College, having been rated as class "A" was worthy of special attention, your staff decided to issue a Medical Number, enlarged to eight pages.

So short was the time in which to prepare the articles and communicate with some of the original Dalhousie graduates—and on account of the greater amount of mechanical work at the Printers—we are very late in publishing this week's Gazette.

We trust, though you will be compensated for the delay by the additional and interesting matter.

Leading Halifax Theatres

Direction J. F. O'Connell

MAJESTIC

Next Week

THE DUMBELLS

IN

"Lucky 7"

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--- SPORT ---

Arts Defeat Medicine 6-3 To Win Championship

A try by Miller with only two minutes of the second overtime period remaining broke a 3-3 tie and enabled Arts to defeat Medicine in their championship clash at Studly last Thursday morning. The game was played on a muddy field but despite this fact the few spectators enjoyed an interesting contest.

Medicine kicked off and immediately began to force the play. The forwards by quick following up nailed the ball in Arts territory where it stayed for the greater part of the period. The first score came when Wood plunged through for twenty yards and then passed to Giddings who immediately incurred the displeasure of the Arts team by crossing the line. After the kick off the Meds. again pressed but short runs by Miller and Brown and opportunistic punts by Fraser held them at bay. By this time enthusiasm had reached fever heat and several promising encounters were spoiled by Referee Harold Baird.

At the beginning of the second period Arts came back strong and immediately began a march towards a score. The Med. forwards were tiring fast and their backfield showed lack of judgment in attempting to carry the ball instead of punting. This proved disastrous for the halves and quarters were frequently thrown for serious losses when they might have gained many yards by kicking. Miller and Brown made consistent gains and the former finally succeeded in wriggling over the Med. line after picking up a loose ball. Play was even for the rest of the period and at full time the score was still 3-3. In the overtime periods Arts were superior and with only two minutes left to go the ball came out to Lee Miller who sped twenty-five yards to elude the Med. tacklers and score the winning try. For Arts, Miller, Brown and M. Fraser were good while Dan Wood played a

steady game for Medicine, rushing and kicking effectively. The Medical forward line excelled, being heavier and more experienced than their fiery opponents. Harold Baird assisted by Managers Doull and Harrington and most of the spectators and players—handled the game in an impartial manner, while linesman Charlie Sullivan intimidated by the two Arts rooters, added yards to the Studley men's kicking.

Hockey Enthusiasts Turnout

On Monday night Manager MacManus gave the Hockey team its first work out, and from all appearances we will have at least a willing team this year if not a winning one. In all, about sixteen men went through their paces. Only a few first team men were in togs however and it was more in the nature of a starter than a full fledged workout.

Harrington and Grant star in Soccer match

Though probably unknown to most students the Soccer game between the Wanderers and the R. C. R. last Saturday held quite a bit of interest for Dalhousians. For the two outstanding players on the Wanderers line up were Jack Harrington and Grant. The last named in particular gave one of the finest exhibitions of Soccer seen for a long time, being on the ball from start to finish. Playing a whirlwind game he kept up a dizzy pace all through the game, and although the lightest man on the field carried the ball time after time down the field only to have his team mates fumble it in the mouth of the goal.

The Review Critic

A Rare Document of Medical Interest.

It is rarely that one is privileged to see a document that recalls the things that have passed, and brings early romance and struggle—with its compensations—to light. Such a document is the Provincial Medical Journal for Nova Scotia, Volume One, Number One, dated May 1868, which vividly portrays in its brief compass of twenty pages, the things that were, twenty pages, the things that were.

Dalhousie's Faculty of Medicine was just at its beginning in those days, and we see on the fly leaf of the little pamphlet, an advertisement for the School, along with a statement of fees. A dissecting ticket cost four dollars, and the lecture fees were six dollars for each course. Truly times have changed. The Journal carries an editorial about the newly established Medical College. "It appears that the Faculty are not so much actuated by the desire of conferring degrees as of giving the students an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the primary branches of the profession at home." The School seems to have started off on right sound foundations. The first session had just opened, we are told, with a class of thirteen students. It might have been called lucky thirteen for Dalhousie, since it marked an era in the Medical History of the Maritime Provinces.

A summary is given, on these old, stained pages, of a famous Medico legal case in Montreal, which was attracting much attention. An interesting light is thrown on an unscrupulous practice perpetrated by a physician there. There is an enlightening account, too, of the surprising extent of the quack treatment of consumptive patients by an invalid doctor, who journeyed to New York in search of relief. He describes accurately, the various schools of quacks, each with a sovereign remedy for the white plague, who "cured" him in various ways. After giving each a fair tryout he set out again for his home "feeling like a doomed man." He adds pitifully, "The consumption cures have taken from me all my bright hope, and left me but a mockery." Perhaps herein

SUNSET

The glaring afternoon is near its end;
A ruddy light fills all the western sky;
Slow gliding home, a lone hawk soaring high,
Is outlined 'gainst a cloud. The shadows bend
Their lengthening arms abroad to meet and blend
With those of fast approaching night.
The sigh
Of gentle zephyrs is a lullaby
To soothe the dying day and peace to send.
Behind the pines the red sun sinks from sight;
The lengthening shadows slowly disappear.
The radiant beauty of the sunset wanes,
And, like a maiden's blush dispelled by fear,
The warmth and color frightened by the night,
Fades from the darkening sky and silence reigns.

"Qui."

George F. Power

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Courses leading to degrees of Bachelor and Master in Arts and in Science, of Bachelor and Licentiate of Music, of Bachelor of Commerce, and of Bachelor of Pharmacy.

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In affiliation with Halifax Conservatory of Music and Maritime College of Pharmacy.

Offers for competition at Matriculation examinations in September, nine scholarships of value \$200.00 to \$85.00, and, at the end of the first year, seven scholarships of value \$255.00 to \$100.00.

Faculty of Law

The course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) extends over five years, two in Arts and three in Law proper.

Faculty of Medicine

The Medical Course requires six years for its completion, subsequent to the standing of first year Arts. The School occupies ample laboratories in the Forrest Building and Medical Sciences Building on the Carleton Street Campus.

Faculty of Dentistry

The course given in the Dental School of the University for the degree of D. D. S. extends over five years.

RESIDENCES

University Hall, the residence for men, on banks of North West Arm, is temporarily the home of King's College. Shirreff Hall, the beautiful new residence, has ample accommodation for all the women students.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY IN PERSON OR BY LETTER TO THE REGISTRAR

HALIFAX, - - - NOVA SCOTIA