

Dr. Graham Chambers Lost in Antikokan Bush

Fort William, Ont.—A special despatch to the Fort William Morning Bulletin from Antikokan says that Dr. Graham Chambers, of Toronto, has been missing since September 29 in the woods surrounding Clearwater. Two Fort Frances men, E. W. Cullen and W. F. Cullen, with a party of 12 Indians, are conducting a search.

The country surrounding the lake is covered with bush, small lakes and streams. There are also a number of old mining shafts, some of them very deep, and it is feared that Dr. Chambers may have fallen down one of these.

Dr. Graham Chambers is a prominent Toronto doctor with his home and office at 26 Gerrard St. East. He is associate professor of clinical medicine at the University of Toronto and served overseas with the University base hospital at Saloniki and later at the Ontario hospital at Orpington, with the rank of lieut.-colonel.

On resuming his practice in Toronto following the war the result of his war work showed its effect in a nervous breakdown.

In the interests of his health he went to Atikokan with a party from Toronto.

Atikokan is a small station on the National railways beyond Port Arthur.

Effects of Gas on Lungs

It is the emphatic opinion of Dr. Jno. B. Hawes, Boston, that there are very definite and sometimes malignant after-effects of gas

poisoning, received by soldiers in Hun gas attacks. Addressing the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, he urged doctors to be certain of consumption in gas cases before reporting it.

"This condition for which so many ex-service men are seeking relief and compensation resembles in some respects the after effects of influenza," he said. "These cases are often wrongly diagnosed, and I am often called on to undo the harm occasioned by these incorrect diagnoses."

"The pathology in the lungs of these men who were gassed consists of a diffuse fibrosis found in any region of the lungs. The symptoms usually found are: (1) Cough, often paroxysmal, and especially marked at night and on any exertion; (2) sputum, often bloody; (3) hemorrhage, often in considerable amounts; (4) pain or a sense of constriction in the chest. On examining the lungs there is often very little to be found. Among the constitutional symptoms the most characteristic are: (1) Loss of strength and ease of fatigue; (2) shortness of breath; (3) signs and symptoms of marked psycho-neurosis, such as a tendency to dilate upon and exaggerate symptoms in every way, along with increased reflexes. These men often give a history of sudden acute febrile attacks. These are accompanied by high fever. Leaving suddenly, they leave a feeling of intense lassitude.