

the luncheon were Rev. M. F. Cutcheon, D.D., of the First Baptist Church and Rev. T. Wilson, D.D., both of the Quebec League Against Alcoholism; Mrs. T. T. George, of Toronto, and Miss Edith Giles, of Athens, Ont. The guests on the previous day were Rural Dean Saunders and Rev. Thos. Marshall, of the league. Addressés were given by the guests each day. Miss Bazin spoke on temperance in the Womens' Missionary Society. Gratifying reports were given by the various superintendents of branches.

Mrs. C. E. Enright reported for the building committee that subscriptions were being received at a satisfactory rate. Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. McLean, of Cushing, Que. Mrs. Arthur Reeve reported for the franchise campaign. Mrs. W. T. Colcomb and Mrs. Luttrell were delegates to the meeting on Wednesday to decide on action towards securing appointment of women police.

DISCOVERY MADE AT MCGILL WILL BENEFIT WOMEN

(Continued from Page One)

real Maternity hospitals. As we learn from his article in the Medical Journal, many cases have already been treated and with excellent results. The cases deserving this treatment are to be segregated in these two hospitals under Dr. Campbell's supervision and care."

McGill medical authorities were unanimous in their enthusiasm over the discovery and in their praise of those responsible for it.

DR. COLLIP'S CAREER.

Dr. James Bertram Collip was appointed to the chair of biochemistry in the medical faculty of McGill University in the fall of 1927. He

graduated with special honors in physiology and biochemistry in the University of Toronto in 1911 and shortly after entered a graduate course in these subjects, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1914.

After graduation he accepted an appointment as lecturer in biochemistry at the University of Alberta, obtained his doctorate of science in that institution and was later appointed to a professorship. He obtained his M.D. later and was elected to a fellowship in the Royal Society of Canada.

Although somewhat under forty years of age, Professor Collip has become recognized as one of the leading biochemists in America. He won his first outstanding laurels in connection with the discovery of insulin when he was associated with Dr. Frederick G. Banting and Charles H. Best in this work. He was one of the recipients of the Nobel prize awarded to Dr. Banting and Professor MacLeod.

Since that time, 1922, Dr. Collip has done notable work in connection with parathyroid glands, the principles of which he has discovered and isolated. As an authority on the biochemistry of the endocrine system in particular Professor Collip has few equals. He was a student under Professor Macallum and has had before specializing. His knowledge of the sciences with foundation in physiology and chemistry has enabled him to achieve results of an outstanding character.

FAR-REACHING RESULTS

Doctor Collip refused a number of other appointments in order to accept the one at McGill, and he has been able to make signal use of the opportunities and facilities at his disposal. The results of his latest discovery, though still difficult to foresee, are believed to be far-reaching and will bring world-wide renown upon this investigator, and also to McGill University.

Dr. A. D. Campbell is a demonstrator in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at McGill University; clinical assistant at the Montreal General Hospital and Royal Victoria Maternity Hospital. He graduated in medicine at McGill in 1911 and spent two years as

intern at the Royal Victoria Hospital. He then went out to Western Canada where he became a general practitioner. Just prior to the war he spent several months in New York City studying Obstetrics and Gynaecology. He was senior resident obstetrician at the New York Lying-In Hospital.

After serving overseas for three and a half years, Dr. Campbell was appointed senior demonstrator in anatomy at McGill University. He has been a demonstrator in Obstetrics at McGill University.