

## Prologue

This month the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, or, as it has more lately come to be known, the Nova Scotia Division of the Canadian Medical Association, is holding its one hundredth annual meeting. Founded in 1854, it will not, of course, be one hundred years old until 1954, but it is customary to mark the one hundredth meeting of such societies, more perhaps than to celebrate the attainment of one hundred years of age. It is, when all is said and done, a considerable achievement to hold an organization together year after year, and to have, with no break in succession, one hundred annual meetings.

The Bulletin is, of course, nowhere nearly as old as its parent society. It is, in fact, an upstart, and will only reach its quarter century in 1957. Although for a period there was a preceding publication, it must be a matter of regret that some sort of journal has not been in existence consistently from the beginning. There are gaps in the changing pattern of the years, some of which can be filled in by careful patching; others may ever remain unfilled. In some cases it is not yet too late, and we are fortunate in having among us some whose talents run in that direction. It is, however, saddening to reflect that such pursuits seem only those of mature and philosophical years. A young man who has cultivated the ability to write upon the subjects which interest him in youth, may, when he reaches years of greater leisure and retrospection, come to record the events of former years with great insight and understanding. We can only hope that among the younger doctors of Nova Scotia there may be some who will, in time, overcome the seeming reluctance to clothe in words their experience and ideas.

A great Nova Scotian once said: "A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its muniments, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great public structures, and fosters national pride and love of country, by perpetual references to the sacrifices and glories of the past." Let us at all costs preserve our records, and, as far as in us lies, let us see to it that they are in such a form as to fire imagination and stimulate pride.

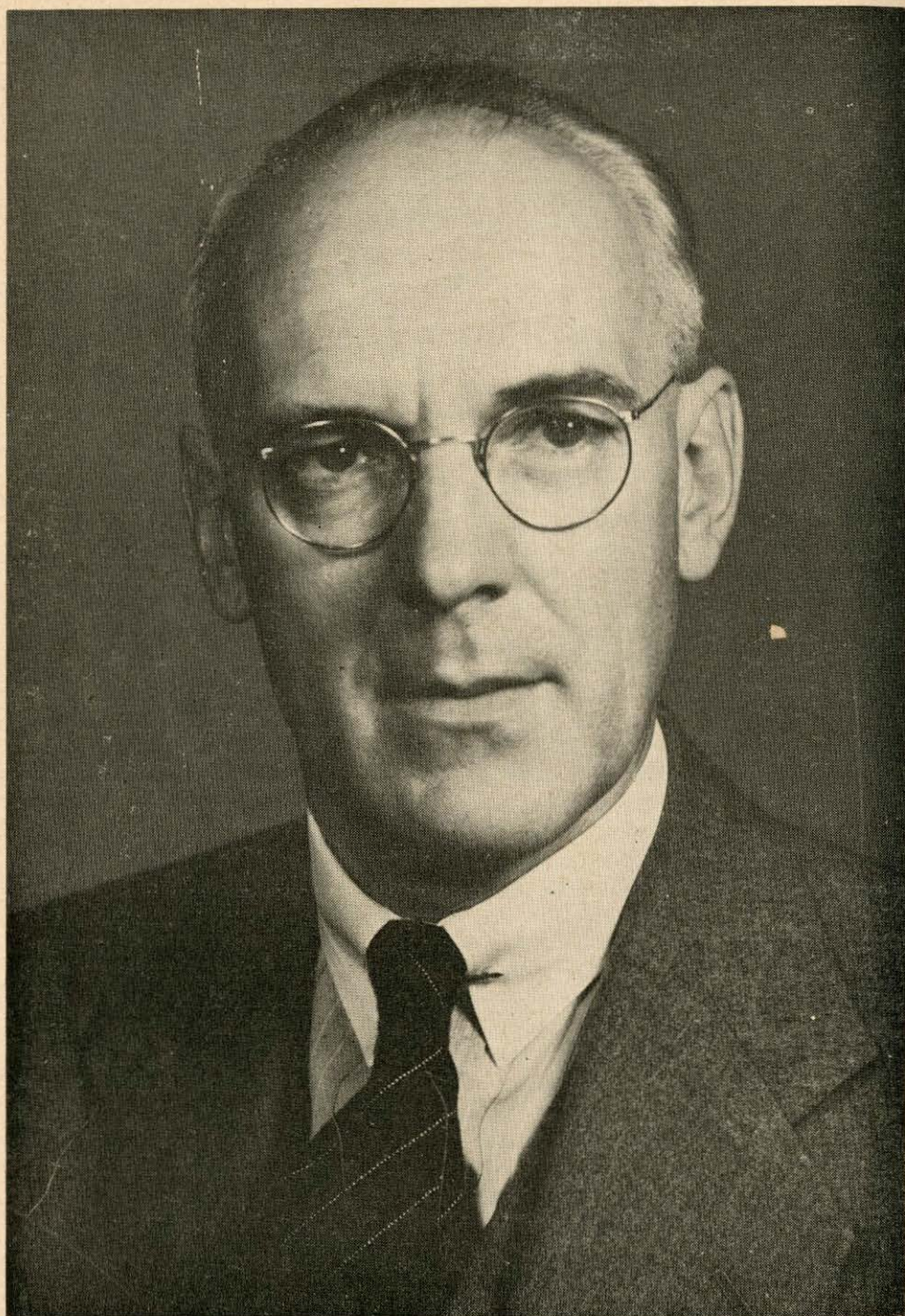
At this time of celebration this issue of the Bulletin is intended to present kaleidoscopic glimpses of events and people here and there in the past ninety-nine years. Its preparation has been an arduous task, though a labour of love, to those who have taken part, but they themselves would be the first to admit that there are shortcomings and deficiencies. The restrictions and limitations imposed by time and space have contrived to make it appear that some persons and events have received more than their due of notice while others have been ignored or neglected. It is particularly a matter of disappointment that Doctor Kenneth McKenzie's material, prepared to be read at this meeting, could not be included. However, he has contributed generously to this centennial issue, and his historical review will appear in a later number.

All who have been concerned have united in saying that had they "but world enough and time" the task of record-searching offered a fasciation not before appreciated. Perhaps it is just as well, however, that enthusiasm had its bounds or our readers might have been wearied and surfeited by too great a spread.

The editors take pleasure in offering this Souvenir Bulletin to members of The Medical Society of Nova Scotia and their guests. To the memories of the past, to the solemn pride of the present and to our hopes for the future this token is hereby dedicated.

THE EDITORS





J. W. REID, M.D.  
President  
Medical Society of Nova Scotia



# The President's Message

The occasion of the one hundredth annual meeting of The Medical Society of Nova Scotia is an event unique among the medical associations of Canada. We are celebrating not only a but birthday a century of organization of medical men in the interest and for the welfare of the sick.

No one of those men who laid the plans for the organization of the provincial society could have dreamed of the amazing developments of this terrible and fruitful century. None could have foreseen the change to come in the techniques and materials of medical practice, in transportation, in communications and the change in the relationship of the doctor to his colleagues and to his patients. Yet the original organization, small and weak though it must have been, was born of the need, so early perceived, of the strength which only unity and numbers can provide and which remains, after a hundred years, the surest safeguard of our future.

We have every reason to be proud of the record of our service to the people of Nova Scotia. I am sure that no medical society in the world has maintained, over the past century, a higher level of intelligence and integrity among its members and I am sure that nowhere have men given more freely of their strength and talents in the care of the sick. Others may have been better endowed, none more willing or more generous.

We are as unaware of the future as the men who pioneered this Society, and we can no more foresee the fruits and labors of the years to come than they; but we have the duty so to maintain, strengthen and enlarge the organization which they began that unforeseen though inevitable change may not catch us unawares and destroy us. This we can achieve only by the cooperation and sacrifice of every member of our Society; by willingness to serve on the many committees and to accept the various responsibilities which strong and successful organization demands. It can be achieved only by keeping constantly before us the goal on which our charter members fixed their clearer gaze—not the establishment of a learned and arrogant priesthood of healing: not the coinage of political expediency: not to subserve the success of any method for the distribution of medical care but more simply and more nobly to maintain, for the prevention and cure of disease, the best medical service which we as doctors can provide! And so it is our hope that these concluding lines may truly reflect the determination of all our members to carry on the tradition of humility and service which so characterized the men who founded and developed our Society:—

Though with each passing year  
New faces come, old faces go,  
Unsung physicians linger on to peer  
Up at the chosen goal: and so  
To toil the long lone hours,  
Hoping through service to fulfill  
That destiny of ours!

J. W. Reid, M.D.



# Founders of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia

K. A. MacKenzie, M.D., Halifax

The Medical Society of Nova Scotia was founded on October 5, 1854, by the following forty-five physicians. Twenty-two attended the first meeting and the rest were represented by proxy.

Allan, James - - -	Halifax	Bent, Charles- - -	Truro
Almon, W. J.- - -	"	Denison, James - - -	Newport
Avery, James Fillis- - -	"	Denison, Sam- - -	Newport
Black, Rufus Smith - - -	"	DesBrisay, T. B. - - -	-Dartmouth
Crane, Samuel L. - - -	"	Elliott, Henry- - -	-St. Mary's
Creamer, Joseph - - -	"	Forrest, Alex.- - -	New Glasgow
DeWolfe, J. Ratchford - - -	"	Denison, Wm.- - -	Newport
Gilpin, J. B. - - -	"	Fox, John - - -	Windsor
Gregor, Hon. Wm. - - -	"	Fraser, B. D.W. - - -	Windsor
Gregor, W. E.- - -	"	Hamilton, C. C. - - -	-Cornwallis
Hume, James C. - - -	"	Harding, E. F. - - -	- Windsor
Jennings, Edward - - -	"	Henderson, J. R. - - -	Londonderry
Mitchell, Alexander- - -	"	Jacobs, Godfrey - - -	Lunenburg
Malloy, P. - - -	"	Jeans, J. E. - - -	Sydney
Morris, Frederick - - -	"	Johnson, G. M. - - -	Pictou
Parker, D. McNeil - - -	"	Kirby, E. - - -	- Chester
Slayter, John- - -	"	Lane, Alex. - - -	- Mahone
Leslie, Robert- - -	Annapolis	Madden, A. - - -	- Arichat
MacDonald, Alex. - - -	Antigonish	Mitchell, Sam.- - -	- Wallace
Simpson, E. N. - St. Margaret's Bay		Snider, George- - -	- Shelburne
Steverman, Joseph - - -	Lunenburg	Tupper, Charles - - -	- Amherst
Webster, W. B. - - -	- Kentville	Tupper, Nathan - - -	- Amherst
Woodbury, Johnathan - - -	Wilmot		

The first President of the Society was the Honorable William Gregor, Vice-Presidents W. J. Almon of Halifax and Alexander MacDonald of Antigonish, Secretary J. R. DeWolfe and Treasurer Honorable D. McN. Parker. Brief biographical notes are presented on these and other early officers of the Society.

## Hon. William Gregor, 1798-1857

First President of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia. 1854.

William Gregor was born in Scotland and received his medical training at Edinburgh University. He graduated in 1819, and came to Nova Scotia in the same year. He practised for a short time in Antigonish and from there moved to Truro where he practised for five years. He was a friend of Mr. Archibald, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and was persuaded by him to move to Halifax where he became a prominent figure in medical and political circles. In 1854, he was elected as the first President of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia. He was also one of the promoters of the Halifax Mechanics Institute and was elected first President. For some years he was in charge



of the first Halifax Dispensary where the poor received free treatment. He was a colleague of Dr. Parker who in one of his speeches paid him the following tribute. "He was a large, fine-looking man, of good address, of literary tastes and a born artist." Dr. Gregor was well informed in all branches of medicine, a good physician and a well qualified surgeon. He was a Liberal in politics and a friend of Joseph Howe. In 1849 he was made a member of the Legislature.

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**Hon. William Johnstone Almon. M.A., M.D., D.C.L., M.P., Senator.**  
Vice-President, 1854. President, 1855-56 and 1865

Dr. Almon was born at Halifax, attended King's College and took his medical degree at Glasgow in 1838. He had a long period of practice and was also active in medical, political and community affairs. He was the first physician to use chloroform in Nova Scotia, operating at the Poor Asylum, the only hospital in Halifax at the time. He was one of the founders of the Halifax Medical College and the first Professor of Obstetrics. He is said to have been a good public speaker and a strong debater. In 1879 he was appointed to the Senate, the first Nova Scotian physician to receive this honor. He has a very unique place among physicians as he challenged Joe Howe to a duel. However, this was never fought and in later years he and Howe were very close friends. This Dr. Almon was the third of five Almons whose aggregate number of years of service to the people of Halifax was one hundred and sixty years.

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**Dr. Alexander Macdonald. 1782-1859. Edin. 1805**  
Vice-President 1854

Dr. MacDonald was the first physician with an Edinburgh degree to settle in Nova Scotia and for this reason alone deserves a special place in the medical archives of this Province. He was born at Armadale, Scotland. His great grand father was Sir Donald MacDonald, eleventh Baron and fourth Baronet of Sleat. Members of family played a noble part in the wars of their periods and occupied important places in Scottish history. They were known to have taken part in the battles of Killierankie, Sheriffmuir, Quatre Bras and Waterloo. Sir Donald MacDonald was a follower of Prince Charlie and several of the family followed the Pretender to France, where it is said some of them married members of the French nobility. Property in Scotland was confiscated but later restored by the English. The titles of Baron and Baronet passed to the older members of the family and did not come to the branch of Dr. Alexander.

Alexander MacDonald received his common school education at Armadale, Isle of Skye and his medical training at Edinburgh where it is recorded that he led his class. He planned to enter the Army but when he was ready, there was no place for him. He came to Canada in charge of emigrants intending to return home. The young doctor quarrelled with the Captain over the deplorable condition of the passengers and the Captain threatened reprisals



when he returned home. He then went to Pictou to seek passage on another boat. His funds consisted of a Bill of Exchange for one hundred and fifty pounds which was difficult to cash. A man named Bannerman offered to cash it, but neither Bannerman nor the money was ever seen again and the doctor was stranded without funds. His next appeal was to a young Priest whom he knew in Scotland and who was located at Arisaig. Unable to obtain any funds he practiced in Arisaig for a year earning only enough to pay board. He then went to Jamacia which had some attractions as a place to practice medicine, and he had a profitable practice until he was stricken with yellow fever. He was sent to Halifax to convalesce. He returned to Arisaig and after a short time there moved to Antigonish in 1810 where he attended to the medical needs of the people for almost fifty years. His hardships at a time when there were no roads and no means of transportation is a story in itself. Dr. MacDonald was a charter member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia and a Vice-President in 1854. It is likely that failing health was the main reason why he was not promoted to the President's Chair. He died in 1859. Dr. Archie Wilkie, Senior Surgeon at the Royal Victoria Hospital Montreal is great grand son.

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**Hon. Daniel McNeil Parker, M.D. (Edin.) D.C.L. (Acadia).**  
Treasurer, 1854. President 1857 and 1877.

Dr. Parker was born at Windsor, attended King's Collegiate and Horton Academy. After graduation he settled in Halifax and practised for fifty years, retiring in 1895. He was a good surgeon and the leading consultant of his period. He was the first surgeon in Nova Scotia to use ether as an anaesthetic. He took an active interest in medical and community affairs. He was the third President of the Nova Scotia Medical Society and the second President of the Canadian Medical Association. He was interested in the Halifax Mechanics Institute and Horticultural Society and in the establishment of a Provincial Exhibition. From 1871 to 1901 he was a member of the Legislature, and played an important part in securing legislation for the medical profession. In 1872 he limited his work to consulting practice and was the first physician to do this in Nova Scotia. A biography of Dr. Parker by his son is the only medical biography of a Nova Scotian.

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**Dr. James Ratchford DeWolfe, 1818-1901.**  
Secretary, 1854-57. President 1866.

Dr. DeWolfe was born at Horton of United Empire Loyalist stock. He at first studied medicine as an apprentice with Dr. E. F. Harding of Windsor. He then proceeded to Edinburgh where he was graduated from Edinburgh University in 1841. He practised for two years in Kentville and for a short time in Newfoundland. He came to Halifax in 1844 and carried on a general practice for thirteen years. In 1857 he was appointed superintendant of the Nova Scotia Mental Hospital then known as "Mount Hope" and remained



there for twenty years. He made radical changes in the treatment of the "Insane" and was considered a very efficient superintendant. He was Secretary of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia for four years 1854 to 1857 and President in 1866. He was also President of the Nova Scotia Philathropic Society. He was active in furthering the interests of the medical profession and the community in general. Some of his descendants are living in Halifax at the present time.

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**Dr. Rufus Smith Black, 1812-1893.**

President 1858-60, 1867 and 1875. Treasurer 1862-66.

Dr. Black graduated from Edinburgh in 1836. Fellow students were Thomas Sterling, Thomas Hume, Alexander Mitchell and W. B. Almon of Halifax and William Bayard of Saint John. After graduation he visited Paris and Spain and he spoke French and Spanish well. He became familiar with the teachings of Laennec and was the first physician in Halifax to use the stethoscope. He had an office on George Street and later on Granville Street. For fifty years he was active in practice and prominent in medical and community affairs. In 1867 he was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Canadian Medical Association with Tupper as President. He was a contributor to the Maritime Medical News and was able to supply and translate extracts from French and Spanish periodicals. He was five times President of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia in 1858, 1859, 1860, 1867 & 1875. He was also Treasurer for five years, 1862-66.

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**Dr. Edward Jennings. 1817-1885. P. & S. N. Y. 1843**

President

Dr. Jennings had a large practice in Halifax for many years. He was Surgeon on the Staff of The Provincial and City Hospital in 1868, and Coroner for the City of Halifax for some years. He was Lecturer on Dermatology in 1880. It is said that he was slow in adopting antiseptic methods in surgery.

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**Dr. Alexander Forrest. 1806-1875. Glasgow 1826 L.R.C.S. Edin. 1827**  
President. 1862

Alexander Forrest was born in the town of Lanark, Scotland. He received his medical education at Glasgow University and spent some time after graduation in Edinburgh. He practised for some years in Scotland. In 1843, he came with his wife to Nova Scotia and settled in New Glasgow, where he practised his profession for twenty-one years. There were few physicians in the county and Dr. Forrest's territory covered a large part of the country of Pictou and parts of Guysborough and Antigonish. In 1864, he moved to Lunenburg, where he practiced for six years. In 1870 he moved to Halifax. He was the father of the late President John Forrest of Dalhousie University.



**Right Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, M.D. Baronet.**

Vice-President 1857-60 and 1862. President 1863. First President, Canadian Medical Association, 1867-69.

Charles Tupper was born in Amherst July 22, 1821, son of Rev. Charles Tupper. He attended Horton Academy and Acadia University. In 1840, he sailed for Edinburgh, a voyage which took over six weeks. In 1843, he was admitted to the Royal College of Surgeons and later in the same year took his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh University. He returned to his native province as well trained as any physician of his day and settled in Amherst. Horseback was the usual method of transportation and Tupper's territory was the whole of Cumberland County from Parrsboro to Malagash. For twelve years he practised under conditions unknown to the present generation and won a high place in the hearts of his patients.

In 1852, he became interested in politics and in 1855 defeated Joseph Howe. Then began a long and glorious political career which led in turn to Cabinet Minister and Prime Minister of Canada. During his career he was responsible for many important pieces of legislation, among which was the Free Education Act, the Act of Confederation and the Organization of the Medical School in Halifax. In 1867 he was one of the organizers of the Canadian Medical Association and was elected President for three successive years. For a few years he was a general practitioner in Halifax. Later his political interests weaned him away from Medicine but not before we had the honor of having him as a President of our Society.

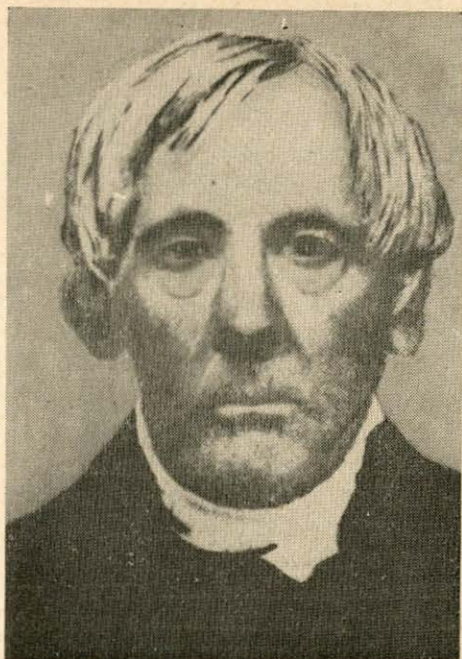
A "Life of Sir Charles Tupper" by the late Dr. J. H. L. Simpson was published in the Bulletin, in 1939, page 303.

**University Background Of Presidents**

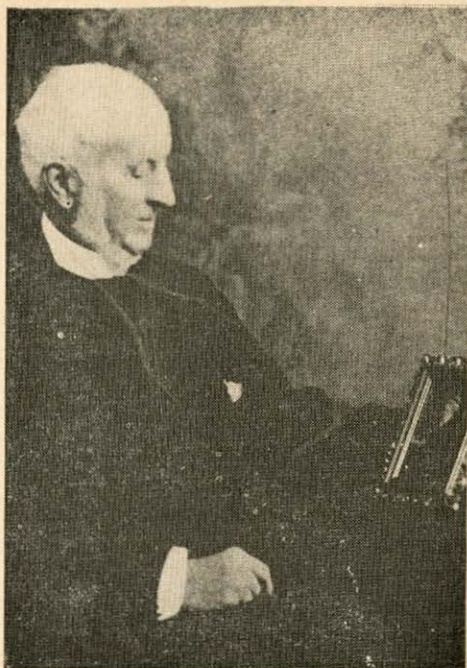
There has been a gradual but marked change during one hundred years in the source of physicians who set up practice in Nova Scotia. This is well illustrated by the following tabulation of The Society's Presidents by University of graduation.

	Edinburgh & Glasgow	American	McGill	Dalhousie
1st quarter, 1854-1877	12	6	0	0
2nd quarter, 1878-1902	2	17	3	2
3rd quarter, 1903-1927	2	8	8	3
4th quarter, 1928-1953	0	0	7	19
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	16	31	18	24

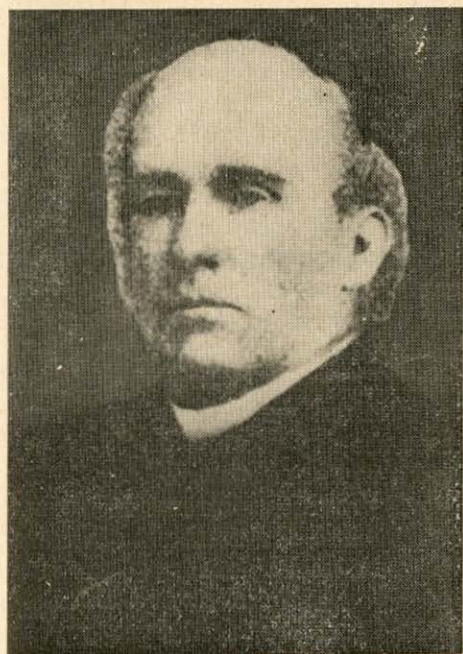




DR. ALEXANDER MacDONALD,  
Vice-President 1854.



DR. JAMES RATCHEFORD deWOLFE,  
First Secretary. President 1866.



HON. DANIEL McNEIL PARKER,  
First Treasurer, Third Pr-ident, Second  
President, Canadian Medical Association.



RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER,  
M.D. President 1863. First President  
Canadian Medical Association 1867-69.



# Highlights of Past Anniversaries

C. B. Stewart, M.D., Halifax

The Halifax Medical Society and The Medical Society of Nova Scotia are among the few medical organizations in North America—and they are the only ones in Canada—that can look back on one hundred years or more of service. In this centenary year of the Provincial Society and the one hundred and tenth year of the Halifax Branch, a backward glance at earlier anniversaries provides a fascinating glimpse of the progress of medicine. Just as interesting is the bird's-eye view of the problems of the profession and the methods of dealing with these through the official organization.

The founding of the two societies will be described in more detail elsewhere (1). Suffice it is to say that the Halifax Medical Society was founded on October 26, 1844. The mayor, Mr. Hugh Bell, had requested the advice of the medical practitioners regarding the risk of spreading a pestilence if action were taken on a proposal to exhume bodies from St. Paul's Cemetery. Before considering this problem, the physicians present formed themselves into the Medical Society of Halifax, the first in the province.

Ten years later, on March 15, 1854, at a meeting of this Society a proposal was made for the union of the profession throughout the whole province. The stimulus this time was not a request for help from the government authorities, but the exact reverse.

The doctors felt the need of a strong organization to obtain "Justice" from the Provincial Legislature. In those days there was no organized plan for the medical care of paupers. Each physician submitted his account to the Legislature. Frequently the bills were not paid or were drastically reduced, or passed on to the next annual session. The physicians of the Province were polled by circular letter to obtain their views on the proposed organization, and favourable replies were received from the majority. The first Provincial Society was accordingly formed on October 5, 1854, with forty-five charter members.

The circumstances associated with the founding of these two societies illustrate rather well their relations with Government throughout the century. On the one hand the profession freely and willingly volunteered, or provided on request, their assistance and advice concerning community health problems. However, the care of the individual patient who was for various reasons a government ward was another matter. The physician expected a reasonable fee for his services. The problem that faced the first members of The Medical Society of Nova Scotia is not unfamiliar a hundred years later, but surely those first rugged individualists did not foresee the day when it would be proposed that all citizens might become wards of a welfare state.

Records of the 25th, 50th and 75th meetings provide an interesting sample of the problems discussed in the business sessions and the methods of dealing with them. The 25th meeting was held in Halifax, on Wednesday, June 19th, 1878 with the Honorable Dr. D. McNeill Parker as President and Dr. John Powers, Secretary. Dr. Parker had been the third President twenty years earlier.

(1) Dr. K. A. MacKenzie will present a historical paper at the Centenary Meeting, to be published in a later issue.



The first item of business was a report that the committee appointed at the previous meeting to consider the subject of coroners' and medical witnesses' fees had taken no steps to present any suggestions to the meeting. Both the problem—fees—and the method of solution—the appointment of an inactive committee—are not completely unfamiliar to the present members.

Then came the question of rendering the working of the society more attractive to members of the profession within the province. Difficulties of transportation and many other problems had until then limited attendance at meetings almost wholly to the Halifax practitioners. Three proposals were made—to publish the proceedings and transactions of the society and distribute them free to all regular practitioners for the first year and after this to members only; secondly, to assess a membership fee of three dollars; and thirdly, to send a free copy of Braithwaite to all members who paid their dues in advance. Apparently the system of premiums was not first introduced by the manufacturers of breakfast cereals! These three proposals were discussed at length and then allowed to remain over for consideration at the next annual meeting—an early precedent which proved useful upon many later occasions.

At the 50th meeting in Antigonish in 1903 the Society heard a criticism that the Cogswell Library was useless because there was no catalogue of the books. A committee was proposed to prepare Legislation in regard to sanitation, vital statistics, fees in courts of law and such other matters as might pertain to the welfare of the profession. Another committee of three members was proposed to memorialize the government to pass legislation at its next session to establish a bureau of vital statistics for the province of Nova Scotia, and to promote such changes and additions to the health act as might bring tuberculosis directly within its action for the enforcement of means of prevention and eradication. After much discussion one committee was appointed to look into both proposals.

Owing to the absence of the chairman of the committee on legislation appointed the previous year, no report was received from that committee, but one member remarked that the medical men had not been fairly treated by the provincial government. The problem which troubled the founders was still unsolved. A motion was passed, for which notice had been given at the previous annual meeting, that all papers presented at the medical meeting should be limited to ten minutes except those presented by outside medical men, and that each member discussing these papers be limited to five minutes.

Members of the society today will surely agree that the problems have not changed very much over the years—the adequacy of records, legislation, public health problems, fees, relations with the government, perhaps an occasional long-winded speaker.

At the 75th annual meeting in Halifax in 1928 a resolution was passed recognizing the desirability of appointing a full-time field secretary for the medical societies of the three Maritime Provinces and agreeing to cooperate with the other two provincial societies. For various reasons this resolution was not implemented at the time. It was not even approved in principle when revived twenty years later, five years ago.

A review of the minutes of the business sessions of The Medical Society



of Nova Scotia can hardly fail to leave the impression that our major problems are never completely solved. They keep recurring, often with increased complexity. This is not to suggest a lack of progress. Far from it. The Society has grown over the years into a vigorous agency capable of dealing effectively with the numerous demands made upon it. The problems are simply those of any living organization, its relations to its members, to its community and to other organizations. Certain basic problems simply keep recurring in a new guise.

On the other hand the tremendous changes in medicine itself are strikingly demonstrated by the descriptions of the papers and discussions at the clinical sessions. At the twenty-fifth meeting in 1878 Dr. D. A. Campbell read a paper on diphtheria, pointing out that the mortality was second only to that of tubercular consumption. He considered the question of its direct contagiousness to be proved, and described the theory of atmospheric pollution as being opposed to the facts of observation. He believed the spread was dependent on sanitary conditions. A vigorous discussion followed with some supporters of his hypothesis but some proponents of the view that the disease was spread by water or vitiated air. The meeting appointed a Committee to convey to the public an expression of the Society's opinion that diphtheria was a contagious disease and that improper ventilation, bad water supply and imperfect drainage materially assisted its spread.

In a second paper, Dr. D. H. Muir reported on two cases of placenta praevia which in his experience occurred approximately once in each thousand pregnancies. In the discussion, Dr. Slayter reported that he had seen 18 or 20 cases and all occasioned great anxiety. He recommended forcible dilation and stated that the child was always dead. There was considerable discussion concerning the merits of early interference versus a system of waiting until the symptoms were urgent.

Dr. A. P. Reid, Superintendent of Mount Hope Asylum for the Insane (now The Nova Scotia Hospital) read a paper upon hospitals for the insane and asylums for the insane. He criticised the general assumption that the two terms are synonymous. He suggested that hospitals should be looked upon as a place for cure while asylums were places for the care of the insane. He classified insanity into three groups, acute, chronic and idiotic. The first should be treated in a hospital and the second and third in asylums. He described acute insanity or anxiety as a physical disease like any other malady and like them amenable to treatment on general principles. He discussed the two theories of etiology (a) spiritual or psychosomatic factors and (b) somatic factors associated with physical changes in the central nervous system. He considered the latter the correct view and felt that acute anxiety depended upon histological changes which could be revealed by the microscope.

The third paper was given by Dr. W. B. Slayter on "Displacements of the Uterus". He said these were on the increase, due largely to want of exercise, habits of life, peculiarities of dress and excessive straining during labour. Other causes were pressure of the operator's hand during parturition and the pressure of a pad applied under the obstetrical bandage. Dr. D. H. Muir considered the last idea a novel one. There was then considerable



discussion as to whether the obstetrical bandage was of use anyway in preventing hemorrhage, and the Hon. Dr. Parker raised the question whether its use did not modify the shape of the woman, resulting in an enlargement of the abdomen.

Problems of infectious diseases, insanity and obstetrics occupied the whole two day meeting. The first has decreased in importance, but the latter two are no less important today, although theories and methods have changed materially.

A jump of 25 years to the 50th annual meeting brings us to Antigonish in 1903. There was no special celebration of this anniversary. In fact, it was considered that this was to be the 35th annual meeting. However, a paper was presented during the course of the session by Dr. George Campbell, in which he conclusively established that the present meeting instead of being the 35th was in reality the 50th. The minutes were corrected accordingly and future meetings followed the new system of dating. The chairman of this meeting was Dr. J. J. Cameron of Antigonish and the secretary was Dr. W. Hubley MacDonald.

Dr. Ellis gave a paper on a recent epidemic of smallpox and was highly complimented on the vigorous way in which he had dealt with it. There was considerable comment on the difficulties other members had during similar outbreaks in dealing with a lay board of health. One doctor expressed the view that some members of the public had the impression that the physicians were pressing for the appointment of a health officer for their own benefit rather than for that of the public. Dr. H. H. MacKay reported that during a recent epidemic of smallpox at Thorburn he had burned some furniture in an infected building and had afterwards been subjected to a great deal of inconvenience through litigation. He asked the society to endorse his action in this case. A resolution was moved by Dr. John Stewart, and seconded by Dr. A. P. Reid, who wished to make the resolution even stronger, "resolved that the society having heard the statements of Dr. MacKay with regard to the burning of clothing, bedding, carpets, wooden furniture, etc. during the recent epidemic of smallpox, at Thorburn, endorse the action of Dr. MacKay as being warranted under the circumstances as a reasonable precaution against the spread of the disease".

The program of this meeting also included a paper on the value of the blood count in different diseases. A paper on insomnia stimulated a discussion of the value of soda bicarbonate, deep full breathing and other methods for stimulating sleep.

A meeting which was open to the public was held in St. Francis Xavier Hall in the evening. Following the presidential address, Dr. Morey of Boston read a paper on "Buried Animal Sutures, Their Value in Surgery". He described research for more perfect material for sutures. He said his own idea was that at the present time the best obtainable suture material was found in the tail of the kangaroo.

On the second day a discussion on tubercular arthritis was presented by Dr. John Stewart followed by Dr. V. E. McKay. Dr. H. B. Clay then read a very interesting and entertaining paper on everyday questions "in which he



ridiculed many of the fads and faddists of the day". Dr. G. W. Campbell of Montreal, read a very constructive paper on "Errors in Diagnosis" in which he emphasized that the great majority of errors came not from lack of knowledge but rather from want of thoroughness in examination. Dr. M. Chisholm then spoke on "venesection". He said that benefits and cure often resulted from bleeding and yet it was a two-edged sword. He had seen great benefit from it in oedema of the lung from dilated heart and also some benefit in cirrhosis of the kidneys, although in other cases its effects were not so marked. Dr. A. P. Reid said that he believed there was no drug that produced such a universally good effect as bleeding in 90 percent of cases of pneumonia. Dr. V. E. MacKay remarked that once having found benefit in it, nothing could cause him to discard such a remedy. Dr. A. J. Cowie said that stimulation was as indiscriminately resorted to now as bleeding was to formerly.

Twenty-five years later, 1928, seems almost up to date. The Medical Society of Nova Scotia now felt that its age and importance warranted a celebration of its 75th anniversary. The meeting was held in the new Lord Nelson Hotel in Halifax, Oct. 15th to 20th, 1928, in conjunction with the Dalhousie Refresher Course. The medical school was celebrating its 60th anniversary at the same time. Over the preceding twenty-five years the society had continued to grow and was now publishing its own Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin. The registration of the 75th meeting numbered 172. The president was Dr. L. R. Morse of Lawrencetown, who presented an excellent history of the society from its founding.

Even at this meeting, whose chief participants are for the most part still active in the Society, certain aspects of the program reveal the great changes that have taken place in medicine during the last twenty-five years.

It was noted that there had been a recent increase in the prevalence and severity of diphtheria in the province and the society recommended immunization of certain groups of the population by the use of toxoid or other suitable immunizing agents. Recommendations were also made to the Provincial Government to increase the number of beds for tuberculosis in the sanatorium. Dr. N. C. Archibald of Kamloops, B. C. formerly of Musquodoboit, N. S. and a graduate of Dalhousie of 1898, presented a paper on general anaesthesia. The discussion indicates that he included a criticism of chloroform and this apparently had many staunch adherents in the audience. Vigorous discussion followed concerning the value of chloroform by John Stewart, Murdoch Chisholm, F. Lessel and W. L. Muir.

Dr. J. W. Crane delivered a series of lectures on Diet and Disease. These created considerable interest and impressed the Medical students to such an extent that they asked him to address their organization separately at a later time. Dr. Alexander Primrose, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, gave a lecture on the subject of Tumors of the Breast. He opposed an incision to remove a portion for microscopical diagnosis.

In such a review of old records the amateur historian may give the impression of sly amusement at the foibles and defects of the practice of yesteryears but he can never feel anything but the highest admiration for the practitioners. Our predecessors also felt a certain smug superiority in their up-to-date me-



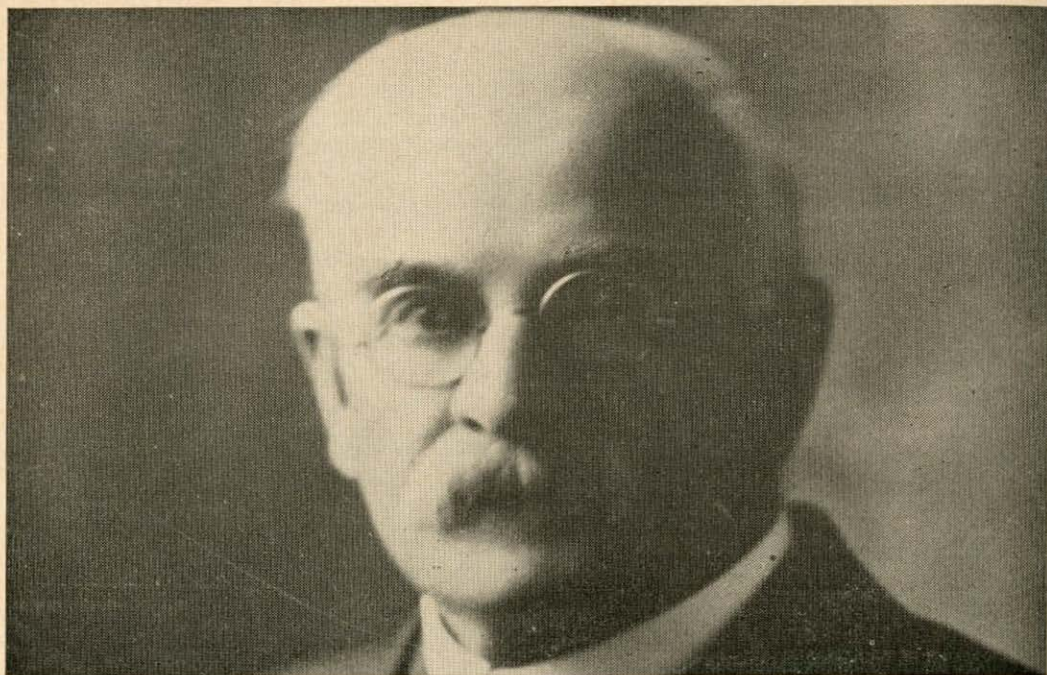
thods, while rendering due respect to their elders who had labored in less enlightened times. In 1878, the President, Honorable Doctor Parker delivered a highly interesting and descriptive address with illustrations of the practice of medicine and surgery in the province thirty years before. Several others followed his example at intervals over the years, each appearing well satisfied with the present state of knowledge.

One cannot but wonder how the records of our centenary meeting will appear to the historian when the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary rolls around.

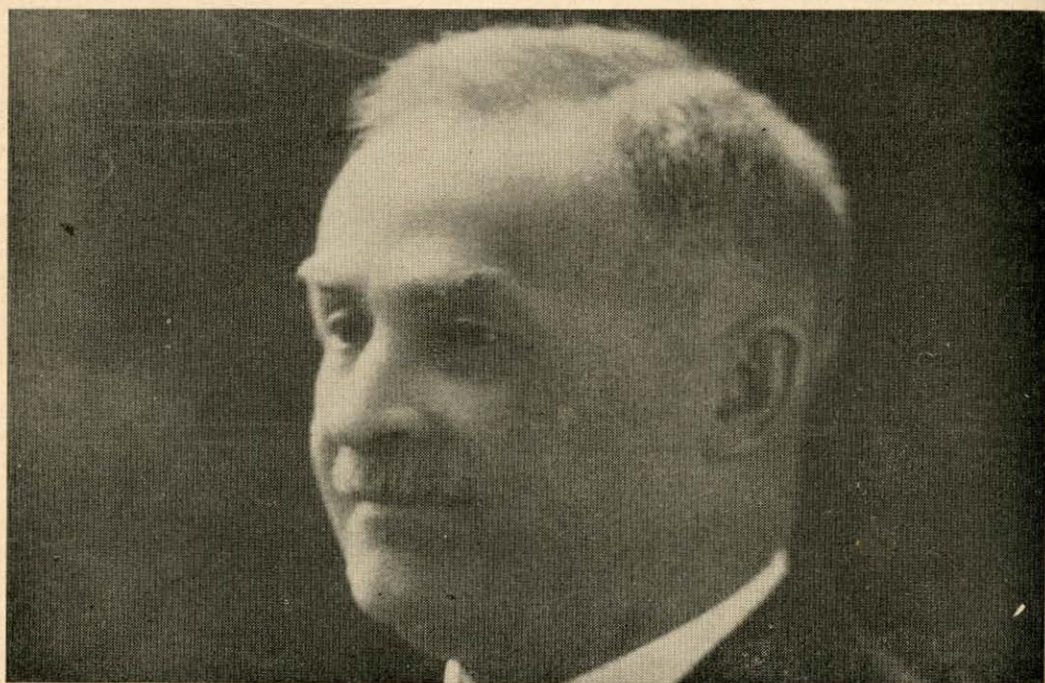
### The Founding of the County Medical Societies of Nova Scotia

Medical Society of Halifax - - - - -	1844
President, Robert Hume; Secretary, Charles Cogswell	
Medical Society of Nova Scotia - - - - -	1854
President, Hon. William Gragor; Secretary, M. Ratchford DeWolfe	
Pictou County Medical Society - - - - -	1864
President, George M. Johnson; Secretary, George Murray	
Yarmouth Medical Society- - - - -	1867
President, J. B. Bond; Secretary, Henry Griggs Farish	
Lunenburg Medical Society- - - - -	1867
President, Joseph Steverman; Secretary, J. S. Calder	
Cape Breton Medical Society - - - - -	1876
Names of Officers not known	
Cumberland County Medical Society - - - - -	1890
President, R. Mitchell; Secretary, T. E. Trueman	
Colchester County Medical Society - - - - -	1883
President, Robinson Cox; Secretary, W. S. Muir	
Valley Medical Society - - - - -	1867
President, E. L. Brown; Secretary, Stephen Dodge	
Antigonish Medical Society- - - - -	-
Date and Officers not known	
Maritime Medical Association - - - - -	Date not known
President, William Bayard	
Nova Scotia Branch of British Medical Association - - - - -	1887
President, William Tobin	
Discontinued in 1915 and succeeded by the present Halifax Medical Society.	





DR. J. J. CAMERON, Antigonish, President at the 50th Meeting.



DR. L. R. MORSE, Lawrencetown, President at the 75th Meeting.



# Medical Journalism In The Maritimes

Margaret E. B. Gosse, M.D.

In writing the above title one might have been expected to add "in the past ninety-nine or one hundred years", but the problem is not quite as simple as that. It is possible, however, to divide the time into four periods, namely: 1. The years before the publication of Maritime Medical News. 2. The period from November, 1888 to December 1910 during which the Maritime Provinces were served by Maritime Medical News. 3. The years from January 1911, to January 1922 when the new Canadian Medical Association Journal attempted to meet the needs of the individual provinces as well as the Dominion as a whole. 4. The time since January, 1922, after the Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin came into being.

About the years before 1888 we can only speculate. It seems probable that a need for medical literature was not widely felt, and that those who did feel such a need satisfied it by subscribing to the Edinburgh Medical Journal, the Lancet or the British Medical Journal. Since the Halifax Medical Society was for a good many years a branch of the British Medical Association, and indeed there was a Nova Scotia Branch of the B. M. A., one might have expected the B. M. J. to be the journal of choice. On the other hand, however, many of the prominent men in the early years were Edinburgh graduates, so it is more than likely that the Edinburgh Medical Journal had a fair quota of readers. Doctor D. McN. Parker is known to have contributed at least one article to the Edinburgh Medical Journal and he presented his bound copies of the journal to Dalhousie University. They are now in the Dalhousie Medical Library. A number of well established publications circulated in Upper Canada and no doubt these had many readers in the Maritimes.

The earliest printed record pertaining to medicine, to be found in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia, is the annual report of the Halifax Visiting Dispensary Society for 1857. It is in pamphlet form. The reports for the years 1860 to 1873 have been bound into a little book. The long and fascinating list of classified diseases treated in the year 1857 would make interesting reading but space does not permit its inclusion here. In a later report there has been written in pencil, evidently by someone present at the meeting, that the Dispensary "used no quack remedies and was neutral in politics and religion."

In November, 1888, thirty-four years after the establishment of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, the publication known as Maritime Medical News came into being. Appended to this article is the first editorial from the issue of November, 1888, and also the last one, in December 1910. Both are of considerable interest. The reasons for embarking upon the venture are laid out in detail in the first and the reasons for suspending publication in the last.

At the beginning Maritime Medical News was a bi-monthly, but in 1891 it began to come out every month. At first there was no advertising but later ads began to appear and they by themselves could form the subject of an interesting paper. A recurring ad for "Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites" stirred a reminiscent pucker in the tongue of the writer.

The early numbers consisted mostly of notices, minutes of meetings, some



correspondence and rather long and numerous editorials, but gradually contributions on scientific subjects began to appear. In March, 1889, an article entitled "A Retrospect of Recent Surgery" was published. Its author was Doctor John Stewart, then of Pictou.

The number and variety of medical meetings in those days seem almost as great as in our own day. All are faithfully dealt with in Maritime Medical News, as are reports on hospital practice in such centres as Halifax, Saint John and Charlottetown. Although the News purported to serve all three Maritime Provinces, it is possible to detect a slight preponderance of items from and about Nova Scotia. Presidential addresses, for instance, seem to be more plentiful by the retiring presidents of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, although the utterances of others were far from being neglected. It is interesting that in the Maritime Medical News of September, 1889, there is reference to the appointment of a committee by the New Brunswick Medical Society "upon the question of forming a Maritime Medical Association." It is somewhat confusing, therefore, to read in the Canadian Medical Association Journal for October 1911 an account of the 29th annual meeting of the Maritime Medical Association, at which it was recommended that the association be disbanded and that the funds be divided among the three provincial medical associations.

Not being the exclusive property of any one medical society Maritime Medical News appears to have been operated by a joint stock company. It would be of great interest to know whether the publication was a paying proposition and what share of the cost was borne by the subscribers and what by the advertisers. An admittedly superficial scanning of numbers chosen at random from the unbound copies in the Archives failed to bring to light any balance sheets. However it may safely be stated that until the time when publication ceased Maritime Medical News had all the earmarks of a going and flourishing concern so the chances are that it lost no money for its owners, however much or little, it may have made.

The Editorial Boards consisted of two members each from the three Maritime Provinces. For a number of years the names on the masthead changed hardly at all. It is a matter of some doubt whether there was in fact such a person as an Editor-in-Chief or not. But if one takes the names of the gentlemen to whom communications were to be sent as representing, if not editors-in-chief, at least the equivalent, then the following is the succession: Arthur Morrow (the founder), G. M. Campbell, D. A. Campbell, W. H. Hattie, and finally James Ross. The editorial or business offices were in Halifax.

Maritime Medical News flourished for twenty-two years. During its lifetime it filled an important place in the medical life of this part of the world. It suspended publication to leave the way clear for the new Canadian Medical Association Journal, a gesture of generosity indicating considerable vision. The wonder is that, when the Canadian Medical Association Journal failed, as it could hardly help doing, to meet all the local and regional needs of its provincial divisions, Maritime Medical News was not taken out of cold storage and revived to serve again as it had served before. Perhaps the forces of maritime unity were weaker than they had been.

In January, 1911, appeared the first number of the Canadian Medical



Association Journal, "with which is incorporated the Montreal Medical Journal and the Maritime Medical News", as is printed on the front cover. Below it says: "Old Series, Vol. XL, New Series, Vol. I." Possibly the Old Series refers to the volume numbers of the Montreal Medical Journal which had been bought by the Canadian Medical Association Journal, in contradistinction to Maritime Medical News which had suspended publication apparently without any financial transaction.

From the first the new publication was a quality production. Its first editor, then Doctor and later Sir Andrew MacPhail, was a leading figure in the world of medical literature a non-medical writer of renown, and an authority on medical history. His essay on the Puritans is well worth reading and re-reading. The list of contributors to the Journal, reads like the Who's Who of Canadian medicine. At no time, however, were the claims of the parts of Canada remote from Montreal and Toronto overlooked and it is clear that every effort was made to make the publication all-embracing in its scope. It was customary to print from time to time through the year a complete list of all the medical societies in Canada with their officers, a practice that has much to recommend it.

Even through the years of World War I publication continued with no obvious lowering of standards, though difficulties must surely have been encountered. As time went on, however, one senses that the pressure of sheer volume must have made it desirable to curtail the space devoted to the activities of so many and increasing organizations. Rising costs of printing may have played a part too. However it may have been in the beginning, the change inevitably took place and to-day we have in our present C. M. A. Journal a relatively short and much condensed section of Provincial News Items. Provincial journals and Bulletins have sprung up to circulate in local and regional patterns.

And so we come at last to our own Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin. Perhaps it should not be necessary to talk too long about it to its own readers. Yet some tribute must be paid to its history and to the men who have carried it through the years since January, 1922, when it began as a letter to the doctors signed by S. L. Walker, Associate-Secretary, Medical Society of Nova Scotia. Doctor Walker had just then been engaged by the Medical Society to carry on the work of better organizing the medical profession in Nova Scotia. This work had begun in the previous year and had been done so successfully by a Mr. A. D. Cameron that "it was felt it could be carried on successfully now by a member of the medical profession."

The first bulletin concerned itself chiefly with the question of fees for life insurance examinations. Bulletin No. 2 directed the attention of the doctors to the need of taking up at once the work of the Local, County or Branch Societies of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia. It is only when we come to Bulletin No. 4 that we find an introduction which tells what had led to the idea of a bulletin at that time. It describes how "a number of doctors, inspired largely by Doctors Sullivan and Roy of Cape Breton, met in the Halifax Hotel and talked of the need of some regular means of the doctors of Nova Scotia keeping in touch with each other. Great regret was expressed over the dis-



continuance of the "Maritime Medical News." It was felt and so expressed by all that some informal but constant medium might be found by which the friendships formed at the Annual Meeting might be kept alive throughout the year: that each society should know what the others were doing: that the profession as a whole would be advised of the work of the Annual Session of the Provincial Society and its Executive in the interim: that matters of professional interest could be discussed freely: and a better spirit of Camaraderie and Professional team work could be developed. "It was further emphasized that "such a medium would be of a distinct advantage in uniting the profession solidly behind all practical movements which had for their aim the physical betterment of the people of the province."

So once again we see a medical publication coming into being in response to a need, not primarily for keeping abreast of the newer ideas, though that played its part, but a need for contact, and for fellowship. The early bulletins had no scientific papers as such but devoted themselves almost entirely to news of one kind or another. Much space was given to the subject of medical organizations to accounts of society meetings, to obituaries and to personal interest notes.

At first the Bulletin came out every three months, then every two, and finally in 1925 became a monthly, which it has remained ever since. It began to carry advertising in 1925 as anyone who goes through the bound copies cannot fail to note. The advertising was bound along with the printed pages! One of the duties of the early editors seems to have been the selection of suitable quotations with which to preface the bulletins as they came. These were for the most part of a nature highly complimentary to the medical profession, although sometimes they were frankly humorous. Jokes appeared as filler for a good many years, dying out only when good ones became hard to come by, and when less filler was used because of rising costs. The problem of costs arose early in the story and we find Doctor S. L. Walker complaining that the size of the Bulletin had reached forty-four pages but that it was not paying its way.

The Bulletin was edited from 1922 to 1926 by Doctor Walker who was also Associate Secretary of The Medical Society of Nova Scotia. He was succeeded by Doctor George H. Murphy, during whose time the Bulletin began to take on pretty much the form and shape which it has retained until the present. Scientific papers appeared regularly, as did editorials. Annual meetings were faithfully reported as were branch and district meetings. Letters to the Editor appeared from time to time, one even signed Pro Bono Publico! Passing events such as the Golden Jubilee in 1929 of Doctor Murdoch Chisholm were duly reported and commented upon.

After the Annual Meeting of 1931 the editorship was assumed by Doctor Norman H. Gosse. At the time he gave up his duties as editor-in-chief Doctor George H. Murphy had become the first Minister of Public Health of Nova Scotia and the Bulletin joined in the general rejoicing at this forward step.

It is interesting to observe that during the editorial term of Doctor Gosse mention is made of such subjects as social insurance, health insurance and state medicine. Another subject raised for the first time was federation of



provincial medical societies within the Canadian Medical Association. Years later during the term of office of Doctor Gosse as President of the Canadian Medical Association the federation of ten provincial divisions of the parent association was finally completed.

In 1938 Doctor Gosse passed on the torch to Doctor H. W. Schwartz. Dr. Schwartz was editor through the trying and difficult days of World War II when bringing out a journal each month must have taxed resources and patience to the utmost. Notwithstanding what must have been the trials and tribulations of those times the Bulletin continued to appear, losing no whit of its sparkle as time went by.

At the war's end Doctor Schwartz looked about for a successor and the choice fell upon another Gosse, this time from the distaff side. The Bulletin has continued to appear in spite of a weaker hand at the helm. The years since 1945 must be fresh in the memories of even our youngest readers so no further comments are indicated. We are now brought up to present days and our bird's eye survey is done.

Glancing back once more over the years a few impressions stand out. The deepest is, of course, what great changes the passage of time has wrought in the diagnosis and treatment of disease and in the diseases themselves. For example, how many papers there were in other days on typhoid fever, which has now become so rare. The next striking impression growing as the years passed in review is that the problems vexing the souls of doctors have changed very little as the years rolled by.

Then there are other details. Names recur over and over again and one cannot fail to be aware how some have made great, consistent and enduring contributions. A few of these have already been mentioned. Many have had to be left out for lack of time and space. One not already spoken of stands out—that of T. C. Routley. In the fourth issue of the Bulletin for September 1922 he has an article entitled MEDICAL ORGANIZATION. Many subsequent speeches and papers of his occur and the thought arises that someday all of them should be gathered into one cover. Certainly the collection would mirror very clearly the progress of medical organization in Canada since Doctor Routley came into contact with it. It could not help but reflect indirectly the contribution he himself has made.

Last of all the general impression is one of continuing growth and an underlying but persistent desire to safeguard the health and welfare of these who have entrusted so much to the medical profession. May this still be so a hundred years from now.

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### Editorial from Maritime Medical News

Vol. I, No. I, November 1888

Editor: Arthur Morrow

Hitherto no professional journal has been within the reach of the medical men of the Maritime Provinces, which they could regard with any lively sense of interest and ownership.



In introducing the MARITIME MEDICAL NEWS, it is needless to attempt to detail the considerations which we have deemed to justify, if not demand, its establishment.

That the clinical experiences of these provinces should continue to be unrecorded; that the work done by our City and County Medical Societies should come to the knowledge, alone, of the individual societies; that the lessons taught by localized epidemics, as to their origin, nature, extent, duration, results and prevention, should be unlearned, because unheard of; that in view of our local governmental institutions having control of legislations, matters affecting health and life, the medical profession should possess no means of formally and unitedly, (and so influentially) expressing its views; that we should have no organ to give practical recognition and satisfaction to the stake and interest which we have in the knowledge and experience and doings of one another, must be regarded, we think, by most as regrettable, and in view of the state of affairs elsewhere, anomalous.

That we in the eastern Canadian Provinces should lack the means of promoting free discussion, mutual enlightenment and friendly unity, which the profession in most quarters takes care to enjoy very fully, will be considered, we believe, a negative evil which defrauds us of many positive benefits.

We are gratified with the prospect that the Journal enjoys, of uniting the active interest of the different provinces. To those who have assisted in giving practical shape to these prospects, we, and the whole constituency of the Journal, owe our cordial appreciation and thanks.

We hope that our readers will believe, and show their appreciation of the fact, that the Maritime News is their own, for discussion, correspondence and all the functions which such a journal may serve.

Though between us are long distances and border lines of provinces, our general aims and interests are identical; our difficulties similar; and our progress will be greater, just and more leavened, if in union.

In the free interchange of ideas and experiences which, we hope, will take place through the columns of The Maritime Medical News, it is as true that all may teach as that all may learn.

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### Editorial from Maritime Medical News

Vol. 22 No. 12—December 1910

Editor: James Ross

We wish to direct the attention of the readers of The Maritime Medical News to the following circular letter:—

(There follows a somewhat lengthy circular concerning the advent of the new Journal of The Canadian Medical Association, describing the attendant circumstances and financial arrangements, and making an earnest plea for support from every member of the profession in Canada. The initial number of the new Journal was to be issued in the first week of January 1911, under the editorship of Sir Andrew McPhail of Montreal).

The editorial continues:—"There has been for a long time a feeling that we



in Canada should have a Journal, somewhat on the lines of the British Medical Journal, a journal which should serve the interests of the profession throughout the Dominion. It was natural that the impulse should come first from The Canadian Medical Association. Whether or not, in course of time, the association may, as in the case of The British Medical Association, be represented in every part of the country by branches, forming the local medical societies, there can be no doubt that a journal conducted by The Canadian Medical Association, publishing the papers read at its annual meeting, and such other articles as might be contributed, discussing matters of importance to the whole profession, such as medical reciprocity, giving from time to time a conspectus of medical progress in general, and such items of home and foreign medical news as would be interesting to us all, would be at once an interesting paper and a powerful factor in binding our scattered interests in one Canadian whole. More than a year ago, at the Winnipeg meeting, sanguine spirits hoped for the appearance of such a Journal during the present year. There were lions in the way, and it is only after an immense amount of hard work and a great deal of mutual concession that the Finance Committee of The Canadian Medical Association is in a position to issue the circular we have just quoted.

Knowing, as we do, the high aims of those who have struggled so hard to found this journal, and the distinguished ability of those directly in charge of it, we have great confidence in urging all our readers to subscribe for it. And this brings us to consider our own relation to the new journal.

The Maritime Medical News was founded in 1888 by Dr. Arthur Morrow, now residing at Kalispell, Montana, and has, we believe, served a useful purpose, and has been to some degree a bond of union to the profession in the Maritime Provinces. It must be evident that the new journal, if successful in its aims, will serve a much wider purpose and must tend to unify the interests of our profession throughout the Dominion. A careful consideration of all these circumstances has led the shareholders and editors of The Maritime Medical News to the conclusion that it is their duty to further as far as possible the interests of the new journal, as they believe these interests are also those of the medical men of Canada, and they have therefore resolved to suspend the publication of The Maritime Medical News with the current issue.

If at some future time it should appear to be in the interests of the profession in these Maritime Provinces to have a journal representing local or special needs, we have no doubt men will be found able and willing to resuscitate and revivify this slender body of ours.

And now to all our readers a kindly farewell! To the new journal our hearty and loyal good wishes to all our comrades from Sydney to Victoria (and not forgetting Newfoundland). A Happy New Year!

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#### C. M. A. PRESIDENTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA

Hon. C. C. Tupper	- - -	Halifax	1867-8-9
Doctor D. M. Parker	- - -	Halifax	1870
Doctor John Stewart	- - -	Halifax	1904
Doctor Murdock Chisholm	- - -	Halifax	1921
Doctor K. A. MacKenzie	- - -	Halifax	1938
Doctor Norman H. Gosse	- - -	Halifax	1950



## Remember "Pa" Kenney?

H. L. Scammell, M.D., Halifax

No historian would dare to assert that the Oracle at Delphi did not exert a profound influence on the life of the people of Ancient Greece. Less mysterious but of almost equal influence stands the Victoria General Hospital at Halifax to The Medical Society of Nova Scotia. Founded as the City Hospital when the Society was but five years of age, it died or rather went into a state of suspended animation almost immediately. Re-opened as the Provincial and City Hospital ten years later in 1868 it has continued an uninterrupted service ever since. Its second attempt was coincident with the opening of the School of Medicine at Dalhousie, so that for forty-five years it has been a teaching hospital. Until the Halifax Infirmary opened, it was the only general hospital in Nova Scotia. During its entire existence it has shaped the clinical skill of a majority of the total number of physicians practising in Nova Scotia, and has thus made a definite contribution to the scientific progress of the Society and its members.

Now, a hospital cannot function well if it is not managed well, and in this regard the Victoria General was singularly fortunate in finding a most unusual and efficient superintendent at a time when its further progress made this a necessity. This article, therefore, is mainly about William Wallace Kenney.

He was the fourth superintendent of the Institution, his three predecessors being physicians. In this, tradition was set aside. On the assumption, evidently, that affairs at the hospital could not be worse under a layman than under his predecessor, he was chosen. He did not seek the position; it was almost thrust upon him. A word or two on his background will show how this came about and also give some insight into the character of the man.

A native of Barrington in Shelburne County, as soon as school days were over and a period spent in office work, he went to sea. It was still the Golden Age of the Windships. Wallace, the Son of a Captain, was a first mate when he left the sea to join a shipping firm at Lockeport. In time he became a partner. Fortune smiled on him, and possessed of a lovely home, wife and family, he was an influential citizen in the community. Suddenly the picture changed. Within a few months ruin and disaster such as few men encounter came upon him. His firm had backed another firm in a speculative venture which had gone badly. It went bankrupt. Then his wife was taken ill and died. While he was at her funeral in winter time his home was burned to the ground. Broken with grief he developed pneumonia and then a lung abscess. It was many months before he was able to creep around. With the help of friends he began his journey back. He bought a horse and wagon and became a book peddler. After a period at this he regained his confidence and then considered how he could put his excellent business training to its best use. The Provincial Government employed him as a travelling auditor, and after completing an assignment in Cape Breton he was sent to check and adjust the business affairs of the Victoria General Hospital. This was in the winter of 1898, and Mr. Kenney was nearing the half-century mark.

If one can rely on tradition, doubtless exaggerated to promote interest and amusement, there was need of some hand there to bring order in chaos.



Dr. A. P. Reid, who had been Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the Halifax Medical College and Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Hospital was now the titular official in charge of the Victoria General. As a physician he was outstanding, but with the advent of old age a singular inventive genius, which was always manifest, literally possessed him and appears to have dominated his existence. In his office at the entrance to the hospital was a workbench littered with a collection of tools of all descriptions. In the south-east corner was a small mound of issues of Popular Mechanics Magazines, read and discarded by the simple process of hurling each copy with the right hand over the left shoulder, as he sat at his desk, into mental, if not physical, oblivion. In his earlier years at the hospital he had devised a complex system of heating and ventilation which apparently did both but not always in the manner devised. In the basement under the long wards, Sixteen and Seventeen as we knew them, were a series of coal stoves above each of which was a register in the floor. In Sixteen, the Male Medical Ward, the patients most of whom were ambulatory, huddled around the registers in winter and consoled their souls by chewing tobacco and spitting ad lib into the grating before them. In the ceiling of Ward Sixteen were corresponding gratings through which the heat was supposed to pass upward to Ward 42. Certainly such as did was not of low humidity and bore the odor of Old Kentucky. It is said that Dr. Reid was very partial himself to the use of "eating" tobacco, and in fact raised it on a farm he owned. In the early morning, clad in dressing gown and slippers and carrying a basket he went around the wards to collect orange peelings which he utilized in his own special process of curing the weed. His bedroom was on the second floor in what was later the Male Eye Ward, and in it he had several clocks in various stages of repair, all of which struck the hours but each at a different time. The Nursing Staff did its best, the visiting staff did its best, but if a hospital ever approached the state of "Mrs. Wiggs in the Cabbage Patch" the Victoria General did in that era.

Alice Cox entered the service of the Victoria General on April Fool's Day, 1898. She often spoke of the fact and that Mr. Kenney was then "working on the books". A few weeks later he became Superintendent, succeeding Dr. Reid. "Alice" as she was known to hundreds of later internes who never knew her surname, was employed primarily to carry messages, there being only one telephone in the hospital. When a switchboard was added years later, Alice became its first operator. She was Irish and so by ancestry was Mr. Kenney. In spite of her awe and sometimes fear of him, she would give as good as he sent in an exchange of repartee. She was the only person privileged to enter his office without ceremony and always to consult the index book of patients on the high shipping desk along the west wall. One day in 1928 while Mr. Kenney and I were deep in a complicated problem, Alice in her customary uniform of blue "middy" and skirt burst through the door.

"Alice, I'll kill you if you don't stay out of here."

"Yes, Mr. Kenney. All right Mr. Kenney," and with her errand complete she was away.

On that March day in 1931, when he collapsed as he entered the front door of the Hospital, it was Alice who helped him to the couch in his office and



sought the help he so urgently needed in the few minutes that remained to him.

Mr. Kenney had a genius for collecting people about him, like Alice, who were faithful unto death. His first attempts to establish an orderly, well run institution met with the usual resistance. It was then the "bucko male" of years gone by seized the belaying pin. Though just, he was a hard task master, particularly where the female sex was concerned. In anger his blue eyes sparkled with rage, his sclerae reddened and he literally shook with wrath. But like a squall it was soon over, and he bore no malice.

The great support of his first twenty years was Charles E. Puttner, first "apothecary and clerk" and ultimately Doctor of Pharmacy and Assistant Superintendent. Puttner, as he was familiarly known, came to Nova Scotia in a hurry from the South at the close of the Civil War, and was promptly appointed to dispense drugs in 1868 when the hospital opened as a teaching institution. He was continuously in its service for 52 years until 1920. For many years he was lecturer in pharmacy at The Halifax Medical College and as a last gesture before it departed forever from the scene, it conferred on him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Pharmacy.

The advent of Mr. Kenney was a delight to Puttner whose orderly mind and methodical habits had been shocked beyond endurance. They supported each other's hands in all important issues and though temperamentally different got along well enough together. In 1899 Ernest P. Webber, recently graduated from Whiston's Business College, Halifax, was appointed Clerk. Never was any public institution blessed with a more faithful and devoted servant. A few days after his arrival Mr. Kenney asked him for some figures on a phase of hospital work. When he produced them Mr. Kenney asked,

"Are these right, Webber?"

"I think so, Mr. Kenney."

"Your business, Webber is not to 'think so' but 'to know so'. When you 'know so' bring them back to me."

The First Mate was dealing with the boy. But it was a lesson that bore fruit. Twenty-five years later with a change in Government, a fact finding audit of Provincial Accounts was carried out by P. S. Ross and Sons of Montreal. Webber's books were searched for years and years back with a fine comb, and at the end of weeks of scrutiny not an error was discovered, not a penny that could not be accounted for. Mr. Webber is still living in Halifax and it is a pleasure to the writer to make known this fact which never before appeared in print, as a slight tribute to perfect honesty and faithful service.

It is difficult to realize the burden borne by an office staff fifty years ago. All the records kept were in manuscript. It was not until 1911 that the Hospital had a typewriter or a person to use one. All correspondence was handwritten and copies were retained by the use of the letter press, in large books. A ten hour day was a minimum. In the case of Mr. Webber, he often had to return at night. On the return from his annual vacation all the work greeted him to do in stints of overtime labour.

When Kenney came the Hospital had 150 beds; when he died it had 250. In his time a building for private patients was added (1920) to care for seventy. The nurses' home was greatly enlarged, a new heating system installed, domes-



tic quarters, diet kitchens, internes' quarters, and a pathological laboratory building. In other words under his guidance it became a modern hospital and was the first in Nova Scotia to be approved by The American College of Surgeons, (1923) and one of the first in Canada.

My first encounter with Mr. Kenney was about thirty years ago. I was a Medical Student on a Committee to ask him about some sought for privilege. Whatever it was we got it. Later, in 1926, as an interne, our relationship became more intimate. As a group we had our "set to's" with the Old Man, as we called him, but at the end of the year he admitted we were, if not the best, at least not the worst he had ever had. "But", said he, "I see you still come with valises, and depart with trunks." It was his conviction that each intern purloined enough supplies to start himself in practice during the course of his year, and perhaps now and then he was nearly correct. After a year's absence on my return, with many executive duties, our associations were constant.

His motto for hospital work was, "One King in the Kingdom." He was the boss. He was once asked, "Who runs your training school for nurses?" "I run the training school for nurses," he replied, and in principle he did.

Every morning at 8.00 a.m. he was at the hospital, and it was only on Sundays that he left before 7.00 p.m. After Puttner died, Dr. D. M. Hoare came on as Assistant for a short time and then Dr. G. A. MacIntosh. In time Mr. Kenney grew to rely on the latter's good judgement and began to relax a bit and enjoy his seventies. Evenings after supper, he loved to smoke his pipe in his office, gaze across the grounds toward South Street and talk of other days. He talked of Donald Mackay and his clipper ships, of the ships of Barrington and Lockeport and men who sailed them. Sometimes he talked of salmon fishing, which he loved, though not supremely successful in practice, and of the huge ones which had gotten away.

In those days the hospital had a horse-drawn ambulance. The Annual Report styled it as, "A covered vehicle especially designed to transport patients to and from hospital who must travel in a recumbent position." To describe the adventures of internes and patients in this "vehicle" would require a book in itself. Suffice to say at the moment that it was drawn by two horses alternately, when called. This was done by Alice turning a switch which set going a gong in the barn sufficient in volume to awaken horse, driver, and all the patients during the hours of slumber. Around to the front door it came where the interne joined it like Casey Jones "with his orders in his hand", and away it went into the day or into the night. Now as a bit of economy the field in front of the hospital was sown out in hay which was in due season cut and housed for the winter sustenance of the ambulance horses. In 1928 my rural senses were shocked to see the blossom off the timothy and it stull uncut. So one evening when the Old Man had the pipe lit and drawing well I asked why he had not cut the hay. For a long minute he made no reply. Then the old eyes filled up a bit and he said, "When the hay is cut, then come the August flowers, then the frost, and then the winter. I, foolish old man, try to keep it summer by leaving the hay uncut. It's just like old age, you fight it off by acting like a foolish youngster." I knew when to keep silent. The next afternoon I went into his office to find him with a huge and ancient brass mount-



ed telescope trained through the window on a young couple disporting themselves unfittingly, though morally withal, in the hay. The next day it was cut.

One of the big events of the hospital year was the visit of the Committee on Humane Institutions of the Legislature. Mr. Kenney learned its personnel as early as he could in the session and studied their possible likes and dislikes from his peculiar point of view. In his later years he greatly feared public criticism of himself or the Hospital. One morning in the winter of 1929, I was summoned post haste to his office. The visit of the Committee was expected in the afternoon. At least one member was thought likely to expect some form of stimulating refreshment at the end of the visit. What was to be done? True the Dispensary, with quantities of spiritus frumenti in stock, was at hand, but Kenney was no Daniel, and an approach to its custodian was not to be considered for a moment. With the best grace possible this treat would have to be paid for by W. W. Kenney. Would I do my part? Would I supply the necessary prescription? (Those were the days of the Legal Vendor). My conscience was sufficiently elastic, and after much debate with himself on the quality and brands it was finally decided that a flask of White Horse would go farther to sustain the fatigued and fainting visitors than any other variety. Early in the afternoon I was called again. This time he was in the holy of holies, the Commissioners' Room. There was a pitcher of ice water on the table, and several tumblers. The Old Man stood with the flask in his hand, shaking his head. "Doctor," he said, "What'll I do if one of them takes a 'hooter'?" Before I could reply the visitors' car was at the door. The Committee visited. The Committee, escorted by the Superintendent went into the Commissioners' Room. The door was shut; I was outside. The Committee found all in order and commended the excellent work of the institution. It had been a successful day. Not one of them had needed any "medicine". Hospitality had been satisfied and the stock was still intact.

It was, and still is, the practice to have a "speaker" at Nurses' graduating exercises. Having listened to a large number and delivered, Heaven forgive me, quite a few, I know how deadly some of these addresses can be. However, I believe that the H-Bomb Supreme of all such efforts was possessed for immediate delivery by William Wallace Kenney. The School of Nursing in his own hospital had never been favored with it for obvious reasons, but others had not been so fortunate. It required one solid hour to read, his voice was not strong, and there were no microphones in those days. Its reputation soon got abroad and he was never invited to give it in his later years. This did not appear to cause him any degree of disappointment. It could rest on its own laurels as the summation of all that could be said to a group of young women entering the profession of nursing now and forever more.

Mr. Kenney became well known in the national and international hospital fields through constant attendance at the larger hospital meetings in Canada and the United States. In time he grew confident of the value of his administrative experience and voiced his opinions freely and dogmatically. He was extremely proud of the title conferred on him by Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern, Associate Director of The Americal College of Surgeons, in addressing an international group: "The Dean of Canadian Hospital Administrators."



So far as I can learn he was the only layman ever made an Honorary Member of a Medical Society in Nova Scotia, and he was accorded that privilege by The Halifax Medical Society. He had an enormous respect for the profession both organized and as individuals, enhanced by the choice of it by his two sons, Dr. Robert Kenney of London, England, and the late Dr. Francis Kenney of Rexton, N. B. Although he had occasional brushes with members of the Hospital Visiting Staff they were never serious, and a high degree of regard existed on their part for a man who was willing to meet their wishes as far as he possibly could.

For thirty-three years almost to a week he directed the operation of the Victoria General Hospital with integrity and efficiency according to the standards of his day. As such he had directly and indirectly a great influence on medical achievement in Nova Scotia for a third of a century. It is fitting that he should be so remembered in this centenary year.

### The First Fee Schedule

When the first charter was granted to The Medical Society of Nova Scotia in 1861, the following schedule of fees was adopted.

	Maximum			Minimum		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
First visit, consultation	1	5	—	—	—	—
Subsequent	—	5	—	—	2	6
First office consultation	1	5	—	—	—	—
Subsequent	—	5	—	—	—	—
Certificate for Lunacy	1	5	—	—	—	—
Certificate for Life Insurance	1	5	—	—	—	—
Advice by letter	5	—	—	1	5	—
Day visit	—	5	—	—	2	6
Night visit	1	5	—	—	10	—

Visit to Country five shillings per mile. Medical and Surgical attendance extra.

### Surgical Operations

Capital operation	20	—	—	10	—	—
Minor operations	5	—	—	1	—	—
Venereal Infection	5	—	—	—	—	—
Vaccination	—	15	—	—	5	—
Extraction of teeth and bleeding	—	7	6	—	2	6

### Midwifery Cases

Ordinary case	5	—	—	2	—	—
After nine days attendance charged as in ordinary cases	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instrumental delivery	7	10	—	2	10	—
5s. per mile added for travelling fees	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post mortem exam. by request	1	5	—	—	—	—



# CENTENNIAL CONGRATULATIONS

## The Canadian Medical Association

On behalf of the Canadian Medical Association and its members, throughout Canada, I have the greatest pleasure in extending to the Medical Society of Nova Scotia hearty congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of its centennial. To have achieved an unbroken record of one hundred years existence is a unique event in this country and it is all the more noteworthy when we consider the substantial contributions made to the fabric of medical organization in Canada by the Nova Scotia Division.

The Canadian Medical Association owes much to the sons of Nova Scotia, from its first distinguished President to the current Chairman of the General Council. When the fortunes of the Association were at a low ebb it was in Halifax in 1921 that men of vision revitalized the national association and launched the organization in its period of greatest usefulness.

The century from 1853-1953 represents an era of revolutionary change in the scientific aspects of medicine, but the same motives which actuated the founders of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia still guide their successors today. A society dedicated to the advancement of the Medical Profession and to the promotion of health and the improvement of medical services deserves to survive. With loyal support of every honorable physician may the next Century in the life of the Nova Scotia Division provide the opportunity for even greater service to the people and to the profession.

Your colleagues in every division of the Canadian Medical Association join with me in felicitations on your illustrious past and in the confident hope of a bright future.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES W. BURNS

President,

Canadian Medical Association.

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### NEWFOUNDLAND MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

(Canadian Medical Association—Newfoundland Division)

On this the Centennial of the Nova Scotia Division of The Canadian Medical Association, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to extend on behalf of all members of the Newfoundland Division our heartiest congratulations and best wishes on this memorable occasion.

We take a great deal of pride in the fact, that throughout the years, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland have been so closely linked, not only from a geographic and a business basis, but also in matters of mutual interest pertaining to our great and noble profession. Nova Scotia has done much for Newfoundland in the field of medicine, and now that we are the newest member of The Canadian Medical Association, we trust that in future years, you and we will work even more closely together for the general good of our Association and profession in these Atlantic Provinces.



Again I would like to say that we wish you every success, and we hope as many of our members as possible will be with you to help celebrate this great occasion.

Kindest Regards,

Yours Very Sincerely,

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, M.D., C.M.,  
Acting Secretary-Treasurer,  
Canadian Medical Association,  
Newfoundland Division.

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### THE NEW BRUNSWICK MEDICAL SOCIETY

Founded 1880

### CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

New Brunswick Division

The doctors of New Brunswick extend heartiest congratulations to their confreres in Nova Scotia on the occasion of your 100th Annual Meeting. Through the years our Provinces have been closely associated historically and we have enjoyed friendly co-operation between the members of the medical profession. We look forward to an even greater measure of harmonious relationship in the future.

Along with our congratulations on the attainment of your first centenary go our most sincere wishes for the continued success of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

G. F. SKINNER, M.D.

President

New Brunswick Medical Society

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### THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY

### CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Prince Edward Island Division

The Medical Society of Prince Edward Island in Annual Meeting assembled, observes with pleasure the Centennial of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia and desires to associate itself with all Divisions of the C.M.A. in extending heartiest congratulations.

The first provincial unit of the organized medical profession of Canada to have attained the venerable age of 100 years deserves the special attention of us all, and the example which is set by our colleagues in Nova Scotia has been responsible in large measure for much of the success of the Canadian Medical Association.

We owe to Nova Scotia our gratitude for providing in the person of Sir Charles Tupper, the first President of the C.M.A. and we hope to celebrate shortly the centennial of the parent organization.

With our congratulations go our best wishes for uninterrupted progress



in the provision of leadership in the health field, not only in our own Atlantic provinces, but throughout the nation.

Yours very sincerely,  
 J. H. SHAW, M.D.,  
 President  
 P.E.I. Medical Society

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**CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**  
**Quebec Division**

The Quebec Division of the Canadian Medical Association sends greetings and congratulations to the Nova Scotia Division upon the occasion of the 100th Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.

A l'occasion du centenaire de la Société Médicale de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, les membres de l'Association Médicale Canadienne, Division de Québec, sont heureux de transmettre ce message de félicitations et de meilleurs voeux à leurs confrères de la Division de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

R. LEMIEUX  
 President  
 Quebec Division C.M.A.

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**ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**  
**(Canadian Medical Association. Ontario Division)**

On this, the occasion of the celebration of your Centennial, the Board of Directors and members of the Ontario Division send you heartiest greetings and good wishes.

One hundred years is a long time in man's life span, but we trust that for your Association it can be counted as merely a beginning.

This has been a century of progress in Canada in every line of endeavour. Medicine has been in the forefront, progressing not only in scientific and technical accomplishments, but also in the evolution of a social consciousness so evident at the present time. Your Society has played an important part in this development.

Our wish for you is that you might long continue to work toward the fulfilment of the aims and objects for which your Society was established.

We salute you elder statesman!

GLENN SAWYER, M.D.  
 Executive Secretary,  
 Ontario Division

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**MANITOBA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**  
**(Canadian Medical Association, Manitoba Division)**

On behalf of the President, Dr. C. Wiebe, the Executive Committee and Members of the Manitoba Division, I should like to extend congratulations



to the Nova Scotia Division of the Canadian Medical Association on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration.

We are reminded that it was in Halifax, with the Nova Scotia Medical Society as host, that new vitality was instilled into the waning organization of the federal medical body enabling it to assume the role of beacon in the years which have followed.

Fostered and nurtured by men of the calibre of those who have guided the destiny of the Maritime Medical Fraternity during the past hundred years, it is our hope that even greater achievement may lie ahead for the Nova Scotia Division.

Fraternally yours,

M. T. MACFARLAND, M.D.,  
Executive Secretary.

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**College of Physicians and Surgeons  
of Saskatchewan**

**Canadian Medical Association  
Saskatchewan Division**

On behalf of the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan Division of The Canadian Medical Association, may I express to you our sincere congratulations on the occasion of the Centennial of The Nova Scotia Division which you will be celebrating in October.

In comparison with Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan is relatively youthful and it is with the greatest deference that we wish you much success and all good luck in your meeting. May the wonderful progress that your Association has made in the past in guiding the affairs of your medical conferences continue, may it also serve as an example to us elsewhere in these times of changing conditions.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

F. E. WERTHENBACH, M.D.  
President

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**Canadian Medical Association  
Alberta Division**

The members and Executive of the Canadian Medical Association, Alberta Division, extend best congratulations on the celebration of your One-Hundredth Anniversary and sincere good wishes for the next similar occasion. Except for the fact that your Centennial Meeting is being held at the height of the season of our grain harvesting and oil-pipe laying, many of us would travel gladly to Nova Scotia, the cradle of many of the finest things in Canadian History. We shall be with you in spirit.

M. R. MARSHALL, M.D.  
President



**CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION**  
**British Columbia Division**

The officers and members of the British Columbia Division of the Canadian Medical Association wish me to express to the Nova Scotia Division their greetings and best wishes on the occasion of your Centenary.

We know that you have made a great effort to mark the Centennial in an appropriate fashion and it is our regret that more members of the British Division cannot be with you on this happy occasion.

May we also express to you our hope that the coming century will be as full of fulfilment for you as has this last one.

Yours sincerely,  
**JOHN A. GANSHORN, M.D.**  
 President.

**GREETINGS FROM THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF DALHOUSIE  
 UNIVERSITY**

It is a great pleasure to me as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Dalhousie to extend our hearty congratulations to the Medical Society on its centenary.

The relations of the two organizations have been very friendly from the very beginning and to point this out I am giving below the minutes of two meetings of the Nova Scotia Medical Society, one held in December 1863 to consider a request from Dalhousie college as to whether or not a Medical Faculty should be formed; the other on January 12th, 1864 to hear the report of a Committee on the same matter.

Tuesday evening  
 December 1st, 1863

“The Secretary, Dr. Charles J. Gossip read a letter from James Thomson, Esq., Secretary to the Governors of Dalhousie College asking the opinion of The Society as to the desirability of forming and the practicability of supporting a Medical Faculty, and enquiring whether the Medical Society would feel inclined to cooperate with the Governors in attempting the establishment of such a Faculty. A calendar of Queens College for 1863-64 and memoranda respecting the Medical School at Kingston, Ontario, accompanied the letter. The memorandum gave particulars regarding the founding of the School, the number of Professors, salaries of each, the number of students attending the School.

Dr. Cowie moved that the Secretary acknowledge receipt of the letter and inform the Governors of Dalhousie that the subject was under the consideration of the Society. A very animated discussion then ensued as the practicability of establishing a Medical School at the present time, which was participated in by Drs. Almon, Jennings, Parker, Black, Cowie, Cogswell, J. D. Hume, Garvie, Slayter, Smith and Gossip. Most of the speakers were of the opinion that the scheme was not feasible until dissection was legalized and a general



hospital established in Halifax. Dr. Jennings thought that a chair in Anatomy and Physiology might be established as a commencement. Dr. Almon did not see where the students were going to come from in sufficient numbers to support a Medical School. Dr. Parker thought that the union of the Lower Provinces, a subject now being agitated, would operate against the success of such a School, as should such a thing happen Halifax would not be in a position central enough for a University for the Lower Provinces. He also was of the opinion that the inducements held out to students by the Medical Schools of the United States and Canada were far greater than could be offered by a school in Halifax for a very long time. Dr. McPhee, H. M. Service, expressed in general terms the advantages of a Medical School at Halifax. Dr. Tupper then at some length reviewed the opinions and answered the arguments brought forward against attempting the founding of a Medical Faculty. Dr. Cowie's motion was then seconded by Dr. Parker and passed unanimously. Dr. Parker moved that a Committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration the whole subject of the founding of a Medical Faculty in connection with Dalhousie College and report at the next meeting of the Society. The motion was seconded by Dr. DeWolf and passed unanimously. The following gentlemen were then appointed a Committee for that purpose: Drs. Parker, Jennings, Cogswell, Black, Forrest, Almon and Gossip—five to form a quorum at any meeting.

Tuesday evening

January 12th, 1864

The secretary then read the report of the Committee appointed at the monthly meeting in December to take into consideration the subject of the formation of a Medical Faculty in connection with Dalhousie College.

### REPORT

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the desirability and practicability of supporting a Medical School in connection with Dalhousie College beg leave to report as follows:

The Committee are of the opinion that the formation of a Medical Faculty in Halifax, having the power of licensing practitioners in Medicine and Surgery, is very desirable and would no doubt be hailed with pleasure by every member of the Society, but after careful deliberation they have come to the conclusion that the immediate formation of such a Faculty under present circumstances would lead neither to the advancement of medical education nor to the benefits of this Society.

A large number of the principal classes in a medical school have to be carried on in conjunction with hospital teaching and hospital practice itself is an essential element in the education of medical students. At present there is no hospital in operation in Halifax and until such an institution is properly established the formation of a Medical School would be altogether premature.

Dissection of the human body is a necessary adjunct to an anatomical chair and is in fact the starting point in study for medical students. At present dissection is unlawful in the Province of Nova Scotia—this latter difficulty might however be overcome at once if The Legislature could be induced to



pass a prospective Act declaring dissection legal as soon as a Chair in Anatomy be established at Halifax.

As regards the practicability of supporting a Medical Faculty, your Committee in the absence of any information as to the number of students in the Province, or to the expenses incident to the several classes are unable to give any decided answer. They are however of the opinion that even with a grant from the Legislature equal to that given to Queens College, Kingston (\$1,000. per an.) the School if instituted would for many years be restricted greatly in its sphere of usefulness by the want of necessary funds. They also believe that were a Medical School established in Halifax, it would be some time before it could offer such inducements to students as to make them forego the advantages of the Schools in the United States and Canada, and that some time would be indefinitely extended were a school wanting such essentials as dissection and hospital teaching.

In conclusion your Committee would strongly urge upon the Society to use all its influence for the removal of the two great obstacles to the formation of a medical school by urging upon the Legislature the establishment of a general hospital and prospective legislation in favour of dissection as they are of the opinion that as soon as these are accomplished the Medical Society will be in a position to entertain the idea of a Medical Faculty at Halifax much more favourably than your Committee can recommend it to do at present.

Signed: D. McN. PARKER, Chairman  
 CHAS. COGSWELL, M.D.  
 ED. JENNINGS, M.D.  
 W. J. ALMON, M.D.  
 R. BLACK, M.D.  
 A. FORREST, M.D.  
 CHAS. GOSSIP, M.D., Secretary  
 of the Committee

Dr. Cowie moved that the report be received and adopted which was seconded by Dr. Smith and passed.

Dr. Garvie then moved the following resolution which was seconded by Dr. Hattie and passed:

“Resolved that this report be transmitted to the Governors of Dalhousie College with the assurance that this Society will readily cooperate in the formation of a Medical Faculty in this City as soon as an efficient hospital is put in operation and dissection legalized”.

Having read the minutes one can readily understand the keen interest of the Society in medical education and their wisdom in recommending against the establishment of a Faculty of Medicine when there was no general hospital and when dissection was illegal.

A few years later 1868 as recorded in Dr. Kenneth A. MacKenzie's excellent article “The Dalhousie Medical School” the matter was reconsidered and approved.

Without in any way attempting to write a history of the early days of the Society and The Medical School it is of interest to mention a few of the



prominent members of The Faculty of Medicine who also were active in the affairs of the Society.

In the first Faculty which was formed in 1868 the Dean, Dr. A. P. Reid, was an active member of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia. He was chiefly interested in Preventive Medicine. William J. Almon who was the first President of the Medical School was President of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia in 1855-1856 and in 1865. Dr. Edward Farrell, Lecturer in Anatomy, was President of the Medical Society in 1880. Dr. Charles Tupper, later Sir Charles Tupper, had a good deal to do with the establishment of the Medical School and later in 1863 he became President of the Medical Society.

Dr. John Stewart our late Dean was most active in the Medical Society. In his early days when he lived at Pietou he gave several addresses on Listerian Principles and The Lister Steam Spray. He was a great help to Dr. Roddick of Montreal in the establishment of the Dominion Medical Council and he was a great strength to the Canadian Medical Association. Dr. Stewart was President of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia in 1885 and in 1907.

Special mention should be made of Dr. A. W. H. Lindsay. He first taught Botany at Dalhousie but is best remembered as an excellent teacher of Anatomy. He occupied the Chair in Anatomy for over thirty years. Dr. Lindsay was prominent in the affairs of The Medical Society. He worked with Dr. John Stewart in helping Dr. Roddick of Montreal establish the Medical Council of Canada. He was also Secretary of the Provincial Medical Board for thirty years.

A few other prominent members of the Faculty of Medicine should be mentioned. Dr. D. A. Campbell was President of the Medical Society in 1888. He was Professor of Medicine at the Medical School and took a keen interest in medical education. He endowed the Campbell Chair in Anatomy. Dr. Murdoch Chisholm remembered as one of the finest teachers in surgery was President of the Medical Society in 1903.

Dr. J. G. MacDougall one of the great men in Surgery at the Medical School, was President of the Medical Society in 1913. Dr. D. Fraser Harris, the Professor of Physiology, in 1916; Dr. G. H. Murphy, Professor of Surgery, in 1918; Dr. H. K. MacDonald, Professor of Surgery and Head of the Department in 1920. Dr. E. V. Hogan another brilliant surgeon at The Medical School was President of the Society in 1925 and Dr. K. A. Mackenzie, Head of the Department of Medicine and one of our great teachers was President of the Medical Society in 1932.

I shall not bring the list up to date but let it rest here. It is sufficient to show the keen interest in the Medical Society of many of the staff of the Medical School.

The close relationship still exists—we again congratulate you on a century of progress and we hope that the next one hundred years will be equally to your credit.

H. G. GRANT, M.D.,  
Dean



## THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA

NUMBER OF ANNUAL MEETINGS, DATE, PLACE AND OFFICE BEARERS FROM 1854 to 1953

Annual Meeting	Date	Place	President	First Vice-President	Second Vice-President	Treasurer	Secretary
1st Oct. 5,	1854	Halifax	Hon. W. Grigor, Halifax	W. J. Almon, Halifax	A. McDonald, Antigonish	D. McN. Parker, Halifax	J. R. DeWolfe, Halifax
2nd Aug. 1,	1855	Halifax	W. J. Almon, Halifax	E. Jennings, Halifax	A. McDonald, Antigonish	D. McN. Parker, Halifax	J. R. DeWolfe, Halifax
3rd Aug. 1,	1856	Halifax	W. J. Almon, Halifax	E. Jennings Halifax	A. McDonald, Antigonish	D. McN. Parker, Halifax	J. R. DeWolfe, Halifax
4th Aug. 1,	1857	Halifax	D. McN. Parker, Halifax	Chas. Tupper, Amherst	R. S. Black, Halifax	W. J. Almon, Halifax	J. R. DeWolfe, Halifax
5th Mar. 3,	1858	Halifax	R. S. Black, Halifax	Chas. Tupper, Amherst	F. W. Morris, Halifax	W. J. Almon, Halifax	J. H. Slayter, Halifax
6th — —	1859	Halifax	R. S. Black, Halifax	Chas. Tupper, Amherst	F. W. Morris, Halifax	W. J. Almon, Halifax	J. H. Slayter, Halifax
7th Mar.	1860	Halifax	R. S. Black, Halifax	Chas. Tupper, Amherst	—	W. J. Almon, Halifax	J. H. Slayter, Halifax
8th Apr. 23,	1861	Halifax	E. Jennings, Halifax	A. Forrest, Halifax	B. DeW. Fraser, Windsor	W. J. Almon, Halifax	Chas. J. Gossip, Halifax
9th Jan. 7,	1862	Halifax	A. Forrest, Halifax	Chas. Tupper, Halifax	Geo. Snyder, Shelburne	R. S. Black, Halifax	Chas. J. Gossip, Halifax
10th Jan. 6,	1863	Halifax	Chas. Tupper, Halifax	Jas. C. Hume, Halifax	Samuel Muir, Truro	R. S. Black, Halifax	Chas. J. Gossip, Halifax
11th Jan. 5,	1864	Halifax	*Jas. C. Hume, Halifax	Chas. Cogswell, Halifax	B. DeW. Fraser, Windsor	R. S. Black, Halifax	Chas. J. Gossip, Halifax
12th Jan. 3,	1865	Halifax	W. J. Almon, Halifax	Jas. R. DeWolfe, Halifax	R. Stephen, Digby	R. S. Black, Halifax	A. J. Cowie, Halifax



Annual Meeting	Date	Place	President	First Vice-President	Second Vice-President	Treasurer	Secretary
13th Jan. 2,	1866	Halifax	Jas. R. DeWolfe, Halifax	J. H. Slayter, Halifax	Geo. Snyder, Shelburne	R. S. Black, Halifax	W. N. Wickwire, Halifax
14th Jan. 8,	1867	Halifax	R. S. Black, Halifax	B. G. Page, Halifax	P. W. Smith, Digby	W. N. Wickwire, Halifax	A. H. Woodill, Halifax
15th Jan. 7,	1868	Halifax	B. G. Page, Halifax	C. J. Gossip, Halifax	Samuel Muir, Truro	W. N. Wickwire, Halifax	T. R. Almon, Halifax
June, 24,	1868	Pictou	B. DeW. Fraser, Windsor	Presidents of C	ounty Societies	A. J. Cowie, Halifax	Chas. D. Rigby, Halifax
16th July 29,	1869	Windsor	C. C. Hamilton, Cornwallis	G. J. Farrish, Yarmouth	C. J. Gossip, Halifax	A. J. Cowie, Halifax	Edw. Farrell, Halifax
17th June 22,	1870	Halifax	C. C. Hamilton, Cornwallis	R. S. Black, Halifax	S. Dodge, Halifax	A. J. Cowie, Halifax	Chas. D. Rigby, Halifax
18th July 18,	1871	Halifax	Samuel Muir, Truro	R. S. Black, Halifax	A. Sanford, Burlington	A. J. Cowie, Halifax	H. A. Gordon, Halifax
19th June 19,	1872	Truro	Samuel Muir, Truro	W. J. Almon, Halifax	L. Johnstone, Albion Mines	A. Lawson, Halifax	H. A. Gordon, Halifax
20th June 18,	1875	Kentville	R. S. Black, Halifax	H. Shaw, Kentville	A. C. Page, Truro	A. Lawson, Halifax	H. A. Gordon, Halifax
21st June 17,	1874	Amherst	A. C. Page, Truro	A. P. Reid, Halifax	N. Tupper, Amherst	A. Lawson, Halifax	H. A. Gordon, Halifax
22nd Aug. 2,	1875	Halifax	H. Shaw, Kentville	A. J. Cowie, Halifax	L. Johnstone, Albion Mines	A. Lawson, Halifax	John Somers, Halifax
23rd June 21,	1876	New Glasgow	*G. M. Johnson, Pictou	A. Sanford, Burlington	W. H. MacDonald, Antigonish	J. F. Black, Halifax	John Somers, Halifax
24th June 20,	1877	Truro	D. McN. Parker, Halifax	W. Fraser, New Glasgow	A. J. Cowie, Halifax	John Somers, Halifax	John Somers, Halifax
25th June 19,	1878	Halifax	W. B. Slayter, Halifax	D. H. Muir, Truro	H. O. McLatchy, Wolfville	John Somers, Halifax	John Somers, Halifax
26th June 18,	1879	Halifax	D. H. Muir, Truro	Jas. Kerr, Acadia Mines	W. N. Wickwire, Halifax	John Somers, Halifax	John Somers, Halifax
27th June 16,	1880	Halifax	Edw. Farrell, Halifax	J. W. McDonald, Acadia Mines	A. Lawson, Halifax	John Somers, Halifax	John Somers, Halifax



Annual Meeting	Date	Place	President	First Vice-President	Second Vice-President	Treasurer	Secretary	
28th	June 15,	1881	Antigonish	W. H. McDonald, Antigonish	F. W. Borden, Canning	H. B. McPherson, North Sydney	John Somers, Halifax	John Somers, Halifax
29th	June 18,	1882	Kentville	W. B. Slayter, Halifax	H. B. McPherson, North Sydney	H. Shaw, Kentville	John Somers, Halifax	John Somers, Halifax
30th	June 20,	1883	Truro	John Somers, Halifax	H. B. McPherson, North Sydney	John Stewart, Pictou	J. W. McDonald, Acadia Mines	J. W. McDonald, Acadia Mines
31st	June 18,	1884	North Sydney	H. B. McPherson, North Sydney	John Stewart, Pictou	T. R. Almon, Halifax	J. W. McDonald, Acadia Mines	J. W. McDonald, Acadia Mines
32nd	June 17,	1885	Halifax	John Stewart, Pictou	G. L. Sinclair, Dartmouth	Wm. McKay, Reserve Mines	J. W. McDonald, Acadia Mines	J. W. McDonald, Acadia Mines
33rd	June 23,	1886	Pictou	G. L. Sinclair, Dartmouth	W. McKay, Reserve Mines	G. L. McKenzie, Pictou	J. W. McDonald, Acadia Mines	J. W. McDonald, Acadia Mines
34th	July 6,	1887	Truro	Wm. McKay, Reserve Mines	D. A. Campbell, Halifax	W. B. Moore, Kentville	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro
35th	July 4,	1888	Digby	D. A. Campbell, Halifax	W. B. Moore, Kentville	John T. Cameron, River John	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro
36th	July 3,	1889	Halifax	W. B. Moore, Kentville	J. T. Cameron, River John	W. N. Wickwire, Halifax	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro
37th	July 2,	1890	Granville Ferry	J. A. Coleman,	S. Dodge, Halifax	G. E. Buckley, Guysboro	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro
38th	July 1,	1891	Granville Ferry Baddeck	G. E. Buckley, Guysboro	A. D. McGillivray, Sydney	T. C. Lockwood, Lockeport	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro
39th	July 2,	1892	Halifax	S. Dodge, Halifax	C. J. Fox, Pubnico	R. A. H. McKeen, Glance Bay	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro
40th	July 5,	1893	Bridgewater	Chas. J. Fox, Pubnico	R. A. H. McKeen, Glance Bay	H. A. March, Bridgewater	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro
41st	July 4,	1894	Yarmouth	A. P. Reid, Halifax	C. A. Webster, Yarmouth	H. H. MacKay, New Glasgow	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro
42nd	July 3,	1895	Halifax	R. A. H. McKeen, Glance Bay	J. F. McDonald, Hopewell	C. A. Foster, Bridgewater	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro
43rd	July 1,	1896	Sydney	J. F. McDonald, Hopewell	J. G. McDougall, Parrsboro	J. W. Reid, Windsor	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro



Annual Meeting	Date	Place	President	First Vice-President	Second Vice-President	Treasurer	Secretary
44th July 7,	1897	Pictou	W. Tobin, Halifax	John McMillan, Pictou	Andrew Halliday, Shubenacadie	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro
45th July 6,	1898	Halifax	John McMillan, Pictou	Andrew Halliday, Shubenacadie	M. A. Curry, Halifax	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro
46th July 5,	1899	Truro	D. McIntosh, Pugwash	C. A. Webster, Yarmouth	F. S. Yorston, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro
47th July 4,	1900	Amherst	E. A. Kirkpatrick, Halifax	W. Rockwell, River Hebert	J. W. McKay, New Glasgow	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro
48th July 3,	1901	Halifax	J. W. McKay, New Glasgow	J. J. Cameron, Antigonish	W. G. Putnam, Yarmouth	W. S. Muir, Truro	W. S. Muir, Truro
49th July 2,	1902	New Glasgow	J. J. Cameron, Antigonish	W. G. Putnam, Yarmouth	M. Chisholm, Halifax	W. H. McDonald, Antigonish	W. H. McDonald, Antigonish
50th July 1,	1903	Antigonish	M. Chisholm, Halifax	H. E. Kendall, Sydney	H. K. McDonald, Halifax	W. H. McDonald, Antigonish	W. H. McDonald, Antigonish
51st July 5,	1904	Halifax	H.A. March,M.P.P. Bridgewater	J. W. McLean, North Sydney	M. E. Armstrong, Bridgetown	W. H. McDonald, Antigonish	W. H. McDonald, Antigonish
52nd July 5,	1905	Lunenburg	H.A. March,M.P.P. Bridgewater	G. W. T. Farish, Yarmouth	J. A. Sponagle, Middleton	W. H. McDonald, Antigonish	W. H. McDonald, Antigonish
53rd July 4,	1906	Lunenburg	J. B. Black, M.P., Windsor	J. A. Sponagle, Middleton	W. H. MacDonald, Rose Bay	J. R. Corston, Halifax	J. R. Corston, Halifax
54th July 3,	1907	Windsor	J. Stewart, Halifax	W. H. MacDonald, Antigonish	W. G. Putnam, Yarmouth	J. R. Corston, Halifax	J. R. Corston, Halifax
55th July 1,	1908	Halifax	A.S.Kendall,M.L.A. Sydney	J. A. Sponagle, Middleton	H. V. Kent, Truro	J. R. Corston, Halifax	J. R. Corston, Halifax
56th July 7,	1909	Sydney	G. W. T. Farish, Yarmouth	James Ross, Halifax	E. Kennedy, New Glasgow	J. R. Corston, Halifax	J. R. Corston, Halifax
57th July 6,	1910	Yarmouth	James Ross, Halifax	E. Kennedy, New Glasgow	J. S. Morton, Shelburne	J. R. Corston, Halifax	J. R. Corston, Halifax
58th July 6,	1911	Halifax	H. V. Kent, Truro	J. W. Smith, Liverpool	J. J. McKenzie, Mulgrave	J. R. Corston, Halifax	J. R. Corston, Halifax
59th July 3,	1912	Truro	G. E. deWitt, Wolfville	M. A. B. Smith, Halifax	J. W. T. Patton, Truro	J. R. Corston, Halifax	J. R. Corston, Halifax



Annual Meeting	Date	Place	President	First Vice-President	Second Vice-President	Treasurer	Secretary
60th July 2,	1913	Wolfville	J. G. Macdougall, Amherst	W. H. MacDonald, Halifax	M. E. Armstrong, Bridgetown	J. R. Corston, Halifax	J. R. Corston, Halifax
61st July 1,	1914	Amherst	C. A. S. McQueen, Amherst	C. McQ. Avard, Amherst	H. E. Kendall, Sydney	J. R. Corston, Halifax	J. R. Corston, Halifax
62nd July 7,	1915	Amherst	C. J. Miller, New Glasgow	E. Kennedy, New Glasgow	J. W. McLean, North Sydney	J. R. Corston, Halifax	J. R. Corston, Halifax
63rd July 5,	1916	New Glasgow	D. Fraser Harris, Halifax	Clarence Miller, Stellarton	A. J. Fuller, Yarmouth	J. R. Corston, Halifax	J. R. Corston, Halifax
64th July 4,	1917	Halifax	J. W. Smith, Liverpool	A. E. G. Forbes, Lunenburg	B. Francis, Sydney Mines	J. R. Corston, Halifax	J. R. Corston, Halifax
65th July 3,	1918	Liverpool	G. H. Murphy, Halifax	Col. F.S.L. Ford, C.M.G., Milton	J. J. Roy, Sydney	J. R. Corston, Halifax	J. R. Corston, Halifax
66th July 2,	1919	Antigonish	John Stewart, Halifax	J. Ross Miller, Amherst	A. F. Miller, Kentville	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax
67th July 7,	1920	Kentville	H. K. MacDonald, Halifax	J. Ross Millar, Amherst	M. T. Sullivan, Glace Bay	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax
Sept. 28,	1921	Truro	This meeting was adjourned and M. T. Sullivan, Glace Bay	was adjourned and E. V. Hogan, Halifax	met later in Septem ber at Truro. C. A. Webster, Yarmouth	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax
69th July 5,	1922	Sydney	J. Ross Millar, Amherst	O. B. Keddy, Windsor	J. J. Cameron, Antigonish	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax
70th July 4,	1923	Windsor	O. B. Keddy, Windsor	W. N. Rehfuss, Bridgewater	J. J. Roy, Sydney	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax
71st July 16,	1924	Amherst	W. N. Rehfuss, Bridgewater	E. V. Hogan, Halifax	L. W. Johnston, Sydney Mines	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax
72nd July 1,	1925	Bridgewater	E. V. Hogan, Halifax	J. J. Roy, Sydney	L. R. Morse, Lawrencetown	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax
73rd July 7,	1926	Halifax	J. J. Roy, Sydney	L. R. Morse, Lawrencetown	H. K. Macdonald, Halifax	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax
74th July 6,	1927	Sydney	L. R. Morse, Lawrencetown	R. H. Sutherland, Pictou	H. K. Macdonald, Halifax	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax	S. L. Walker, Halifax



Annual Meeting	Date	Place	President	First Vice-President	Second Vice-President	Treasurer	Secretary
75th	Oct. —	1928 Annapolis Halifax	This was changed at an executive meeting held June 1, 1928. R. H. Sutherland, Pictou	G. W. T. Farish, Yarmouth	Allister Calder, Glace Bay	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax	S. L. Walker, Halifax
76th	June 26,	1929 Pictou	E. O. Fallett, Weymouth	A. McD. Morton, Halifax	W. R. Dunbar, Truro	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax	S. L. Walker, Halifax
77th	July 2,	1930 Digby	Dan Murray, Tatamagouche	W. R. Dunbar, Truro	Dan McNeil, Glace Bay	J.G.D. Campbell, Halifax	S. L. Walker, Halifax
78th	July 7,	1931 Truro	W. R. Dunbar, Truro	Dan McNeil, Glace Bay	W. N. Coehran, Mahone Bay	W. L. Muir, Halifax	S. L. Walker, Halifax
79th	July 5,	1932 Kentville	K. A. MacKenzie, Halifax	A. R. Campbell, Yarmouth	J. C. Morrison, New Waterford	W. L. Muir, Halifax	S. L. Walker, Halifax
80th	Sept. 4,	1933 Halifax	T. A. Lebbetter, Yarmouth	J. C. Morrison, New Waterford	R. M. Benvie, Stellarton	W. L. Muir, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
81st	July 4,	1934 Yarmouth	Dan McNeil, Glace Bay	G. A. Dunn, Pictou	P. E. Belliveau, Meteghan	W. L. Muir, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
82nd	July 3,	1935 Sydney	R. M. Benvie, Stellarton	J. R. Corston, Halifax	Allister Calder, Glace Bay	W. L. Muir, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
83rd	Sept. 1,	1936 Halifax	J. R. Corston, Halifax	Allister Calder, Glace Bay	J. H. L. Simpson, Springhill	W. L. Muir, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
84th	July 7,	1937 Pictou Lodge	Allister Calder, Glace Bay	J. H. L. Simpson, Springhill	H. K. MacDonald, Halifax	W. L. Muir, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
85th	June 21,	1938 Halifax	J. H. L. Simpson, Springhill	H. K. MacDonald, Halifax	A. B. Campbell, Bear River	W. L. Muir, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
86th	July 5,	1939 Digby	H. K. MacDonald, Halifax	A. B. Campbell, Bear River	J. S. Breen, Mulgrave	W. L. Muir, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
87th	Aug. 27,	1940 Halifax	A. B. Campbell, Bear River	J. G. B. Lynch, Sydney	D. F. McInnis, Shubenacadie	W. L. Muir, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
88th	July 9,	1941 Kentville	J. G. B. Lynch, Sydney	W. Alan Curry, Halifax	J. C. Wickwire, Liverpool	W. L. Muir, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
89th	July 8,	1942 Sydney	W. Alan Curry, Halifax	J. C. Wickwire, Liverpool	P. S. Cochrane, Wolfville	W. L. Muir, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
90th	July 6,	1943 Kentville	J. C. Wickwire, Liverpool	P. S. Cochrane, Wolfville	A. E. Blackett, New Glasgow	W. L. Muir, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax



Annual Meeting	Date	Place	President	First Vice-President	Second Vice-President	Treasurer	Secretary
91st July 6,	1944	White Point Beach	P. S. Cochrane, Wolfville	A. E. Blackett, New Glasgow	E. W. Macdonald, Glace Bay	W. L. Muir, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
92nd Oct. 10-12	1945	Kentville	A. E. Blackett, New Glasgow	N. H. Gosse, Halifax	E. W. Macdonald, Glace Bay	W. L. Muir, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
93rd Oct. 8-10	1946	Halifax	N. H. Gosse, Halifax	E. W. Macdonald, Glace Bay	H. A. Fraser, Bridgewater	R. O. Jones, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
94th Oct. 7-9	1947	Halifax	E. W. Macdonald, Glace Bay	H. A. Fraser, Bridgewater	J. J. Carroll, Antigonish	R. O. Jones, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
95th Sept. 13-16	1948	Keltic Lodge Ingonish	H. A. Fraser, Bridgewater	E. F. Ross, Halifax	J. J. Carroll, Antigonish	R. O. Jones, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
96th Sept. 6- 9	1949	White Point Beach	E. F. Ross, Halifax	J. J. Carroll, Antigonish	L. M. Morton, Yarmouth	R. O. Jones, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
97th Sept. 5-6	1950	Halifax	J. J. Carroll, Antigonish	L. M. Morton, Yarmouth	J. W. Reid, Halifax	R. O. Jones, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
98th Sept. 10-13	1951	Antigonish	L. M. Morton, Yarmouth	J. W. Reid, Halifax	M. G. Tompkins, Dominion	R. O. Jones, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax
99th Sept. 13-16	1952	Yarmouth	J. W. Reid, Halifax	M. G. Tompkins, Dominion	H. F. McKay, New Glasgow	R. O. Jones, Halifax	H. G. Grant, Halifax