

The Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin

DECEMBER 1928



Leading Features This Issue:

THE MINUTES OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY MEETING
AND THE ANNUAL DALHOUSIE
REFRESHER COURSE

EDITORIAL

OBITUARIES

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November 25th, 1928

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Minutes of the Anniversary Meeting

Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, N. S., October 15th, 1928.

THE 75th. Annual Meeting was opened at 2,30 P. M., in the Lecture Room, the President, Dr. L. R. Morse, in the Chair. An exceptionally large number were present including many members of the Medical classes in Dalhousie. A large number were registered as in attendance also at the Clinics held in the forenoon. Dr. Morse welcomed those present and called for the Minutes of the last session. It was on motion Resolved that the Minutes of that session as appeared in the August 1927 BULLETIN be accepted as printed and approved.

On motion the Order of Business was changed to permit the chair to name Committees and then proceed to the scientific lectures.

The nominating committee was named as follows: Dr. J. J. Roy, Dr. C. S. Morton, Dr. A. S. Burns, Dr. G. H. Murphy, and Dr. J. W. Smith.

The Auditing Committee was named as Doctors J. R. Corston and J. C. Morrison.

Dr. Morse then introduced the first lecturer, Dr. M. G. Archibald of Kamloops, B. C., but formerly of Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia, and a graduate of Dalhousie in 1898. He presented a valuable paper entitled "General Anaesthesia—Its Methods of Administration."

Dr. W. L. Muir discussed the paper but was rather partial to the use of chloroform in certain instances, in spite of Dr. Archibald's condemnation of its use. At times he thought it very useful especially among children. He had used it a great deal as an introduction of anaesthesia before the use of ether.

Dr. Lessel discussed the paper at some length. He also had used chloroform considerably in the past and still used it. He was in favor of the use of ethyl-chloride as a preliminary of ether in introduction of anaesthesia.

Dr. Stewart was still a defender of chloroform. He said that they had used it 19 years in Edinburgh before they had their first fatality, while the London Hospitals had many fatalities due probably to improper administration. In his 50 years of practice he had never used any other anaesthetic.

Dr. Chisholm also defended the use of chloroform. The use of chloroform was condemned and the use of ether was vigorously defended by Americans because they had discovered it in America, and had no use for chloroform because it was discovered in Great Britain. He

did not like to see Canadians in favor of ether and thought that chloroform was a safe anaesthetic.

All the speakers commented very favorably on the paper and the thorough and practical manner in which the subject was handled.

Dr. R. P. Smith gave a fine paper on Tumors. This paper was discussed by Dr. Murphy who complimented the speaker on the thoroughness and attractive style of the address. In discussing the treatment of Cancer he cited the use of Radium in Cancer of the Cervix which he had seen in his recent visit to the Mayo Clinic in which it had been decided radium was the treatment par excellence of this condition.

Discussing the causes of Cancer produced by irritation.—Formerly the clay pipe was blamed for cancer of the lip and mouth, although the use of the clay pipe was abandoned still cancer had increased. He did not think that irritation was the true story of the case.

One of the gratifying things about the morning clinics at the Victoria General and allied hospitals was the large attendance and the interest shown in the various cases presented. The impression was given that the visitors felt that these clinics were of real value, and that the men giving them were putting forth a real effort to meet the demands of a proper and practical refresher course. Furthermore, the various clinicians were in accord concerning the splendid way in which their efforts were received by the visitors and the very gratifying reception they got. If there was anything lacking it was that the visitors were too diffident about asking questions or opening discussion. The various clinicians felt that much value might have arisen out of such discussion, and particularly to themselves in obtaining the opinions of men out in practice who are often in a better position to speak of the results of operative procedures than those conducting such procedures. Perhaps in future refresher courses this hiatus will be filled.

Dr. W. Alan Curry opened the course at 10 A. M. on Monday morning with a very interesting surgical clinic. He showed two cases of carcinoma of the tongue which had been treated with diathermy in which he had tied the external carotid artery to prevent the bleeding that seems likely to follow diathermy in tongue cases owing to the large slough thrown off. In one of the cases he had to tie both external carotids before the bleeding was controlled. He then showed a case of ventral hernia in which he had been forced to use fascial grafts to bring about a proper cure, and went into the difficulties presented by such cases. His next case, one of cancer of the rectum led to a few words on the early diagnosis of such cases and their treatment. One of his most interesting exhibits was a case of sarcoma receiving and being benefitted by Coley's Fluid, and he discussed the treatment of sarcoma by that method. Following these cases he showed two specimens, one an embolus removed from the Common Iliac Artery in which the man lived for several days only to die from an unexpected complication—pneumonia; and a specimen of pyonephrosis due to a

stone in the ureter low down which had caused back-pressure and necrosis.

At 11 o'clock Dr. M. J. Carney gave a medical clinic and presented a case of chronic Aortic regurgitation. After reviewing the various points in this case he went on to speak of the diagnosis on non-valvular diseases of the heart, and spoke of the work being done recently in heart disease.

On Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock Dr. H. K. Macdonald gave a clinic which dealt entirely with fractures. In its course he showed several interesting cases which had presented difficulties in treatment for various reasons. In one case, an intra-capsular fracture of the neck of the femur he had been forced to put a peg in before obtaining a cure. In one fractured tibia he had done a bone graft and in a fractured humerus in which there had been non-union for 4 years he also got a good result with a bone graft. He then spoke briefly on certain points in the treatment of fresh fractures attention to which would be likely to prevent such cases of non-union of bone as he had shown.

At 10 o'clock Dr. Frank Mack gave a Urological clinic. He presented two cases, one a papilloma of the bladder, the other a pyonephrosis, and then showed two interesting specimens, a hypernephroma of the kidney and a stone from a horseshoe kidney. Dr. Mack then went into the diagnosis of kidney conditions, particularly stressing the symptoms of pyuria and hematuria, and spoke of the modern methods of diagnosis in kidney conditions with particular reference to the cystoscope.

At 11 o'clock Dr. S. R. Johnston gave an X-Ray demonstration. He spoke particularly on four topics. (a). The value of identification of the gastric mucosa in the diagnosis of erosions as opposed to ulceration. (b). The clinical importance of chronic stenosis of the duodenum. (c). The low atonic caecum. (d). The redundant colon. He pointed out that many cases of so-called bilious attacks showed chronic stenosis of the duodenum on x-ray examination, and that the atonic caecum gave the symptom-complex of chronic appendicitis. He pointed out that in those cases of chronic appendicitis which showed an atonic caecum appendectomy was unlikely to do any good. Several x-ray plates were shown illustrating his remarks.

On Tuesday afternoon Dr. George R. Johnston of Calgary, Alberta, gave the first lecture, his subject being "Early Medicine in Alberta".

Dr. J. W. Crane delivered the next lecture his subject being "Diet and Disease". Dr. Crane is Professor of Pharmacology of the University of Western Ontario, London and the Chairman of the new Historical Section of the Canadian Medical Association. On Monday he addressed the medical student body on Medical History, stressing the lives of some of our pioneer Canadian physicians. On Wednesday he again addressed the student body on the "Physiology

of the Menu". We present, from the Secretary of the Student Medical Society, an abstract of all three addresses for the information of members of the Society and for readers of the BULLETIN:—

On Monday Oct. 15, 1928.

Couched in Dr. Crane's inimitable language the subject dealt with historic events in Canadian Medical school but at times the doctor reached out to foreign institutions or into the dim ages of antiquity bringing forth choice morsels for the student's delectation. In the course of his remarks Dr. Crane mentioned many of the famous men in Medicine of our own and other times and gave some very delightful side-lights on their work in the furtherance of medical science. The lecture was illustrated with slides, adding even more strength and interest to the speaker's words.

So impressed were the students by Dr. Crane's first lecture that the Dalhousie Student Medical Society prevailed upon him to address them again. The subject of this lecture which was delivered on Thursday, Oct. 18, was "The housewife's physiology". Dr. Crane showed that the ordinary meal prepared by the housewife of today, through a process of evolution had become a truly balanced diet containing all the necessary energizing, reparative and constructive foods for the body and that the manner in which the meal was served was such that the greatest benefit accrued.

The student body as a whole was greatly impressed by the lecturer's words and many words of appreciation of the speaker and his addresses were heard.

Tuesday afternoon, October 16th, Dr. J. W. Crane, Professor of Pharmacology at Western University, London, Ontario, presented a paper on "Diet and Disease", in the Lord Nelson Hotel. The subject was treated in an able and eloquent manner by Dr. Crane, who included in his remarks the general treatment of disease, taking for his topics Physiotherapy, Electrotherapy, Drugs and Diet. The ultimate aim of treatment, the speaker said, was to give aid to nature in healing.

In speaking of drugs he stated that twelve wisely chosen constituted an adequate number for the treatment of disease. "Osler recommended two drugs—digitalis and hope, and, of these hope is the most important." The speaker decries the practice of poly pharmacy and the use of "gunshot" prescriptions.

Under psychotherapy, Dr. Crane emphasized the benefit of a strong support between patient and practitioner. Securing the confidence of the patient gives a great impetus to the "natural tendency to recovery". This is a strong point in the practice of a chiropractor whose special aim is to impress his clientele.

In speaking of diet, Dr. Crane explained the value of proportionally balanced foodstuffs, stressing the importance of vitamins but took exception to food fadism as altogether too extreme and unnecessary.

The medical profession attending the conference thoroughly enjoyed Dr. Crane's remarks which were so lucidly and so interestingly placed before them.

Before a record number of medical students assembled in the Dalhousie Public Health Clinic, Dr. J. W. Crane delivered a very interesting lecture on "Historical Aspects of Medicine Past and Present", on Monday Oct. 15th.

Meeting of the Executive

In adjoining rooms at 7.30 P. M., the Health Officers' Association and the Executive of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia met for the transaction of routine business. The Executive were guests of the President, Dr. L. R. Morse, at Dinner and the following were present: Doctors, Morse, R. H. Sutherland, H. K. Macdonald, Walker, J. G. D. Campbell, Murphy, S. R. Johnston, Dunn, Corston, McNeil (alternate) Roy (alternate) Cunningham, A. S. Burns, and Robbins.

Moved, seconded and carried that the Minutes of the last meeting as recorded in the BULLETIN be accepted as read and approved.

Moved by Dr. G. H. Murphy seconded by Dr. Sutherland, that 500 copies of the Revised Constitution be provided with the approval of the Provincial Secretary attached, and a copy mailed to each member.

The following Resolution re a Field Secretary for the Maritime Provinces was on motion adopted, and Doctors H. K. Macdonald, Corston and Burns appointed a Committee to consult with Dr. T. C. Routley, General Secretary of the C. M. A., and representatives from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Resolution Re Field Secretary

Whereas the Council of the C. M. A., at its last session in Charlottetown considered fully a Report from the Committee on Intra-Canadian Relations.

And Whereas this report as approved by the Council endorsed the following:—

"That each province or group of provinces, appoint a full time Field Secretary."

And Whereas the Maritime Provinces were regarded as a suitable group for such an official.

And Whereas the Medical Society of Nova Scotia recognizes the desirability of such an official for our own provincial purposes, while being unable to finance the proposition fully.

Therefore Resolved that this Society endorses the appointment of a full time Field Secretary for the Maritime Provinces and will be willing to co-operate with the Provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the C. M. A., in making the appointment effective, providing there be no diminution in the Secretarial work at present carried on in this Province.

Further Resolved—That the General Secretary be furnished a copy of this Resolution for the information of the C. M. A. Council.

(At a subsequent business meeting of the Society this Special Committee reported they had been unable to arrange a Conference of interested parties, but the Resolution as passed by the Executive was adopted.)

The Executive considered no action was necessary in connection with the Osler Memorial as the Special Committee of the Canadian Medical Association had the matter in hand. The Secretary was instructed to advise the C. M. A. that the Medical population of Nova Scotia, being physicians eligible for membership in C. M. A., Provincial and Branch Societies, is 395 and not 516 as in C. M. A., report. It was considered that no further action was indicated regarding the Meyers Memorial. The Executive expressed approval of the proposed examinations in Canada for the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

All matters relating to the Tuberculosis Commission, together with Dr. K. A. McKenzie's Report were referred to the general meeting.

The Executive considered the recently added Section of the Canadian Medical Association, that of Historical Medicine. Dr. J. W. Crane of London, Ontario, presented the matter fully. It was important to collect and preserve all medical matters in reference to Canada. There are many interesting cases, as old diplomas, old books, instruments, professional correspondence, etc. The Executive by Resolution approved of this action by the C. M. A., and requested the General Meeting to appoint a Provincial Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. C. Jost. (For this Committee see report of Nominating Committee).

The Executive instructed the General Secretary to advise all Branch Societies relative to the use of Motor Emblems supplied by the C. M. A.

The Executive approved of the establishment of an Associate Secretaryship in the C. M. A. for a Department of Hospital Service. This was intended primarily to strengthen the smaller hospitals, in order to bring them as near as possible to Standards of the American College of Surgeons. The naming of representatives to the C. M. A. Council and its Committees was left to the Nominating Committee.

The Executive approved of the collection of the C. M. A. annual fees in the months of October, November and December for the incoming year, and instructed the Secretary to make drafts for our

Provincial membership on March 1st. of the current year. The Secretary was further instructed to obtain from the Secretary of each branch Society a list of local members as in good standing December 15th. of each year.

A special Committee consisting of Doctors Muir, H. K. Macdonald, and R. H. Sutherland were appointed a Committee to submit to the general meeting recommendations regarding the publication of the BULLETIN.

Dr. S. R. Jenkins, of Charlottetown, addressed the Executive speaking very kindly of the support Nova Scotia gave Prince Edward Island in its C. M. A., meeting in June 1928. He intimated that a number of his Island Confreres would like to honor one of our members. No action was taken.

The hour being 11.30 P. M., the meeting adjourned to meet again the next day at noon.

On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock Dr. J. G. MacDougall gave a surgical clinic. He presented first of all a case of toxic adenomatous goitre operated upon 5 days before that had had symptoms for 2 years and had been treated for several months with iodine and was bed-ridden. In this case as a result of operation he was able to show that the tremor and all signs of nervousness were already gone. He emphasized the fact that iodine is not a cure in these cases and should only be given with a view to getting them fit for operation. He then discussed other factors, such as rest in bed, proper environment physical and psychic, necessary in the proper preparation of such cases for operation. His second case was a woman of 58 from whom he had removed a carcinoma of the pyloric portion of the stomach, and demonstrated in gross and microscopically the specimen removed. This case had presented symptoms of pyloric obstruction together with a toxemia due to this obstruction and he had intended on opening the abdomen to do at least—a gastro-enterostomy, but on closer inspection he found he was able to do the partial gastrectomy. He then went thoroughly into the symptomatology of gastric cancer and stressed the importance of early diagnosis. It was his opinion that an exploratory laparotomy should be done early if any hope of cure by operation is to be held out in such cases.

At 10 o'clock Dr. Alexander Primrose of Toronto gave a lecture on the subject of tumors of the breast. In the course of this very interesting talk Dr. Primrose went into the whole subject of breast disease of tumor nature, but stressed the diagnosis. Particularly in Carcinoma of the breast he went into those points by which a very early diagnosis can be made mentioning the fixation to the skin as the one of greatest importance and stressing the care with which this sign should be sought. He was very definite in stating that breast tumors suspected of being carcinomatous should be diagnosed through such

means and not by an incision to remove a portion for microscopical diagnosis. To wind up he described the operation for removal of the breast for carcinoma and gave some statistics as to its satisfactory results, comparing early and late cases.

At 11 o'clock Dr. K. A. Mackenzie gave a medical clinic. He dealt principally with syphilis of the nervous and circulatory systems and showed illustrative cases, one a frank tabes, another with some symptoms of tabes, and a third of aneurysm of the arch of the aorta. He then went into the differential diagnosis of the conditions and spoke briefly of treatment. In the latter period of his clinic he presented two cases of heart failure with auricular fibrillation and showed how such cases could be diagnosed without special methods, and entirely by means at the disposal of any physician.

The Executive resumed its session of Tuesday night at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday. *The Radio Broadcasting and Publicity Committees* presented the following combined report:—

(1). As the work of these two committees was similar in order to prevent over-lapping and secure better publicity the Chairmen of the Committees collaborated in the work. For over a year following the last Annual Meeting Public Health talks arranged by Dr. Jost were broadcasted from a local station in Halifax. These talks were then edited and prepared for the Provincial newspapers. There was not a newspaper in the Province of Nova Scotia that did not publish some or all of these articles. They appeared in a great majority of cases each week from December 1927 to the end of August 1928. It was found that with some newspapers these articles had accumulated so, during the month of September, no articles were furnished to the lay press. It is proposed to continue the publication of these articles during the coming year.

(2). Very general approval has been given of these Radio talks and Health Articles by the public generally. There is no question but that the articles have been the best of their kind that have been published in our ordinary newspapers. The large amount of space devoted by the average newspaper to Health Talks and Articles is proof positive that the public is demanding the same. The articles that the Society has sponsored have already appeared under the heading of *Health Advice*, with the name of 'The Medical Society of Nova Scotia' as responsible for their authorship. It is felt that the Society should acknowledge the co-operation of the press generally in this means of educating the people along sound Health lines. Approximately 35 articles have been published in some 40 odd newspapers. The same publicity has not been obtained from the daily newspapers in Halifax as has been secured elsewhere. Your Committees feel, however, that this difficulty can be overcome.

(3). Just after the summer school vacation was over an article was published entitled "Back to School". One paragraph of this article of less than 400 words read as follows:—

"Are they prepared to start another school term with good prospects of it being happy and prosperous? The prime necessity is good health. Are they in any way handicapped by physical defect, omission or poor habits of living? *Have they recently had a complete physical examination by your family physician? Are they of standard weight, been vaccinated and immunized against diphtheria? Are there any defects of teeth, eyes, ears, nose or throat? If any remedial operation, for tonsils or adenoids, is indicated now is the time to have it done while they are in good physical condition following their holiday.*" A few days ago the Editor of a weekly newspaper returned this article to the General Secretary with this comment. "Do you think it ethical to ask a newspaper to thus advertise the doctor's business free of charge?" Only one newspaper in the Province has hitherto suggested that if the Medical Society of Nova Scotia wish to put over any such Health Publicity they should pay for it the same as anybody else. Contrasted with this we know that the newspapers themselves pay for the syndicated articles of much more questionable merit.

(Signed) A. C. JOST.
S. L. WALKER.

The Executive approved of one General Committee in view of the close relationship of these several Committees, which would deal with all such kindred matters. The Executive further suggested that any newspapers unwilling to publish such health articles be dropped from the mailing list of the Society.

Report of Cancer Committee.

Your Committee has nothing of definite value to report. From the professional standpoint anything of importance in the etiological, pathological and clinical studies on Cancer during the year, are already before us in the pages of our own BULLETIN and in the pages of the Journal of the Canadian Medical Association.

As regards information for the public we considered that the disturbed state of the Country, politically and otherwise, made it inadvisable to attempt a campaign of public lectures on this subject.

(Signed) JOHN STEWART.
E. V. HOGAN.

This report was referred to the general meeting and was adopted.

The Executive received and passed to the general meeting of the Society the following report from the *Public Health Committee* with its approval. The Society adopted the report:—

(1). No definite action has yet been taken to implement the reports of several committees of your Society which have suggested taking such action as will result in the provision of facilities for the treatment of drug addicts. Your Committee requests the appointment

of a Committee from the Society for the purpose of having carried into effect the wish of the Society already a matter of record.

(2). It is desirable that the Society place on record its opinion concerning the advisability under certain circumstances of undertaking the immunization of certain groups of our population against Diphtheria by the use of toxoid or other suitable immunizing agent. It would appear that quite recently there has been an increase both in respect of prevalence and of severity of Diphtheria. By the use of toxoid as an immunizing agent and of antitoxin used in adequate doses at an early stage of the disease your Committee is of the opinion that much can be done in Diphtheria prevention.

(3). Your Committee is of the opinion that some declaration of the Society should be on record respecting the desirability of the provision of more beds for the tuberculous of the Province. The present equipment of the Province, especially in so far as cases not suitable for admission to the Sanatorium is concerned is deplorably inadequate.

The Society therefore is requested to place itself on record as in favor of every effort which may result in the provision of better facilities for the care in suitable institutions of the tuberculosis especially, at present, for the advanced cases and for children, for whom the Province has as yet made little provision. It is quite appreciated that the means which must be used to provide these additional facilities will vary in the different sections of the Province but the need exists and should be met either by the erection of separate and distinct units intended wholly for the care of the tuberculous or of annexes or pavillions added to the present equipment of local hospitals as the varying conditions make most advisable. Which of these best meets the local needs is a matter for the individual community to decide. In respect of the need for especial provision of facilities for the care of children, no argument is required. No facilities for the treatment of these at present exist. An institution which has preventorium facilities but which at the same time will permit the admission of cases for whom active treatment in the presence of actual disease can be undertaken would appear best to meet the indications.

(4). Your Committee has noted that one of its Branches, the Pictou County Branch, has appointed a Committee to consider the merits of what has been called the County Unit of health work, under which arrangement the health activities of a County or of a combination of Counties are grouped under one full time organization whose field is the whole area concerned. Such a system is intended to replace that now quite constantly in evidence in this Province, where separate and distinct part time organizations are responsible for the many areas often found in one county, these often functioning imperfectly and without the co-operation which is essential if definite and valuable results are to be obtained. Your Committee wishes to direct your attention to this idea, and to recommend that other branches of the

Society might well follow the lead here set, appointing Committees to consider whether in the area over which the Branches are concerned, or in portions of them such a system might not with great advantage be introduced.

(5). Your Committee wishes to call attention to the increasing number of Cancer deaths. It would beg that the direction of the Cancer Committee be directed to the effort now being made in the State of Massachusetts to lessen the losses from this disease, and to request that Committee to consider if some such programme, with such alterations as our provincial conditions make necessary, could not here be adopted.

(6). It is suggested that this Society indicate that in its opinion the use of the X-Ray in beauty parlors or by individuals other than those having adequate medical training is to be deplored.

(Sgd.) A. C. JOST,
Chairman.

Halifax, N. S.,
October 1st, 1928.

The Executive considered the report from the Representative of the Board of the Victorian Order of Nurses and asked the Society to adopt the report expressing its appreciation of both the report and the work of the Order. Upon reference later the Society endorsed this recommendation.

Report Representative to the Board of Governors of the V. O. N.

"As the representative of the Nova Scotia Medical Society on the Board of Governors of the V. O. N. I beg to report as follows:—

In Nova Scotia there are twelve centers enjoying in all 34 nurses. Lunenburg was opened in June 1928. The work is progressing favorably. At present the nurse is able to devote a considerable part of her time to school work. This is the only new centre opened.

Halifax staff has increased its staff by adding 2 nurses in July 1928. This was necessitated when the Health Centre in the North End of the City formerly carried on by the Massachusetts-Halifax Health Commission was taken over by the V. O. N. That this work has abundantly justified itself is known by the work accomplished during the past three months,—which consists of clinics for well babies and pre-school children—classes for expectant mothers, Pre-school Dental Clinic and a girls' health League—in which teen age girls are taught personal hygiene and how to assist in the care of the baby.

Owing to the difficulty in getting nurses with adequate Public Health training for V. O. work in the Maritime Provinces, a short course of training has been undertaken in Halifax, under the direction of Miss Smellie—Chief Superintendent, Ottawa. This is not expected to take the place of the Public Health Course given by the Universities. At present there are four nurses taking this practical course in Halifax

and it is the understanding that when this course is completed they remain in the province.

The Rockefeller Foundation granted four fellowships to the V. O. N. last year.—one of these came to Nova Scotia. Miss Campbell of Halifax was privileged to visit and observe public health work in various cities of the United States. Miss Boswell who has been Eastern Supervisor for the past number of years has recently resigned. To date no successor has been appointed. Miss Smellie intends visiting the Nova Scotia districts at the end of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHAS. S. MORTON.

Halifax, N. S.,
16th Oct. 1928.

Lister Day.

The Executive on motion instructed the President and Secretary to take such steps as would induce Branch Medical Societies and Hospitals in this Province to suitably observe this day each year.

POST GRADUATE LECTURE COURSE. The Secretary reported as follows to the Executive:—

1. During the past 16 months one must almost believe that the Province of Nova Scotia has had more than its proportionate share in this C. M. A., activity, financed by the Sun Life Assurance Company. Of this one should make suitable recognition.

2. Briefly these tours may be mentioned.

September 19th to 30th 1927—Dr. H. B. Cushing and Dr. L. H. McKim, both of McGill University, meetings were held with the Cumberland County Medical Society at Springhill, September 19th, 1927.

Pictou County Branch meeting held in New Glasgow afternoon and evening September 20th.

Eastern Counties Branch, Antigonish afternoon and evening September 21st.

Cape Breton Branch, Sydney September 22nd.

Halifax County Branch at Halifax, September 23rd.

Valley Medical Society, Annapolis Royal, afternoon and evening September 26th.

Western Nova Scotia Branch, Yarmouth, afternoon and evening September 27th.

Lunenburg-Queens Branch, Bridgewater, afternoon and evening September 28th

Colchester-Hants Branch at Truro, afternoon and evening September 30th

In connection with these lectures the Secretary of the Cumberland Branch writes as follows:—

“The thanks of the Cumberland County Medical Society is tendered the Canadian Medical Association for the services of Doctors

Cushing and McKim. We are appreciative of the benefits derived by our members from those Extra-Mural Lecture Courses, and I trust you will be kind enough to convey our heart felt thanks to the Secretary of the parent organization."

Practically all the Branch Societies passed Resolutions of the above nature.

In this connection Doctor Cushing wrote the General Secretary as follows:—

"Dr. McKim and I arrived back yesterday after a comfortable journey. We both felt that we had had a very enjoyable trip and were indebted to you for a great deal of trouble expended by you on the various details. Please accept my sincere thanks for all your kindness. If you have an opportunity I wish you would express to the Secretaries of the various centres our hearty appreciation of all their kindness and hospitality."

The second tour took place in March 1928. Speakers were Dr. J. D. Adamson and Dr. D. L. McKay of Winnipeg. Each delivered two lectures in Middleton, New Glasgow and Sydney, on March 23rd, 26th and 28th respectively.

The third tour was recently completed. The speakers being Dr. R. I. Harris and Dr. K. McKenzie of the University of Toronto. These meetings were held at New Glasgow, September 19th, Sydney September 20th, Truro, September 24th and Yarmouth, September 26th.

It should be noted in this connection, these tours just mentioned were considered by the Societies of particularly great value. The speakers were most practical clinical men and all their addresses were particularly suited to the needs of the general practitioner. It will be incumbent upon this Society, to not only make some special mention in a suitable resolution of work of this kind, but particular mention should be made of the co-operation of the Canadian Medical Association in furnishing the splendid scientific programme for this, our 75th. Annual Meeting.

(Signed) S. L. WALKER.

The Executive named Dr. W. L. Muir and Dr. J. Knox McLeod a special Committee to consider this report and present a report to the General Meeting. As a result the following Resolution was adopted at the General Meeting, moved by Dr. W. L. Muir and seconded by Dr. J. Knox McLeod:—

"The Nova Scotia Medical Society deeply appreciates the splendid staff of Lecturers sent from time to time to speak before the various local Branch Societies throughout the Province of Nova Scotia. These addresses have been productive of much good, and we desire to express the hope that means may be provided by which this course may be continued from year to year.

"We also desire to thank Dr. Routley and the Executive of the Canadian Medical Association for assisting the Medical Society of Nova Scotia at their various meetings in this, our 75th. Anniversary Meeting, in the persons of the following speakers:—

Doctors Archibald, Johnson, Boyd, Crane, Primrose, McQuade, Chipman, Anglin and Jenkins. To this list we are pleased to add Dr. Routley's own name.

"Resolved that the Secretary is herewith instructed to advise the Executive of the C. M. A., to this effect.

Motion carried unanimously."

This action was subsequently approved by the Society, in General Meeting.

The Executive referred the following reports of the Treasurer and the Cogswell Library Committee, together with the Auditors' Report to the General Meeting, suggesting their adoption. These Reports were approved by the Society and are presented herewith:—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

NOVA SCOTIA MEDICAL SOCIETY, 1927-1928.

RECEIPTS.

July 1, 1927 Balance Cash on hand	\$ 722.09	
Savings Bank Current Account.....	1,544.07	\$2,266.16
		<hr/>
Fees collected during year less collection costs.....	2,872.29	
Receipts from Medical Bulletin.....	1,286.51	
Interest Received on Savings Account.....	26.43	
		<hr/>
		\$6,451.39

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cost of Printing Medical Bulletin.....	\$1,912.16
Salaries for year.....	1,200.00
Travelling Expenses.....	223.15
Sundry Expenses	
Postage, Typing, Telegrams, Phone, Purchase of Typewriter, etc.....	473.66
Rent of Office.....	268.70
	<hr/>

CAPITAL

Cash on hand June 30, 1928		\$4,077.67
Savings Bank.....	\$1,052.35	
Current Account.....	1,063.08	
		<hr/>
		\$2,115.43
Accounts Receivable		
Canadian Medical Association.....	258.29	2,373.72
		<hr/>
		\$6,451.39

Examined and found correct.

J. R. CORSTON; J. C. MORRISON.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT.

Fees for year.....	\$2,872.29	
Interest on Savings Account.....	26.43	\$2,898.72
<hr/>		
LESS COSTS.		
Medical Bulletin.....	\$ 625.65	
Salaries.....	1,200.00	
Travelling Expenses.....	223.15	
Sundry Expenses.....	473.66	
Rent of Office.....	268.70	2,791.16
<hr/>		
Net Profit on year's operations.....	\$	107.56

Examined and found correct.

J. R. CORSTON.

J. C. MORRISON.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

COGSWELL LIBRARY FUND, 1927-1928.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand in Bank of Commerce June 30, 1927.....	\$201.19
Interest.....	.90
<hr/>	
	\$202.09

EXPENDITURE.

Dalhousie University.....	\$170.00
Balance in Bank June 30, 1928.....	32.09
<hr/>	
	\$202.09

Examined and found correct.

J. R. CORSTON.

J. C. MORRISON.

The Cogswell Library Committee begs to submit the following Report:—

The annual proceeds of the Cogswell Library Fund, viz. \$175.00, were paid into the general fund of the Dalhousie University Medical Library.

The total expenditure of this Library during the past year was \$3,383.45, of which \$1,255.49 was for current journals; \$536.03 for new books (112 volumes bought) and \$471.47 for binding.

Of the 79 current journals available in the Library, a notation of several which are of special interest to medical practitioners may be in order.

British Medical Journal.

Lancet.

Edinburgh Medical Journal.

Archives of Internal Medicine.

American Medical Association Journal.

American Journal of Diseases of Children.
 " " " " Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
 " " " " Public Health.
 The Index Medicus.
 The British Journal of Dermatology and Syphilis.
 The British Journal of Surgery.
 The Annals of Medical History, and many others.

There are complete fyles of the International Clinics, of the Medical Clinics of North Amerca of the Surgical Clinics of North America and approximately complete fyles of the Reports of the Mayo Clinic.

The total number of volumes in the Library is 11,816.

The Library invites enquiries from the medical profession of Nova Scotia regarding available medical literature on any medical subject. Such enquiries should be addressed to Dr. E. G. Young, Medical Librarian, Dalhousie University.

On behalf of the Committee,

(Signed) J. R. CORSTON,
 Chairman.

Honorary Members.

The General Secretary presented the following statement in this connection:—

1. The following is the list of our Honorary Members at present:—

Name	Date Elected	Residence
BUCKLEY, GEORGE E.	1922	Guysboro, N. S.
CHISHOLM, D. MCI.	1927	Port Hood, N. S.
CHISHOLM, MURDOCK	1924	131 South Park St., Halifax.
COWIE, A. J.	1922	54 South Street, Halifax.
COX, ROBINSON	1925	Upper Stewiacke, N. S.
FOX, CHARLES J.	1927	Pubnico, N. S.
KENDALL, A. S.	1927	Sydney, N. S.
KENNEDY, EVAN	1927	New Glasgow, N. S.
MCINTOSH, DANIEL	1923	Pugwash, N. S.
MCLEAN, JOHN W.	1927	North Sydney, N. S.
McMILLAN, FINLAY	1922	Sheet Harbor, N. S.
MILLER, S. N.	1926	Middleton, N. S.
MOORE, W. B.	1927	Meyrick Mansions, Bournemouth, Eng.
PERRIN, A. M.	1923	Yarmouth, N. S.
SAUNDERS, D. C.	1925	Bridgetown, N. S.
STEWART, JOHN	1922	South Street, Halifax, N. S.
WEBSTER, H. B.	1923	Kentville, N. S.

The Pictou County Branch nominates Dr. John W. McKay of New Glasgow, for many years an active and valued member of this Society, for Honorary Membership. The General Secretary notes the following old and retired practitioners, whose former activities in the profession and in this and local societies are being perpetuated by their

sons. It might be a courtesy to these members to confer Honorary Membership upon their fathers.

1. JAMES DOUGLAS DINSMORE, M.D., C.M., Halifax, Medical College 1877, Port Clyde, retired. Father of Dr. J. D. Dinsmore, Port Clyde.
2. JOSHUA NEWTON MACK, M.D., Bellevue Hospital 1875, Halifax, N. S., retired. Father of Dr. F. G. Mack, Halifax.
3. DUNCAN ANDREW MURRAY, M.D., C.M., McGill 1889, River John, retired. Father of Dr. J. Stewart Murray, River John.

The Executive approved of the Report and referred the matter to the general meeting when the recommendations were adopted and those mentioned elected to Honorary Membership.

Canadian Medical Association Journal.

The following Report was presented by the Committee and the Executive approved of its adoption. Upon its reference to the general meeting this action was endorsed. The Report is as follows:—

“To the President and Members,
Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

On behalf of the Committee of the Canadian Medical Association Journal. I beg to report that the usual activities were carried on since the last annual meeting of the Society. A budget of news notes was forwarded regularly. When a member of the Nova Scotia profession died, an obituary notice was sent for publication. Proceedings of a number of branch societies were reported. Only a few original articles were contributed from this province. The undersigned made several contributions to the editorial pages and the department of “Men and Books.”

It is of interest that Dr. A. G. Nicholls, a former member of this Committee, is now Associate Editor of the Journal.

Dr. Blackadar, the veteran editor, is at present indisposed. It is suggested that official recognition by the Society of his great service to the Journal would be fitting and would doubtless be cheering to Dr. Blackadar at this time.

I have again to express the hope that articles for the Journal will come more frequently from Bluenose pens, and that the secretaries of all branch societies will report matters of practical professional interest for publication.

To those secretaries who furnished reports during the period under review, I beg to return thanks. I have also to thank Dr. S. L. Waker for attending to monthly news budgets at a time when I was too ill to prepare them.

On behalf of the Committee.

(Signed) W. H. HATTIE,
Chairman.

Halifax,
October 16th, 1928.

For the information of the profession in Nova Scotia the Executive instructed the Secretary to insert in the printed minutes of the Society the following communication *re* Narcotic Drugs:—

“Dr. Smith L. Walker,
Sec’y., Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

Dear Dr. Walker:—

In case that you may not be otherwise notified, I write to report the receipt of a communication from the Federal Department of Health, which is of interest to the profession. This is to the effect that the *acyl* derivatives of morphine and the salts or compounds thereof, have been added to the schedule of the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act, and after October twenty-second will be dealt with in the same manner as other drugs in the schedule.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W. H. HATTIE.”

The General Secretary was instructed to make suitable acknowledgment to the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University in the extension of an invitation to all visiting physicians to the official Dalhousie Luncheon on Thursday, Oct. 18th, 1928.

A number of communications and matters presented by the Secretary in the routine of his office were ordered to be fyled or passed to the waste basket. As some of these had to do with advertising of a questionable nature the Editorial Board was requested to keep the members duly posted in the pages of the BULLETIN.

A communication from George Kerr Thomson, D.D.S., Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry of Dalhousie University was referred to Dr. H. R. Ross who subsequently presented the following Resolution which was adopted by the Society.

“*Whereas* the attention of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia has been directed to correspondence from the Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, Dalhousie University, George Kerr Thompson, D.D.S., such correspondence relating to the establishment of pre-school age Dental Clinics in all Medical Dental Hospitals and Health Centres, thus increasing the teaching facilities of dental students:

And whereas this correspondence brings out the desirability of more co-operation between the Medical and Dental professions both from the teaching and the clinical standpoint:

And whereas the correspondence indicates that these clinics should be supported by Universities, Public Health Departments and voluntary organizations associated with the usual Health Nursing services:

Therefore resolved that the Medical Society of Nova Scotia place itself on record as approving the steps taken by the American Association of Dental Schools and the Association of Dental Surgeons as presented by the Dean of the Faculty of Dalhousie University:

Further resolved that the General Secretary be instructed to convey this resolution to the Dean of the Dental Faculty of Dalhousie University."

Resolved that the Nova Scotia Medical Society place itself on record as approving the report of the Dental Society in regard to their proposals to establish medico-dental clinics for treatment of children of pre-school age."

The Executive, by Resolution, referred all its proceedings to the general meeting for approval, as well as the consideration of any matters which may have been overlooked.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Wednesday Afternoon.

The lectures in the Lord Nelson Hotel were given by Dr. William Boyd, of the University of Manitoba, and Dr. Alex. Primrose, of the University of Toronto. The Secretary has been unable to obtain either the papers given or abstracts of them. The rule should be established that every speaker at an Annual Meeting pass to the Society a copy of his paper or address, at least he should prepare and present an abstract.

Dr. Boyd considered the general subject of "Valvular Diseases of the Heart" which was well illustrated by lantern slides.

Dr. Primrose delivered a lecture on "Intestinal Obstructions" which was of great interest and value to all present.

Wednesday Evening.

At 7.30 p. m. some 150 members sat down to a most enjoyable dinner followed by a splendid programme of speeches. Dr. L. R. Morse presided in his usual quiet and efficient manner.

The Menu Card was as follows:—

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA
CONVENTION

HORS D'OEUVRES VARIES.
VELOUTE DE VOLAILLE, Windsor.
DARNE OF SALMON, Ostendaise Sauce.
ROAST YOUNG TURKEY, Cranberry Sauce.
RISSOLEE POTATOES, Green Peas, Parisienne.
HEART OF LETTUCE SALAD, Vinaigrette.
COUPE DAME—BLANCHE.
PETITS FOURS.
DEMI-TASSE.

Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, N. S.
Wednesday, October 17th, 1928.

After the wants of the inner man had been thus satisfied the Vice-President, Dr. R. H. Sutherland, proposed the Toast to the King.

The President, Dr. L. R. Morse, after welcoming all present, and in particular representatives from other Medical Associations, proceeded to call attention to his Presidential Address, 100 copies of which were distributed among those present, pointing out its salient points. He considered an address of this kind was rather for the reading than the hearing, hence its distribution and its publication in full in the November BULLETIN.

The subsequent addresses were limited to five minutes and the Society received greetings from the Canadian Medical Association, from other Provincial Associations and from its own Branch Societies. There was one exception to this rule, as made by the "power behind the throne", in the address by the General Secretary of the Canadian Association, Dr. T. C. Routley.

Dr. Alexander Primrose, Dean of the Medical Faculty of Toronto University, was received with great applause largely on account of his position as chairman of the Council of the Canadian Medical Association and his eminent standing in the Profession in Canada, but very materially because he was one of our own Pictou County Sons, who has very very successfully demonstrated the claims of the Maritime Provinces to have been wonderful contributors to the progress of this Dominion of ours. He expressed to the Society his great appreciation of the splendid part that Nova Scotia was taking in medical organization. It was in Halifax in 1921 that the Canadian Medical Association was actually placed on its feet. It gave him great pleasure to convey the congratulations of the Dominion Association to the oldest Provincial Medical Society in Canada.

Dr. T. C. Routley, General Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, after adding his word of greeting and congratulations, addressed the Society on "*Some Facts about the Canadian Medical Association.*"

This address will appear in an early number of the BULLETIN.

Greetings from Provincial Associations being called for, Dr. M. G. Archibald, of Kamloops, responded for British Columbia. While he admitted that his general appearance and life's record might make the title of "Reverend" which the President, Dr. Morse, had used on more than one occasion perhaps appropriate, he was glad to be a humble member of the medical profession, who owed much to his native Province of Nova Scotia and its Medical College, altho at this time, he was conveying the sincere greetings of the Medical Society of British Columbia to the oldest Provincial Society in Canada. Dr. Archibald's greetings were much appreciated and the Society is pleased to know that he thoroughly enjoyed his visit with us.

It was a matter of regret that no representative of the Province of Saskatchewan was able to be present on this memorable occasion.

Greetings from the Province of Alberta were presented by Dr. George R. Johnson, who was somewhat non-plussed to say which Province was really his originally. In everything essential his early start was the Maritime Provinces. Elsewhere we note his appreciation of the pleasure it afforded him to visit us.

Professor William Boyd, of the University of Manitoba, extended greetings on behalf of the Manitoba Medical Association. He intimated that it would be a great pleasure to find many members of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia present in Winnipeg in 1930 at the meeting of the British Medical Association there that year. The Society expressed appreciation of Professor Boyd's remark and his several lectures in a very cordial manner. While Doctors Primrose and Routley of Toronto had extended both official and personal greetings the Medical Society of Nova Scotia very greatly appreciated the presence at this time of Dr. E. A. McQuade of Trenton, who, as President of the Ontario Medical Association, extended greetings and congratulations to the oldest and, by no means the least active, of the medical associations in Canada.

It goes without saying that Dr. W. W. Chipman, when he replied for the Province of Quebec and its Medical Association, received the heartiest possible reception. To the regret of all he religiously limited his remarks so that all representatives could be heard. His greetings and congratulations were the next day reiterated by Dr. Guerin of Montreal, so the Province of Quebec extended its felicitations in no uncertain terms.

Dr. J. V. Anglin of Saint John, conveyed the greetings from this one of our sister Maritime Provinces. Dr. Anglin's brief address was given at the Dalhousie Banquet on Thursday evening and will be reported in full in our special Dalhousie issue in January 1929.

Dr. S. R. Jenkins, of Charlottetown, was present as the official representative of the Prince Edward Island Medical Society. He conveyed to the Medical Society of Nova Scotia the greetings and congratulations of the Prince Edward Island Medical Society and the Medical Society of Charlottetown, on the auspicious event of attaining their 75th Anniversary. He referred with considerable fervor to the advantages of the Maritime Medical Association which he considered did so much to foster fraternal feelings between the three Provinces.

"Among the men in former days prominent in the doings of the Maritime Association from New Brunswick were the late Doctors Bayard, Thomas Walker, T. D. Walker, the Christies, Steeves and many others whose names he could not recall. Among the living members he mentioned Doctors Murray McLaren, Addy, Emery and many others. Among the Nova Scotia men were the late Doctors William Muir, J. F. Cunningham, N. E. McKay, D. A. Campbell, George Campbell and Dickie Murray. Among those still living he

mentioned Doctors John Stewart, Bruce Almon and others. Among those from Prince Edward Island were the late Doctors McLeod, Conroy, Beer, Johnson, Warburton and others, all of whom took an active part in carrying on the good work that the Association did in the nineties and early part of this century. He said, "It is, I think, a great pity that we did not retain our good association that helped us so much to bring together the men of the Maritime Provinces."

"I wish to congratulate your energetic Secretary, Dr. Smith L. Walker, together with the Committee who helped to make this Meeting and the Refresher Course the great success it has been."

The Society was delighted to welcome among our visitors, Dr. Nutting Fraser, of St. John's, Newfoundland. In writing of the Convention, Dr. Fraser said, "It was a memorable time and you are to be congratulated upon the splendid way everything was managed."

Dr. Fraser extended greetings from the members of the Newfoundland Medical Association and expressed his appreciation of the privilege of attending this great anniversary. He said—

'The Newfoundland Association has been very kindly treated by the Canadian Association, and we have come to look upon them as our big brother, always ready to give us a helping hand at our conventions. Each year we have had two outstanding men sent us, whose clinics and lectures have been very highly appreciated by all the members.

The towns and villages of Newfoundland are scattered along the coast line, far removed from one another. There is a difficulty in getting medical aid in many of the more isolated places, and, to overcome this difficulty, Lady Harris, a former Governor's wife, started an association which she named "NONIA", or "Newfoundland Outport Nursing Industrial Association", and this Association received great support from Lady Harris' successor, Lady Allerdyce. The women are taught weaving, knitting, etc., and the sale of the garments provides a fund from which the nurses are paid. The nurses are specially trained English nurses, and give first aid and valuable advice where no doctor is stationed, and where possible, work with the doctor. "NONIA" garments meet with a ready sale especially during the tourist season.

It will be seen, that with a large district to care for, the majority of the Newfoundland medical men find it hard to visit the large Hospitals of Canada or the States, and so are deprived of the advantages of post-graduate instruction.

Accordingly, when Dr. Bazin and Dr. Routley became interested in us, and sent down, each year, a couple of the leading Medical men of Canada to give us clinics and lectures, the attendance was relatively very large.

Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to offer the congratulations from our "oldest colony" to the Nova Scotia Medical Association,

and to hope that you may long continue to advance the interests of the Medical profession throughout the Province."

Greetings from Provincial Branch Societies brought a very fine response. The veteran, Dr. A. S. Kendall, of Sydney, Honorary Member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia extended greetings from the Cape Breton Society as follows,—(Copy not yet at hand).

Dr. J. J. Cameron of Antigonish, was unable to be present but forwarded the following letter to be considered as his contribution to the programme.

"At the Eighth Annual Meeting Eastern Counties Branch of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, I was appointed to convey to the Provincial Society the greetings of the Eastern Counties Society on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary held in Halifax, in October last. I regret very much that owing to a rheumatic knee I was unable to be present, and I take this opportunity on behalf of the medical men of Antigonish, Guysboro, Inverness and Richmond to extend our felicitations and good wishes to the Nova Scotia Medical Society and to the Medical School whose 60th Anniversary synchronises with the 75th of the Medical Society.

Our Eastern Counties Society has been in existence for only eight years, and during that period of time many instructive papers have been read and discussions by outstanding medical men from other provinces of Canada and the United States, and our own outstanding men in this province. Of the membership some 22 were present at the last annual meeting in August.

Next year (1929) I will have been for forty years a member of the Nova Scotia Medical Society and have been more or less consistently attending the annual meetings from then till now, and I have this testimony to give that I never attended a meeting that was not only instructive and profitable to me, but to my patients as well.

The last half of the life, history, aims, interests and ambitions of the Nova Scotia Medical Society I know personally; the first 37 years I know from contemporary history.

Ever since I began practice the progress and discoveries of scientific pursuit as applied to the prevention and cure of disease leaves me bewildered, and wondering how the "Old School", while they could not do much good, did so little harm. Believe me the discoveries yet to be made are just as important as those already made and at the 150th Anniversary of the Nova Scotia Medical Society the practitioners of that day will wonder how the "Old School" (you and me) "while they could not do much good, did so little harm."

I have great pleasure, Mr. President, and Secretary in conveying to the Nova Scotia Medical Society and to Dalhousie University the congratulations of their Anniversaries.

(Sgd.) JOHN J. CAMERON."

Representing the Pictou County Society, Dr. John Bell of New Glasgow, spoke as follows.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

It is my great privilege and pleasure to extend to the Nova Scotia Medical Society the hearty congratulations of the Pictou County Medical Association upon this seventy-fifth anniversary. I might claim the right of addressing you at considerable length because I represent a patriarch among medical societies. I shall, however, temper justice with mercy and limit myself to the pleasant duty of conveying to our mother society the heart felt felicitations of her daughter of Pictou. The Pictou Society is, I believe, the oldest daughter. The Halifax Society is much older, but occupies a grandmotherly relationship. It was out of the Halifax Medical Society that the Nova Scotia was born. The Minutes of our first meeting are as follows:—

“Pictou, October 1864.—At a meeting of the Medical Profession of the County of Pictou held at the old court house this day, Dr. Geo. M. Johnson in the chair, Dr. J. E. Jones, Secretary, there being present besides, Dr. George Murray, Dr. Wm. Fraser, Dr. Cooke, Dr. Kirkwood, and Dr. Christie, it was unanimously resolved that we form ourselves into a Society to be called the Medical Association of Pictou County. The Bye-laws of the Nova Scotia Medical Society as amended at the present meeting were adopted as the bye-laws of this Association. Dr. Geo. M. Johnston was elected President, Dr. Geo. Murray Vice-President, Dr. Geo. A. Christie, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Preamble to the Rules and Bye-laws stated that “It is universally admitted that ‘Union is Strength’. The Medical Profession in this Province although numerous, are at present powerless to effect any great or important reform for their mutual benefit, hence it becomes imperative on every member to co-operate with his brethren to exalt his profession above the standard of empiricism and quackers”.

Our first President was a charter member of the Nova Scotia Society. He was our President until his death in 1877. He was President of the Nova Scotia Medical Society in 1877 and his lamented death occurred during his term of office.

We had no less than seven Presidents of the Nova Scotia body selected from our membership.

The Society has had only eight secretaries in its sixty-four years, the present incumbent having been in office for twenty-five years. We have had three Presidents of the Nova Scotia Society chosen from our ranks, Dr. Johnston, Dr. J. C. McKay and the President Elect. Dr. Sutherland. We had the great advantage of the services of Col. John Stewart as Secretary for eleven years 1880-91. I would like to acknowledge the great advantage we have derived from our Association with the Canadian Medical Association. The extra-mural lectures by distinguished members of the profession which have been

arranged for us have done more to revive and stimulate our local association than anything else. We have had more frequent, more profitable and larger meetings for the past few years than ever before largely as a result of these lectures.

We of the Pictou County Medical Association join in the chorus of good wishes for the future success of the Nova Scotia Medical Society.

Dr. J. W. Reid Sr., of Windsor, extended, unofficially, greetings from the Colchester-Hants Branch. He brought up some local history of the Hants County Medical Organization before it united with the Colchester County Society. (The question may well be raised here if another society or a rearrangement of Societies might not be advantageous in this central part of Nova Scotia.)

Dr. C. E. A. DeWitt, of Wolfville, extended the greetings of the Valley Medical Society and gave the following Synopsis of the History of the Valley Medical Society.

“On the 21st day of December, 1867, the following physicians met in the Court House in Kentville, Kings County, Nova Scotia, for the purpose of forming a medical society, Doctors Brown, C. C. Hamilton, McLatchy, Dodge, Balcom, Shaw, Fitch, Payzant, Sheffield, C. W. F. Hamilton, Dennison, Struthers, Dickey and Outhit. Dr. Brown was called to the chair and Dr. Dodge was appointed Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been stated, Dr. Dodge moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Balcom and passed:

Whereas, it is the bounden duty of every physician to do his utmost to advance the interest of the medical science.

And whereas there are many matters pertaining to the medical profession that cannot be advanced by its members in their individual capacity, as advantageously as by the association.

Therefore resolved, that the physicians of this County do organize themselves by establishing a medical society, the objects of which 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. The ordinary rules and regulations were then drawn up, the first being as follows,—

The name of this Society shall be the Kings County Medical Society. At this first meeting the following officers were elected:—

- President.....DR. BROWN.
- Senior Vice-President.....DR. C. C. HAMILTON.
- Junior Vice-President.....DR. SHAW.
- Secretary.....DR. DODGE.
- Treasurer.....DR. STRUTHERS.
- For the Council: DOCTORS BORDEN, McLATCHY and BALCOM.

The next meeting of the Society was held on Jan. 2, 1868, in the Court House, Kentville, in addition to the members who were present at the first meeting, were the following, Doctors Borden, Dennison, Barss and Miller. At this meeting the Bye-laws of the Kings County Medical Society were formed, one, I think, is worth mentioning, Section 5, Article 4 as follows:—

The duties of the members shall be to observe professional etiquette, to treat every colleague with courtesy and respect and if necessary with forbearance, to submit all disputed questions to the Council of the Society for judgment, in short, to endeavor by all possible means to promote harmony in the profession, and to suppress the baneful influence of quackery.

At the next meeting the following physicians were elected to the Society, Doctors Morse, Fitch, Marsters and Webster. At these early meetings a record of a few case reports and papers were found, but most of the time seemed occupied with the discussion of Bye-laws, matter of fees, bad roads, etc. These quarterly meetings continued until June 14, 1870 when, owing to lack of attendance, the meetings stopped as far as any records I can find.

It was on August 4, 1892, that the Society was again revived, when, pursuant to notice by Dr. James S. Miller of Canning, as the oldest practicing physician of the County, the following physicians met at the Court House, Kentville, Doctors James S. Miller, G. E. deWitt, I. Fitch, Balcom, Borden, Bell, Webster, Moore, Lavers and P. Woodworth. These meetings were held quarterly until Sept. 11, 1894, after which no records could be found altho some meetings may have been held.

Annapolis-Kings Medical Society.

On June 21, 1907, a meeting was called at Middleton to consider the organization of a medical society for the Counties of Annapolis and Kings. The following Doctors were present, G. E. deWitt, W. B. Moore, A. P. Reid, P. N. Balcom, W. F. Read, W. Young, A. S. Burns, H. Killam, J. W. Miller, J. B. March, J. A. Sponagle, L. E. Morse, M. E. Armstrong. Doctors F. S. L. Ford, of New Germany, and W. H. MacDonald of Rose Bay were also present. After discussing the matter, it was moved and seconded and passed that a medical society be formed and called the Annapolis-Kings Medical Society, the following officers were elected at this initial meeting, President, G. E. deWitt, Vice-Pres., P. Balcom, and J. A. Sponagle, Sec'y-Treas., W. F. Read, Executive, J. B. March, L. R. Morse.

The Society continued under the above name until it was decided to ask the practitioners of Digby County to join them, and so a resolution was passed at the Annual Meeting held in Canning, on June 22, 1910, moved by Dr. G. E. deWitt and seconded by Dr. Morse, that this Society express its willingness to change the constitution and by-laws to allow the regular practitioners of Digby County to join with them in making a larger Society.

This was carried out at the next regular meeting which was held in Digby on Oct. 10, 1910, and the name of our Medical Society again changed to the Valley Medical Society, and thus our Medical Society in the Annapolis Valley, which originated in the year 1867 with a membership of fourteen, had increased to about 47.

It is noteworthy to mention at this time, the great work that was being done by members of the Valley Medical Society, in connection with the subject of tuberculosis. According to the records papers were frequently delivered, especially by Dr. S. N. Miller of Middleton and Dr. G. E. deWitt, of Wolfville. For example the following resolution was moved by Dr. Miller and seconded by Dr. deWitt. We, the members of this Society here assembled, consider tuberculosis one of the worst of contagious diseases with which we have to deal. We also consider it a curable disease, in a large majority of cases under proper hygienic conditions. We believe that all cases should be isolated as soon as a diagnosis is made, both for the benefit of the patients and their families, and that if we intend to fight it and stamp it out, we must have such legislation as will give the medical profession authority to isolate each case and place it according to his or their judgment under proper surroundings at home, apart from the family, or sent to a tent colony.

Therefore resolved, that we request the Medical Board of Nova Scotia to take this matter up and ask the Government of Nova Scotia to grant us such legislation, and a copy of the resolution be sent to the said Medical Board and a copy to the Legislature. The above and many other matters of vital importance shown in the records, tell us of the great interest taken in the advancement of medical science by members of our Society many years ago.

Meetings of the Society were continued uninterruptedly until Feb. 3, 1916, when, owing to the small attendance, caused by the Great War, they were discontinued until Aug. 20, 1919, when a very enthusiastic meeting was held in Middleton and a fresh start made, meetings have continued annually and semi-annually up to the present time, the majority of the members have always taken a keen interest in the preparation of papers, discussions, etc., and the very best of fraternal feeling has always existed among the members of the Valley Medical Society. The Society has been fortunate in getting outside speakers, especially among the medical fraternity in Halifax, to whom they are greatly indebted, as they have always responded repeatedly when asked to contribute to our programme. We have also been fortunate in recent years to have taken advantage of the speakers sent from the upper provinces by the C. M. A.

We have at the present time about 36 members in the Valley Medical Society, having lost a few after the formation of the Western Nova Scotia Medical Association, as it was more convenient for the men practising in the Western part of Digby County to join the latter organization. You will observe from the above that our Society had

its birth about 61 years ago, a long record, and can count among its members physicians of outstanding ability and high ideals, many of them have passed into the Great Beyond.

(Signed) C. E. A. DEWITT, M.D.,
Sec'y. Valley Medical Society."

When the Western Nova Scotia Medical Association Branch was called no official representative responded, but the Secretary introduced to the Society Dr. C. J. Fox, of Pubnico, who, upon standing was welcomed with much applause. He is an Honorary Member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

The Society by Resolution expressed its regret that unavoidable circumstances prevented presentation of any greetings from the Cumberland County and Lunenburg-Queens Societies. The Secretary was instructed to obtain such communications from these Societies that might be of historical interest and of value, to be published in the BULLETIN.

This meeting was brought to a close by singing "God Save the King"! The hotel service was excellent, the speeches were snappy and to the point, there were no tedious moments, and adjournment of the official 75th Anniversary Meeting took place shortly after 11 P.M.

Thursday, October 18th, 1928.

Dr. G. H. Murphy led off on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock with a surgical clinic and presented as his first case an ununited fracture of the neck of the femur in a boy of 9 years, which was unusual owing to the great amount of absorption of bone which had taken place in the head of the bone. He then demonstrated the Whitman method of putting up fractures of the neck of the femur. His second case was a woman from whose brain he had removed a meningioma 3 months previously. The tumor had been in the temporo-parietal region, and the results showed a fair degree of improvement. He then discussed the diagnosis of brain tumors.

At 10 o'clock a series of obstetrical discussions took place at the Grace Maternity Hospital, Dr. P. A. Macdonald spoke on the treatment of the third stage of labor, discussing the various pit-falls, etc., and pointing out the proper management. In the end he discussed the diagnosis and treatment of those rare cases of firmly adherent placenta. Dr. E. K. Maclellan then discussed the prevention of puerperal sepsis. He laid down what he considered the ideal to be aimed at on the part of every practitioner to prevent this scourge, going into the various points of technique one by one, and pled for a closer adherence to aseptic principles in the management of labor.

Dr. H. B. Atlee spoke of the work he had been doing lately at the Grace Maternity Hospital in getting patients out of bed earlier than is usual after confinement, and the various factors that had led him to do so. He finally gave the statistics of his cases, and the answers of patients so treated to letters he had sent out. On the whole he felt that his results had justified him, but was still working at the problem. 90% of the multiparae he had written to stated that they picked up quicker after getting up early than in previous confinements where they had remained the usual time in bed. Dr. W. G. Colwell then spoke on the care of the breast. He emphasized the importance of starting to prepare the breast for lactation long before labor so that the skin of the nipple would be tough enough to stand the strain of sucking. He then went into the treatment of such sequelae to unprepared nipples as fissures and breast abscess. In answer to questions he stated that he favored three-hourly nursing as opposed to four.

At 11.30 A.M., Prof. Boyd addressed those in attendance at the Annual Meeting and the Refresher Course on "Malignant Tumors of Bone". This interesting lecture was illustrated by very valuable lantern slides.

The Medical Society resumed at 12.30 Noon for a short business session. Matters and Reports as definitely approved by the Executive were on motion officially adopted by the Society. The Secretary was instructed to incorporate such approval in his general record of the proceedings of this meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to thank the Governors of Dalhousie University for the courtesy of the Luncheon at which all registered were invited. As this day's exercises had largely to do with the Medical Faculty of Dalhousie University the Secretary was instructed to incorporate such proceedings in a special number of the BULLETIN which would particularly emphasize the 60th Anniversary of the Medical College of Dalhousie. These several functions included the Luncheon to all visiting physicians and Medical Students, the Conferring of Honorary Degrees by the University on Doctors Finlay MacMillan, Alex. Primrose and W. W. Chipman, the unveiling of a suitable Tablet at the Health Centre, an interesting lecture by Dr. Chipman, and a most successful Dalhousie Medical Banquet in the Lord Nelson Hotel in the Evening.

(The BULLETIN expects to make its January issue fulfil all these requirements).

Friday, October 19th, 1928.

At 9 o'clock on Friday morning Dr. Hogan gave a surgical clinic. He first showed two cases of extensive burns with bad contractures and discussed the immediate treatment of burns and the various procedures that must be adopted to deal with supervening contrac-

tures. He then showed a case of fractured patella and went into the treatment of this condition by operation. His next case was one of stones in the common bile duct in which the X-ray had shown the stones. He presented this X-ray, discussed the diagnosis of gallstones, dwelling particularly on the value of the Graham test. His last case was that rare condition congenital macrodactylia, on which he spoke briefly.

At 10 o'clock Dr. A. R. Cunningham presented a case of sympathetic ophthalmia. The patient had sustained a penetrating wound in the ciliary region of the right eye some months before but had refused the advised enucleation. As a result he developed the sympathetic condition in the left eye. He had had the right eye enucleated since but there had been a relapse of the condition in the good eye. It was recovering slowly. Dr. Cunningham then stressed the case for enucleation in eye injuries of this nature and cited from the cases following the Halifax Explosion where, out of 200 enucleations, there had been but one case of ophthalmia. He then went into the diagnosis of the condition.

At 11 o'clock Dr. H. B. Atlee gave a gynecological clinic and presented several cases. A case of carcinoma of the cervix in a woman of 31. He spoke of the frequency in Nova Scotia of carcinoma of the cervix in women in the early thirties and said that all women over thirty with irregular vaginal bleeding should be considered carcinoma of the cervix until that disease had been very definitely excluded. His second case was of acute salpingitis and he went into the palliative treatment of that condition exhaustively, pointing out that only through careful palliation could the woman be saved a serious operation. In the course of his next case, Ectopic gestation, he went into the diagnosis of that condition from other lower abdominal crises. He then showed a case of membranous dysmenorrhea and discussed the treatment of the condition.

The Medical Society resumed its business session at 12.00 o'clock noon at the Lord Nelson Hotel.

With members standing the following Obituary Report presented by the Secretary was adopted.

OBITUARY REPORT

The Grim Reaper has been busy since our last Annual Meeting and we are now called upon to pay our tribute of respect to the work and worth of a number of our former confreres.

May we stand while we read their names.

Arthur Elwood Grant Forbes, M. D., C. M., McGill University, 1906, F. A. C. S., 1920, Lunenburg, N. S., Died July 3rd, 1927, aged 46 years. A member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

Edward Domnick Farrell, M. D., C. M., Dalhousie, 1899. Halifax, N. S. Died Oct. 16, 1927.

Edward Johnson Elderkin, M. D., C. M., McGill, 1884. Weymouth, N. S. Died October 23rd, 1928. Aged 75 years. A member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

Duncan Murray, M. D., C. M., Dalhousie University, 1896, Pictou, N. S. Died December 21, 1927, aged 55 years.

William Tobin, L. R. C. S., Ireland, 1868. Halifax, N. S. Died December 24th, 1927, aged 80 years. He was an Honorary Member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

Phillip Marcellus Ryan, M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons New York, 1851, Halifax, Died February 11th, 1928, aged 77 years.

Charles Alfred Hamilton, M. D., C. M., Dalhousie, 1891, Mahone Bay, Died May 9th, 1928, aged 69 years. He was an Honorary Member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

Albert James Fuller, M. D., Bellevue Hospital Medical College, 1886, Yarmouth, Died May 11, 1928, aged 68 years. He was a member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

Philip Doane McLarren, M. D., C. M., Dalhousie 1917, Halifax, Died May 26, 1928, aged 32 years. He was a member of the C. M. A. and the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

James Reynolds, M. D., C. M., Dalhousie 1900, Upper Stewiacke, died June 7th, 1928, aged 54 years.

Andrew Love, M. D. C. M., McGill 1891, New Glasgow, died June 16th, 1928, aged 63 years. He was a member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia and the C. M. A.

Daniel Angus McAulay, M. D., C. M., Dalhousie 1910, Baddeck, died June 16, 1928, aged 44 years.

Carmen Smith Marshall, M. D., University of New York, 1882, Bridgewater, died August 15th, 1928. He was a member of the C. M. A. and an Honorary Member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

James Stanley Chisholm, M. D., C. M., Dalhousie 1915, Mahone, died July 29th, 1928.

The Secretary was instructed to make suitable record in the Minutes of the Society.

On motion the meeting adjourned to reconvene at 5 P. M.

At 1.00 P. M., a Luncheon was tendered by the members of the Society to its Honorary Membership. It was a matter of sincere regret that so few of our Honorary Members were able to be present. The General Secretary announced that regrets had been received from nearly all who were unable to be present and he was instructed to make suitable acknowledgment. The Guests of Honor on this occasion were Dr. Finlay MacMillan, L.L.D., of Sheet Harbor, Dr. John Stewart, of Halifax, and Dr. A. J. Cowie, of Halifax. Dr. W. W. Chipman, of Montreal, conveyed, on behalf of the Society, compliments to these Honorary Members in his usual happy manner. To this each made a suitable reply.

A number of replies from the Honorary Members appear in this issue under the general heading of correspondence.

The lectures on Friday afternoon were delivered by Doctors Chipman of Montreal, and Dr. Boyd of Winnipeg.

Upon the conclusion of Dr. Boyd's lecture. Parke Davis & Company, advertisers in the BULLETIN ever since advertisements were received, presented a moving picture of scenes from the Biological Laboratory and Biological Farm picturing some of the various methods of manufacture of Vaccines, Serums, Antitoxins and so on. This proved to be a very interesting and novel entertainment.

Upon the conclusion of this picture the Medical Society met in concluding session.

Definite instructions were given to the General Secretary to acknowledge all courtesies received by the Society particular mention being made of the co-operation of local doctors and their wives, particularly in the entertaining of visiting ladies. In this connection the Secretary was instructed to write to Dr. W. E. Burgess, of Montreal, expressing the Society's appreciation of his willingness to attend our meeting and address us on scientific subjects. The Secretary was further instructed to ascertain if Sir Henry Grey, of Montreal, might be secured to address the Sydney and Halifax Societies at some meeting during the coming winter.

The following Resolution was moved by Dr. Roy, seconded by Dr. Sutherland and carried:—

“Resolved that the members of the Nova Scotia Medical Society, conscious of the co-operation of the Management of The Lord Nelson Hotel in providing, before the official opening of the Hotel, accommodation for such a large convention, express their appreciation of such co-operation and the excellent service provided:

Further resolved that the members of this Society view with satisfaction the establishment of such a fine, modern hostelry in the Capital City of the Province, realizing that it fills a long-felt want and will prove a great asset to Halifax and Nova Scotia.”

Dr. K. A. McKenzie presented his Report on the activities of the Nova Scotia Tuberculosis Commission as follows:—

Report of Nova Scotia Tuberculosis Commission and its Place in the Tuberculosis Control of the Province.

In 1925 your executive appointed the President and myself as your representatives on the newly formed Nova Scotia Tuberculosis Commission. This is the first opportunity I have had of making a report on this organization. Last year I was unavoidably absent from the Annual Meeting, and Dr. Jost very kindly reported for me.

In submitting a report my first duty is to review the history of the organization, its origin, constitution, aims and objects, and then discuss some of its problems.

In 1925 the Underwriters Association placed \$45,000.00 at the disposal of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association for tuberculosis control in the Maritime Provinces, which appeared to them a promising field. A Maritime conference was held at Moncton, March 13th, 1925, attended by Dr. Jost, Dr. A. F. Miller and Dr. Rehfuss. Two schemes were discussed—one consisted of an educational campaign for the Maritime Provinces, directed from a central office in Moncton; the other allowed Nova Scotia to work out her own problem. The latter scheme was approved—New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island linking up as a unit, Nova Scotia acting alone. A sum not exceeding \$5,000.00 a year was allotted to the work in Nova Scotia, on condition that the Government would spend \$10,000.00 and \$15,000.00 be raised from the Public.

In order to take advantage of this generous offer it was necessary to organize a local body who would administer this fund and devise ways and means of fulfilling the objects of the Insurance Companies

The first step taken towards this end was to place the proposal before the Executive of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia. The opinion of the executive being favorable, organization was proceeded with.

The body known as the Nova Scotia Tuberculosis Commission was organized and met the approval of the Government. The personnel was selected by asking a number of prominent provincial organizations to nominate representatives, resulting in the following slate:

- W. H. Dennis, Chairman: Representing Provincial Red Cross Society.
- Dr. A. C. Jost: Provincial Health Officer.
- Dr. Joseph Hayes: Commissioner.
- Dr. T. M. Sieniewicz: Representing Canadian Tuberculosis Association.
- Norman Ralston: Representing N. S. Underwriters' Association.
- Hon. Dr. W. N. Rehfuss: Representing Provincial Government.
- Hon. Dr. B. A. LeBlanc: Representing Provincial Government.
- Dr. L. R. Morse: President Nova Scotia Medical Society.
- Dr. K. A. McKenzie: Representative Nova Scotia Medical Society.
- R. A. Brenton: Representing Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities.
- Mrs. William Dennis: Representing Victorian Order of Nurses.
- Mrs. W. M. P. Webster: Representing Women's Council.
- Dr. T. Melanson: President, Nova Scotia Dental Society.

Mrs. Dr. Hugh Dickson: Representing Women's Institute of Nova Scotia.
 George L. Cox: Representing Nova Scotia Farmer's Association.
 Dr. A. F. Miller: Representing Tuberculosis Interests of the Province.
 Vincent MacDonald: Representing Social Service Council.
 Mrs. Geoffrey Morrow: Representing Provincial Chapter I. O. D. E.

ADVISORY MEMBERS.

Dr. M. Cumming: Representing Bovine Tuberculosis Work.
 Harvey Crowell: Accountant.
 Harry Brown: Representing Nova Scotia Farmer's Association.
 Dr. John Stewart: Representing Halifax Anti-Tuberculosis League.
 Mrs. William Schon: Representing Halifax Anti-Tuberculosis League.
 Dr. H. K. MacDonald: By special appointment to Technical Committee.
 Dr. A. McD. Morton: }
 Dr. M. G. Burris: } Special Advisory Committee appointed at the last
 Dr. C. A. E. DeWitt: } Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Medical Society.

The Government at once agreed to spend \$10,000.00 a year on this work, and have even exceeded the amount asked for. Towns and Municipalities were approached, a seal sale was inaugurated, and fifteen thousand dollars was raised from the Public.

A working programme was drawn up by Dr. A. C. Jost, who was acting Executive Officer pro tem. Dr. Jost conferred freely with his colleagues and other interested parties, and set forth the various problems with which the Commission should concern itself. A copy of this programme is attached hereto, together with copy of a special programme adopted by the Commission on March 12th, 1928.

Mrs. Mader was made full time Secretary, and those who knew Mrs. Mader felt that in her hands most effective work would be done. Various committees were appointed as follows:

Finance Committee.....	W. H. Dennis, Chairman.
Publicity Committee.....	Dr. A. F. Miller, Chairman.
Affiliation Committee.....	Mrs. Wm. Dennis, Chairman.
Technical Committee.....	Dr. T. M. Sieniewicz, Chairman.
Bovine Committee.....	Dr. M. Cumming, Chairman.

Unfortunately Mrs. Mader died suddenly, in the midst of her activities, just as her labors were beginning to bear fruit. Her untimely death was a distinct loss to the Commission as well as to the Province in this great work.

Mrs. Mader was succeeded by Miss J. W. Mortimer, who was compelled to retire on account of ill health.

The Commission now felt that a full time executive officer was indispensable, and their appeal to the Government was promptly responded to by the appointment of Col. Joseph Hayes, on whose shoulders now falls the burden of the executive work of the organization.

Various meetings have been held by the whole Commission, more by the Executive, and various committees have undertaken duties allotted to them.

Time does not permit me to go into lengthy detail concerning this problem and the various views expressed. I shall attempt to refer briefly to the main considerations.

The urgency of Tuberculosis control in Nova Scotia, is accentuated by the fact that 600 people die each year from the disease, besides the large number who are crippled and maimed for life. This, in spite of the fact that science has demonstrated that this disease is communicable, preventable and curable. This death toll is recruited from some 6,000 victims of the disease scattered throughout the Province.

The Nova Scotia Sanatorium was the first Provincial institution to be erected in Canada, and the work done there and the influence which it has had in modifying the public attitude toward this disease cannot be measured. Many local organizations have done splendid work. The Colchester Tuberculosis Association began years ago and has consistently done effective work. The Halifax-Anti-Tuberculosis League has accomplished wonders. The medical profession has preached the doctrine of Tuberculosis Control in meetings of their Societies, in public halls and churches, and many laymen have given time and money to the cause.

That after years of labor and propaganda there are still 600 deaths per annum in Nova Scotia, 10% of total death rate, is indisputable evidence of the complexity and magnitude of the problem.

The Tuberculosis Commission came into being for the purpose of studying ways and means to improve the situation, they never had any intention of interfering with existing organizations and have not done so. On the other hand, they had hopes of assisting all organizations, of bringing other organizations into being when expedient, and so co-ordinating all the forces at work in this particular field.

The following are some of the problems dealt with.

Hospital Accommodation.

At present there are in Nova Scotia 350 beds available for tuberculosis patients. A conservative estimate is that 600 beds are needed. The Commission has endeavored to aid in the accomplishment of this end. While agreeing that any scheme is worthy of support if it can be put over, it has appeared to them that the construction of a few annexes to existing hospitals is at present the most practical method of meeting this need. In connection with this, conferences have been held and legislation studied. Sydney, Pictou, Yarmouth and Amherst have been exceptionally active, but up to date no annexes are in the course of construction. Sydney has advanced as far as to get a money grant voted, and we hope to see this annex an accomplished fact in the near future.

Survey of Province With Census.

One essential in tuberculosis control is an accurate census of all cases. This work, which has been carried on by the Dept. of Health,

has been considerably augmented by the addition of two travelling Tuberculosis Clinicians and three district nurses. Over 2,000 cases are now filed, and this number is increasing daily. 500 were added during the past year.

Help for Indigent Patients.

It is quite apparent that Tuberculosis Control is largely a problem of caring for the poor. A system such as exists in Nova Scotia, in which only those who can pay \$7.50 or \$10.00 per week can get Sanatorium treatment, is ineffective as far as the control or spread of tuberculosis is concerned. These untreated and uncared for patients have no other alternative than to wander about spreading the infection everywhere they go.

The policy of the Commission has been to earmark the proceeds of the annual Christmas Seal Sale and public contributions for the treatment of the indigent tuberculosis. This, however, can never give treatment to all cases needing treatment. Public charity alone is not big enough to overtake a great national concern such as this. Therefore this aid is only a temporary measure pending the awakening of the Towns and Municipalities to a full sense of their direct responsibility to care for their sick poor—Tuberculous as well as others. In this respect Halifax County deserves special credit. Then and then only will we be able to adequately cope with the Tuberculosis problem. Our public fund then would be turned to the families of the tuberculous, child contacts, the undernourished, undeveloped, etc.

75% of the seal sale proceeds remains in the local communities to be disbursed as they see fit along the various lines of tuberculosis control. 10% goes to the Canadian Tuberculosis Association to pay for the seals and advertising. 15% comes to the head office of the Commission to help meet the many cases in the Province beyond the scope of any local organization. Help may take the form of:

- paying expenses at the Sanatorium.
- supervising and supplying food in homes.
- provision of sun porches, huts or the like.

Educational Work.

In spite of the enormous amount of work done in this field in this and other countries, much more remains to be done. I could give you a dissertation on the changed mental attitude of the public towards Tuberculosis during my twenty-five years of professional experience. There has been a marvellous transformation, but I could give a more amusing dissertation on the ignorance which still prevails in the face of the advancement of scientific knowledge.

During the past year the Public Health Department, the Red Cross, and Life Insurance Companies have been carrying on vigorous public health propaganda. The Nova Scotia Tuberculosis Commission has also taken an advanced step in this direction.

At the annual meeting of the Commission held in February last, it was recommended that a portable moving picture stereoptican and electrical equipment should be secured to more effectively carry into the country districts an advanced educational campaign. This was secured during the summer, through the co-operation of interested friends. During the summer the Commissioner has been giving lectures illustrated with stereoptican slides and moving pictures. On account of the portable electric generator this work could be carried on in country districts in churches and school-houses where there was no electricity available. These were also given at the Provincial Exhibition and at the Exhibitions at Antigonish and Sydney. In addition to this there has been a large amount of newspaper publicity as well as circulars, pamphlets and posters. A lot of this has been placed in school houses over the Province.

Summer Camps for Subnormal Children.

These fill an important function in Tuberculosis control. These are sub-normal children, from whom come recruits for the tuberculosis; but they have not yet developed actual disease. The summer camp period afforded by these institutions, give them an impetus that lifts them out of physical insufficiency into a rugged boyhood and girlhood, which leads to health and vigor. There are a number of these in the Province; notably Rainbow Haven; Sunshine Camp, East Chester; Kiwanis Camps, Mira, Cape Breton, sponsored by the Sydney Kiwanis Club; the Kiwanis Camp at Yarmouth. The Rotary Clubs of New Glasgow and Yarmouth have also done work of this kind in the past few years. The Commission has aided in the establishment of some of these camps.

Preventorium for Children.

There is a definite need for such an institution in this Province. There is not a place in all Nova Scotia where a child with Tuberculosis can be treated. The Commission has this under consideration and feel that it certainly will be done by philanthropic means. We have reason to think that a preventorium, perhaps combined with a Children's Sanatorium, may be erected before long.

Bovine Tuberculosis Test.

The campaign made possible by the actions of Federal and Provincial Governments, has had the support of the Commission and has reached a stage well known to all. This is one of the most important steps taken, and is in the process of completion by the people of Nova Scotia.

Seal Sales.

In 1926 the total seal sales in the Province amounted to \$7,016.05. In 1927 the returns amounted to \$9,406.53. This year it is expected that \$12,000.00 will be raised, and when the organization of the Province is more complete \$20,000.00 annually should be raised from this

source. Some communities are earmarking their local proceeds for a school and tuberculosis nurse, another county towards a tuberculosis annex or ward to a hospital, others are interested in summer camps for sub-normal children and all do what they can to aid the poor to get treatment.

Immediate Activities.

Special efforts are being put forth to get the incorporated Towns in line to co-operate with the Municipalities in providing the necessary additional hospital accommodation, and then to give treatment to all indigent cases of tuberculosis. Substantial progress has already been made and the incorporated Towns of one Municipality are putting forth a proposition to the Municipality to care for all the tuberculous cases on a joint expenditure basis. This is to take a share of the burden with the poor districts, many of which are absolutely unable to raise money, independently, for the care of their poor cases. Work is being done with the Towns now with a view to having concrete propositions to lay before the Municipal Councils at their annual session in January.

The members of the medical profession are being sent literature and reports from time to time, and the endorsement of the work of the Commission is being sought from the different medical societies. The response of the medical profession has been very generous.

The Seal Sales organization for this year is being vigorously pushed. Miss Madge McCort, R.R.C., R.N., has been engaged as seal sale organizer for the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters at Moncton. She has already visited the leading Towns of Nova Scotia.

Through the efforts of the Commission some of the Municipalities and incorporated Towns are giving their indigent tuberculous cases Sanatorium treatment.

The lantern slide lectures and moving pictures are being given all over the Province, and are much appreciated.

In the office of the Commission there is a thorough follow-up system, as a result of which no case can be lost sight of, and each record automatically comes up periodically for review, and the Commission received many letters of appreciation.

Summary of What Has Been Done.

(1) 1 additional travelling chest specialist and consultant paid by Government and under control of Department of Public Health, making one for Eastern Nova Scotia, including the Island of Cape Breton, and one for Western Nova Scotia. These act in co-operation with the local medical practitioners.

(2) 3 Divisional Nurses, paid for by Canadian Tuberculosis Association, under control of Department of Public Health; one for Eastern Nova Scotia, one for Western Nova Scotia, and one for the Island of Cape Breton.

1 whole time executive officer with a stenographer, paid for by Provincial Government.

(3) Through the Commission a large number of indigent patients have been given treatment at the Sanatorium, X-Ray examinations made, sun-porches for home treatment have been given, as well as aid in food and supplies. In all this the Commission has had the ever increasing co-operation of the Towns and Municipalities, Red Cross, I. O. D. E., Women's Councils, Women's Institutes, Churches, philanthropic and fraternal orders and service clubs.

(4) Substantial progress has been made toward obtaining the necessary additional hospital accommodation, and desirable legislation appertaining thereto.

(5) Support of Sunshine Camps.

(6) Support of Bovine Test.

(7) Educational propaganda.

(8) Through the Clinical Service of the Department of Public Health, advance in a Tuberculosis census of the Province; 2,000 now indexed.

(9) Consideration of preventorium.

(10) A more complete grasp has been obtained of the problem of tuberculosis control in this Province.

(11) Increased laboratory facilities.

(12) A keener practical interest has been aroused among the Towns and Municipalities.

In concluding this report I wish to say that there are many questions which I would like to discuss in detail, but my report is already too long. However, a few comments may not be out of place. The existence of the problem of tuberculosis control and the magnitude of the task is apparent to all. It is unfortunate that indifference and hostile criticism still play a large part in all efforts to do something for the public good.

The Commission is attempting to play its part—Dr. Jost and Dr. Miller having more technical knowledge than the rest of us have been especially active. The retention of Mr. Dennis as Chairman was a wise move. He has given not only time, but personal money in order to make the effort a success. From the receipts of a hockey game the Commission received over \$1,000.00. Without his help the Commission could not have carried on. For the success of further efforts, involving philanthropic aid, Mr. Dennis is indispensable, and he has already taken steps which lead us to believe that a Preventorium can be and will be constructed in Nova Scotia. Other members have done good work. Some have done little or nothing. Discussions have taken place, divergent views expressed, and in the main our notions of the problem have been clarified.

Outside criticism has been too often destructive and too seldom constructive. All criticism is useful in a measure, but one may say that destructive criticism, like a good antiseptic, must be carefully

applied with a reasonable familiarity with the actual conditions. If applied too strongly it may have the effect of causing gangrene. It is unfortunate that some of our critics have been altogether too caustic and tend to destroy well intentioned efforts and definitely injure a worthy cause.

I have heard it proclaimed from the housetops that the Commission did not confer with the medical profession. This is not true. Dr. Jost from the beginning consulted with your executive and received their approval of his scheme. At all times he has conferred with your representatives on every problem which arose. The Commission is almost wholly made up of members of our society—fifteen doctors are directly concerned with the work of the Commission. It may be said that the medical profession are in control of the work and the public expect them to take the lead. It is difficult for laymen to understand why there is so much difference of opinion on a problem which appears to be theoretically capable of solution.

I believe that the Commission has an important function in the community. To be effective it must have the support of the medical men; it must be supported by hard work done in every corner of the community; it must have the confidence of the public.

As your representative, I appeal to you for concrete, constructive suggestions, either from group or individual, and also for charitable attitude of mind to all those who are making an effort to eradicate an existing defect, even if they do not in a few years make Nova Scotia Tuberculosis free.

K. A. MCKENZIE, M.D.

Representative of the Nova Scotia Medical Society
appointed to The Nova Scotia Tuberculosis Commission

After a free discussion the following Resolution on the matter was adopted. Moved by Dr. Dan Murray and seconded by Dr. John J. Roy.

Be it resolved that this Society expresses its satisfaction at the very clear and comprehensive report presented by Dr. K. A. McKenzie on the work of the Provincial Department of Health and the Nova Scotia Tuberculosis Commission in the matter of Tuberculosis control in this Province.

Further resolved that this Society records its fullest approbation of the organized efforts, going on in Nova Scotia, to combat Tuberculosis, and the policy being pursued by the Department of Public Health and the Nova Scotia Tuberculosis Commission, as set forth in the report of Dr. McKenzie.

Further resolved that the Nova Scotia Medical Society continue its representation on the Nova Scotia Tuberculosis Commission, and that the members of this Society co-operate in every possible way in the efforts to bring Tuberculosis under control.

The following MEMBERSHIP REPORT was read and adopted.

The Summary for the membership for 1928 is as follows:—

Total Paid Membership for 1928 on October 10th	293
Honorary Membership	17
<hr/>	
Total Active and Honorary Membership for 1928	310

It may be noted that the available membership for 1928 was 385.

According to our mailing lists at the present time our available membership for 1929 is 395.

The latest return from the C. M. A. office indicates 143 members in the C. M. A. resident in Nova Scotia. Some of these have not made their membership effective in the Provincial organization. Possibly action may be indicated in this direction. Attention should be given to the time and method of collection of Annual Fees. The C. M. A. will collect their fees for the coming year in October or November of the current year. Following our procedure this year it is suggested that the Provincial Association should make drafts for its 1929 membership on March 1st, 1929.

The Constitution of the Provincial Society requires that all of its members should first hold membership in a local Branch. As yet no rule has been passed requiring local Secretaries to furnish the General Secretary with a list of local members. It is, therefore, suggested that the Provincial Society require branch Societies to furnish the General Secretary with a list of their members for the current year, on or before December 15th. It is further suggested that the General Secretary be instructed to make membership drafts only upon the names of practitioners submitted by Branch Secretaries as being members of the Branch.

Information available in the office of the General Secretary regarding membership in local branches is far from being accurate. The following, however, may be regarded as an approximate state.

Society	Total Registered	Local Membership	Provincial Membership	C. M. A. Membership
Cape Breton Branch	65	42	38	..
Eastern Counties	30	23	16	..
Pictou County	33	32	20	..
Cumberland County	26	25	19	..
Colchester-Hants	37	32	28	..
Valley Society	51	39	27	..
Western Counties	36	36	19	..
Lunenburg-Queens	36	26	25	11
Halifax	117	93	65	41

Additional fees paid during the meeting three, making a total active membership of 296 as on October 20th, 1928.

The following **REPORT ON THE BULLETIN** had been referred to a special Committee for consideration. It was finally dealt with by the Society and is as follows:—

(1). This Journal is an essential part of our organization and must be continued.

(2). *Its Circulation.*

Hitherto the BULLETIN has been sent to every registered physician residing in Nova Scotia, but during this year some dead wood has been dropped so it now goes to about 395. The hospitals and local newspapers receive 45 copies and advertisers receive 30 copies. To these we add medical libraries, other Societies and Provincial Associations, and non-resident doctors, at least 30 more. Then it is necessary to have a surplus on hand for reference, for binding and for ordinary and emergency demand. We have been compelled to extend the September and October issues to 600 copies.

(3). *Special Circulation.*

Following the spirit of a Resolution of the Executive to support our Prince Edward Island medical men in arranging for the C. M. A. meeting in Charlottetown last June the usual issue was increased from 44 to 48 pages and the BULLETIN was mailed to every doctor in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland for the first six months of this year, in all 450 additional copies. The financial statement in this connection is as follows:—

Total cost for additional issues \$294.57. Of this amount \$36.28 was for cuts of photos for Island Publicity purposes. This was regarded as being an item to be defrayed locally rather than by the C. M. A. The Executive of the C. M. A. at once passed a cheque to the Medical Society of Nova Scotia for \$258.29. The **Bulletin** intimated to the Executive of the Prince Edward Island Committee that they were glad to make the small contribution as noted to the local Committee.

While this enlarged issue meant much more work the only outlay is the sum of \$46.28, which we are assured will meet with the approval of the Society.

The following letter from Dr. G. F. Dewar, of Charlottetown, was read:—

Your kind letter of July 19th received but as I was absent from home there has been some delay in sending a reply I understand that Dr. S. R. Jenkins intends going to your 75th Annual Meeting and no doubt many others of our medical men will be present. In a short time I will be able to send you something definite on the subject.

Many thanks, Doctor, for your kind words of appreciation in the matter of the C. M. A. Meeting at Charlottetown. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick stood loyally by us and I desire to thank you personally for your effort to interest the people of Nova Scotia in that important event.

Prince Edward Island medical men will not forget what has been done by the Sister Maritime Provinces.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) G. F. DEWAR.

(4). Cost of Publication.

A perusal of the Accounts will show the average cost of the BULLETIN per issue is..... \$140.00
The Average Revenue per month from Advertisers is..... 125.00
The Average routine deficit is thus \$15.00 per month but on account of extras and an occasional loss the BULLETIN is costing the Society \$25.00 per month. This is less than it has ever been since advertising was begun three years ago.

(5). Can the Bulletin be made self-supporting?

The answer depends upon what sources of revenue yet remain to be touched.

(a). To secure more advertising of the general nature than we have at present is an exceedingly difficult matter, due to our restricted field and small circulation, altho we are slowly making a gain. It is very easy to know why firms, corporations, etc., should use the BULLETIN but it is difficult to make them get our view point.

(b). We should endeavor to secure Special Advertising.

This will require the aid of many individual members working together.

(1). The BULLETIN should publish the "Public Health Notes" issued now in mimeographed form by the Department of Public Health. They would then be read instead of going to the waste basket. Four pages might be devoted to this purpose at a cost of less than the present distribution of these notes.

(2). Dalhousie University might carry a full page each month at regular rates. In return the BULLETIN might devote at least two pages of reading to events and affairs of the University in general and the Medical College in particular. *The Maritime Medical News* carried full page advertisements of both Dalhousie and McGill. The BULLETIN has been assured that McGill would consider such advertising favourably but the policy of the BULLETIN is loyalty to our own institutions first. Perhaps this is a very fitting time to illustrate the mutual benefits to be derived from co-operation.

(3). The revenue from these two sources would place the BULLETIN on a sound financial basis and open up the way to an added expansion of eight pages which is very much needed. A growing journal finds it much easier to secure additional new general advertising.

(c). Suggestions.

(1). Publication of Provincial and Branch Directories, kept up to date and announcing all proposed meetings in the current month.

- (2). Definite Sections should feature the Journal,—as Public Health; the Medical College; Branch Societies in every issue; Abstracts and Reviews, etc.
- (3). Contributions of one, two or more pages every one or two months from 20 or 30 practising physicians. We publish many pages and addresses by visiting and local doctors, but they are presented primarily to some Society. We have developed almost a section in Reminiscences and we think the recently located Minute Book of the Society from 1869 to 1916 will furnish much similar pleasure to our readers in the near future. Our thanks are due to those who have thus contributed, but apart from these special features the writing has, excepting some eight pages this year, been furnished by the Editor-in-Chief and the Secretary. This is a threadworn complaint that we should be able to correct.

(4). **Can we accept subscriptions to the Bulletin alone?**

This question is raised on account of the receipt of a cheque for \$3.00 for this purpose from a doctor recently located in Nova Scotia. In this instance the full fee for membership will readily be paid; yet for postal reasons, a subscription price is named.

How about recent graduates?

The following Resolutions re this Report were approved and adopted:—

1. *Resolved* that its publication be continued.
2. *Resolved* its circulation be confined to members of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.
3. *Resolved* that the action regarding the C. M. A. meeting is approved.
4. *Resolved* that the Secretary be instructed in conjunction with the Editorial Board, to secure the additional advertising suggested and make effective suggested plans for extension.
5. *Resolved* any practitioner or others forwarding a fee of \$3.00 shall be entitled to receive the BULLETIN.

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE presented the following report which was on motion adopted in toto.

Place of Meeting in 1929. Pictou, N. S.
President Dr. R. H. Sutherland, Pictou, N. S.
1st. Vice-President Dr. G. W. T. Farrish, Yarmouth, N. S.
2nd. Vice-President Dr. Allister Calder, Glace Bay, N. S.
Secretary Dr. S. L. Walker, Halifax, N. S.
Treasurer Dr. J. G. D. Campbell, Halifax, N. S.
Executive The above named and the following representatives from Branch Societies:—
 Cape Breton—Dr. D. W. Archibald, Sydney Mines, Dr. H. R. Ross, Sydney,
 Dr. M. G. Tompkins, Dominion.
 Eastern Counties—Dr. W. F. McKinnon, Antigonish and Dr. M. E. McGarry,
 Margaree Forks.

Pictou County—Dr. W. H. Robbins, Stellarton, Dr. Clarence Miller, New Glasgow.
Colchester-Hants—Dr. S. A. Fulton, Truro, Dr. J. W. Reid Sr., Windsor, N. S.
Cumberland County—Dr. J. A. Munro, Amherst and Dr. M. J. Wardrope, Springhill.

Valley Medical Society—Dr. A. S. Burns, Kentville and Dr. J. A. Sponagle, Middleton, N. S.

Western Nova Scotia—Dr. W. C. O'Brien, Wedgeport and Dr. A. R. Campbell, Yarmouth.

Lunenburg-Queens—Dr. F. P. Smith, Mill Village and Dr. C. B. Cameron, Petite Riviere.

Halifax—Doctors Muir, Woodbury, Payzant, Cunningham and Lyons.

Solicitor—Dr. J. McG. Stewart, Halifax, N. S.

Standing Committees.

Arrangements—The President, Secretary and a Committee of the Local Society.

Cogswell Library—Doctors Corston, John Stewart, Weatherbe, Gosse and J. G. D. Campbell (Ex-Officio).

Public Health—Doctors Jost, Blackadar, J. Knox McLeod, Rehfluss, E. D. McLean and W. F. McKinnon.

Editorial Board to C. M. A. Journal—Dr. W. H. Hattie, Chairman to name his own Committee.

Workmen's Compensation Board—Doctors Murphy, Burris and Corston.

Health Publicity Committee—Dr. A. C. Jost, Dr. John Stewart, Dr. E. V. Hogan, Dr. D. J. McKenzie, Dr. S. L. Walker and Dr. W. H. Hattie.

Council, C. M. A.—The President and Secretary. (Ex-Officio), Dr. A. S. Burns, Kentville, Dr. M. T. Sullivan, Glace Bay, Dr. M. R. Elliott, Wolfville, Dr. J. R. Corston, Halifax, Dr. L. R. Morse, Lawrencetown.

Narcotic Drugs Committee—Dr. L. W. Johnstone, Chairman to name his own Committee.

Legislative Committee—(for the Provincial Society and for the C. M. A. Legislative Committee.) Drs. Hattie and McDougall.

Tuberculosis Commission—The President (Ex-Officio) and Dr. K. A. McKenzie.

Advisory Committee to Tuberculosis Commission—Drs. A. McD. Morton, Halifax, M. G. Burris, Dartmouth and C. E. A. DeWitt of Wolfville.

Historical Medicine—(A new Committee to work under the new section of the C. M. A. entitled *Historical Medicine*, to represent Nova Scotia). Doctor A. C. Jost, Chairman; to be associated with him, Doctors Hattie, Walker, Murphy, M. D. Morrison, John Stewart, A. S. Kendall, M. Chisholm, Daniel Mackintosh, J. W. McLean, Armstrong, Evan Kennedy and M. E. McGarry.

The adoption of this report was moved by Dr. J. J. Roy and seconded by Dr. C. S. Morton and was carried unanimously and the President declared the Report adopted in every particular and the elections confirmed.

The Society expressed appreciation of the showing of the Film illustrating Cell Activities and their Inhibition which was brought by Dr. Routley and through the courtesy of Mr. J. F. O'Connell, shown at the Majestic Theatre, Thursday afternoon at five o'clock. The Secretary was instructed to thank Mr. O'Connell for his courtesy.

The hour being 7 P. M., barely leaving time to get ready for the Dinner Dance, the Secretary was instructed to gather up any matters that had been overlooked or not given full attention and present the same for the consideration of the Executive at an early meeting.

Upon motion it was resolved that upon conclusion of the Clinics Saturday forenoon the 75th Annual Session of the Society be considered adjourned.

The Dinner Dance.

Only the length of these Minutes prevents reporting this function at length. It was most informal but altogether charming and thoroughly enjoyed by all. Particularly the friendliness shown by local Doctors' wives and the desire of everyone to see that everyone else had a good time ensured its success. It was an ideal social function with which to close a medical week that was a brilliant success throughout.

Saturday, Oct. 20th. 1928.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning Dr. Weatherbe gave a clinic at the Children's Hospital. First he showed five cases of T. B. spine, and went into the diagnosis and treatment of such conditions, with especial reference to Hibb's method of bone-bridging. He pointed out that the end results in these cases from conservative treatment were poor, and showed that in properly selected cases the bone-bridging brought about a quicker and more permanent return to normal. He then showed 3 cases of T. B. disease of the knee joint and gave the indications for arthrodesis in these cases, again with particular reference to Hibb's methods. His last case was one of T. B. disease of the hip-joint.

Dr. T. B. Acker then presented cases as follows:—

A. Four patients demonstrating the results of stabilizing operations on the foot and ankle, for flail joints following Infantile Paralysis. In each case sufficient motion at the ankle was preserved to allow the patients to walk without a limp, and they were able to discard braces which in some cases had been worn since the acute attack.

The two Cardinal joint functions, stability and mobility, must be returned as nearly as possible. Each case presents its own problem, and is dealt with by tendon transference, arthrodesis, tenodesis, or silk ligament fixation.

B. Two patients who had been admitted to the Hospital with marked flexion contracture of the hip. One the result of Infantile Paralysis, the other Tuberculosis of the hip joint. The different methods of correction by operation and post operative fixation and stretching were demonstrated. The importance of anticipating and preventing this deformity was stressed, and the methods used for doing this were shown.

C. Two patients with Potts disease of the spine. One admitted with marked kyphosis and abscess was being treated on a Whitman frame, and getting excellent correction of the deformity. Recent X-rays showed the abscess had absorbed. The method of fixing the patient on the frame and general nursing care for spine cases was demonstrated.

The other spine case was fused by the method of Hibbs when the best possible correction was obtained by treatment on the Whitman

frame. He was operated on two weeks ago and would be ready to leave the Hospital in two or three months. The fusion operation greatly lessening the time for Hospital treatment.

CORRESPONDENCE

DEAN'S OFFICE
FACULTY OF MEDICINE

100 College Street,
TORONTO

October 27th, 1928.

My dear Doctor Walker:—

I wish to congratulate you very sincerely on the success of the meeting held last week in Halifax under the aegis of The Medical Society of Nova Scotia. I was greatly impressed with the enthusiasm which was demonstrated, the character of the program, and the record attendance. I am sure it is a great satisfaction to you, as Secretary, to have attained such good results.

I regret to say that I have no manuscript of my communications for your purpose. The lecture on Tumours of the Breast was given from short headings and the observations on Intestinal Obstruction were incomplete in the notes from which I read. I fear, therefore, I am unable to comply with your request for MSS. Perhaps some time I might send you a short memorandum of these talks, if that would be sufficient for your purpose. I am unable to provide this at once because my hands are full at the moment. I am leaving to-morrow for Indianapolis where I read a paper before the Association of American Medical Colleges and a fortnight hence I am talking in Montreal before the Alumni Association. You must, therefore, forgive me if I am unable to help you out in this regard at the moment.

With very kind regards and many, many thanks for your personal kindness to me while in Nova Scotia, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) A. PRIMROSE.

Dr. M. G. Archibald, Kamloops, B. C., writes the General Secretary as follows:—

Please accept and convey to your Committee our thanks for all your kindness and entertainment while Mrs. Archibald and I were in Halifax. We shall never forget the heartiness and goodwill of the welcome we received.

With the kindest personal regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) M. G. ARCHIBALD.

Dr. George R. Johnson, of Calgary, writes the Secretary of The Medical Society of Nova Scotia as follows:—

“Dear Doctor Walker:—

“Yours of Oct. 23rd received on my return home from my trip East—I am having a type written copy of my paper sent you for your records. The meeting at Halifax was in every particular a great success and in my opinion reflects much credit on the ones who made it possible.

“Don’t forget to set aside 1930 for the Winnipeg meeting. It’s a long way off as yet but time has a habit of slipping by.

“Did you get a letter from the Chairman, Dr. Murphy, Committee on Conference of Medical Services in Canada re advisability of holding another such conference and asking for subject matters to be discussed? I think an effort should be made to meet once more to discuss Licinsure,—state Health Insurance. More frequent publication of the C. M. A. Journal—Post Graduate classes—Interprovincial relations—etc.—Unification of the Profession is what is needed and an effort to get the rank and file of the profession interested in medical matters and medical work. After all there are a good many time servers in the Profession, men who are content to work along in the same old rut.

“Hope Dr. Hattie is making sure and satisfactory recovery and am sorry I did not see him.

“With very kindest regards to yourself and all interested friends, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) GEO. R. JOHNSON.”

DR. S. L. WALKER,

Secretary, Nova Scotia Medical Association.

Dear Sir:—

The members of the Dalhousie Under-graduate Medical Society wish to thank your Association for your thoughtfulness in extending to them the advantages of the recent convention held here.

This was of great benefit to the medical students and they took full advantage of the opportunity afforded them.

Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) LEONARD FARMER,
Sec’y. of Dalhousie Medical Society.

154 Spring Garden Road,
Halifax,

Oct. 28, 1928.

The General Secretary was instructed at the session of the Society on Friday noon, October 19th, to suitably acknowledge the regrets expressed by a number of Honorary Members who were unable to attend. The following letter from Dr. Robinson Cox, of Upper Stewiacke, received in reply, will be welcome to all.

Nov. 7th, 1928

“Dear Doctor Walker:—

I must thank you for yours of 27th ult., in which you express regret on behalf of The Medical Society of Nova Scotia, their regrets for my absence at the recent Anniversary Meeting. I assure you that no one regrets more than I the combination of circumstances that prevented me from being present. While I would have missed the meeting and greeting of friends of long ago who have passed away the making of new friends and acquaintances would have been a great pleasure, this, I am sorry, I was obliged to forego. I can think of nothing that I could say that would be worthy of regard for present day information.

The era of antiseptic medicine and surgery which has so completely revolutionized our profession was just dawning when I entered college 57 years ago. The germ theory of disease was discussed pro and con among medical men. Some of our professors hooted at the idea of disease being carried by a germ. We knew nothing of the existence of germs or of the necessity of sterilizing anything in connection with a wound, such as sterile instruments, sterile water or sterile hands. Why sterilize a thing that is already *clean*. Dr. Farrell, our professor of Surgery, was a firm believer in Lister's theory and practice. He would wax eloquent in describing Lister's experiments and his mode of operating in an atmosphere charged with a spray of carblic acid. The healing of a wound by first intention was a rare occurrence with us in those days. A few days after an operation we were taught that to find it bathed in creamy pus was a satisfactory condition and the best that could be looked for. “Laudable Pus” as it was called. We were instructed to keep the wound clean day by day and wait for weeks for it to heal slowly by granulations. The mortality from operations was enormously high compared with present day surgery. Soon after I left college antiseptic practice was introduced and became universal with untold benefit to humanity. I might give some reminiscences of college days and of my early years of practice but these would not be interesting. I have not written anything for publication.

Again I thank you, as you represent the Nova Scotia Medical Society, for your kind remembrance of me in my absence from the meeting which I would have enjoyed so much had I been able to be with you.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) R. Cox.

Dr. D. M. Chisholm of Port Hood, Honorary Member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, writes as follows:—

PORT HOOD,
October 13, 1928.

“Dear Doctor Walker:—

I regret to inform you that my health will not permit me to attend your Convention next week. I wished especially to be present to give expression of my appreciation of the honor your Society conferred upon me at your convention last year.

I trust that your Convention will be as successful as I wish it to be.

Yours truly,

(Signed) D. M. CHISHOLM, M.D.”

Dr. S. N. Miller of Middleton, writes thus:—

MIDDLETON,
October 18, 1928.

“To the Secretary of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia,

Dear Sir:—

I exceedingly regret it has so happened that I am deprived of the pleasure of being present at the Luncheon tendered by the active members of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia and other physicians to the Honorary Members of our Provincial Society.

I had hoped to grasp the hands of some of my old classmates of fifty five and six years ago, but circumstances have, at the last moment, ordered differently.

With kind regard to the *Old Guard* and best wishes to all for this meeting to be a happy, prosperous and profitable one, I am,

Yours truly,

(Signed) S. N. MILLER.”

GUYSBORO, N. S.,
November 4th, 1928.

DR. S. L. WALKER,
General Secretary, N. S. Medical Society,

Dear Doctor Walker:—

In reply to yours of Oct. 27th, I may say that I feel deeply grateful to the members of the Society for noticing my absence from the luncheon so kindly tendered to the Honorary Members on Oct. 19th. I certainly would have been present if able to go, but so far can only walk with crutches.

I was delighted to see, by the reports in the press, that the 75th Anniversary session at Halifax was such a brilliant success.

With kindest regards to yourself,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) G. E. BUCKLEY.

Dr. W. B. Moore's cable from England has been decoded and translated after considerable effort and we believe this is what he wished to convey:—

“Regrets for my absence, both acute and strong, struggle for the mastery over my pleasant memories of past meetings. These, however, can never prevail against the life long vitality and tenacity of these same memories of many happy days.

(Signed) W. B. MOORE.”

Surely we can all join in the sentiment expressed—why let regrets blight our happiness if greater pleasure lies in memory's casket!

The preceding pages are herewith submitted as the official record of the proceedings of the 75th Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

(Signed) S. L. WALKER,
General Secretary.

Approved,

(To be signed by Dr. R. H. Sutherland)

President.

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 5th of each month. Advertising Forms close on the 20th. of the preceding month. Subscription Price:—\$3.00 per year.

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VOL. VII.

DECEMBER 1928

No. 12

The Incompatibles

IN this column we have endeavored in matters affecting our work and scope to interpret the mind of the medical profession in this Province. In part, at least, this is the BULLETIN'S job. This little journal came into being as a result of a most successful effort to organize into a concrete whole the doctors practising in Nova Scotia. The ideals of our organization have been set forth in our Constitution, and they breathe the ancient spirit of our calling, to do those things alone which will redound most to our efficiency and honor as a profession, and which will contribute most to the benefit of those whom we serve. Not in any sense, therefore, may the Medical Society of Nova Scotia be considered as favouring one or other of the two parties embodying political thought and action in this country.

Doctors align themselves under one party or the other. That is their affair, and the history of our country shows that some of its best statesmanship has been drawn from our ranks. But when the call is to consider the best interests of medicine, and, therefore, of the public, we are then members of the Medical Society and strictly non-partisan. With becoming deference to the good that must needs be in political parties we can afford at the proper time and place to go our own way. Our profession was serving humanity and giving intelligent counsel on the way men should live at a time when the leaders of tribes and their henchmen were meeting and hacking out each others' viscera, in order that they might give expression to the intensity of their opinions;

and, incidently, to pass on to posterity the foundation of the party system of government.

These thoughts are in the way of preface to a subject of which we feel the BULLETIN should take cognizance. For those who see party politics in the tides, and in the landscapes, and hear jarring partisan innuendoes in the gentle zepthers of heaven this article will have no appeal.

Let us say at once that party politics and medicine make an *in-compatible* mixture. Many of the elements thrown in under the one or the other heading, often without taking thought, are like the ingredients of the "boil and bubble" cauldron in Macbeth. The result in the latter was deception and confusion; and, finally, a carnival of tragedy which showed human nature at its very worst.

It is in the interest of public health that the most sympathetic relations should exist between the government and the medical profession. So long as medical appointments bear the stamp of party politics, or even the suggestion only that they are influenced by party considerations, just so long are we going to have murmurings and a lack of that co-operation which we deem essential to obtaining the best results. The principle that should govern where the health interests of the people are at stake is undeniably the selection of the best qualified man regardless of his party affiliations. The fact that good appointments may be made under a rigid party system in no way affects the principle we are advocating. For the most part there are dangers lurking in the effort to blend party politics and medical efficiency. The stage is kept continually set, and the villain of the piece is sooner or later bound to show up; the villain here being he who appraises all men and things according to the standard of party values. The logic of such a system may present the vicious error of the voice of a single ward politician playing more part in official selections than years of special and intensive study on the part of an applicant for the position. The party system changes little with the coming and going of governments. Party discrimination of one only furnishes argument for reprisals by the other. And thus the vicious circle is established.

Our belief is that the medical profession of Nova Scotia would like to see the last vestige of party discrimination taken out of medical appointments under Local and Federal governments. How far the realization of such an ideal can go we do not know. Probably very far. Years ago, appointments to the medical and surgical staffs of the Victoria General Hospital came directly under a government department. Many of us can recall those bad old days. At last a change was made, and the hospital was placed under a commission. No one today doubts the advantages of the present system over the old. The fine spirit of co-operation and, therefore, efficiency, which obtains in the Victoria General Hospital must to a very large degree be set down as a direct result of the commission plan. Could not other departments of medical service be handled in a similar way? We think some such

procedure would make for greater efficiency, and would bring the full weight of the medical profession in closer and more sympathetic touch with the medical services.

Another idea: An advisory body might be appointed by the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, representing the whole profession in the province. Such a body could be constituted at the request of the responsible government department, and its personnel drawn from both political parties. Advice given by such a body to the responsible Minister would bear the approval of the doctors of the province, and would be free from the haphazard attending the suggestions of less responsible advisors.

We have a precedent for such a plan. The intense friction and misunderstanding that existed between the Workmen's Compensation Board and the doctors in the first year or two of the Board was almost completely removed by the work of a Committee of doctors appointed by the Medical Society at the request of the Workmen's Compensation Board. This Committee presented the criticisms and complaints as they rose to the Workmen's Compensation Board, and by this personal touch between Committee and Board satisfactory relations were evolved.

We think the present time opportune to give some thought to these matters, and, if their importance is such as we suggest, to work them up into definite shape.

G. H. M.

Unique Birth Notice.—On February 21, 1818, the Recorder of Halifax published a birth notice, an extraordinary thing at that period when such notices were not usually published, except they were of some special note, they being considered of interest only to the family concerned. This special notice read as follows:

"At Amherst, on the 9th inst., a son to Mrs. Abigail, wife of Mr. Samuel Faye, of that place; the former of whom is 47, and the latter 56 years old. This being their first-born after a union of nearly thirty years.—never too late!"

There's Many a Slip.

Conversation reported to the office of a New York physician.

Fond mother over the telephone: "My daughter was down to your office; when she returned home she found that she did not have her slip. Is it at the office?"

Nurse: "No it's not here."

OBITUARY

MICHAEL THOMAS O'SULLIVAN M.D., C.M., McGill University, 1901, Glace Bay, N. S.

The sudden and unexpected passing of Dr. M. T. Sullivan of Glace Bay, which took place at the Halifax Hotel on the morning of November 18th, 1928, came as a shock to all members of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia. For more than 25 years he has been almost our most constant attendant at annual meetings and only the day before his death he expressed to the Secretary of the Society his great regret that he was unable to be with us at our 75th Anniversary Meeting. In 1920 he was elected a Vice-President of our Provincial Society and he was its President in 1921 when the Renaissance of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia took place. In this work he was closely associated with Doctors H. K. McDonald, Hogan, Millar, Keddy and others. Our present day organization owes much to the wisdom and energy of Doctor "M. T." as he was familiarly called.

Dr. Sullivan was born in Glace Bay on March 13th, 1874, a son of Michael and Susan (Lott) Sullivan, formerly of Sydney. He received his education at the common schools of Glace Bay and then entered St. Francis Xavier College. He graduated from the Medical Faculty of McGill University in 1901 and at once started practice in his home town. To few men is it permitted to make good, as we use the expression, to the extent that did Dr. Sullivan. At that time certain men stood very high in the esteem of that community. Doctors McKay and McKeen had been the strong men in the profession and very shortly Dr. Sullivan was called upon to fill their places. That he did this with honor to the Profession, with credit to the Hospital in which he did his best work and to himself, is vouched for by any one who knows anything of Glace Bay.

It was no small task that was set before this young medico when two great men passed along and handed him the torch. Ability, knowledge, personality, confidence, honesty, and the faculty of seeing weak points and how they could be overcome, enabled him to become the presiding genius, if we may use the expression, of St. Joseph's Hospital. Just here it is only fair to note that much of Dr. Sullivan's influence in both Town and Hospital matters was due to the wise and kindly counsel of Mrs. Sullivan, whose efforts for community welfare in Glace Bay are recognized by all. While we recognize that St. Joseph's Hospital holds a very high place with all our Provincial institutions we must say that much of the credit for this is due to the consistent and capable work of M. T. Sullivan.

In some tributes to Doctor Sullivan published by the Halifax Press we noted that Dr. Sullivan was styled as a fighter, even as a "bonny scrapper", but it was also intimated that this was when he had

some ideas that were not apparently entertained by those whose activities were being considered. To his credit it must be said that, as a critic, he never found fault but that he indicated what was the right course to pursue. We are flooded with critics and knockers but "Mike Sullivan" always told you how you should do the job he brought under fire. He never was a destroyer, he was always trying to build up.

Perhaps right there is the secret of the great influence such men as Dr. Sullivan have in their respective communities. Certainly no citizen of Glace Bay was any more influential than "Doctor Mike". He was always building up whether in his own professional work, in the Town or County, in St. Joseph's Hospital, the Medical Societies, the Board of Trade or the activities of his Church, he was always looking forward to bigger and better things.

Dr. Sullivan was an executive member of the Associated Boards of Trade of Cape Breton Island and a member of the Executive of the Cape Breton Tourist Association. He belonged to the Glace Bay Council of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was married on June 11, 1902 to Miss C. McLean of Antigonish. He is survived by Mrs. Sullivan and their six children. The two oldest are in business in New York, one of them having recently graduated from Harvard; Edmond and Victor are students at St. Mary's College, Halifax and were with their father in the Halifax Hotel when the death call came. His daughter, Mary, is a student at Mount St. Vincent, Halifax, and she, with her two brothers, were accompanied by Dr. E. V. Hogan in taking the remains home from Halifax on Sunday evening. A very large number of Physicians of Halifax assembled at the home of Dr. Hogan that evening and followed the remains to the station.

His funeral took place in St. John's Church, New Aberdeen, on Wednesday, November 21st, conducted by Dr. H. P. McPherson, Vicar General of the Diocese of Antigonish, representing His Lordship, Bishop Morrison. The Medical Society of Nova Scotia extended to Mrs. Sullivan and family sincere sympathy and sent floral offerings, as did also the local Branch Society.

The Halifax Press published several fitting tributes from prominent persons and we may be pardoned for concluding this very inadequate notice, by quoting the very beautiful tribute paid to his memory by Dr. S. R. Johnston, President of the Halifax Medical Society. He said in part:—

"In spite of long years of practice, during which he soon became recognized as one of the outstanding surgeons in the province he always found time, through personal sacrifice, to take part in educational and other voluntary medical activities. He was a member of the American College of Surgeons and, in this connection, did much to further the scheme for hospital standardization, the value of which is now so universally recognized.

It is only little more than a year ago since he read, before the Halifax Medical Society, a valuable paper on the Surgery of 25 Years in a Mining Community,—a paper filled with keen observations drawn from these long years of hard, laborious work under trying circumstances.

Regarding his sterling qualities as a man, much might be said. The beautiful words of Browning would appear fitting:

“One who never turned his back, but marched, breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,

Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph.

Dead, we fall to rise, are baffled, to fight better;
Sleep, to wake.”

His passing makes a gap in the ranks of the medical profession in this province which will not soon be filled. The heartfelt sympathy of the Halifax Medical Society goes out to his sorrowing widow and family.”

S. L. W.

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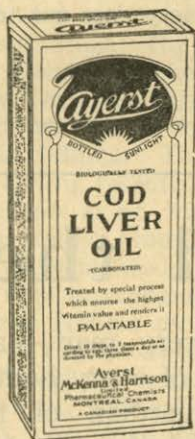
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