

Legg's Disease

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(Presented to the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, July 2, 1925.)

CASE REPORT: Of a child C. C. Age 3 years and 4 months, male.

WE are indebted to Dr. C. B. Cameron, for bringing this case here to-day.

On admission to hospital, 29/9/23, he had a painful left hip joint, swollen, tender and painful to touch, with local heat and slight redness over and below Poupert's ligament. The signs and symptoms along with the history suggesting either a mild Osteomyelitis or Tubercular Hip. A history was given of the patient having fallen off the doorstep two months previously. The present symptoms remaining from the time of injury more or less unchanged.

We specially observed upon local examination, that the joint could be externally rotated and adducted without spasm or rigidity; while internal rotation and abduction were definitely limited and painful. There was irregular pyrexia with a definite appearance that the child "was not well."

The X-Ray examination reported indefinitely, so that even with a radiograph the diagnosis remained for a time in doubt. Von Pirquet was negative. Other points to be observed were unhealthy tonsils and phimosis. Under relaxation by general anaesthesia the limitation of movement at the hip was confirmed, and a smooth and normal joint cavity felt by rotating the femur in its socket.

Under observation in the hospital with further radiographic pictures we came to the conclusion that the case was Legg's disease.

At the end of a month's rest in hospital with immobilization of the hip the clinical picture remained unchanged, the radiograms showing definitely advancing destruction.

On the supposition that infection was responsible for this condition, as the clinical picture resembled mild osteomyelitis in this region, I explored, first the joint cavity, without in any way interfering with its function, by puncture with large trocar and canula without obtaining fluid. I then enlarged the opening with a knife sufficiently, to insert a sharp spoon which was used as a probe to feel the articular surfaces and these were felt to be smooth and healthy. Then I incised the periosteum over the femoral neck and pushed a burr into the cancellous tissue removing with a bone scoup some tissue for examina-

tion. Drainage of the wound was continued until it healed, which it did in about three weeks without any recrudescence of the malady.

31/10/23.

Dr. A. G. Nicholls kindly examined the bone scrapings and reported thus:—"Direct films show a gram negative bacillus:—Negative for T. B. Culture gave B. Paratyphoid "B," possibly contaminating organism."

For the X-Ray examination we are indebted to Drs. Eagar and Johnston.

24/9/23. *1st X-Ray report.*

Head of left femur smaller than right with rarefaction of epiphyseal line. Moderate atrophy of left acetabulum, which appears larger than the right, the upper portion irregular and apparently absorbed.

8/10/23. *3rd X-Ray report.*

Destruction of head of femur more marked than last examination—Joint capsule seems distended and joint cavity more opaque than opposite side. Small apparently loose bone fragment in joint cavity

10/3/24. *4th X-Ray report.*

Head of femur less irregular than at previous examination with some apparent slight increased bone formation.

12/7/24. *5th X-Ray report.*

Condition of head of left femur appears improved since previous examination. Bone more dense and no rarefied areas present.

There was rapid and steady improvement after operation without any retrogression, but as a precautionary measure, rest with immobilization was continued for eight months, perhaps needlessly? The child was allowed to gradually use his limb, while under observation in hospital, for three months before discharge. He being discharged on the 10/9/24. You see he has remained well ever since (1/7/25), with a perfectly functioning joint.

Of the many names in vogue for this condition, it is difficult to choose from the list;—

Pseudo-Coxalgia, Legg, Calve, or "Perthes" disease, Arthritis deformans Juvenilis—Quiet Hip disease and others.

It is unfortunate there are so many. To Legg, perhaps, is due the honour, on account of his being the first to adequately describe the condition, publishing his paper in Boston, in 1909, before either Calvé or Perthe.

Although Hoffa recognized the condition as distinct from tuberculosis as early as 1903, he did not closely define it or publish a report. So that to Legg the credit should go. He, therefore, it was who segregated, and established it as a disease by itself. The condition is one found in young children especially boys and especially about the age of five. It is most commonly unilateral.

There are extensive bone changes in the upper epiphysis of the femur which are out of all proportion to the clinical symptoms. The condition never suppurates. It closely simulates early hip tuberculosis but with distinct differences. A spontaneous cure always results, within from one to three years. In untreated cases it leaves deformity, especially, of Coxa-Vara and osteo-arthritis.

The Radiographic picture is typical, showing a peculiar rarefaction and fragmentation, with a flattening of the femoral head and enlargement of the neck, the articular cartilage being undisturbed. A limp is the most universal characteristic symptom, with the limitation of internal rotation and abduction and the increase of external rotation and abduction without spasm or rigidity in the latter movement.

Pain and Pyrexia are variable quantities. The essential points in diagnosis, center on the history of limp in a child about five years old, who has had a recent trauma of the hip joint, along with the X-Ray findings and limitation of movement of internal rotation and abduction, and increase of external rotation and abduction.

Legg regarded trauma as its cause. Among the many theories regarding its cause, trauma and infection still hold first place.

A similar condition to Legg's disease has been produced experimentally in dogs, by Nussbaum who simulated trauma by dividing the vessels that supply the head of the bone and microscopically proving that regeneration occurs in the femoral head by a process of repair similar to the regeneration in Legg's disease as observed by X-Rays.

If the trauma theory is correct, and it in no way conflicts with the infective theory, any more than Tuberculosis or osteomyelitis develop in a site of local lowered vitality. It appears feasible, that injury to the epiphysis is naturally followed by an inflammatory reaction, during the process of repair, and this process, with the addition of infection, by a low-grade virus, as attenuated organisms or toxins which so often circulate in the blood, would give an explanation of all the phenomena.

As a further argument in favour of the trauma and infective theory we have the clinical picture, and X-Ray findings along with experimental work, and the frequency of the condition following the bloodless operation for congenital dislocation of the hip. Further proof of infection, whether by organisms or toxins, is offered in the response to treatment by drainage, the findings at operation, and the results following.

In the treatment of these cases we have the so-called conservative, and radical or operative, to choose from.

The operative method offers much in its favour—and is more conservative, in that it conserves the function of the joint and shortens the time of treatment. At least the results have proved so. Rest by immobilization is the alternative, and the method most commonly recommended.

Legg, Perthes, Kidney, Plemister and McWhorter have all used the operative method successfully. It is considered a not uncommon disease often mistaken for tubercular hip disease.

References.

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- (2) Med. Rev. Feb. 1921, Sundt Quiet Hip Disease in childhood, and Lancet 1921.
- (3) London Lancet Sept. 1923. Path, of Legg's Dis.
- (4) B. M. J. Feb. 28, 1925. Noble Pseudo Coxalgia.
- (5) Surg. Gyn. and Obs. May 1924, McWhorter. Leggs, Perthes and Calvé. Disease.
- (6) Ely, on Inflam of Bones and Joints. Legg's Disease.
- (7) Choyces' Syst, of Surgery 1923. Pseudo Coxalgia.
- (8) Brit Jour, of Surg. Platt 1922 Pseudo-Coxalgia.
- (9) B. M. J. Jan. 1925 MacAulay Perthes Disease.
- (10) Boston Med. & Surg. Jour Legg Feb. 17, 1910. Pseudo-Coxalgia.
- (11) Surg. Gyn. and Obs. Mar. 1916, Legg.
- (12) Clin. Jour., Mar. 1915 Muirhead.
- (13) London Lancet Jan. 1, 1921 Gauvain.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

MARITIME SECTION

HALIFAX HOTEL, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

September 1-2, 1925.

Headquarters and registration at the Halifax Hotel.

Clinics and clinical address at the hospitals on the mornings of both days.

A Hospital Conference at 2.00 P. M. Tuesday, the 1st, in the New Medical Science Building.

A meeting of the Fellows of the American College of Surgeons at 4.30 P. M. on Tuesday, the 1st, in the New Medical Science Building.

A Community Health Meeting at 8.00 P. M. on the evening of Tuesday, the 1st, in the School for the Blind.

A Hospital Standardization Round Table Conference from 9.00 to 11.00 A. M. on Wednesday, the 2nd, in the New Medical Science Building.

A Scientific Meeting at 2.00 P. M. on Wednesday, the 2nd, in the New Medical Science Building.

Pioneers of Medicine

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

PART II.—BRITISH SETTLEMENT.

(Continued)

JOHN BURGER ERAD.

DESBRISAY, in his brief notice of Leonard Christopher Rudolph, says that in the year 1751, he was "persuaded by his friend Dr. Erad to settle in Nova Scotia." He states in his journal that he was appointed overseer, and his friend medical adviser, to the company.

In the list of Halifax families for 1752, there is mentioned as living in the north suburbs, John Burger Erad, household seven in number, and the name of Rudolph precedes Erad's in the list. He probably removed to Lunenburg, but nothing is known about his subsequent history.

THE NEW ENGLAND IMMIGRATION.—At about 1759 a movement of population from the New England colonies to Nova Scotia began, and continued for several years. This immigration has been quite generally confounded with the Loyalist migration to the provinces. These settlers are now often called the Pre-Loyalists. They settled almost entirely the townships of Annapolis, Granville, Yarmouth, Barrington, Liverpool, Chester, Cornwallis, Horton, Falmouth and Newport. A number of them came also to New Dublin, Truro, Onslow, Windsor, Amherst and Cumberland. Pictou was settled in 1767 by a small band of settlers from the borders of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

THE ULSTER IMMIGRATION.—Immigration from the north of Ireland began in 1761, and continued for several years, being supplemented by the descendants of Irish families from the older colonies, more especially Londonderry, New Hampshire.

These immigrants settled chiefly in Londonderry, Onslow, Truro, Amherst, Cumberland, New Dublin and Wilmot.

THE YORKSHIRE IMMIGRATION.—During the period from 1771 to 1775 a large number of families from Yorkshire, England, settled in the present counties of Cumberland, N. S., and Westmoreland, N. B. Among these settlers, of various nationalities, were the following medical men. The list is, no doubt, incomplete.

DR. JONATHAN WOODBURY.

Came out with the first settlers to Yarmouth in the year 1760. He was descended from John Woodbury, one of the oldest Puritan settlers

of New England. He was born in 1737. In 1763 his household is returned as consisting of five members, living on a one acre lot on Cape Forchu River.

At about the year 1770, he removed to Granville, where he had secured grants of land. In 1790, he removed to Wilmot, where he died in 1830, at the age of 93.

Then follows an extract from a letter received from Mrs. George Bell, a descendant—"The old Doctor's practice extended from Middleton, where he lived, to Liverpool, the road being only a bridle path through the forest. He rode on horseback and carried saddlebags, but being very active in mind and body, and a teetotaler, he did a great amount of work. There was an epidemic of smallpox in Liverpool. The old man rode in a calico over-dress, like a dressing gown, and as he rode rapidly, his appearance was, to say the least, startling. He was very successful and very skilful.

"His son, Jonathan, was a good, steady, quiet man, much beloved and very gentle in the sick room. The old Doctor had two grandsons. Dr. Jonathan Woodbury Thorne, who practiced in Liverpool, and Dr. Woodbury Thorne, of Middleton, who was like his grandfather, very clever and very active. I have heard of his being to visit a very serious case, running the horse at full speed and not dismounting until the horse had carried him right into the house."

His son, Jonathan, practiced for many years in Wilmot. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He died between 1880 and 1890.

Doctors Frank and Hibbert Woodbury, prominent members of the dental profession in Halifax, and Dr. Frank V. Woodbury, of Newfoundland, are descendants of Jonathan Woodbury.

DR. SAMUEL WILLOUGHBY.

Was one of the first settlers of Cornwallis. He was elected to represent the township in the House of Assembly in 1761. In the following year his seat was declared vacant on account of non-attendance. In 1770 he was again returned as representative for Cornwallis. In 1776 his seat was again declared vacant for the same reason as before. The local records indicate that he was a Justice of the Peace, and that he took a prominent part in promoting the best interests of the community.

DR. EDWARD ELLIS.

Was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1762. In the following year an Indian was assaulted and seriously beaten by one of the inhabitants. The attitude of the Indians became so hostile that a special commission was sent from Halifax to investigate the affair. Ample provision was made for the wants of the Indian, and Dr. Ellis was appointed to give him the necessary medical attendance until he should recover.

DR. MICHAEL HEAD.

In St. Paul's cemetery, in this city, there is a tombstone with the following inscription:—

“to the memory of
MICHAEL HEAD, ESQ.,
who died June 18th, 1805, aged 66 years.
For upwards of 40 years in this province.”

Michael Head appears to have first settled near Fort Cumberland, where a British garrison was maintained. In 1759 this garrison consisted of Irish volunteers, many of whom afterwards took up their permanent abode in that vicinity. Later, many of the Irish immigrants who were brought out by Alexander McNutt, settled at Fort Cumberland and in the contiguous townships of Amherst and Sackville.

In the year 1765, Michael Head applied for and was granted 1,000 acres of land at Amherst. At about the same time he was appointed a Justice of the Peace. The following is related on the authority of the late P. S. Hamilton, who wrote an excellent history of the County of Cumberland:—

“An Irishman would scarcely take it as a compliment to be declared wanting in the usually attributed national belligerence. During the early days of Cumberland and Amherst, as in other places where the Irish element largely prevailed in the population, Truro, for instance, there used, on occasion of public gatherings, to be frequent riots between the Irish and those who were not Irish. These were regular faction “shindies” in the traditional Donnybrook style, and they prevailed down to a time long subsequent to the American Revolutionary War, when there might have been attributed to them something of a political character.”

“The Michael Head named in the text was made a Justice of the Peace, yet he, no doubt, loved a fight for its own sake. If not much belied, he used to ride boldly into the riots and in a stentorian voice command “the peace in the King's name;” and then in lower but equally emphatic tones he would say in Irish. ‘Give it to them the Sassenach devils, give it to them.’ Whoever went to jail, the Irish usually had the best of the fight.”

I have not been able to ascertain when Dr. Head left Amherst. In 1776 he was at Windsor. In a dairy kept by George Deschamps, in an interleaved almanack there is an account of the illness and death of one of his children, evidently from meningitis, and Dr. Head is mentioned as the attending physician.

Many entries in this diary show that the Doctor was a social favorite and that he was on terms of the closest intimacy with the prominent men who lived in Windsor at this period. A number of these gentlemen either had formerly lived in Cumberland, or owned large

tracts of land there. This circumstance probably explains the Doctor's removal to Windsor.

In 1781, Hants county was formed, and Doctor Head was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and a Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. At about 1792, he removed to Halifax, where he engaged in general practice, and still continued to act in a judicial capacity. For many years he was Surgeon to the First Battalion of Halifax Militia. He resided in Halifax, on Barrington Street, opposite St. Paul's Church. He died in 1805.

One of his daughters married the Rev. Archibald Gray, D. D., of St. Matthew's Church. One of his sons was a Captain in H. M. Navy.

SAMUEL HEAD.

Was a son of Michael Head, and one of the most prominent physicians of Halifax in the early decades of the 19th century. He was probably the first native born physician in Nova Scotia. The following is taken from his tombstone in St. Paul's cemetery:—

“Sacred to the memory of
SAMUEL HEAD, M. D.,
who died November, 1833.
aged 64 years.

For nearly 35 years he successfully practiced as a physician, and faithfully executed his duties as a magistrate. His benevolent kindness in his various duties will be long and faithfully remembered by his family, his numerous patients, friends, and also by the poor of Halifax, to whom he was a most bountiful benefactor and humane physician.”

CHARLES HEAD.

Was a son of Samuel Head, M. D. He came to Truro about 1825 married the widow of John Archibald, son of S. G. W. Archibald, late Master of the Rolls. His three children were born in Truro, a son and two daughters. He moved to Halifax about 1835, and when he died, soon after, his widow married Snow P. Freeman, of Liverpool, who sat in the House of Assembly for several years. She died in Halifax about a year ago. She was a Miss Mitchell, a sister of the late George P. Mitchell. One daughter, the sole representative of the Head family, is still living in Halifax.

DR. JOHN HARRIS.

Came to Pictou in 1767 with a small band of settlers in the Brig “Hope,” from the borders of Pennsylvania and Maryland. He came chiefly as agent for the Philadelphia company, to dispose of lands which had been granted in the present counties of Pictou and Colchester. He brought with him his wife, and their first child was

born the day before they sailed into Pictou Harbor. He was accompanied also by his brother Matthew.

Doctor Harris was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born in 1739 in Baltimore county, Maryland. In the Philadelphia grant he is described as "Doctor of Medicine, Philadelphia." Although often solicited to return to Maryland, he invariably refused. His party, although small in numbers, was well equipped, and familiar with the difficulties to be overcome in making a settlement in the unbroken forest. They laid the foundation of the present town of Pictou and named it "Donegal."

In 1773, the ship *Hector* arrived with 40 families from the Highlands of Scotland.

Dr. Harris was the first magistrate in Pictou, and he held other public positions. He resided in Pictou until 1778, when he removed to Truro. It is said that his removal was due to his strong sympathies with the rebels in the Revolutionary War.

The outbreak of the American War led to bad feeling between the Scottish and American settlers. The Scots were loyal, while most of those who had come from Philadelphia, as well as most of the inhabitants of Truro and the adjacent settlements, had a very warm sympathy with the rebels. A number of the Pictou people, joined by reinforcements from Truro, seized a valuable vessel then loading in Pictou Harbor, belonging to Captain Lowden, and started off to join the Americans, who then had possession of the country about Baie Verte. The vessel was quickly recaptured, and soon afterward, most of the Philadelphia settlers left Pictou.

After coming to Truro, Dr. Harris devoted more attention to the practice of medicine. He represented Truro in the House of Assembly, from 1779 to 1785, and was Clerk of the Peace for some years. He was also a Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas. As a magistrate, he celebrated marriages.

His death took place on April 9th, 1802. It was due, Dr. Patterson says, to a fall from his horse. On the other hand, Dr. Page was informed by Miss Soley, of Truro, that the real cause of death was apoplexy, which caused him to fall while his horse was either standing still or walking slowly. He had inoculated Mrs. Soley with smallpox a short time before, and her arm had not healed at the time of his death.

It is of interest to note that Dr. Harris usually kept one or two negro slaves. He seems to have been an active, public-spirited man, and a good physician. Descendants of himself and his brother Matthew are numerous.

DR. PARKER CLARKE.

Is known to us only by certain proceedings in the Courts of Law, at Cumberland and Halifax. The township of Cumberland was first settled by New Englanders and immigrants from the North of Ireland. During the Revolutionary War most of these settlers warmly sympa-

thized with the revolted colonies. In November, 1776, at the instance of parties from Machias, Maine, many of these settlers led by Jonathan Eddy, attempted the capture of Fort Cumberland. They had gone so far as to invest the fort when the timely arrival of forces from Windsor and Halifax put an end to their plans and dispersed them. Several arrests were made. Among them was Doctor Clarke, who was taken to Halifax, tried for high treason and found guilty. He pleaded the King's pardon before sentence was passed, and was respited.

Before this arrest he had been accused of extorting money from Thomas Robinson, of Amherst. The circumstances were these:—Robinson owed Dr. Clarke for professional services, the sum of £1.150, an account of long standing. Taking advantage of the disorder which prevailed, Dr. Clarke, with another party, armed to the teeth, threatened to make Robinson a prisoner. Rather than be imprisoned, Robinson borrowed the money and paid Clarke.

PART III.

The period from 1775 to 1800 is rendered notable by the arrival of the Loyalists, and the increased immigration of Scottish Highlanders. Soon after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, refugees from the older colonies came to Nova Scotia. About two thousand people came to Halifax after the evacuation of Boston. Some of these settled, the majority went to England and the West Indies, and many returned to their former home.

The Province, on the whole, retrograded during the war, most of the settlements being unprotected and exposed to attacks by privateers. When peace was announced, a large accession to the population occurred, principally in the years 1783 and 1784, consisting of loyalists and disbanded soldiers. It is estimated that, by this movement, about 30,000 people were added to the population.

These settlers not only diffused themselves quite generally among the older colonists, but also laid the foundation of new townships in widely scattered parts of the province, as at Shelburne, Digby, Clements, Wilmot, Aylesford, Rawdon, Douglas, Parrsboro, Wallace, Antigonish, Guysboro and other places.

Shortly after this important influx of settlers had taken place, there began to flow to our shores that great stream of Scottish immigration, predominantly, but by no means exclusively Celtic, which has rendered the eastern half of this Province a veritable New Scotland.

Irish immigration, at this period, was not felt beyond the confines of the town of Halifax.

With the Loyalists came a large number of medical men, most of whom had been attached to the British or Colonial forces. Many of these men were highly qualified, and their influence in improving the

standard of the medical profession in Nova Scotia has never ceased to be felt.

In respect to the effect of the Revolutionary War on the fortunes of physicians and surgeons, Sabine says, "The physicians who adhered to the Crown were numerous, and the proportion of Whigs in the profession of medicine was probably less than in either that of law or theology. But, unlike persons of the latter callings, most of the physicians remained in the country and quietly pursued their business. There seems to have been an understanding that though pulpits should be closed, and litigation be suspended, the sick should not be deprived of their regular and freely chosen attendants. I have been surprised to find, from verbal communications and from various other sources, that while the "Tory Doctors" were as zealous and as fearless in the expression of their sentiments as 'Tory ministers' and "Tory barristers," their persons and their property were generally respected in the towns and villages, where little or no regard was paid to the bodies and estates of gentlemen of the robe and surplice. Some, however, were less fortunate, and the dealings of the "Sons of Liberty" were occasionally harsh and exceedingly vexatious. A few of the Loyalist physicians were banished; others, and those chiefly who became surgeons to the army or provincial corps, settled in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia when they resumed practice."

Sabine, in a note, adds, "Since writing the above passage I have met more than once the suggestion that the physicians owed their safety to the exigencies of the ladies."

The medical men who came with the Loyalists to Nova Scotia, and many of those connected with disbanded regiments, settled in different parts of the province.

For convenience of reference, I propose to take the various counties, as at present constituted, and under these headings arrange the scanty knowledge in my possession, respecting the medical men who came to Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX.

After the evacuation of Boston in 1776, a number of prominent medical men came to Halifax, and remained for a short time. One or two died shortly afterwards, and the majority either went to England, or returned to the seat of war.

JOHN JEFFRIES, (Sabine,)

Of Boston, came to Halifax in 1776. He was appointed Chief of the Surgical Staff of Nova Scotia. In 1770 he went to England, and returning to America shortly afterward, held a high position in the British forces at Charleston and New York. He practiced in London for many years. In 1785 he crossed the English Channel in a balloon. He died at Boston in 1819, aged seventy-five. He was eminent as a surgeon, midwife, and physician.

SYLVESTER GARDINER.

Dr. Gardiner came to Halifax in 1776. He afterwards went to England. He was a very able man and very wealthy. In 1785 he returned to Boston and made claim for his property without success.

JOHN PRINCE.

Of Salem, Massachusetts, went to Halifax, where in 1779 he had acquired a competency as a merchant. He returned to the United States.

WILLIAM LE PERKINS.

Of Boston, physician, went to Halifax with his family in 1776. Washington, on taking possession of Boston, ordered his stock of medicines to be taken for the use of the Continental army. In 1778 he was proscribed and banished. He died at Hampton Court, England in 1787. He was the author of several medical publications of much merit.

NATHANIEL PERKINS.

Of Boston, physician, graduated at Harvard University, in 1734. When, in 1764 hospitals were established in Boston for the treatment of small-pox by inoculation, he was one of the attending physicians. Dr. Perkins went to Halifax in 1775. In 1778 he was proscribed and banished. He died in 1799, the place of his death not being recorded.

PETER OLIVER AND BRINLEY SYLVESTER OLIVER.

Were probably in Halifax in 1776. They became surgeons in the British Service. They died in England. A brother became prominent in public life in New Brunswick.

WILLIAM BRATTLE.

Of Massachusetts. A man of more eminent talents and of greater eccentricities never lived. He graduated at Harvard in 1722, and subsequently was representative from Cambridge, and a member for many years of the Council. He seems to have been of every profession and to have been eminent in all. As a clergyman, his preaching was acceptable; as a physician, he was celebrated; and he had an extensive practice as a lawyer. His military aptitude secured for him the rank of Major General of Militia, an office, in his time, of very considerable importance, and of high honour. He loved good living, and possessed the happy faculty of pleasing both the government and the people. A pronounced Loyalist, he was proscribed and banished. In 1776 he came to Halifax, where he died a few months afterwards.

WILLIAM JAMES ALMON.

Was born in the year 1754. In 1771 he was apprenticed to Andrew Anderson, Physician and Surgeon, of New York. In 1779, he received from Lord Townshend a commission as Surgeon's Mate

to the 4th Battalion of Royal Artillery. On the evacuation of Boston in 1776, he came to Halifax with Lord Howe's forces, but remained only a short time, as he accompanied the troops to New York and was in active service for several years. Before the close of the Revolutionary War he returned to Halifax and received the appointment of Surgeon of Artillery and Ordnance, a position which he held for many years. In 1785, he was appointed surgeon of the Halifax Alms-House, a position which was subsequently held by his son, grandson, and great-grandson. In the same year he was married to Rebecca Boyles, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Mather Boyles. He was a Justice of the Peace for Halifax, and Surgeon General of the militia. He acquired an extensive practice and enjoyed, to the fullest extent, the confidence of the community. In 1793 he addressed a letter to the Duke of Richmond pointing out the advantage of Halifax as depot for troops, and dwelling especially upon the healthy and invigorating characters of the climate.

Several years ago I had an opportunity of looking over some of his case-books. Some of the cases are admirably reported. He cultivated the habit of carefully recording everything which impressed him in daily practice and in reading. I should judge that he was gifted with good natural abilities, which were strengthened by culture, and that in his practice he was largely guided by the dictates of common sense. The following is extracted from one of his case-books:

"It is very seldom that diseases are found pure and unmixed, as described by authors, and there is almost an endless variety of constitutions. The treatment must be adapted to this mixture and variety in order to be as successful as circumstances will permit, and this allows of a very wide field for the exercise of good common sense on the part of the physician."

He was very absent-minded, a characteristic that gave rise to many amusing anecdotes.

Readers of Marryat's "Newton Foster" will readily recall the awkward predicament in which the hero's uncle was placed when he discovered himself unexpectedly in a bedroom with a woman not his wife. The incident is based on a misadventure of Dr. Almon's, and was related to Marryat by the family when he was on this station. On another occasion, when paying a professional call on the Hon. Richard Bulkeley, he inadvertently slipped a gold watch and chain, which was lying near, into his pocket, where it was found that evening by his wife, but not before its loss was being proclaimed by the town crier.

Doctor Almon died at Bath, England, in 1817, being found dead in his bed. A diary, kept during his last illness, is very interesting. A report of the autopsy is given.

Notice of his well-known descendants does not come within the scope of this paper.

HON. JOHN HALIBURTON.

In the year 1750, the town of Newport, Rhode Island, was visited by a frigate, commanded by Lord Colville. On board, acting as surgeon of the ship, was Doctor John Haliburton. He was the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, of Haddington, Scotland. Whilst the ship rode at anchor in the harbor of Newport, Dr. Haliburton became acquainted with the family of the Hon. Jahleel Brenton, whose son was so well-known in the Navy as Admiral Sir. J. Brenton, and to one of whose daughters he became attached. After completing his stipulated term of service as naval surgeon, he returned to Rhode Island and was married to Susannah Brenton in the year 1767. This alliance caused him to adopt the Colony of Rhode Island as his home, and to follow his profession among his newly found friends and acquaintances. He quickly acquired a large and lucrative practice.

In the disputes which arose between the Parent Kingdom and the colonies he espoused and warmly supported the Royalist party. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities he was banished for refusing to subscribe to the test ordered by an Act of the Revolutionary Assembly. Later he was granted leave to return, not on account of himself, but because as a physician his services were much needed by the inhabitants. This privilege, however, did not last long, and he was finally compelled to sacrifice all the property which ability and application, had enabled him to accumulate, and to escape from the town. Nor was it by any means a trifling surrender which he was forced to make. The abandonment of property, the resignation of a lucrative practice and the dismemberment of social ties and domestic arrangements, formed in this combination a very serious sacrifice. On the pretext of visiting patients on the mainland Doctor Haliburton secretly left Newport in a barge and landed safely at Long Island, where the British Army was stationed. On his arrival at headquarters he presented himself to Sir Henry Clinton who, (as some recognition of his services), offered him the headship of the Naval Medical Department at Halifax. Having accepted the appointment, he soon afterwards sailed from New York and reached Halifax in 1782, his wife and family coming a year later. In addition to his official duties, Dr. Haliburton entered into general practice, and became, as at his former residence, a leader in his profession and an influential member of the community. In 1787 he was appointed a member of His Majesty's Council. He died in the year 1808, aged 68. Sir Brenton Haliburton for a long time Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, was his son. The inscription on his tombstone in St. Paul's cemetery happily summarizes his characteristics.

"If unshaken loyalty to his king, steady attachment to his friends, active benevolence to the destitute, and humble confidence in God, can perpetuate his memory, he will not be forgotten."

DR. DUNCAN CLARK.

I am indebted to James S. McDonald, author of the "Annals of the North British Society," for a sketch of Dr. Duncan Clark, as well as for the photo copy of a portrait taken from an oil painting by Field.

Dr. Duncan Clark was born in Inverness, and was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. When 29 years of age he left Scotland, and by the advice of friends in New York went there in 1772. He practised in New York until 1776, and being an ardent Loyalist and outspoken in his opinion, he removed, by advice, to Norfolk, Virginia, where he practiced his profession until 1780. He then returned to New York, where he remained until the evacuation of the city by the British in 1782, he then with many other Loyalists accompanied the troops to Halifax.

Doctor John Haliburton, who was a great friend of Clark's gave him a helping hand, and secured his appointment as Surgeon to the Naval Yard. For several years both Haliburton and Clark were the leading professional men of the time in this community, and had, in addition to their government work, a large medical practice. Socially, Clark was a great favorite, with fine presence and a dignified bearing. He took a leading place with the Scottish community, being twice elected President of the North British Society between the years 1789 and 1798. He was elected Grand Master of Freemasons in succession to Hon. Richard Bulkeley in 1800. He was a leading member of St. Matthew's Church, and was popular with all classes.

He amassed considerable wealth. It was a time when great fortunes were made by many of the leading merchants of the community. The sale of prizes captured by the fleet and sold in Admiralty Court here often produced splendid returns. Dr. Clark invested in several ventures with the Scottish merchants in Halifax, and on one purchase alone he is said to have made £15,000 stg.

Dr. Clark, with John Bremner, Alexander Brymer, William Forsyth, Dr. John Haliburton, Dr. W. J. Almon and the Geddis were the leaders of a literary coterie which met regularly each month at the Pontac Hotel, to discuss social and scientific subjects. They were often joined by any distinguished stranger who might be passing through Halifax at the time. The papers and discussion occupied an hour, the remainder of the evening being devoted to wit, song and toasting, prolonged at times to the "sma hours." The Duke of Kent often joined them. Drs. Clark, Haliburton and Almon were Physician in Ordinary to the Prince and his Household, and were often entertained at his residence.

Dr. Clark took a prominent part in advocating measures designed to improve the condition of Halifax, and being an eloquent speaker, often took part in the public meetings, which at that period, were frequently held.

To be continued.

Vaccination

PROBABLY Newfoundland leads in the first use of vaccination in smallpox on this side of the Atlantic. In his address to the Newfoundland Medical Association, Dr. S. L. Walker referred to the early use of vaccine by Dr. Norman Boyd of Yarmouth in 1802. The next day one of the St. John's Dailies published the following which clearly gives Dr. Church the pre-eminence:—

“It will be of interest, we feel certain, both to Dr. Walker and the public to learn of its first application in Newfoundland as told in “Trinity Notes” in the Telegram by the late Rev. Canon Lockyer.

In 1798, that is, almost as soon as Dr. Jenner had made his first experiments, he sent a sample of vaccine to a former fellow student, Rev. John Clinch, M. D., who was at that time stationed in Trinity. Although Smallpox was prevalent, Dr. Clinch could not persuade anyone to try the new method, and eventually he applied the vaccine to his nephew, a boy of about seventeen years of age, who submitted to treatment by no means willingly. The application having proved effective, such was Dr. Clinch's confidence in Jenner, that he placed the boy in bed with one of the worst cases of Smallpox at that time under his attention. To the surprise of everyone he did not contract the disease and immediately there were insistant demands from everyone for the treatment.”

Lay Tribute to the Profession

(The Daily News, St. John's, Nfld.)

IN his address on the Ethics of Medical Organization, at Tuesday's session, Dr. Smith Walker struck a high note. “Organization for selfish reasons will not be successful. This is why so many labor unions have not accomplished the good for the community they should have. Organization must be along altruistic lines.” If this is kept consistently in view, if “the idea of service to the community is the real inspiration,” as we believe it to be, then the Medical Association will prove rich in beneficial results. Dr. Smith Walker's assertions that “very few of us have any right in cumbering the earth with our presence unless we can be of community service,” may sound extreme, but, after all, is not truth itself extreme; in the sense that it is the greatest, highest, strongest, and best? “No man can be an altruist and at the same time an egoist.” If altruism remains an ideal it is beautiful but valueless. Altruism, worth while, finds expression in service, and who can more, or better, serve Humanity than the members of the medical profession?

Medical service is two-fold. The curative form is a blessing to

humanity, but the preventive is even greater. The tendency of the age, and of all ages, is to acclaim the comparatively miraculous. Abani and Pharpar are stately and appealing. The Jordan is small and of little fame. The skilful surgeon, the wise physician may cure; but he who prevents disease accomplishes more. What he does may be hidden, and public recognition may be scant or absent; but he who removes the causes of disease is even a greater benefactor than he who cures; for removal saves misery to the masses of men, whilst cure brings blessing to the comparatively few. Preventive service is more and more becoming the inspiration of the medical profession, and though in most instances it may be accomplished by little of the spectacular and less of applause, its contribution to the happiness and well-being of the race is beyond computation."

The young doctor coughed rather gravely. "I am sorry to tell you," he said slowly, looking down at the man in bed, "that there no doubt you are suffering from scarlet fever and, as you know it, is extremely contagious." The patient slowly turned his head on the pillow, and looked towards his wife. "Dearie," he said, in a faint, but distinct voice, "if any of my creditors call, you can tell them at last I am in a position to give them something."

Cynical Husband—And what did you say?

Wife—Nothing.

Cynical Hubby—I know that quite well, dear—but how did you express it?

The era of short skirts is not without its literature. Should skirts again become long, this yarn should be preserved as the record of a period. A small child was observed on the street crying copiously, "What is the matter, little girl?" asked an elderly man in the time-honored phase that adults use in putting questions to children. "I've lost my mother," was the dolorous come-back. "Why don't you hold on to your mother's dress when you go out with her?" "Please, Sir," came the quavering reply, "I'm not big enough."

A gentleman on a motoring tour stopped to replace a tyre in a desolate part of the Highlands. A native chanced along and helped.

"I suppose," said the tourist, "that even here the bare necessities of life have risen tremendously in price."

"Aye, ye're right," replied the Scot, "and its no, worth drinkin' when ye get it."

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Editor:—S. L. WALKER, B. A., M. D.

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“**T**HOSE medical men are most fortunate who have some outside interest or avocation, as a change from those exacting conditions incident to their routine medical duties.”

With these words Dr. H. W. Cattell of Philadelphia, opens a most interesting article in Volume II of the 1925 International Clinics, describing the portraits, medals, and statuary from the hands of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of Philadelphia. Possibly few of us who knew Major McKenzie in England during the War, were aware that he was a sculptor artist of the highest class; yet Dr. Cattell speaks of him as “one of the greatest living Masters of Sculpture.”

The article has plates illustrating the portraits of many well-known figures in the medical profession, which are marvellously true to life and artistic in conception. Among these are those of Wm. Drummond, Dudley A. Sargent, S. Weir Mitchell, W. W. Keen, Wm. Gardner, Robert Jones, Wilfred Grenfell, William Osler, and others whose names and person are not so familiar.

All readers of the Clinics will enjoy this article.

INVESTIGATIONS in 1923 and 1924 showed the existence of medical diploma mills or at least one mill in the Middle West that was doing a good general business. Connecticut found many purchasers for these bogus diplomas.

“It was disclosed during the prosecution of a physician held responsible, through lack of knowledge and skill, for the death of a patient that he had bought his diploma from a college in the Middle West which has done a wholesale business in the sale of such documents. The investigation which followed, conducted by an inquisitorial grand jury, revealed conditions in Connecticut which resulted in the revoking by the state department of health of 174 licenses to practice medicine in the state.”

Still the latest legislation in this State leaves the door quite wide open. It provides that the applicant must have had at least a high school education before beginning study of the healing arts, and by written test must show comprehensive knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Pathology and Diagnosis. *The healing Arts are defined as Medicine, Osteopathy, Chiropractic and Naturopathy.*

Dalhousie Post Graduate Course.

THE Dalhousie Post-Graduate Course, which has become so popular with physicians of the Maritime Provinces and elsewhere, will begin this year on the first of September and continue until the eleventh. The sessions of the first two days will be held conjointly with the Maritime Section of the American College of Surgeons. Among those expected to participate in these conjoint meetings are Dr. Charles J. Mayo, of Rochester; Dr. G. W. Crile, of Chicago; Dr. Francis Campbell, of Brooklyn; and Dr. George D. Stewart, of New York. Dr. Stewart will remain over to assist the members of the Dalhousie faculty in their post-graduate programme, and it is hoped that Drs. Chipman and Meakins, of Montreal, and Dr. Luther MacKenzie, of New York, will also take part. An excellent programme has been arranged, with the practical needs of the general practitioner particularly in view, and a very successful course is anticipated. Last year's attendance was most gratifying, and doubtless this year's course will prove equally attractive. The course is given without charge, and is open to any qualified practitioner irrespective of his college or residence. Dr. H. K. MacDonald is the chairman and Dr. W. Alan Curry the secretary of the committee of arrangements.

Why Live This Long.

A MEDICAL officer of health, who is also a coroner in the West of England, claims that he is still quite capable of performing his duties at the ripe age of 99.

An example of such activity in a nonagenarian lends support to the view of some of our physiologists that human life may be greatly prolonged in the future.

Long-living persons are generally the descendants of long-lived ancestors. Their age is not to be estimated by dates, but by the condition of the arteries, the retention of the capacity of physical and mental activity, and their recuperative power. Tenacity of life is associated with a vigorous, well-exercised brain, and it is notable that many men of science and thinkers live to a great age.

A considerable number of people who have survived long after reaching the age of 100 were born in Scotland. The longest lived man, according to a record said to be fairly authentic, was Goulour McCrain, who died in the Island of Jura during the reign of Charles I, at the age of 180.

Among the Scottish super-centenarians we read of Dr. Movet, of Dumfries, who died at 139; Lawrence, of Orkney, 140; Robert MacBride, 130; Mary Innes, of Skye, 137; and Peter Gordon, 131.

In 1782 Evan Williams died at Carmarthen, aged 145. Mary Brook, a Staffordshire woman, attained the age 148; and Mrs. Judith Scott, of Islington, died at 162 in 1792.

Compared with these veterans the man of 60 is still young and the man of 80 should be in his prime.—(*Progress-Enterprise*).

Osler said,—“It is much more important to know what sort of a patient has a disease than what sort of a disease the patient has.” That was an accepted belief many years ago. Osler believed it all his life; perhaps we should continue to believe it, and give more thought to the patient and less to the disease.”

July was a month of Society Annual Meetings. The Medical Society had its 72nd Annual Gathering at Bridgewater July 1st and 2nd. Dr. E. V. Hogan was elected President.

The Nova Scotia Dental Association met in its 35th Annual Convention at Digby July 16th and 17th when Dr. W. C. Oxner of Halifax was re-elected President.

The 15th Annual Convention of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was held in Halifax July 29th, 31st.

The Newfoundland Medical Association met in its 2nd annual session at St. John's July 13th to 18th. Dr. A. F. Miller of Kentville, Dr. T. B. Acker of Halifax, Dr. J. Knox McLeod of Sydney, and Dr. S. L. Walker, Halifax, attended this convention.

The absurdities of the Temperance Legislation in Canada grow apace. Ontario has the latest. Sales through the dispensaries of the Ontario Government will be limited to 1,500,000 quart bottles for the year. Approximately 4,000 doctors have been advised that they can only write 30 “scripts” each month. At that there will be a balance on hand at the end of the year of 60,000 bottles. These 30 scripts are evidently for beverage purposes or very sick people, who are not near a drug store, as the doctors can prescribe 6 ounces to be filled at a drug store in addition to the above.

Years ago there was a great deal of talk against licences to the effect that it was morally wrong for a town to get a revenue from selling liquor. Now Provincial Governments are definitely in it for the revenue.

Newfoundland Medical Association

ST. JOHN'S, JULY 13-18, 1925

PROGRAMME

MONDAY, JULY 13th.

4.00 P.M.—Opening of Convention.

Official Welcome by the Hon. Tasker Cook,

Mayor of St. John's.

Presidential Address.

TUESDAY, JULY 14th.

Morning.—Clinics.

2.30 P.M.—General Business.

Address—"Ethics of Medical Organization."

Dr. Smith Walker, of Halifax, N. S.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15th.

Morning.—Clinics.

2.30 P.M.—Films of Public Health Interest.

Address—"Early Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis."

Dr. A. F. Miller, Kentville, N. S.

Discussion led by Dr. H. H. Rendell.

Paper—"Contagious Infection" Control in Outports.

Dr. A. R. Anderson, Heart's Content.

Discussion led by Dr. N. S. Fraser, St. John's.

THURSDAY, JULY 16th.

Morning.—Clinics.

2.30 P.M.—Papers—"Oral Infection from a Dentist's Viewpoint."

Charles Howlett, D.D.S., St. John's.

"Infection of Accessory Sinuses."

Dr. G. N. Murphy, St. John's.

"Throat Infection."

Dr. J. B. O'Reilly, St. John's.

Discussion led by Dr. T. M. Mitchell, St. John's.

FRIDAY, JULY 17th.

Morning.—Clinics.

2.30 P.M.—Address—"Prevention of the usual Orthopaedic Deformities."

Dr. T. B. Acker, Halifax, N. S.

Discussion led by Dr. L. E. Keegan, St. John's.

Paper—"Some Unusual Obstetric Cases."

Dr. C. A. Forbes, Bonavista.

Discussion led by Dr. W. Roberts, St. John's.

Paper—"Insulin."

Dr. J. Gaynor, St. John's.

Discussion led by Dr. W. E. Jones, Avondale.

SATURDAY, JULY 18th.

2.30 P.M.—General Business. Election of Officers, etc.

8.00 P.M.—Annual Dinner at Smithville.

The place of meeting will be the Auditorium at the Normal School.

Clinics at the various Hospitals will be posted at the Assembly Hall.

NOTICE

Large, well established, Remunerative Practice in Sydney, N. S. Now transferable on equitable and reasonable basis. An exceptional opportunity.

For further particulars write, P. O. Box 215, Sydney, N. S.

OBITUARY

JAMES ROSS COLLIE, M. D., Harvard University, 1869, River John, Pictou.

THE death occurred at River John on July 11th, 1925, of Dr. James Ross Collie, Honorary Member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia. He was eighty-five years of age. The Morning Chronicle published the following:—

“The late Dr. Collie, who was one of Pictou County’s worthiest sons, was born in River John, and except during the years of his academic career, resided in the district throughout his lifetime. He was one of the most widely known medical practitioners in Pictou County until his retirement a few years ago.

Dr. Collie graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1869.

For several decades the late Dr. Collie was as active a physician and citizen as the county ever knew. He was a typical country doctor in manner and character, always manifesting a keen personal interest in the affairs of all his patients and all with whom he came into contact, and being always ready to respond to the calls of distress which came to him from the wide territory in which he practised.

In those days Dr. Collie knew more or less intimately, and was regarded as a friend by practically everybody in the River John district.

For a quarter of a century or more, he represented his district in the Municipal Council, and showed genuine interest in all district and county affairs, as well as exceptional capacity for dealing with public questions, and a sincere desire to be of service to the people whom he represented.

Dr. Collie was an ardent Liberal, whose heart and influence were at all times devoted to his Party, and the wide esteem in which he was held led to frequent suggestions and request that he become the Liberal candidate for Provincial or Federal parliamentary honors. Such requests were steadfastly denied on the ground that prolonged absence from home would interfere with his medical practice.

To no higher distinction did Dr. Collie aspire than that of being known as a good country doctor. Other physicians in the county are authorities for the statement that he was a practitioner of more than ordinary skill and knowledge, and among the people generally to-day he is remembered as a family doctor who ever gave his best of knowledge, skill and sympathy to all who called upon him for help.

Dr. John Robert Mitchell Collie, of London, England, who graduated from Dalhousie Medical School in 1911, is a son, and the other surviving children are Miss Margaret and Wilfred and James Collie, all of this place.”

The funeral took place at 3 P. M. July 14th, and was largely attended by people of every walk in life. The impressive I. O. O. F. service was conducted at the Grave.

DR. CHARLES W. HAMILTON died in the City Hospital, Boston, July 10th, 1925, aged 81 years. The Acadian, Wolfville, thus refers to the deceased:—

Death came peacefully to Charles William Frederick Hamilton, M. D., at the City Hospital, Boston, on Friday, July 10, after two months illness, aged 81 years. Dr. Hamilton was the only son of the late Charles Cotnam Hamilton, M. D., Canard, and received his early education at the private school of Dr. J. R. Hea and at Sackville Academy.

Graduated from Harvard Medical College in 1865, he entered the United States Navy as an assistant surgeon. He practiced medicine with his father for six years in Canard. In June 1871, Dr. Hamilton went to Boston and was identified with the wholesale and retail drug business until the loss of his sight in 1917. He was a life member of the Canadian Club of Boston, where he will be greatly missed. He married Bessie Sheffield, widow of the late William Harris, shipbuilder, of Canning, who predeceased him. Those left are two daughters, Mrs. C. A. Holman, and Mrs. Morse, Jamaica Plains, Massachusetts, and one sister, Mrs. Robert Rand, Mass.

Dr. Hamilton, who resided for many years in Canning, was greatly beloved by all who knew him, and his death will be learned with regret by his many friends in Nova Scotia.

The Associated Press announced the death of DR. OCHSNER of Chicago, under date of July 25th, 1925.

Dr. Albert John Ochsner, famous surgeon, died to-day.

Dr. Ochsner who was 67 years of age, was the author of numerous surgical treatises and text books on clinical surgery and organization. He held memberships in the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and the Royal Microscopical Society, London.

He was a former president of the American College of Surgeons and since 1890 had been chief surgeon of the Augustana and St. Mary's Hospitals here.

WILLIAM SOMMERVILLE WOODWORTH, M. D., Harvard University, 1873, Kentville, N. S.

DR. W. S. WOODWORTH, Honorary Member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, died at his home in Kentville, July 22nd, 1925. The Local Press has the following obituary notice:—

A most faithful and skilled medical practitioner has passed away to his reward in the death of Dr. William Somerville Woodworth who died at his residence Kentville. Death was not unexpected as he had been very low for many weeks and had been confined to his bed for just seven months.

Dr. Woodworth was born at Centreville, Kings County on October 17, 1848 and was in his 78 year. He studied at Acadia Villa School, Hortonville and in medicine with the late Dr. Jno. Borden at Upper Canard. He went to Harvard Medical College and received his degree from that University in 1873. He also was a graduate of New York Polyclinic in 1884. He taught school for some years while studying his medical profession and settled down to a very large practice at Canard. While there he was recognized as one of the most skilled physicians in the valley. In 1899 he moved to Kentville and has resided here ever since and was called to minister to the sick in all parts of the county.

In October 1923, Dr. Woodworth celebrated his jubilee as a physician. At that time about sixty of his former patients gave him a surprise, it also being his 76th birthday and he and Mrs. Woodworth were presented with a purse of over \$1,000. That same year he was made an honorary member of the N. S. Medical Society for his long and honorable period in general practice and for unselfish devotion to duty. It can be said that no physician in the province was more beloved by those to whom he ministered than he.

Dr. Woodworth was twice married. His first wife, Minnie Walton, daughter of the late Jacob Walton, died in 1892. In June 1894 he married Edith Irene, daughter of the late Charles F. Eaton of Lower Canard. He is survived by his wife and two children, Miss Ruth Edwina, M. A., teacher at Netherwood School for girls in New Brunswick, and Eric Elder in the office of Howard Bligh & Son, Kentville.

MRS. WILLIAM LEARY of Sandy Cove, Digby County, died July 3rd, at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. T. R. Ford, Liverpool. Interment was in the Methodist Cemetery, Sandy Cove.

Dr. D. McIntosh of Pugwash, calls attention to an error in the July obituary notes. Mr. E. H. Culton who recently died at Stellarton was a brother of Dr. Albert Culton of Wallace, and not father, as stated.

The death occurred recently at Manchester, N. H. of Ella M. S. Hawkins, a sister of Dr. A. C. Hawkins of Halifax.

PERSONALS

THE wedding took place July 7th of Aileen Mary Byrne Scarfe, daughter of Dr. Thomas I. Byrne of Dartmouth, to Dr. H. S. Trefry of Tusket, son of Mrs. A. H. Trefry of Yarmouth. The bride comes from a talented family, being a great-grand daughter of Dr. John Ross, an early minister of St. Johns' Presbyterian Church, Yarmouth. Dr. Trefry has been in practice in Tusket several years, but is now removing to Anyox, in Northern British Columbia, being Surgeon to the Granby Consolidated Mining Company.

The younger members of the profession especially will wish the Doctor and his Bride every happiness.

To Dr. Nathaniel and Mrs. MacDonald, Sydney Mines, a daughter. Congratulations.

Dr. Edward Grant, Dalhousie 1925, of Eureka, is now located at Grand Falls, Nfld.

Dr. Alex Ross, formerly of Westville, is now located at Merigomish, Pictou County.

Dr. George Nathanson, Sydney, is about to remove to New York. He is offering his practice for sale.

Dr. C. E. A. DeWitt's family of Wolfville, is spending the summer at Deep Brook, Digby County.

Dr. M. J. Wardrope of Springhill, recently visited his mother Mrs. A. Wardrope at her home in Milford.

Dr. Charles Baxter who supplied for Dr. G. A. Barss of Rose Bay, during his absence in England, has returned to Halifax.

Mrs. L. M. Campbell of Halifax, was ill for several weeks in July at the home of her son Dr. D. A. Campbell, Bridgewater.

Jordan Smith, a patient in the N. S. Sanatorium, was recently visiting his parents Dr. J. W. and Mrs. Smith at Liverpool.

Dr. A. C. Hawkins, Ex-Mayor of Halifax, after spending several months in Florida, returned home the latter part of June.

Dr. B. A. LeBlanc and Dr. W. N. Rehfuss, have been appointed members of the new Provincial Government without portfolios.

Dr. John R. M. Collic, Dalhousie 1911, of London, England, son of the late Dr. J. R. Collic, is visiting for a time at his old home in River John.

Dr. P. G. Douglas, Dalhousie 1925, has opened an office in Halifax, in the quarters recently occupied by Dr. Gow, corner of Hollis and Sackville Streets.

Dr. W. H. Hattie and Mrs. Hattie, spent a short vacation recently in New Glasgow, the guests of Mrs. Hattie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fisher Grant.

Mrs. Blanche Lehigh MacLean, widow of the late Dr. Murdoch MacLean, North Sydney, has been appointed Dean of College Women at Acadia University.

Dr. Samuel D. Bell, Department of Childrens' Diseases, Bellevue Hospital, N. Y. was a recent visitor to Yarmouth, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Lebbetter.

Dr. G. W. T. Farish of Yarmouth was one of the enthusiastic golfers at the recent Fredericton tournament. It is certain he would score high in one way at least.

Dr. and Mrs. C. McQ. Avard of Scranton, Pa. spent a short holiday recently at their former home in Amherst. Dr. Avard was for a number of years, Mayor of Amherst.

Dr. D. A. Murray of Tatamagouche, with Mrs. Murray, spent the early weeks of July in Boston and other New England Cities and towns. Dr. R. D. Roache was his locum tenens.

Mrs. Bethune, wife of Dr. R. O. Bethune, Berwick, was operated on for Appendicitis at the Kings Memorial Hospital, the latter part of July. Her friends are pleased to know she made a good recovery.

Rev. Sister Ignatius, for 6 years Superintendent of St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, has been appointed Mother General of the Order of St. Martha. Much to the regret of physicians and nurses in the Glace Bay area, Sister Ignatius will remove to Antigonish shortly.

On July 9th, Professor John Cameron, M. D., D. Sc., Dalhousie University, was married to Elsie Stewart, daughter of Provost James Moffat, J. P., O. B. E., and of Mrs. Moffat, Mount Feredith, Forfax, Scotland. The group picture of the principals which appeared in the press, intimates that the genial Professor is much pleased with the result of his mission to the Old Country.

Dr. Abraham Medjuck, Glace Bay, a graduate of Dalhousie 1923, has passed the New York State Board Medical Examinations, and has established his practice in New York City (C. M. A. Journal).

The engagement is announced of Helen Geddes, daughter of O. H. Webster, D. D. S., and Mrs. Webster of Pictou to Dr. W. H. Chase of Montreal, formerly of Halifax, son of Mr. W. H. Chase of Wolfville.

Among those who successfully passed the recent Canadian Medical Council were,—Dr. S. Bruce, Shelburne, Dr. George Eaton, Truro, Dr. R. Roach, Tatamagouche, Dr. J. Robertson, Halifax, and Dr. C. Thompson, North Sydney.

Mrs. Leonard M. Murray of Toronto, recently spent some time in Nova Scotia, in the interest of the Canadian Ladies' Golf Union. She is the wife of Dr. L. M. Murray of Toronto, Consulting Cardiologist. They formerly lived in Halifax.

A number of hospitals in the province have recently held graduating exercises for Nurses who have completed their training. At the recent exercises when four nurses of the Glace Bay General Hospital received their diplomas, Dr. Nat McDonald of Sydney Mines, gave the address to the class.

Dr. A. F. Miller, Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Sanatorium, spent the month of July in Newfoundland. While he was enjoying a vacation for convalescence from his recent illness, he also addressed the Newfoundland Medical Association on the "Early Diagnosis of Tuberculosis."

Dr. T. A. Lebetter of Yarmouth recently addressed the Rotary Club of Sydney. He emphasized the duty of every citizen to bear his share of responsibility in solving all our problems, there must be co-operation of all classes and all sections. It's a good message. Think it over.

Dr. Reginald Morse and Mrs. Morse, of Lawrencetown, both medical missionaries in China, who have been on an extended furlough, first in France and England, and for the past year in Nova Scotia chiefly, expect soon to return to their work, which is the most practical form that missionary effort can take.

The engagement is announced of Olive, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Atlee of Annapolis, and Mr. George Ross, Manager of Ross Securities, St. John's, Newfoundland. They are both graduates of Dalhousie. Miss Atlee is a sister of Dr. H. B. Atlee, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Dalhousie.

Dr. Alfred Thompson, formerly of Elmsdale, N. S., with his family is now residing in Vancouver. He represented the Yukon in the Federal Parliament for a number of years, and with his family has recently returned from a two years' stay in Switzerland.

Pauline, the little six-year-old daughter of Dr. P. P. Balcom now living at Harborville, Kings County, recently fell some 30 feet from a wharf and received severe injuries. She was admitted to the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, and is now convalescent.

Mrs. McNally, widow of the late Dr. G. J. McNally of Berwick, returned on July 2nd, with her family, to her former home in Fredericton, N. B. where she will now live. Their departure was much regretted by the good people of Berwick.

Dr. Ross Faulkner of New York, is spending his usual summer vacation in Nova Scotia, visiting chiefly in Windsor, Chester and Halifax. He is a Dalhousie Graduate who is doing honor to his Alma Mater and the profession and he is heartily welcomed.

On the evening of July 1st at the Community Hall, Tusket, a representative gathering assembled to honor Dr. Harold S. Trefry, who has since been married, as is noted elsewhere, and removed to British Columbia. On behalf of those present, Mr. Robert T. Mack, in a happy speech, presented the Doctor with a handsome travelling bag.

Dr. Charles H. Best, who was associated with Dr. Banting, recently received his degree in Medicine at the University of Toronto. He was awarded the Mickle Fellowship, value \$1,200.00 for highest standing, \$250.00 for special work, and a Rockefeller Scholarship which entitles him to a years' study abroad. He is a son of Dr. H. H. Best, formerly of Grafton, Kings County, N. S.

The veteran Editor of the Eastern Chronicle, recently printed some very appreciative words of Dr. J. L. McIsaac of Antigonish, the only Liberal Medical Candidate elected in the recent election. In part he said:—

“His eminence as a medical practitioner and surgeon is not alone accountable for his popularity; but he has a genial personality, a kindly friendly manner, and a devotion to service and duty that wins him just admiration. A native charm of the Doctor's is a Highland touch to the tongue, which proclaims his birthplace, and we believe with all its production of men of ability and substance, Antigonish has not produced a more likeable man than its new member of the Provincial Parliament, Dr. John L. McIsaac.”

The quotation is made as we believe in saying nice things of people while they are living.

THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

President—J. F. Kidd, Ottawa.

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

Vice-Presidents ex-officio—Presidents of Affiliated Associations.

Honorary Treasurer—A. T. Bazin, 836 University Street, Montreal.

General Secretary—T. C. Routley, 184 College Street, Toronto.

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G. F. Dewar, Charlottetown.	W. N. Rehfuß, Bridgewater, N. S.
W. J. Egan, Sydney.	W. G. Reilly, Montreal.
W. J. Elliott, Brandon.	W. H. Secord, Winnipeg.
F. J. Farley, Trenton.	H. B. Small, Ottawa.
W. A. Gardner, Winnipeg.	F. N. G. Starr, Toronto.
W. Hackney, Calgary.	D. A. Stewart, Ninette, Man.
T. G. Hamilton, Winnipeg.	W. Turnbull, Winnipeg.
V. E. Henderson, Toronto.	J. M. Ulrich, Regina.
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T. M. Leask, Moose Jaw.	S. L. Walker, Halifax.
J. H. MacDermot, Vancouver.	T. W. Walker, Saskatoon.
N. J. MacLean, Winnipeg.	N. W. Warner, Winnipeg.
A. A. Macdonald, Souris, P. E. I.	A. MacG. Young, Saskatoon.
M. MacLaren, St. John, N. B.	Geo. S. Young, Toronto.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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David Low, Regina.	S. E. Moore, Regina.
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A. T. Bazin, Montreal.	M. MacLaren, St. John, N. B.
T. C. Routley, Toronto.	F. N. G. Starr, Toronto.
G. S. Cameron, Peterborough.	S. L. Walker, Halifax.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Lister Memorial	- - - - -	R. J. Blanchard, Winnipeg.
Conference on Medical services	- - - - -	A. Primrose, Toronto.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA

ANNUAL MEETING, JULY, 1926, AT HALIFAX

OFFICERS FOR 1925-1926.

President	Dr. E. V. Hogan, Halifax.
1st Vice-President	Dr. J. J. Roy, Sydney.
2nd Vice-President	Dr. L. R. Morse, Lawrencetown.
Secretary-Treasurer	Dr. J. G. D. Campbell, Halifax.
Associate-Secretary	Dr. S. L. Walker, Halifax.

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Dr. D. R. McRae, Sydney Mines.	Dr. W. F. Read, Digby.
Dr. Dan. McNeil, Glace Bay.	Dr. F. S. Messenger, Middleton.
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Dr. J. J. Cameron, Antigonish.	Dr. V. L. Miller.
Colchester-Hants.	Dr. J. L. Churchill.
Dr. C. H. Morris, Windsor.	Dr. A. R. Cunningham.
Dr. E. D. McLean, Truro.	Dr. P. Weatherbee.
Cumberland County.	Dr. F. G. Mack.
Dr. J. A. Munro, Amherst.	Pictou County.
Dr. W. T. Purdy, Amherst.	Dr. H. H. McKay, New Glasgow.
Lunenburg-Queens.	Dr. G. A. Dunn, Pictou.
Dr. R. G. McLellan, Lunenburg.	

COMMITTEES

Cogswell Library.	Arrangements.
Dr. A. G. Nicholls.	Halifax Medical Society.
Dr. J. R. Corston.	Editorial Board—C. M. A. Journal.
Dr. John Stewart.	Dr. W. H. Hattie.
Dr. Philip Weatherbee.	Dr. G. H. Murphy.
Dr. C. S. Morton.	Dr. J. G. McDougall.
Public Health.	Dr. K. A. McKenzie.
Dr. A. C. Jost, Halifax.	Dr. E. V. Hogan.
Dr. E. Kennedy, New Glasgow.	Workmen's Compensation Board.
Dr. M. E. Armstrong, Bridgetown.	Dr. G. H. Murphy.
Dr. J. K. McLeod, Sydney.	Dr. E. V. Hogan.
Dr. W. N. Reh fuss, Bridgewater.	Dr. M. G. Burris.

Members of C. M. A. Council.

Dr. E. V. Hogan (Ex-Officio)	Halifax.
Dr. J. G. D. Campbell (Ex-Officio)	Halifax.
Dr. S. L. Walker (Ex-Officio)	Halifax.
Dr. W. J. Egan,	Sydney.
Dr. L. R. Morse,	Lawrencetown.
Dr. H. K. McDonald,	Halifax.
Dr. G. H. Murphy,	Halifax.
Dr. Ross Millar,	Amherst.

Nominated to Education Committee C. M. A.

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

Nominated to Legislative Committee C. M. A.

Dr. J. G. McDougall, Halifax.

Dr. W. H. Hattie, Halifax.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA

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President Dr. Allister Calder, Glace Bay.
 1st Vice-President Dr. D. A. McLeod, Sydney.
 2nd Vice-President Dr. D. W. Archibald, Sydney Mines.
 Secretary-Treasurer Dr. J. G. B. Lynch, Sydney.

EXECUTIVE

The Officers with Doctors McDonald, Patton and Curry. Nominated to Provincial Executive:—Dr. E. M. McDonald, Sydney, Dr. D. R. McRae, Sydney Mines, Dr. Dan. McNeil, Glace Bay.

COLCHESTER-HANTS**Officers 1924-25**

President Dr. R. O. Shatford, Londonderry.
 Vice-President Dr. E. E. Bissett, Windsor.
 Secretary-Treasurer Dr. H. V. Kent, Truro.

Executive Committee

Dr. J. B. Reid, Truro. Dr. F. R. Shankel, Windsor.

Nominated to Provincial Executive

Dr. C. H. Morris, Windsor, and Dr. E. D. McLean, Truro.

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 1st Vice-President Dr. J. R. Gilroy, Oxford.
 2nd Vice-President Dr. M. McKenzie, Parrsboro.
 3rd Vice-President Dr. W. V. Goodwin, Pugwash.
 Secretary-Treasurer Dr. W. T. Purdy, Amherst, N. S.
 Members of Executive Medical Society of Nova Scotia:
 Dr. W. T. Purdy, Amherst.
 Dr. J. A. Munro, Amherst, N. S.

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 President Dr. W. F. McKinnon, Antigonish.
 Vice-Presidents Dr. J. J. MacRitchie, Goldboro.
 Dr. John McDonald Sr., St. Peters.
 Dr. M. E. McGarry, Margaree.
 Dr. M. T. McLeod, Orangedale.
 Secretary-Treasurer Dr. P. S. Campbell, Port Hood.

Executive Committee

Dr. J. S. Brean, Dr. J. A. Proudfoot, Dr. A. J. McNeil, Dr. Alex. Kennedy,
 Dr. Owen Cameron, Dr. R. C. McCullough, Dr. B. A. LeBlanc, Dr. P. A. McGarry,
 Nominated to Provincial Executive:—Dr. J. J. Cameron, Antigonish.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA

DIRECTORY AFFILIATED BRANCHES

LUNENBURG-QUEENS

Officers for 1923-24

President.....Dr. J. S. Chisholm, Mahone.
 Vice-President.....Dr. F. T. McLeod, Riverport.
 Secretary-Treasurer.....Dr. L. T. W. Penny, New Germany.

Executive

The above Officers with:

Dr. A. E. G. Forbes, Lunenburg. Dr. F. A. Davis, Bridgewater.

Annual Meeting is held on the second Tuesday in June of each year, and other Meetings on the second Tuesday of August and January, the time and place of the two latter Meetings to be decided by the Executive.

PICTOU COUNTY

Officers for 1924-25

Priestident.....Dr. Clarence Miller, New Glasgow
 Vece-President.....Dr. M. R. Young, Pictou.
 Secretary-Treasurer.....Dr. John Bell, New Glasgow.

Members of Executive and nominated to the Provincial Executive:—

Dr. H. H. McKay, New Glasgow and Dr. G. A. Dunn, Pictou.
 Benvie, S. C. McKenzie, G. A. Dunn, C. W. Stramburg, F. B. Day.

Meetings:—First Tuesday in January April, July and October. Annual Meeting in July.

VALLEY MEDICAL SOCIETY

President.....Dr. E. DuVernet, Digby.
 Vice-Presidents.....Dr. G. K. Smith, Grand Pre.
 “ “.....Dr. H. L. Roberts, Digby.
 “ “.....Dr. W. C. Archibald, Annapolis.
 Secretary-Treasurer.....Dr. C. E. A. DeWitt, Wolfville.

Representatives on Executive of Medical Society of Nova Scotia:—

Dr. M. R. Elliott, Wolfville. Dr. W. F. Read, Digby.
 Dr. F. S. Messenger, Middleton.

HALIFAX MEDICAL SOCIETY

1924 Officers 1925

President.....Dr. E. V. Hogan, 109 College St.
 Vice-President.....Dr. F. R. Little, 454 Robie St.
 Secretary-Traesurer.....Dr. W. L. Muir, 245 Robie St.

Executive

Dr. P. Weatherbee, Dr. F. G. Mack,
 Dr. V. L. Miller, Dr. A. R. Cunningham, Dr. J. L. Churchill.

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TORONTO MONTREAL

Dr. L. W. Johnstone is taking a few weeks vacation. Following a strenuous winter's work and his lengthy illness in the Spring, the vacation was surely needed.

Born Londoner (to London Scot)—Well, if Aberdeenshire is all you say it is, Mr. MacGregor, why didn't you stay there?

Mr. MacGregor—Because in Aberdeensheer Ah wuz no' conseedered tae be of ordinary eentellect. But Ah've done verra weel doon here.

"Yes, I'm rather a mixture. My father was English, my mother French, I was born on an American ship off Naples and Macpherson's my dentist."

"What's Macpherson got to do with it?"

"Why, that makes me of Scottish extraction."