



MEDICAL MEN

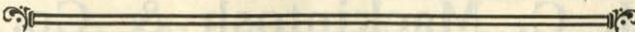
By James A. DeMoss.

To heal a wound, to kill disease,
To shield a life from pestilence;
To smooth a frown, the heart to please,
To quiet agony intense,
Extinguish flames that fast consume
The house of man, and ease his thought,
To render life sacred, immune,
Are greater things than gods have wrought.

So, as true artisans at toil
With stinted praise and small reward,
Shrink not from labor, nor recoil
From stubborn tasks accounted hard;
Tho arduous thy tasks accounted be
Without Appreciation's voice—
Toil on, ennobling faith thy fee,
Eternal service is thy choice.

Keep in the line, deal righteously;
With never failing courage make
Stronger the fight, humanity
Needs all thy strength, then nobly take
The weapons which our art requires
And with Wisdom's tender grace
Fulfill thine own heart's great desires.

—*American Medicine.*



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The Lunenburg Medical Association

Organized September 21st, 1867.

MINUTES.

A meeting of the medical profession of the County of Lunenburg, met at King's Hotel, in the town of Lunenburg, according to previous appointment.

Doctors Steverman, Aitken, Jacobs, Grey and Calder were present. Dr. Steverman in the chair.

Resolved on motion, that we form a Society to be called the "Lunenburg Medical Association." Moved and seconded that Dr. Steverman be President of the Association, passed.

Moved and seconded that Dr. Jacobs be Treasurer of the Association. Passed. Moved and seconded that Dr. Calder be Secretary. Passed.

Resolved on motion that each member pay the sum of one dollar annually into the funds of the Association.

Moved, seconded and passed, that the Secretary of the Association, notify the absentees of the formation of this Association, and request them to send in their names with the proper fee.

Moved and seconded that the next meeting of this Association be held at Bridgewater, on the second Monday of November at 2 p. m.

Resolved that this Association meet regularly on the first Monday of every quarter, commencing with the first Monday in October.

Resolved that the next quarterly meeting of this Association be held at Lunenburg on the first Monday in January at 2 p. m.

Moved and seconded that all annual dues be paid in on the first Monday of January.

Association adjourned,

(Signed) F. S. CALDER, Secty., L.M.A.

Lunenburg, January 6th, 1868.

The Lunenburg Medical Association met and adjourned to meet at Mahone Bay on the first Monday of February.

(Signed) J. S. CALDER, M. D.

Mahone Bay, Feb. 6th, 1868.

The Lunenburg Medical Association met according to previous notice and was constituted by the President in the Chair. There were present besides the President, Drs. Aitken, Jacobs, Randall, Grey, Burgess and Calder. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted. The Association proceeded to draw out a Code of Bye-Laws for the guidance of this Society.

The following Rules and Bye-Laws were then drawn out.

RULES AND BYE-LAWS.

Rule I. NAME AND OBJECTS.—This Society shall be named the "Lunenburg Association," and its object shall be the advancement of Medical Science, the discussion of all subjects pertaining to the profession, and the protection of the rights of its members.

II. MEMBERS.—No one will be admitted as a member into the Association who is not a graduate of some well recognized University or College.

III. OFFICERS.—The Officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Secretary and Treasurer.

IV. DUTY OF OFFICERS.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, enforce a strict observance of the Rules, and Bye-Laws, call special meetings, sign all orders for monies to be paid by the Treasurer, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him.

V. SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Association, shall notify members of all meetings, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him.

VI. TREASURER.—The Treasurer shall demand and receive all monies due to the Association, and keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures; shall (when in funds) pay all orders drawn on him by the Association, when signed by the President and Secretary. He shall make an annual statement to the Association of the appropriation of its funds, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him.

VII. The Association at their Quarterly Meeting shall examine the qualifications of all new Candidates for Membership.

BYE-LAWS.

ART. I.—MEETINGS.

Sect. 1. The annual meeting of this Association shall be held on the first Monday in October, at such time and place as the Association shall determine.

2. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President, upon requisition of two members.

3. Four members (including officers) shall constitute a quorum at any monthly or special meeting, and ten shall form a quorum at any Annual Meeting of the Association.

ART. II.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Sect. 1. It shall be compulsory in every person applying for admission into this Association, to have his qualifications registered according to law, in the Provincial Secretary's Office at Halifax.

2. Every person before he is admitted to membership shall furnish to the Secretary, his name in full, the name of the University or College at which he obtained his Diploma, the date of the Diploma, and the names of the President and Secretary of said University or College, and also the date of registration in the Provincial Secretary's Office at Halifax, in order that the same may be entered in the Registration Book of the Association.

3. The duties of members shall be to observe professional etiquette; to treat every colleague with courtesy and respect, and, if necessary, with forbearance; and to endeavour by all possible means to promote harmony in the profession, and to suppress the baneful influence of Quackery.

4. Any member wishing to withdraw from the Association, shall give notice in writing to that effect, to the Secretary.

5. All persons in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery in this County, who not being members, shall practice contrary to the principles of this Association, shall be considered and treated as irregular practitioners.

ART. IV.—ANNUAL DUES.

Sect. 1. Members of this Association shall pay one dollar (\$1.00) at the first, and at every subsequent annual meeting.

2. If any member neglect to pay his dues within six months after the annual meeting, he shall thenceforth forfeit his privilege of membership until the amount shall have been paid.

3. ASSESSMENT.—Should the funds at any time become exhausted, there shall be made an equal assessment (in proportion of their annual dues) on each and every member, to meet the necessary expense of the Association.

Should any member contravene any of these Rules or By-Laws, or to be charged with want of courtesy or respect to a brother member, his case shall be submitted to the Association.

ART. V.—EXPULSION.

Expulsion of a member shall imply the loss of the privileges of membership, the erasure of his name from the roll of the Association,

and also that he is to be considered and treated as an irregular practitioner.

ART. VI.

These Rules and By-Laws may be amended or repealed, or any addition may be made thereto by consent of a majority of members present at any Annual Meeting of the Association,—notice being given at a previous meeting of the proposed alterations or additions.

SOME MEMBERS.

- JONATHAN HUGH JAMISON, M. D., (Harvard University. Graduate March, 1859; James Walker, President). Registered at Halifax 1859.
- MURDOCH MCGREGOR, M. D., (Harvard University. March, 1863; Thomas Hill, President). Registered at Halifax, 1867.
- WILLIAM A. C. RANDALL, M. D., (Harvard University. July, 1852; David Sparks, President). Registered July 25th, 1857.
- CHARLES C. AITKEN, M. D., (Harvard University. March, 1856; Jacob Walker, President). Registered January, 1867.
- STANNAGE I. JACOBS, (Harvard University. July 1861; C. C. Patton, President). Registered July, 1862.
- JAMES S. CALDER, M. D., (Harvard University. March, 1866; Thomas Hill, President). Registered June, 1866.

Dr. Randall then submitted the following Scale of Fees for the approval of the Association.

For a visit exclusive of Medicine	\$ 1.00
“ “ “ over one mile, for each mile50
“ “ “ and consultation	5.00
“ “ “ “ “ continued	2.50
“ “ “ over a mile, for each mile50
“ “ “ aboard vessel in harbour	2.00
“ “ “ “ “ over mile, each mile	1.00
“ “ “ and passing Catheter	2.00
“ “ “ subsequently if pregnant	1.50
“ “ “ and performing venesection	1.50
“ “ “ and extracting tooth	1.00
For venesection at office50
“ extracting tooth at office50
“ each additional one extracted25
“ advice at office	1.00
“ stitching and dressing small wound	1.50
“ subsequent dressing	1.00
“ stitching and dressing large wounds	4.00

For visit at night \$2.00, mileage 75c.....		
" letter of advice.....	1.00	
" a case of midwifery, daytime.....	8.00	
" " " " night.....	12.00	
With additional for detention.....		
For midwifery, Instrumental.....	20.00	
For cases requiring more than 3 visits, visits to be charged as usual.		
For capital operation, as amputation of large limbs—Lithotomy—Lithotrity, Trepanning, Extirpation of large tumors, operation for Cataract.....	20.00	
For amputation of fingers, toes, and extirpation of small tumors.....	5.00	
For reducing fracture of leg.....	10.00	
With travelling fees and subsequent attendance.....	20.00 to \$50.00	
For fracture of arm with attendance.....	10.00 " 20.00	
For fracture and reducing luxation of small bones, as fingers, toes, etc.....	2.00 " 5.00	
To luxation of large joints.....	10.00 " 20.00	
For operation for Fistula-in-ano.....	10.00 " 20.00	
For operation for Hair lip.....	10.00 " 20.00	
For tapping for Dropsy.....	5.00	
" " " Hydrocele.....	5.00	
For operation for Hernia Radical Cure.....	20.00	
For Vaccine Inoculation.....	.50	
For cupping.....	1.50	
For a certificate of health.....	2.50	
For a case of Syphilis or Gonnorrhoea retaining fee of	5.00	
Subsequent charges as in ordinary cases of attendance		
Night detention.....	4.00	
Physical examination of Chest.....	1.00 to 2.00	

Association adjourned to meet at Bridgewater on the first Monday in April at Dr. Randall's Surgery at 2 p. m.

(Signed) F. S. CALDER,
Secretary.

Bridgewater, April 6th, 1868.

Lunenburg Medical Association met and adjourned to meet on the first Monday in May at the same time and place.

(Signed) F. S. CALDER, M. D.,
Secretary.

Bridgewater, May 4th, 1868.

Lunenburg Medical Association met and was constituted by the President. There were present Drs. Randall, Pope, Jacobs, Jamison,

Fellows, MacGregor and Calder. In the absence of the President, Dr. Randall took the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. On motion resolved that the scale of fees brought on the table at a previous meeting be adopted. Passed unanimously.

The Constitution and Bye-Laws were then signed by the members present, after which the Association adjourned to meet at the same place on the first Monday of July at 2 p. m.

(Signed) F. S. CALDER, M. D.,
Secretary.

Bridgewater, July 6th, 1868.

Lunenburg Medical Association met and was constituted by the President. The following officers and members were present, viz., Dr. Steverman, President, Randall, Gray, MacGregor, Jamison, Fellows and Calder.

Moved, seconded and passed, that the Secretary be authorized to have a quarter of a hundred of the Scale of Fees printed.

Moved, seconded and passed that he be also authorized to get half a hundred copies of the Constitution and Bye-Laws printed at the same time.

Association adjourned to meet at the office of Dr. Aitken, Lunenburg, on the first Monday in October at 2 p. m.

(Signed) F. S. CALDER, M. D.

A meeting of Lunenburg Medical Association was held at Lunenburg on the second day of February 1869. The President, Dr. Steverman, being absent, Dr. Aitken took the chair. Members present Drs. Gray, Buyers, Jacobs and Calder.

Dr. B. Beckwith having presented his diploma and complied with Rules and Bye-Laws became a member of the Association, and signed his name to the Constitution.

A bill presented from N. Fisher of Bridgewater for printing Bye-Laws and tables of fees, of \$7.50 was paid, and also a bill from Dr. Calder, Secty., of \$2.90 for postage and stationary was paid.

It was moved by Dr. Gray, and seconded by Dr. Calder that Dr. Steverman be elected to the office of President, which passed unanimously.

It was moved by Dr. Buyers, seconded by Dr. Calder, that Dr. Randall be Vice-President, passed.

It was moved by Dr. Aitkens, seconded by Dr. Calder, that Dr. Gray be secretary, passed.

Moved by Dr. Burgess, seconded by Dr. Gray, that Dr. Calder be treasurer.

Moved by Dr. Gray, seconded by Dr. Calder that the word "ten" in article 1 of section 3 of Bye-Laws be altered to "five."

Moved and seconded that in future the Association meet semi-annually on the first Monday of July and January.

Meeting adjourned to meet again at Bridgewater on the first Monday in July.

(Signed) F. S. CALDER, Secty.,
Per DR. GRAY.

A meeting of Lunenburg Medical Association was held in Lunenburg on the 4th day of July, 1870.

Members present Drs. Steverman, President, Dr. Aitkens, Dr. Calder, Dr. Beckwith, Dr. Gray.

"Reginald," said the Sunday-School teacher, during a lesson on the baptismal covenant, "can you tell me the two things necessary to baptism?"

"Yes, ma'am," said Reginald. "Water and a baby."—
Everybody's Magazine.

The oyster is the bane of our existence. More debutantes have lost their social position on account of it than any other single food. The following story illustrates the point:

Tom was visiting the seashore for the first time. He had never seen or tasted an oyster. His friend Bill was anxious that he should do so, so Bill took him into a restaurant and ordered a dozen raw ones.

"Now, Tom," said Bill, "you eat the oysters while I telephone. You'll enjoy 'em."

When Bill returned from the phone booth there was one oyster of unusual size still on Tom's plate.

"What's the matter, Tom, can't you eat that one?"

"No, it's too big."

"Well, look here. I'll show you how to eat it." With this he picked up a fork and ate the oyster. "Easy, isn't it?" Bill exclaimed.

"Sure," said Tom, "but will it stay down now?"

"Of course, it will Tom."

"Well, that's funny; I tried it three times."

Pioneers of Medicine

(By the late Dr. D. A. Campbell of Halifax, and published in the
Maritime Medical News 21 years ago,—1904).

Part I.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.—I must, at the outset, apologize for presenting a paper on a subject which is not in accordance with the purposes of this Society. We meet to acquire fresh knowledge, something to help us in our daily work, and I am fully conscious of the fact that matters of antiquarian interest must seem stale and unprofitable.

It was my original intention to prepare a paper, giving some account of the Medical Society of Halifax, the first organization of its kind in the province of Nova Scotia, including brief biographies of prominent members, and a short sketch of society in Halifax, sixty years ago.

The chief reason which induced me to select the subject of this evening's paper was the information that the Medical Society of Nova Scotia intend to offer a prize for the best essay on "The Profession in Nova Scotia, prior to the organization of the Society in 1854."

I am informed that they were encouraged to take this step by a donation from Dr. Henry O. Marcy, of Boston, who was present at the last Annual Meeting of the Society at Antigonish, and who, I believe suggested the subject.

In view of these circumstances, I have thought it well to make available to intending competitors some of the material which I have collected, concerning the profession in Nova Scotia, from the time of first settlement down to about the year 1800, or perhaps somewhat later. In doing so I will limit my undertaking to the peninsula of Nova Scotia, leaving Cape Breton, once a separate province, to others.

Professor Allison remarks:—"The present population of Nova Scotia is not the development of a single primitive nucleus or germ, neither has it resulted from a gradual and almost imperceptible sifting of promiscuous elements. It is mainly the product of certain well-defined immigrations of considerable size, capable of being more easily traced, because as a rule, they have occurred consecutively rather than simultaneously. National or racial distinctions are still plainly perceptible, and a long period must yet elapse before the process of blending is completed."

The successive waves of immigration to Nova Scotia may be arranged as follows.

1. Acadian French, dating back to 1604, or more strictly speaking, to 1632.
2. English, when Halifax was settled in 1749.
3. German and French Protestant, 1751-53.
4. New England Puritan, 1759-61. (Pre-Loyalist).
5. North of Ireland settlers, who came in considerable force 1761-63.
6. Yorkshire people, 1772-75.
7. The Loyalists, 1782-84.
8. Scottish Highlanders, 1773-1820.
9. Irish from south and west of Ireland, 1825-50.

The distribution and development of these race-stocks, as well as the sources of medical supply, will be briefly referred to, as we proceed,

For convenience as well as for other considerations, I will arrange the material which I wish to present, covering the period from 1604 to 1800, into three parts.

Part I. The period of French occupation.

The coast of Nova Scotia was long known to fishermen and traders before any attempt was made to establish an agricultural settlement. The advantage of a permanent self-sustaining colony for prosecuting trade, occurred to a Huguenot gentleman, Pierre du Guast, Sieur de Monts, a favorite of King Henry IV, of France. He had visited Canada and was intimate with many persons who were interested in the fur trade.

De Monts, in 1603, obtained from the king a patent constituting him Lieutenant-General of the territory of Acadia, "to do generally whatsoever may make for the conquest, peopling, inhabiting, and preservation of the said land of Acadia." He also secured the exclusive right to trade with the savages in furs and other articles, for a period of ten years.

About the middle of June, 1604, De Monts, with his associates, under the leadership of Samuel Champlain, sailed into Annapolis Basin. Delighted, as it is but natural to suppose, with this charming sheet of water and its picturesque surroundings, Champlain named the place Port Royal.

One of the party in particular, a gentleman of Picardie, named Jean de Biencourt, Sieur de Poutrincourt, was so pleased with the many attractions of the place, as to desire to make it a permanent home for himself and family. He therefore requested of De Monts, and upon certain conditions received in 1607, a grant of the place, which was confirmed by the King of France.

Further exploration by the party was deemed necessary before settlement. After coasting the shores of the Bay of Fundy they wintered at St. Croix, an island in Passamaquoddy Bay, where they were decimated by scurvy. Next spring, after receiving an accession of men and fresh supplies from France, they determined to settle at Port Royal. This settlement of Port Royal, thus commenced in the

spring of 1605, seems to have never been afterwards entirely abandoned, which fact makes it the oldest continuous European settlement in North America, north of Florida.

The efforts of colonization, although conducted on a small scale, were pursued with vigor, this being due mainly to the bold enterprise and perseverance of Poutrincourt and his gallant son, young Biencourt. Many misfortunes overtook the colonists, and the settlement was finally broken up by an English expedition from Virginia under Argall in 1613.

The names of two medical men are associated with the Port Royal colony—Daniel Hay, who is described as "Surgeon-Apothecary," and Louis Hébert "the Apothecary," who was noted for his devotion to agriculture.

Dr. Daniel Hay enjoys the unique distinction of being the first medical man that practiced in Canada. He came out with De Monts, accompanied him on several expeditions, remained for a time at Port Royal, was with the party during the third winter, and was a member of Champlains "Ordre de Bon Temps." He evidently soon afterwards returned to France, as no mention is made of him in the early "Jesuit Relations."

Here, I may observe that Champlains "Ordre de Bon Temps" was established not solely for revelry, but was designed to prevent the ravages of scurvy.

During the first winter at St. Croix, 35 of the party of 75 died of scurvy, and half of the remainder were seriously ill. In the second winter, 12 out of a party of 45 succumbed to the disease. On both occasions it was observed that those who escaped the disease lived a greater part of the time in the open air, engaged in the pleasures of the chase.

"Of all Sieur de Monts people who wintered first at St. Croix only eleven remained well. These were a jolly company of hunters who preferred rabbit hunting to the air of the fireside; skating on the ponds to turning over lazily in bed; making snowballs to bring down the game, to talking about Paris and its good cooks."—"Jesuit Relations."

Champlain's narrative says—"We spent the winter very pleasantly and fared generously by means of the "Ordre de Bon Temps," which I introduced. This all found useful for their health, and more advantageous than all the medicines that could have been used.

By the rules of the order a chain was put, with some little ceremonies, on the neck of one of our company, commissioning him for the day to go a hunting. The next day it was conferred upon another, and thus in succession. All exerted themselves to the utmost to see who would be the best and bring home the finest game. We found this a very good arrangement, as did also the savages who were with us."

Louis Hébert, born at Paris, an apothecary, was also one of Poutrincourt's colony at Port Royal. He not only practiced his profession among the colonists and Indians, but gave up much of his time to

experiment in agriculture. In the absence of the Governor he usually acted as his deputy. He remained at Port Royal until the settlement was finally broken up by Argall in 1613, when he went back to France. In 1617 he returned to Canada with his family, and at Champlain's request settled at Quebec.

He was the first settler with a family, and the first to cultivate the soil as a means of livelihood. On this account he has sometimes been called "The father of Canada."

He was in many ways prominent in the early history of Quebec. In 1621 he bore the title of Royal Procurator. In 1626 the fief of St. Joseph on the River St. Charles was granted to Hébert under the title of "Sieur d'Espinau."

In January 1627, a fall caused Hébert's death. He was buried in the cemetery of the Recollets, by whom, as well as by Champlain, he seems to have been greatly esteemed. When in 1629, Quebec was taken by the English, Louis Kirk, at Champlain's solicitation sent a guard of soldiers to protect the widow Hébert's house, as well as the mission chapels.

Many distinguished Canadian families trace their descent from Hébert. Bear River is believed by some authorities to have been named in honour of Louis Hébert.

After the disaster of 1613 there does not appear to have been any further attempt by the French to establish a settlement at Port Royal for about twenty years. In the meantime Sir William Alexander had obtained from James I. of England a grant of the country and had established a colony of Scotch at Port Royal. This colony was, in its turn, broken up when Acadia was restored to France in 1632, by treaty. Some of the Scottish settlers, however, remained in Acadia, and subsequently mingled with the French. An evidence of this is found in the name Melanson, which is a corruption of Matheson. Between 1632 and 1638, Isaac de Razilly brought out some sixty families of colonists from France, namely farmers and fishermen, with a sprinkling of artisans. At first these located at LaHave, but soon afterwards removed to Port Royal.

These colonists came from Rochelle, Saintonge, and Poitou, on the west coast of France, a tract of country which has some features in common with Nova Scotia. It was a country of marshes from which the sea was kept out by artificial dykes. This fact had a considerable influence on the settlement of Acadia, for the French dealt with the Acadian marsh lands as they had treated similar marshes in France. Upon the dyked marshes of Acadia they depended almost entirely for their support. These indeed were so extensive that for over a century they proved much more than sufficient to maintain the population. This explains why the Acadians cleared such a very limited area of forest land during their long occupation of the country.

The sixty families of French who came out under de Razilly were the true founders of the Acadian people. Other persons came to the

little colony from time to time, but there was no immigration of whole families. These individual additions to the population consisted for the most part of discharged soldiers, and transient working men, who had concluded to settle in the country, and whose wives belonged to the original Acadian stock.

The progress of the colony was retarded by dissensions among the leaders, and by frequent wars between France and England.

In 1713, Nova Scotia was finally and forever ceded to England. The Acadians were not seriously affected by this change of masters. They rapidly increased in numbers, formed new settlements, and prospered. The number of Acadians in the peninsula of Nova Scotia in 1755, the date of their expulsion, it is estimated by good authorities to have been about 5,000. The process of expulsion was so thoroughly carried out, that practically the whole population was removed from their settlements, and for many years they were treated as public enemies. Repatriation commenced at about 1767, and the present settlements of the Acadians date from that period.

The Acadians were an honest, sober, and virtuous people, the men and women working hard, but leading nevertheless a joyous life. They were a very healthy people, able to endure great fatigue, and they generally lived to a very advanced age.

There is sufficient evidence to show that at no period of their settlement were they wholly destitute of medical aid. The garrison usually had one or two surgeons.

In 1731 Saint Cenne was physician at Annapolis. Bugeaud and Mouton at Minas. The small settlement at Cobequid, near Truro, had a medical man.

Only one of the men of this period requires some notice, Jacques Bourgeois, the founder of the flourishing settlement at Chignecto, called Beaubassin by the French.

Jacques Bourgeois, the leader of the immigrants from Port Royal to Chignecto, was in his way a notable man. He was a surgeon by profession. His name appears in the capitulation of 1654, as brother-in-law and lieutenant of Doucet de la Verdure, and Commandant at Port Royal; and he was one of the hostages delivered to the English. His settlement at Chignecto was made between 1671 and 1675.

From the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, when Acadia was ceded to the Crown of Great Britain, to 1749, no progress had been made by the British in colonizing the county. The inhabitants consisted of the Acadian peasants scattered around the shores of the Basin of Minas, Cobequid Bay, Chignecto, and the valley of Annapolis. The Governor resided at Annapolis Royal, a small fortified port with a garrison of two or three hundred regular troops. He was in a great measure dependent on New England for his necessary supplies. Annapolis Royal was the only British port within the province, with the exception of Canso, where during the fishing season, a number of French and a few Indians assembled, and where a captain's guard

was usually stationed to preserve order and protect the rights of property.

At Annapolis Royal the nucleus of a permanent settlement was formed. It consisted, in the first place, of those who had come there to trade with the French and Indians, and to carry on the retail traffic to which the presence of a garrison, however small, gives place. To these were doubtless added from time to time some of those who had served in the garrison.

Sir William Fenwick Williams and Sir William Robert Wolseley Winnett, who obtained high distinction in the service of Great Britain, are descendants of such settlers at Annapolis Royal during this period. Dr. William Skene, the garrison surgeon, seems to have been a useful citizen as well as a capable physician. He certainly resided at Annapolis from 1713 to 1749, when we lose trace of him. His name is suggestive of Scottish parentage. He probably came with Nicholson's forces in 1710, and after the capture of Port Royal, secured the position of Garrison Surgeon. Governor Caulfield speaks very favorably of him and recommends an increase of his pay.

In 1720, when His Majesty's Council was first organized, he was selected as a member and continued to act in that capacity until 1749. He does not seem to be one of those selected to meet Cornwallis at Halifax, this probably by reason of his age. In 1727 the first Commission of the Peace was formed in Nova Scotia, and he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. In 1737 he was chosen as one of the Commissioners to settle the boundary disputes between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In 1742 he was similarly selected to settle boundary disputes between Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In 1749 he appears as claimant for compensation of losses sustained during the siege in 1745, his buildings been torn down to ensure the safety of the fort.

Prof. in Biology:—"When you examine a dog's lungs under a microscope what do you see?"

Stude:—"The seat of his pants, I suppose."

Such is man:—When he is born, his mother gets the attention; at his marriage, the bride gets it; at his death, the widow gets it.

The following appeared recently in the classified Ads of a city paper:—

"Lady wishes position as housekeeper for widower: no objection to having one child."

A Merited Tribute

IT is refreshing to know that the work of many men is recognized while they are still active. It is nice to have some bouquets while living. The Nation's Health pays the following tribute to Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins:—

“On April 8th a veritable flood of letters and telegrams poured into the School of Hygiene at Johns Hopkins testifying to the love and esteem in which William H. Welch is held by medical men and public health workers throughout the four quarters of the globe. The occasion was the seventy-fifth birthday of the Dean of American Medicine, who rounds out the cycle of three-quarters of a century with a heart and mind as young as that of a youth of twenty-five.

The name of Dr. Welch is not associated, like that of Theobald Smith, with outstanding discoveries in science, nor like that of the late Hermann Biggs with official administrative achievement. It is a name which, like Osler's, stands rather for a personality, for a ripe wisdom and a rare spirit which have found expression in stimulus and encouragement and guidance for a thousand men and a score of great achievements. His name will be associated in the end with the names of others whose work would never have been accomplished without the touch of this master of thought and of life.

Medical research and medical education, public health, education and administrative health work, from London to Cathay, are what they are to-day largely because of William H. Welch, always wise and judicious, always generous and large-minded, always keen to see new things and to sympathize and to help in their fulfilment. May this life, fortunate and beneficent, long continue to be an inspiring force in the public health movement of the world!”

“Hello, Mose, how long you all in jail fo’?”

“Three weeks.”

“What did you do?”

“Jes’ killed mah wife.”

“An’ you all got only three weeks?”

“Dat’s all. Den dey’s goin’ to hang me.”

Bronchitis

By Bernard Myers, C. M. G.

Physician to the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women
London.

THIS is a frequent condition in younger children, and is especially seen in the latter part of infancy. Rickets, enlarged tonsils and adenoid growths, rhinitis and teething; also chills, draughts stuffy atmosphere, under- or over-clothing, wet weather, cold and high winds, and many of the infactious fevers (whooping cough, measles, influenza, etc.) are among the causes. To these may be added circulatory and pulmonary affections; also what are called "Delicate Children."

The condition may be acute or chronic.

The chief Symptoms of Acute Bronchitis are a hacking or rattling cough with a little increase in the rate of breathing and of the pulse, a temperature of 100 to 102°F., and perhaps substernal pain.

In the early stage there are harsh breath sounds and dry accompaniments, which give place in a day or two to moist noisy rales heard nearly all over the chest in most cases. The expectoration if not coughed up, can be obtained for examination as described on p. 252. The symptoms depend much on the size of the tubes affected and the effectiveness of the cough in most cases. Weak children, especially rachitic ones, cause much anxiety although their condition may sometimes appear less severe, but the cough is not likely to be effective. No further description is required, as the condition does not differ very materially from that in the adult. There is no impairment of note or bronchial breath sounds while the condition remains purely bronchitis, but still there may be signs of collapse of small patches of the lung in a weakly child, where there will be some loss of resonance and weak breath sounds over the area affected. Should the child be able to cough up the secretion from such blocked tubes the signs and symptoms improve.

Most cases do well in a week or two but severe ones give much anxiety from the possibility of broncho-pneumonia ensuing. Infants need careful watching. The condition may become chronic and emphysema may result.

The *Treatment* consists of keeping the child in bed in a moderately warm room with plenty of fresh air and no draught. The window can even be opened a few inches in foggy weather, providing a frame with cotton wool between muslin is fitted in the open place in the window, and a fire be kept burning in the sick-room. A loose warm

flannel nightgown with long sleeves is desirable and sufficient, but not too heavy bed-clothes. The diet should be one easy of digestion (liquid with a little semi-solid in the early stages) beef-tea, broths, milk, and barley water, bread and milk and warm lemonade; the lemonade or water should be drunk in plenty, and other things given every two hours. As the child improves, eggs, jelly, milk pudding, etc., are added to the diet. The bowels should be kept open.

A steam kettle is only suggested when the secretion is scanty, but distinctly inadvisable if copious and loose; it is better not to use it for more than half an hour at a time. Antiphlogistine, or the judicious use of poultices in certain cases during the first few days will often cut short an attack. Warm (not hot) olive oil applied to the front or back of the chest on lint, with a second piece of clean lint outside it, is perhaps the best of all, it is taken off after an hour or two. When taken off the chest, the latter should be dried by a patting movement, with a warm dry towel, camphor liniment gently applied, and a light gamgee tissue jacket fixed around the chest.

Medicinally, early in the attack, ipecacuanha wine, oxymel of squills, with some syrup of tolu and dill water, make a suitable mixture should one be required. Or citrate of potash and iodide of potassium can be given early. When the secretion is copious sal volatile, compound tincture of camphor, and oxymel of squills are more suitable except in a weakly infant, when tincture of belladonna should be used instead of the paregoric. Belladonna is useful to diminish the amount of secretion and to stimulate the respiratory centre. Should it be necessary to make the child vomit to help remove the secretion, the back of the throat can be tickled or ipecacuanha wine given, but this should only be exceptional, and in cases that will stand it.

It must be remembered that it takes one to three weeks for the bronchial tubes to quite recover, and therefore care is necessary in the convalescence. Compound tincture of cinchona is invaluable at this period; colossal iron may be required. A change to the seaside or the country is often desirable when the child has quite recovered. Every endeavour should be made to prevent the condition becoming *Chronic Bronchitis*, with its attendant cough, catarrhal sounds, etc., and perhaps developing emphysema and peribronchitis.

A Practical Handbook on the Diseases of Children.

London.

The Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin

Official Organ of The Medical Society of Nova Scotia. Confined to, and Covering every Practising Physician in Nova Scotia. Published on the 20th of each month. Advertising Forms close on the 5th of month of issue. Subscription Price:—\$3.00 per year.

Editor:—S. L. WALKER, B. A., M. D.

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NO. 6

Vital Statistics.

THE May 22nd issue of "Public Health Notes" from the Nova Scotia Department of the Public Health has the following as to the importance of vital statistics. As there is a definite tendency on the part of members of the profession to minimize the importance of this part of health work further publicity is here given to Doctor Jost's message on this subject:—

"The Vital Statistics of a Province is to the Health Department of that Province much what his balance sheet is to the business man. According to the accuracy of these will largely depend the value of any deductions made therefrom.

The value of the statistics as a whole may, to some extent be estimated from the care taken in certain definite particulars. There are changes in connection with these which indicate material improvement in recent years.

In the years during which statistics were first collected in this Province, one death in ten was reported in such a way that its tabulation under the classification "Unspecified or Ill defined" was necessary. The margin of error in respect to any specified disease was therefore large, since this large proportion of cases concerning which insufficient information was given must continually be borne in mind.

During the more recent years a very distinct change in this particular is observable. The proportion of the deaths which must now be so classified is about one in sixty, and the margin of error is consequently greatly reduced.

In the presence of statistics indicative of progress being made in health work, this evidence of greater care in the filling out of statistics and the resulting greater accuracy is gratifying."

THE Editor wishes to call particular attention to a new advertisement in this issue of the Bulletin, that of the Halifax Branch of the Graduate Nurses Association of Nova Scotia. While this service has been carried on for many years its services have not been utilized

to the fullest extent by the profession generally in the province. Only nurses fully competent for every form of nursing required are on the register, and a prompt response, no matter where in the province, will be made. When calling for the Nurse you will be fully advised as to cost. Let every doctor read this Ad every month, it may mean a splendid thing for one of his patients some day.

State Health Insurance.

HHEALTH insurance now figuring prominently in the calculations of the medical world, should be brought into existence as soon as possible because it presupposes the application of the principle of prevention rather than the principle of cure to the diseases of humanity.

Some system of health insurance would render necessary physical examinations for everybody at fixed intervals.

The healing professions would find it more profitable to keep people well than to cure them after they became sick.

If the principle of prevention rather than cure ever became firmly established in medical practice it would be the means of pulling the medical profession out of the slough of archaic and stagnant "ethics" and giving it the opportunity to progress and advance as other businesses have progressed and advanced.

If doctors were ever cut loose from the nonsensical theory that prohibits them from telling the public that they know all about the body and can keep the body in good health, the death rate would be cut in half in a very few years.—(*Vancouver Sun.*)

Dr. Augustus Robinson.

A RECENT issue of The Sunday Leader has a readable article about the veteran practitioner of Annapolis Royal Dr. Augustus Robinson. He was born at Annapolis Royal in 1836 a son of George Robinson an officer of His Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at the age of 21. He went to London and took his F. R. C. S. Owing to ill health he was ordered to go to sea, and as ship's surgeon made two trips around the world.

He practiced in England for several years and then settled in Meteghan and after four years moved to Annapolis Royal. From 1903 to 1907 he resided in Alberta, but is now contented with the town of his birth. He has been Mayor of Annapolis for seven terms. The Bulletin has referred to the occasion of his being honored with a presentation over a year ago, and of a presentation he himself made to the local Masonic Lodge a few months ago. The following Reminiscence related in the Leader was noted by the Bulletin and is given herewith:—

"I had been practicing my profession for a year or two, and one Saturday evening after tea I went down to Mr. Corbitt's store, nearly opposite where the post office is now. Mrs. Corbitt senior, was standing behind the counter, the shop was pretty full, and my friend, Mr. George Corbitt, was standing with them. I had been out in Dalhousie that day, and I told a story of something I had seen or heard there. When I finished, Mrs. Corbitt called out: "George, give him the knife." It seems that a knife was handed to the one who told the biggest lie that day. So you see what it is to start off with a reputation.

This leads up to what I wish to say: "I hate a liar," and the little story I am about to tell you amounts to nothing unless it is true.

Before I went to live amongst the French people in Meteghan, Digby county, my father gave me a beautiful black mare and also a spade ace guinea. In handing me the latter, he said: "My boy, never travel, if you can help it, without having a piece of gold about you." Of course I intended to keep the coin, and I attached it to my watch chain by a little ring. In riding it would clink against a button on my waistcoat. One morning I had a hurried call to Meteghan river. It had snowed in the night, and there was eight or ten inches of snow on the ground, perfectly level. I had galloped about half a mile when I missed the clink of the coin against the button. I had lost it. I got off my horse, but I might as well have looked for the needle in the haystack, so I mounted and rode on, feeling very sorry for myself.

The following summer I was riding over the same road when I heard a noise, as if my horse's hoof had struck metal. I got off—and picked up the guinea. I need not say that I was delighted.

Shortly after this I married, and gave the coin to my wife. She put it in a tray with other valuables on her dressing table. It was stolen by a housemaid, and that was the last I saw of it. A couple of summers ago I went down to Yarmouth with my friend, DeLancy Harris, in his car. Passing the spot where I had lost and found the guinea, I told him about it. When I had finished my story he opened his mouth, threw back his head let a roar out of him, and said: "That's the biggest lie I ever heard." So you see I am living up to my reputation.

PERHAPS you have heard it before, but it may be new to some of our readers. In any case it can hardly be applicable to more than a very small minority of both the public and the profession. It illustrates, however, that *blind* faith is certainly the *strongest* faith, and this is the story:—

A physician who had been bending over a very sick child straightened up and said to its mother: "Madam, I am sorry to tell you that your little boy is dead."

Rising on his pillow the little boy protested: "No, I ain't dead," but the mother, laying him gently down again, whispered: "Hush, darling, doctor knows best."

Insurance Companies Assist Public Health Work.

THE Metropolitan Assurance Company is spending from three to four million dollars annually on public health activities in Canada and the United States. These are the reasons given by Mr. A. F. C. Fiske of Ottawa for this investment.

"We believe that it is not only good business policy but a positive obligation for an insurance company to interest itself in public health measures.

For over fifteen years the Metropolitan has carried on many different activities with one purpose in view—that of increasing longevity. We have a visiting nursing service for our Industrial policyholders and the past year a quarter of a million visits were made to Canadian homes. We distributed in 1924, 2,195,231 copies of pamphlets on health subjects. We co-operated with health officers in securing public support for constructive health work. We have shared in local health exhibits clean up, safety, pure milk and other health campaigns. We have moving picture films which also are part of our health propaganda. Naturally the question arises—does this work pay? We have not yet secured figures which prove the point for Canada, but I can quote some which speak for United States and Canada combined.

Measured in terms of lives, the improvement in the Metropolitan Industrial mortality in 1923 over 1911—a year taken at random, means a saving of 52,600 lives; measured in terms of dollars and cents, it means a saving of \$12,680,000 in death claims in 1923 alone to our company. While it is true that the mortality in the Registration Area has improved during that period, the company's improvement in the Registration Area over and above the improvement in the Registration Area means a saving of 23,400 lives and \$5,300,000 in death claims to us alone.

I firmly believe that the co-operation of life insurance companies with the other organized health agencies in Canada, would in five years, at the very most, give Canada the lowest death rate in the world. While we cannot figure accurately we do know that venereal disease has a marked influence on our general mortality. We feel that alone justifies our contribution. But aside from that there is the big social problem which confronts all large centres of population because of its menace not only to the present but to future generations. All possible support should be given to mitigating and eliminating it."

Medical Society of Nova Scotia

72nd ANNUAL MEETING

JULY 1ST AND 2ND, 1915

BRIDGEWATER, N. S.

PROGRAMME

TUESDAY, JUNE 30th, 1925

8.00 P. M.—MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1st, 1925

9.30 A. M.—REGISTRATION.

10.00 A. M.—ROUTINE BUSINESS.

11.00 A. M.—ADDRESS IN MEDICINE.

“Heart Disease in General Practice.”

Harris M. Phedran, M. B., Cardiologist
St. Michaels Hospital, Toronto.

Discussion opened by Dr. K. A. McKenzie, Halifax.

2.30 P. M.—PAPER—“Nonspecific—Specific Therapy,” with case reports.

Dr. George Nathanson, Sydney, N. S.

Discussion opened by Dr. A. G. Nicholls.

PAPER—“Clinical Observations on Blood Pressure,” with special reference to Hypotension.
Dr. A. Birt, Halifax, N. S.

Discussion opened by Dr. T. A. Lebbetter,
Yarmouth, N. S.

ADDRESS—Dr. Charles E. Simons of Johns' Hopkins,
Baltimore. “Just a Friendly Greeting.”

8.00 P. M.—ADDRESS IN OBSTETRICS.

“The Water Factor in the Treatment of the
Toxaemias of Pregnancy.”

H. B. Van Wyck, B. A., M. B., Demonstrator in
Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of
Toronto, Assistant in Obstetrics and Gynaecology,
Toronto General Hospital.

Discussion opened by Dr. E. K. McLellan, Halifax.

PAPER—“Nephritis”.

Dr. J. L. Churchill, Halifax.

Discussion opened by Dr. A. Birt, Halifax.

THURSDAY, JULY 2nd, 1925

10.00 A. M.—ROUTINE BUSINESS.

10.30 A. M.—PAPER—"Gall Bladder Surgery" with report of cases.

Dr. A. R. Campbell, Yarmouth, N. S.

Discussion opened by Dr. H. K. McDonald, Halifax.

PAPER—"Legg's Disease" with case report.

Dr. P. Weatherbee, Halifax.

Discussion opened by Dr. G. H. Murphy.

2.30 P. M.—RIVER EXCURSION.

The Presidential Address will add to the pleasure of this beautiful trip on the LaHave.

8.00 P. M.—RECEPTION AND DANCE in Masonic Hall.

Hosts—The Local Committee.

As the hotel accommodation is limited, will every doctor who intends to be present and requires hotel accommodation, write at once to Dr. D. A. Campbell, Bridgewater, asking for reservations. Also advise if you travel by rail or motor.

The meetings will be held in the Auditorium of the Bridgewater High School.

Hospitality will be the Key Note of this Annual Session.

W. N. REHFUSS, M. D.

President Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

Bridgewater, N. S.

June 15th, 1925.

THE Medical Health Officers, it is hoped, are very generally planning on being present at the meeting of the Association, taking place at Bridgewater on Tuesday, June 30th. The advantages of the opportunity such meetings afford of discussing matters in which they, as Health Officers, are peculiarly interested, needs no elaboration.

The morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to matters dealing largely with the special lines of medical work in which they are interested. At the evening session, which is open to the public, speakers representing the Canadian Tuberculosis Association and the Canadian Social Hygiene Council will deal with matters of more general interest.

Cape Breton Medical Society.

The Annual Meeting was held in Sydney May 14th at which officers were elected as follows:—

President—Dr. John Knox MacLeod, Sydney.

First Vice President—Dr. Archibald, Sydney Mines.

Second Vice President—Dr. M. G. Tompkins, Dominion.

Secy.-Treas.—Dr. J. D. G. Lynch, Sydney.

Representatives on the Provincial Executive—Dr. M. T. Sullivan, Glace Bay; Dr. Lynch, Sydney; Dr. Johnson, Sydney Mines.

Local Executive—Dr. A. K. Roy, Sydney, Dr. J. W. Gannon. Reserve; Dr. Johnson, Sydney.

The Valley Medical Society.

The 18th Annual Meeting of this Branch was held Tuesday May 12th at Middleton. The following is the press account of the meeting:—

The 18th annual session of the Valley Medical Society met here Tuesday with afternoon and evening meetings. At the first session Dr. F. S. Messenger, president, was in the chair. After routine business he called on Dr. H. K. MacDonald of Halifax, who gave an interesting paper on "Some Post Operative Complications." Dr. L. R. Morse, of Lawrencetown, followed with "When not to diagnose Appendicitis," as the subject of his paper. These papers were of special interest and instructive to medical men.

Officers for the society were elected for the ensuing year as follows:—

President—Dr. Du Vernet, Digby.

1st Vice-President—W. C. Archibald, Lawrencetown.

2nd Vice-President—G. K. Smith, Windsor.

Secretary Treasurer—Dr. C. E. Avery DeWitt.

Executive—Dr. M. C. Elliott, Dr. F. S. Messenger, Dr. W. F. Reed.

Evening Session.

The evening session of the society was opened to the public, and a large number of townspeople attended. Mayor Sponagle gave an address of welcome, responded to by Dr. Moore, of Kentville. Dr. Messenger then gave the Presidential address, speaking of several matters pertaining to Public Health. He then called up Dr. P. S. Campbell of Halifax to give the address of the evening.

Dr. Campbell spoke on "Some Phases of Tuberculosis". This disease he said, was the greater problem which confronts health workers. Last year in the province there were over 600 deaths, while during the past ten years there have been 8,000. The morality however, is being reduced by concentrated systemization.

The remedy, the speaker, stated, was in public health control, the establishment of hospital and sanatorium beds. Preventive sanitary conditions at home and school should be taught. The young should be kept from infection by being properly fed, clad and otherwise looked after. Education in proper care is an important factor, and treatment in early stages and also later should be known. The hope was in a trained public, and with the medical men.

After short addresses by several local speakers the interesting session was brought to a close by the National Anthem."

Western Counties Medical Society.

The first annual meeting of this Branch Society was held in Yarmouth, May 26th, 1925. The business and scientific programme was as follows:—

Morning Session.

10.00 a. m.—Board of Trade Chambers. Election of Officers. Amending Constitution and By-Laws. Report of Executive. Report of Sec'y Treasurer. Report of Special Committees. Other Business.

Adjournment at 12. a. m. to attend Scientific Session at Grand Hotel, 2.00 p. m.

Afternoon Session.

(Scientific).

Grand Hotel Drawing Rooms, 2.00 P. M.

Address of Welcome—Mayor J. E. Kinney.

1. "Surgery in Diabetics." Dr. Daniel Fiske Jones, Boston, Mass. Surgeon, Massachusetts General Hospital.
2. "Practical Aids in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Nephritis." Dr. W. Richard Ohler, Boston, Mass. Head of Clinical Pathological Laboratory, Boston City Hospital.

3. "The Abdominal Problem." Dr. George H. Murphy, Halifax, N. S., Surgeon Victoria General Hospital.
4. "The Misuse of Cathartics and Laxatives." Dr. Jno. W. Dewis, Boston, Mass., Physician, New England Baptist Hospital.

(General discussion on the above papers will follow after the reading of the fourth paper.)

Dinner Grand Hotel 7.30 P. M.

At 7.30 p. m. the evening session commenced with a dinner which Mgr. Kenney of the Grand Hotel served in his own admirable way. After the dinner the following Toasts were given:

"The King".

"The Medical Profession." Proposed by Dr. G. H. Murphy of Halifax; responded to by Dr. Sponagle of Middleton.

"The Western Counties Medical Association." Proposed by Dr. F. E. Rice; responded to by Dr. J. E. LeBlanc.

"Hospitals, their Standardization, etc.," Proposed by Mr. W. W. Kenney, Supt. V. G. Hospital, Halifax, responded to by Dr. S. L. Walker, of Halifax.

At the morning session, amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were considered, the report of the Executive adopted, and the report of the Secretary-Treasurer. It was resolved that Nova Scotia's quota for the Lister Memorial Fund, be paid from the funds of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

Reference was made to the Annual Meeting, at which a large delegation from Western Nova Scotia will be present.

Dr. G. W. Brown of Clarks Harbour, and Dr. Lebbetter, were named a special committee to present to Dr. G. H. Murphy, chairman of the Provincial Medical Board's Committee on the Workmens' Compensation Act, some recommendations looking towards an amendment of this Act.

At the Business Session following the Scientific Programme, it was decided unanimously that the officers for 1924-25 having served but part of a year, should be continued in office for the year 1925-26. The motion expressly stated that this should not be considered as a precedent. These officers are as follows:—

President—Dr. A. R. Campbell of Yarmouth.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. A. R. Melanson, M. P. P., Eelbrook; Dr. H. J. Pothier, Weymouth; Dr. F. H. Alexander, Lockeport.

Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. Thomas A. Lebbetter, Yarmouth; and to the Branch Executive—Drs. F. E. Rice, H. H. Banks, and C. J. Fox.

The Scientific papers were excellent, and thoroughly enjoyed by some fifty doctors who were present. If space permitted, a short review of each paper could be given. However, this was published in the lay press, and has probably been read by many of our doctors.

Training School for Nurses.

BUT three mental hospitals in Canada have been placed upon the list of accredited training schools for nurses by the American Psychiatric Association. One of the three is the Nova Scotia Hospital and Dr. F. E. Lawler the Superintendent is to be congratulated. The syllabus of the course appears to be broad and cultural and its affiliation with the Victoria General Hospital for six months and Grace Maternity for three months makes it complete in all directions.

The results of recent examinations are as follow:—

SENIOR FINAL YEAR.

Names in order of merit:

MR. J. B. PETERS.	MISS RUBY KEMP.
MISS MABEL CAMERON.	MISS LOUISE ZWICKER.
The DeWolfe Medal, for highest aggregate, won by MR. J. B. PETERS.	
The Medical prize, MISS M. CAMERON.	
The Practical prize, MISS M. CAMERON.	
The Surgical prize, MISS R. KEMP.	

INTERMEDIATE YEAR.

MISS JEAN McDONALD.	MISS BEATRICE EISON.
MISS OLIVE BUTLER.	MR. EDWARD SMITH.
MRS. BRENDA DOUGLAS.	MISS EDNA FRYE.
MR. HAROLD MUNROE.	

JUNIOR YEAR.

Names in order of merit:

MR. ROBERT LEWIS.	MISS EVELYN BOYCE.
MISS BLANCHE SMITH	MR. CLAIRE MILLER.
MISS HELEN GLOSTER.	MISS UNA KEMP.
MISS MARION MYERS.	MISS EVELYN BEZANSON.
MR. JOHN FOUGERE.	MISS MAY RITCEY.
MISS RUTH ABBOTT.	MISS FAY WILSON.

The highest aggregate—MR. ROBERT LEWIS.

Practical prize—MISS BLANCHE SMITH. MISS HELEN GLOSTER.

Mrs. Jiggins, who was reading a newspaper, observed to her husband that the journal contained an article entitled "Women's Work for the Feeble-Minded."

Now Mr. Jiggins was in a reactionary mood. So he grunted and said: "I should like to know what women have ever done for the feeble-minded."

"They usually marry them, my dear," replied Mrs. Jiggins sweetly.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

OBITUARY

JOHN WILLIAM GANNON, M. D., C. M., MCGILL UNIVERSITY, 1918
GLACE BAY, N. S.

Just as the matter for this issue of the Bulletin goes to the printer the sad news is published of the death of Dr. J. W. Gannon of Glace Bay. The press despatch announces his decease as follows:—

GLACE BAY, June 6—Dr. John William Gannon, of Reserve, died this morning in St. Joseph's Hospital following an operation performed a week ago. He was 35 years of age and a son of the late Postmaster Anthony Gannon, of Glace Bay. His mother resides in Sydney. He was educated at St. F. X. and McGill, graduating from the latter university in 1918, immediately after which he joined the army medical service. At the conclusion of the war he married Miss MacDougall of Antigonish, and settled down to practice at Reserve. He was a member of the local council of the Knights of Columbus and of the G. W. V. A. The funeral will be held on Monday morning."

KATHERINE J. MCKAY-MCKENZIE, M. D., C. M., DAL. UNIV., 1895.
COQUITLAN, B. C.

Coming as a great shock to relatives and friends, word was received here on Sunday of the death in British Columbia of Mrs. J. R. MacKenzie, more familiarly known to the older folk as Dr. Kate MacKay, a sister of Dr. Hector H. MacKay, Temperance Street, New Glasgow.

No details have been received here regarding the passing of Mrs. MacKenzie, save that death was due to blood poisoning.

Mrs. MacKenzie was born at Plainfield, Pictou County, about 55 years ago. There she spent the early years of her life, and obtained a primary education. She later attended Pictou Academy and Dalnousie University, graduating from the latter with the degree of Medical Doctor, being one of the first women in the province to complete the medical course and to actively take up the practice of the healing profession.

She practiced in New Glasgow for some time, and although Mrs. MacKenzie has been absent from here for some 19 years, kindly references are often still heard of her skill and efficiency as a physician, and of her kindness and sympathy. She was a thoroughly Christian woman, who in everyday life went about doing good, following humbly in the steps of the Great Physician.

Mrs. MacKenzie also practiced in the Canadian West. Some years ago she was married to Mr. J. R. MacKenzie, also of Plainfield, Pictou

County, and during recent years she has made her home at Coquitlan, B. C.

She is survived by her husband, three brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Dr. Hector H. MacKay, New Glasgow; Mr. A. H. MacKay, Supervisor of Education for Nova Scotia, residing in Halifax, and Roderick, on the old homestead at Plainfield. The sisters are Mrs. Sutherland, Plainfield, and Miss Margaret MacKay, Plainfield.

Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and members of the family in their great loss. In the pulpit of St. Andrew's Church, Sunday morning, the pastor, Rev. Geo. Farquhar, made fitting reference to the passing of Mrs. MacKenzie, a former member of the congregation, expressing the deep sympathy of the members of the congregation with the family in their bereavement.

(Evening News).

DR. ARTHUR STORRS, DEVON, ENGLAND.

Dr. Ross Millar of Amherst sends the following obituary notice which appeared in the May 9th issue of the British Medical Journal.

"DR. ARTHUR STORRS, who died at Capri on February 6th, received his medical education in Edinburgh and McGill Universities. He graduated M. D. McGill in 1876, and received the Edinburgh diplomas L.R.C.P., L.M. 1879, and the M.R.C.P. in 1882. A colleague of very long standing (A. D. W.) writes: We were both born and brought up in the Annapolis Valley Nova Scotia, in sight of the Minas Basin of the Bay of Fundy, his father being rector of a parish near the famous Arcadian village of Longfellow's Evangeline. He was educated at Horton Academy and King's College. We studied medicine together at McGill University, and both came home and settled in practice on this side of the Atlantic—he in England and I in Scotland. From Barnsley he went to practise at Mexborough, and afterwards in Southport; three years ago he retired to Bovey Tracey, Devon. His work as a practitioner of medicine would have rejoiced the heart of the late, Sir James MacKenzie; he was so precise and methodical, so anxious and exact in diagnosis, so careful of every interest of his patient, and so skilful in treatment. He was a connoisseur in old china, and croquet was his favourite recreation. He only allowed himself a brief summer holiday, often choosing to spend it among the Scottish Highlands. His first wife, for many years an invalid, died not long after he retired. In October last he set out, after his marriage with Mrs. Romily of Southport, for warmer climes, hoping to accomplish a long desired visit to Palestine. At Cannes he contracted a slight chill, which at Capri developed into broncho pneumonia, of which he died. The remains were brought to England and buried at Bovey Tracey. He leaves his wife and many friends to mourn his loss."

MRS. MURDOCK D. McLEAN, mother of the late Dr. M. T. McLean of North Sydney died May 4th, 1925 at her home, Hillside, Boularderie, aged 80 years. A daughter Miss Tena McLean is a medical Missionary in India.

JOHN EGAN, a respected resident of Sydney Mines died May 25th at his home. He was the son of Sylvester Egan of County Kerry, Ireland. Of a large family of brothers and sisters only one Mrs. John Clarke of Sydney survives. Dr. W. J. Egan, Sydney is a son of the deceased.

The death occurred recently at Clemensport of Mrs. Amos Burns aged 83 years. She was a woman of especially gentle and loving nature which endeared her to all with whom she was associated. She is survived by a large family including eighteen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. Dr. Arthur S. Burns of Kentville, is a son of the deceased.

On June 1st J. J. Snook of Truro died, aged 80 years. He was a well-known business man, the founder and head of the firm of J. J. Snook, Ltd. His widow, one son and five daughters survive him. One daughter is Mrs. J. H. McKay widow of the late Dr. John H. McKay of Truro. Dr. Joseph W. McKay of Truro is a grandson of the deceased.

MRS. M. HENRY, daughter of the late Simon MacKenzie of Waterside, Pictou Co., N. S. died in Boston May 17, 1925. She was a sister of Dr. Mina MacKenzie, Dalhousie 1904, a Presbyterian Medical Missionary in India, and of Dr. Mary MacKenzie-Smith, Dalhousie 1905, Medical Inspector of Schools in Ontario.

We have just read the British Empire Number of the June issue of "Bloodless Phlebotomist," in which appears an article on and a facsimile reprint of Dr. Samuel Johnson's Prayer.

This is the first time that this Prayer has ever been published and its original is now on exhibition among the literary treasures of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, in the New York Public Library. This precious relic in Dr. Johnson's own handwriting bears the date of January 1, 1794, the first day of his last year on earth.

To those physicians who have not received the June number of "The Bloodless Phlebotomist" we suggest that they write to the Denver Chemical Mfg. Co. for it requesting that they send free of cost a full size copy of the original manuscript of Dr. Johnson's Prayer with the portrait of Dr. Johnson suitable for framing, without any advertising imprint.

PERSONALS

Dr. W. C. Archibald, Lawrencetown, is doing post graduate work in New York.

To Doctor and Mrs. A. F. Wier of Freeport, May 4th, a daughter. Congratulations.

Dr. Loren L. Crowe of Bridgetown is doing post graduate work for a time in Toronto.

Dr. Clarence Miller of Stellarton is about to build an office and residence in New Glasgow.

Dr. Geo. H. Murphy, of Halifax addressed the Western Counties Medical Society on May 26th.

To Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Campbell, Bridgewater, N. S., a son, on the 3rd of June. Congratulations.

Dr. Charles Beckwith, Dalhousie 1925 is now house physician at the Glace Bay General Hospital.

Dr. Alexander Gouthro, Dalhousie 1925 has located at his home Little Bras d'Or and will practice in that district.

Dr. F. R. Shankel and family of Hantsport have removed to Windsor where the doctor has been practising for 2 or 3 months.

Dr. F. E. Gullison accompanied by Mrs. Gullison spent a short time recently in Boston visiting hospitals and clinics in that city.

Miss Pearl G. Young, daughter of Dr. M. R. Young of Pictou was a graduate in Arts with distinction at the recent Dalhousie Closing.

Dr. P. S. Campbell of the Provincial Health Department was recently at his home in Port Hood on account of the illness of Mrs. Campbell.

Quite a number of doctors were in Halifax during the week of the closing of the year's work in Dalhousie University. Among those noted were Dr. John W. McKay and Dr. H. H. McKay, New Glasgow, Dr. R. H. Sutherland, Pictou, Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Moore, Economy, Dr. A. Love, New Glasgow.

Dr. Allan Morton Dalhousie 1925, a son of Dr. A. McD. Morton of Halifax, has located in Wolfville having his office at F. W. Barteaux's on Main St.

Dr. H. H. Corbin, Dal. Univ. 1923 after post graduate work in England is located in Halifax and will confine his practice to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat work.

Dr. S. H. Keshen of Halifax, who has been in Europe for the last year, has recently been in Budapest. After a cruise in the Mediterranean he will remain some time in Paris.

Dr. F. R. Davis of Bridgewater, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, went to Montreal May 19th to join the party of Canadian and United States doctors taking the European tour noted in a recent issue of the Bulletin.

At the Annual Meeting of the Medical Board of Kings Memorial Hospital the following officers were elected:—President, Dr. R. O. Bethune, Secretary, Dr. J. W. Davis, Representative on Executive, Dr. C. S. Bezanson.

Dr. T. M. Sienieiwicz of the Massachusetts-Halifax Health Commission and Dr. A. C. Jost, Provincial Officer of Health attended the Annual meeting of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association in Montreal May 13th-16th, when both presented papers.

Dr. and Mrs. C. E. A. DeWitt of Wolfville left May 29th for Seattle for a month's visit. En route they will visit the Doctor's brother in Brandon, Man., Dr. Herman DeWitt, and will also attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association in Regina.

Right Reverend Monsignor Foley Tuesday morning officiated at the wedding of Francis A. M. Chisholm, daughter of Mr. Justice Chisholm, and Dr. J. N. Lyons of Halifax. Owing to recent bereavements in both families only immediate members of the families were present. Dr. Lyons is a graduate of Dalhousie 1916 and served with the R. A. M. C. in Mesopotamia and India during the war. Upon their return from their honeymoon in New York they will reside at the Chisholm home, 22 Carleton St., Halifax.

A Conference of Canadian Universities was held in Halifax the first week in June at which a number of prominent Canadian Medical men were in attendance. Indeed Medicine was as largely represented as any other phase of University work. Among those known to us may be mentioned:—Dr. Harwood, Dean of Medicine, University of Montreal; Dr. Rankine, Dean of Medicine, University of Alberta;

Dr. A. B. Macallum, Professor of Biochemistry, McGill; Dr. R. F. Ruttan, Professor of Chemistry, McGill; Dr. D. Graham, Professor of Medicine, University of Toronto; and Doctors Hattie, McKenzie and Nicholls representing Dalhousie.

The new wing of the Yarmouth Hospital contains a room on the second floor called the Farish Memorial Room. The Yarmouth Light makes the following mention of this fact:—

“The room in the northwest corner of the second floor is dedicated to the memory of the late Dr. Henry Greggs Farish and his sons, the late Dr. Joseph Farish, Dr. James C. Farish and Dr. Henry Greggs Farish, Jr., by their descendants. Dr. Henry Greggs Farish, Sr., came to Yarmouth in 1802, and established a practice in this town. All through the years that have followed the name Farish has been prominently associated with the medical profession of this section of Nova Scotia.”

A Real Irish Bull.

THE following was actually a part of the speech of a young politician in a village in the North of Ireland, when he was condemning the policy of the Government on the matter of taxes. It is quoted here as a possible quotation that might be inco-operated into the speeches so many of our doctors are probably now making in the provincial election campaign. It is commended to both sides alike:—

“Gentlemen, I say they’ll keep cutting the wool off the sheep that lays the golden egg till they pump the well dry. I venture to say fellow citizens, that there is not a man, woman or child in this building who has attained the age of fifty years but who has felt these mighty truths thundering in their ears for centuries. The young men of Ireland are the backbone of the Empire. What we have to do is to train that backbone and bring it to the front.”

Gipsy: “You want to know about your future husband, beautiful lady?”

Visitor: “No, I want to know something about the past of my present husband, for future use!”

A doctor who had taken up as his specialty the treatment of skin diseases, was asked by a friend how he happened to select that particular branch of medicine.

“There were three perfectly good reasons,” replied the physician. “My patients never get me out of bed at night; they never die, and they never get well.”

THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

President—J. F. Kidd, Ottawa.

President-Elect—David Low, Regina. Annual Meeting, Regina, 1925.

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Dr. K. A. McKenzie, Halifax, N. S.

Nominated to Legislative Committee C. M. A.

Dr. J. G. McDougall, Halifax.

Dr. W. H. Hattie, Halifax.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA

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- Secretary-Treasurer Dr. J. G. B. Lynch, Sydney.

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- Vice-President Dr. R. O. Shatford, Londonderry.
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MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA

DIRECTORY AFFILIATED BRANCHES

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Executive

The above Officers with:

Dr. A. E. G. Forbes, Lunenburg. Dr. F. A. Davis, Bridgewater.
 Annual Meeting is held on the second Tuesday in June of each year, and other Meetings on the second Tuesday of August and January, the time and place of the two latter Meetings to be decided by the Executive.

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iBnvie, S. C. McKenzie, G. A. Dunn, C. W. Stramburg, F. B. Day.	
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MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX MEDICAL SOCIETY

1924 Officers 1925

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