

ARGYLE STREET,

Was first edifice erected by Methodists.

'Old Zoar" furnished home for worshippers for years.

(BY REV. G. J. BOND.) A century ago, there was but one Methodist church in Halifax. It stood on the west side of Argyle Street, immediately facing the head of Bell's Lane, where its sturdy frame, for sixty years transformed into business premises, may still be seen. It was a plain wooden structure, and its unadorned gable closely abutted on the street. But it held nine hundred people, and large congregations gathered within its walls. And it had a history worth relating, for it illustrates heroic days of Methodism in this

"The business of one half the town is to sell rum, the other half to drink it. You may from this simple drink it. You may from this simple circumstance judge of our morals, and infer that we are not enthusiasts in religion." So wrote some Haligonian in 1760 to a correspondent in Boston. Conditions had probably not greatly improved when, in the course greatly improved when, in the course of one of his apostolic tours, William Black preached the first Methodist sermon here on the evening of June 11th, 1782. He had scant welcome at first, but in two or three days his congregation filled to overflowing three rooms of a private house, and in a few months the nucleus of a church welcomed the tireless evange-list on his visits to the gay and bib-

ulous little capital.

Three years later, when Dreeborn Garretson came from the ited States to assist Black, preached his first sermon in building holding an audience three hundred, which Philip Marchinton had rented for Methodist services, and had fitted up with seats and pulpit. Marchinton was then the leading Methodist business man of Halifax, and was the grandfather of the Crimean hero, Major Welsford. Next year, Marchinton built, at his own expense, a church for the Methodists seating a thousand worshippers dists seating a thousand worshippers. But he kept it as his own property, and a few years later, when disciplined for some irregularity of conduct, he became offended, and forbade them further use of it. It stood on Argyle Street at the head of Bell's Lane, as it is now called, but then and for years thereafter, Marchinton's Lane. After some further collection in

After some further ecclesiastical vicissitudes, it was transformed into private dwellings.

The labor these heroic pioneers underwent needed the strength of giants to accomplish it. What would modern

owned "meeting house," determined to erect one for themselves, and settled on a site on Argyle Street, close to the building they had been wont to occupy. Its dimensions as prescribed by contract, were "fifty feet in length, thirty-six in breadth, and twenty-two feet post." Methodism soldiers from the garrison due the fourdiers from the garrison dug the foun- ninety-four ders from the garrison dug the foundations, and, by agreement with the builder, those who had money or material gave it; those who had neither gave labor; and some spent their gave labor; and some spent their evenings in assisting in the efec-tion. The original trustees were Al-rander Anderson, Joseph Anderson, John Wisdom, Peter Smith and Sam-uel Selden, three of them being con-metted with H. M. Dockyard. Of these, Alexander Anderson left a name long honored among his fellow nected with H. M. Dockyard. Of these, Alexander Anderson left a name long honored among his fellow citizens, and his descendants are

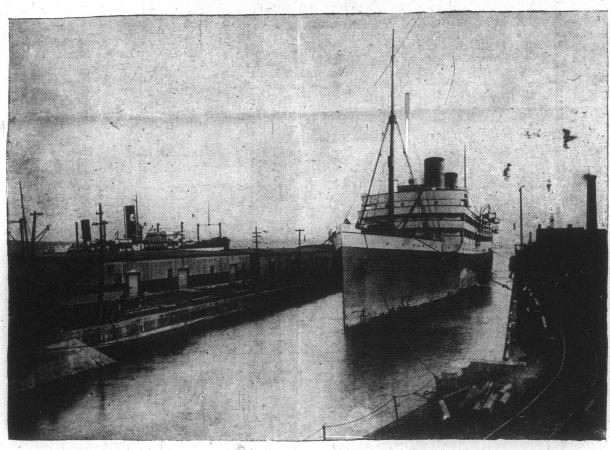
worship on the morning Sunday, November 25th, 1792, the sermon, it is said, being on the text, Gen. 19.23, "The sun was risen on the earth when Lot entered into Zoar." Afterward it bore the name of Zoar Chapel; and "Old Zoar" continued for many a long year to occupy a unique place in the reverential affection of the Methodists of Halifax. Few survivors there be of those who were wont to work be of those who were wont to wor-ship within its walls, but its name is still familiar as a household word to the older generations among us. The plain old "meeting house" had been standing twenty years and more when the ACADIAN RECORDER issued its first number; and it continued its nish a home to successioned to furof the first Grafton Street Church in 1852. For eighteen years previously 1852. For eighteen years previously, however, it had accommodated early a portion of the Methodists of the eity, for in 1834 the present Brunswick Street Church had been built to provide what were then the northern suburbs with a place of wearship for their Methodist population. As early as 1798 the memberahip well of Zowe as 1798 the membership roll of Zoar-Chapel numbered one hundred and twenty names and by 1804 and

portant place in the progress and de comprehended the three maritime provinces were held in it, the first Methodist missionary society in part of Canada was organized in and its pulpit was occasional again by some of the most disting-uished preachers of the church. Wil-liam Black, the great Methodist. "Bishop" of Nova Scotia, Dr. Richard Knight, a notable administrator, soldiarly in hapring and

THE HALIFAX GRAVING DOCK COMPANY

Can Dock Any Ship at Present Engaged in the Canadian Trade.

Can Execute Repairs of all kinds to Machinery, Boilers, Hulls, Etc.



R. M. S. S. "Royal George" entering the Dry Dock for repairs.-First Turbine Liner to use the Dock.

to accomplish it. What would modern Methodist preaches in Halifax think of one of Garretson's Sundays?—"He preaching house'; at ten at the proor-house, at four at a private house at four at a private house at four at a private house at four at a private house, at four at a private house at 'candel light', in the preaching house, at four at a private house at 'candel light', in the preaching house, at four at a private house have a college in the standard with the ministers in the spirate house. The service of the form of religious life in Halifax, without 1786, that the people of the thought of religious life in Halifax, with the of the latter, and othere soundly roomment in the business life of the harding house, one Roman Catholic house, or seasy, "one large Rapid and as the Methodist private in the followers of Sweedenborg; together with a few of Lady Huntingdon society, and a great awarm of Quakers; one of Sandemanians; and one of, the followers of Sweedenborg; together with a few of Lady Huntingdon society, and a great awarm of infedias." In these surroundings, Methodism first built a local habitation, "method society, and a great awarm of infedias." In these surroundings, "in 1852. To these have "meeting house," determined out of either privately of extent one of the meanting continued to the control of the control of the warm of the preaching house," one of Sandemanians; and one of the followers of Sweedenborg; together with a few of Lady Huntingdon society, and a great awarm of under the privately withing the province of the season of the province of the season of the province of the season of the season of the province of the season of the seaso meeting house," determined of "Old Zoar", in 1852. To these have

was dedicated and opened PHYSICIANS OF

28 medical men came over with Cornwallis expedition.

Crude medical practice in the early part of the last century.

For the following most interesting facts concerning the medical profession of Old Halifax, we are indebted to Dr. D. A. Campbell of this city, one of the foremost members of the profession in Canada. Dr. Campbell issued a small pamphlet in 1905, entitled "Pioneers of Medicine in Nova Scotia," and from it we cull the following facts:

lowing facts:
There was a surprisingly large num ber of medical men came over with Governor Cornwallis' expedition when the city was founded. (They numbered twenty-eight in all, and their names

were as follows:

Alexander Hay, wife and two childand two children, wife and two children, surgeon's mate; Georgius Phillipus Bruscowitz and wife, surgeon; M. Rush, doctor and surgeon; Robert Grant, surgeon's mate; Henry Menton and wife, surgeon's mate; John Willis, wife and one child, chymist and surgeon; Fenton Griffith and wife, surgeon's mate: Thomas Wilson surgeon's mate: rgeon's mate; Thomas Wilson, sur-

geon; mate; Thomas Wilson, surgeon; smate; Charles Paine, surgeon; william Lascelles, surgeon; mate; William Grant, surgeon; Matthew Jones, wife and one child, surgeon; John Steele, lieutenant and surgeon; Patrick Hay, surgeon; Augustus Chesar Harbin assistant surgeon; Algustus Chesar Harbin assistant surgeon; Algustus Chesar Harbin assistant surgeon; sar Harbin, assistant surgeon; John Wildman and wife, surgeon; John Inman, surgeon; John Wallace and wife, surgeon's mate; Daniel Brown, surgeon's mate; John Grant, surgeon's mate; Cochrane Dickson and wife, surgeon, James Handeside, surgeon;

Dr. Michael Head, son of the forner, was the first native Nova Scotian wffo practiced in Halifax. He was a physician of great eminence,

Dr. John Jeffries, a Loyalist, cam Dr. John Jeffries, a Loyalist, came to Halifax in 1776, and for some years was Chief of the Surgical Staff of Nova Scotia. He finally returned to Boston, where he died in 1819.

Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, also a Loyalist, came here in 1776, but returned to the United States nine years later. Among other Loyalist physicals. later. Among other Loyalist physicians may be mentioned Dr. John Prince, Dr. William Le Perkins, Dr. Nathaniel Perkins, Dr. Peter Oliver, Dr. Sylvester Oliver and Dr. William Brattle. The last named was a man of eminet telester with the property of the p of eminent talents and m them. He was at once an eloquent preacher, a celebrated physician and an able lawyer. He also exhibited su-perior military aptitude and was a Major General of Militia. He was a

graduate of Harvard and lived in Cambridge until 1776 when he removed to Halifax, dying here but a few months afterwards.

Dr. William J. Almon came here in 1776 with Lord Howe's forces from Boston. He afterwards went back to the United States and served against the colonists. Later he came back to Halifax and received the appointment of Surgeon of Artillery and Ordenace. In 1785 he was appointed Surgeon of the Halifax Alms House, aposition subsequently held by his sen, his grandson and great grandson. He was also a Justice of the Peace for Halifax and Surgeon General of the Militia. He died in England in 1817.

Another famous practitions. graduate of Harvard and lived

land in 1817.

Another famous practitioner of thist early time was Dr. John Halliburton. He was a native of Scotland and surgeon of a British frigate. He hands in Kings and Hants Counties, which had been vacated by the expulsion of the Acadian French.

In 1763 a Baptist came with the immigrants from the New Emgland Colonies and settled on the lands in Kings and Hants Counties, which had been vacated by the expulsion of the Acadian French.

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was active in the founding of Chester and died there in 1806. For some time previous he was Justice of the Peace and Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Lunenburg. One son, Joseph, practised in Windsor, Another, the Hon. Charles R. Prescott, amassed much wealth as a merchant in Halifax, and removed to Cornwallis in 1812.

A Dr. Leonard Lockman, a German,

ber's razor as a professional instru-ment for blood-letting to the utilization of radium as a curative agency.

sind a man of excellent all-around FIRST BAPTISTS

Were Germans who came to Halifax and settled in

The increase in church membership in the past 100 years.

The first Baptists known to be in the Maritime Provinces were Ger-The Rev. J. B. Moreau, a missionary of the Society For The Propagation

Newport.
About 1760 a few Baptists

man, surgeon's mate; John Grant, surgeon en's mate; Cochrane Dickson and wife, surgeon; James Handeside, surgeon; Harry Pitt and two children; surgeon; Joshua Sacheverell, surgeon; Archibald Campbell, surgeon's mate; David Carnegie, surgeon, To this list may be added—Tobert Throckmorton, of surgeon, pupil at St. George's Hospital, and one, Alexander Abercromble, who is described as an apothedrary's mate.

Of clours, all these did not come to pital, and one, Alexander Abercromble, who is described as an apothedrary's mate.

Of clours, all these did not come to carry's mate.

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Of clours, all these did not come to carry's mate.

Of clours, all these did not come to council. His death occurred in 1308.

Sir Brenton Halliburton, afterwards son, with their wives and a woman named Experience Baker. This church continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackville for about eight years, when the Revolution and other causes induced it to return to the continued at Sackv

county he afterwards represented in the Assembly. He died in 1764.

Dr. Alexander Abercrombie soon removed to Windsor, dying in 1775. An elaborate and laudatory epitaph was written for him by Chief Justice Belcher, wherein he was spoken of as "skilled as a second Solomon."

Dr. Johnathan Prescott lived in the south suburbs. He practiced medicine and entered into mercantile life also, accumulating considerable wealth. He was active in the founding of Chester was active in the founding of Chester was paractically limited to lancing abscesses, performing ampunities.

Dr. Johnathan Prescott lived in the south suburbs. He practiced medicine and entered into mercantile life also, accumulating considerable wealth. He was active in the founding of Chester was paractically limited to lancing abscesses, performing ampunities. The same consumed lege, now known as College.

In 1763 Rev. John and Rev. James College.

Sutton came from New England and visited Newport, Hants Co. They baptized a few converts of whom one was Daniel Dimock. About fifteen was Daniel Dimock. About fifteen the least century was crude indeed. Bleeding, blistering, purging, were the great standbys, heroic doses of Calomel being the order of the day.

Surgery was practically limited to lancing abscesses, performing ampunities. At the meantime Henry Alline of Falmouth. N. S., a man consumed to the last centuries of shout 600 young people.

the scattered and strugdist churches of the BritA merica of 1813 havebe century until to-day a
be century until to-day a
chodism covers the Domintlantic to Pacific, the larbeand churches, valued at over
with 3,655 ministers and
members; and with admembers; and with admembers; and with admembers; and with admembers.

AND CF

OLD HALIFAX.

In the moved to Cornwalis in 1820

A Dr. Leonard Lockman, a German, a German, a German, practised medicine in the north subbubs, dying there in in 1830 one to the commonplaces of treatment and about. Halifax being a naval and a military station in the midst of alouth. Halifax being a naval and a military station in the midst of alouth. Halifax being a naval and a military station in the midst of alouth. Halifax being a naval and a military station in the midst of alouth. Halifax is not the commonplaces of treatment and hour, Liverpool, Chester, Cornwalists. They formed churches at Yarmouth, Liverpool, Chester, Cornwalists. They formed church one, by studying the Scriptures should decide this matter for himself. The result was a careful examination of the New Testament teaching on this subject. Many, as a result, embraced Baptist views and ware impacted as a careful examination of the New Testament teaching on this subject. Many, as a result, embraced Baptist views and ware impacted as a careful examination of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States, have in their institutions 36,-585 students, which is one-fifth of the college and united States.

were immersed as members of Congregational churches. Finally the churches at Chester, Yarmouth, Annapolis, Cornwallis and Waterbury became Baptist churches.

In 1778 a Baptist church was formal at Welfrillo armore of Congregational church was formal the construction of State of Sta IN PROVINCES

In 1778 a Baptist church was formed at Wolfville, composed of five persons who had been baptized by the Rev. Ebeneezer Moulton and some others baptized at the time. Henry Alline, although a Congregationalist, assisted in ordaining the Rev. Nicholas Pierson as pastor of the church. olas Pierson as pastor of the church. The Rev. John Wiswall, schoolmaster and clergyman of the Episcopal church in Cornwallis, said that Mr. Pierson was "an ignorant shoemak-er." This church at Wolfville has

continued until the present day, and is the oldest Baptist church in the the Maritime Provinces were Germans who came to Halifax about 1750 and settled in Lunenburg County.

The Rev. J. B. Moraul a missionary citles were ordered Baptist principles. John Burton came from England to Halifax in 1792. He went to the United States, embraced Baptist principles, was ordained a Baptist minister and came back to Halifax as a missionary. He purchased land on Barrington Street, opposite A. & W. Smith's, and on it erected a church building and a dwelling house for himself. This was the first Baptist church in Halifax.

Of the pastors and evangelists raised up by the labours of the Rev. Henry Alline, Joseph Dimock, Harris Harding, Edward Manning, James

Manning Device Proposition of Halifax.

'Soul-liberty' in the defence of which

Harding, Edward Manning, James Manning, Daniel Dimock, Thomas Handley Chipman and Elijah Eastabrooks became Baptist ministers—indeed all of the Congregationalist ministers greent ministers except one united with the Baptists. That one was the Rev. John Payzant of Liverpool, who, while re-maining a Congregationalist, always friendly relations

maintained very with the Baptists The Congregationalist churches held ciations in 1798 and 1799. But in 1800 when their Association met at Lower Granville, it was found to be substantially a Baptist Association, Bishop' of Nova Scotia, Dr. Richard Knighé, a notable administrator, soldiarly in bearing and strong of with William Croscombe, perless in elegant ministrator, perhaps the greatest rapip remains and pope and the most of the glants of those days, swared the rapt audiences that gathered before the quaint pulpit of the plars of the rapt audiences that gathered before the quaint pulpit of the plars of the rapt audiences that gathered before the quaint pulpit of the plars of the core that early one thousand persons the gravity and church during its sirty years of service.

As the years went on, the Methodists of the capital increased from the few converts of the pioneer preaches; full they were found occupying some of the most influential place. The converting of the city's business and engiture,

Archibald Campbell, surgeon's mate; David Carnegie, surgeon. To this list the that that town Taking an active of the hat town. Taking an active of the hat town. Taking an active of the purpose of emigrating to Nova Scotia. The church came to Sakville, now New Brunswick. The names of the numbers of His Majesty's nats.

Of course, all these did of corned to leave to Halifax and come to Halifax in 1782. He soon became a leader for the purpose of emigrating to Nova Scotia. The church came to Sakville, now New Brunswick. The same of the members were Benjamin is Annapolis, Rev. Johns Alleys, Gouncil. His dead occurred in 1308.

Sir Brenton Halliburton, afterwards Council the very the converting of the city, it is, said that mearly, one thousand personal church during the profession here, and in 1787.

Born Alexander Aberer Halifax in 1787.

Born Alexander Aber Halifax in 1787 and the name was accordingly changed, and it became a Baptist Association. The delegates from Annapolis were the Rev. T. H. Chipman, Timo-

instructed by fifty teachers and

was one Baptist church member to 94 of the population; in 1812, one to 42 of the population; in 1840 one to thir

in Europe including Great Britain, they have 4,300 churches, 3,000 or-dained ministers, 570,000 church mem-bers. But since these statistics were compiled, it is estimated that the 24,598 church members in Russia have increased to 100,000. In southern Rus sia and in the Balkan States, the Baptists, of late, have made great progress. A delegation from England and America went to Russia a few onths ago, and succeeded in months ago, and succeeded in get-ting permission from the Czar to found a Baptist College in St. Peters-burg. The grounds for this purpose were nurselessed.

vere purchased. In Asia, the Baptists have 1,650

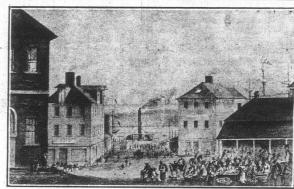
"Soul-liberty" in the defence of which Roger Williams suffered banishment from Massachusetts to a home in the wilderness among the Indians, and Obediah Holmes took a whipping ordered by law in Boston, since these events have prevailed events these events, has prevailed over mediaeva superstition and persecution now marching strong and assured t final and universal victory.

J. C. O'MULLIN, LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Notary,

Commissioner, &c.,

71 HOLLIS STREET,

J. JOHNSTONE HUNT, K. C., BARRISTER, &c. BANK OF COMMERCE CHAMBERS,



FOOT OF GEORGE STREET In early days, showing the first steamboat of Dartmouth Ferry.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. THE FIRST CHURCH OF ENG-LAND IN THE DOMINION.

The following additional facts about tt. Paul's Church will be of interest: Royal Foundation, 1749.
Royal Founder: King George the

The first Church of England in the Dominion of Canada.

The Oldest Protestant Church in the Dominion of Canada.

First Church of England Service une 21st, 1749.

Church opened for Divine Service While earth upon its axis will. The First Church of England in the St. Paul's Parish Constituted, 1758. St. Paul's Sunday School founded 1783. ISHOPS OF THE DIOCESE OF NOVA

The Right Reverends:

1. Charles Inglis, D.D.,

2. Robert Stanser, LL.B.,

D.D. (Died 1829)

3. John Inglis, D.D.,

4. Hibbert Binney, M.A.,

D.D.,

5. Frederick Courtney, S.T.D., D.D., 6. Clarendon Lamb Worrell, D.D., D.C.L., 1904

ev. Wm. Tutty, B.A., First
Missionary, - 1749-1752
ev. John Breynton, D.D.,
First Rector, - 1753-1791
ev. Robert Stanser, D.D.,
Second Rector, - 1791-1816
(Second Bishop of Nova Scotia). RECTORS OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector, (Third Bishop of Nova Scotia).
n. Robert Willis, D.D.,
1824-1 1890-1897

Old friend! though many a year hath flown,

Time makes old men of boys.

Much fault is found with Father Time

Who says that age makes friendship cold?
A true affection ne'er grows old,
But lasts like mountain pines,
Whose heads unfading verdure crowns,
Though Winter darkens them with frowns
Or Summer smiles and shines.

I wish that, round our mutual souls,
While earth upon its axis rolls,
The vines of loye that run
Might opread their tendriis and embrace
The cherished dear ones of our race,
So that from sire to son,

By those we leave to guard our fames

1816-1824 As in the days of yore.
1825-1850 Old friend, 'tis something in these hours Of work and hurry, when the flower Of feeling scarcely bloom To feel that in our hearts there gro A plant, amid life's sands and snow That may adorn our tomb!

One hundred years in one family. The RECORDER has been read by the Johnson family at Bear Cove since its establishment in 1813. The great-great grandfather of Bernard Johnson, the present subscriber, was the first one of Scotia).

d 1816-1824
Scotia).

1824-1865

1824-1865

1886-1889

1886-1889

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PLEASANT STREET, From Bishop to Morris Street in the early days.

CENTURY AGO.

First native born Nova Scotians to practice was in 1800.

First Vaccination for smallpox in 1802

It was not until we reach the year 1800 that we begin to find nativeorn Nova Scotians in the medical rofession, Old Countrymen and Loyalists occupying the field up to that time. The first natives to take up the Healing Art were Dr. Samuel Head, of Halifax, Dr. D. B. Lynd of Truco, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Robert Bayard, of Cornwallis, graduate of Edinburgh, and Dr. W. B. Almon, of Halifax, graduate of Edinburgh, also.

In 1802, the first vaccination for mallpox was made in Nova Scotia, smanlox was made in Nova Scotia, Dr. Norman Bond of Yarmouth, be-ing the pioneer. An infant was vac-cinated, grew to manhood and reach-ed old age and never contracted the disease though often exposed to in-

fection.

In the year 1828, the Province had a population of about 144,000, and the number of registered practitioners was sixty-five. By the year 1854, our population had about doubled and the number of medical men had increased to 120, more than one-half of whom were native born. Of those in*practice, 50 per cent. had been educated in the United States, 35 per cent. in Britain, and 17 per cent. cent. in Britain, and 17 per cent. were Provincial licentiates. The proportion of medical men to population was low and quackery flourished ex-seedingly, and a Provincial Medical Society was organized by the physic ans in self-defence, Various Medical Acts have been passed by the Legislature since that time, which have been more or less effective in controlling quackery. In 1867 a Cana-dian Medical Association was organized with Sir Charles, then Dr. Tup-per, as the first presiding officer. The second President was Hon. Dr. Parsecond resident was roll. Br. Tarker, In the same year a Medical School providing a preparatory course was founded, and three years later it took up the work of a full graduate course. The development of this and other Canadian Medical College has been the same are also less than t leges has brought about a remarkable hange in the situation. Between 1895 and 1904, the additions to the Medical and 1994, the additions to the Medical Register of the Province showed that 85.5 per cent. were graduates of Can-adian colleges, 14.2 per cent. of Am-erican colleges, while only 0.3 per cent. were ol British colleges, and the Canadian graduates do not suffer by comparison. At the present time the graduates of Canadian colleges form almost the entire body of those an-

ually registered. In 1836 Dr. W. B. Webster of Kentville, performed the first successful operation for cataract. In 1845, Dr. D. McNeill Parker heard of the discovery of ether in Boston. Lawrence VanBuskirk, a dentist of this city, went to Boston and familiarized himelf with its use. Shortly after the dentist's return Dr. Parker was cal-led upon to perform an amputation, and he agked VanBuskirk to etherize im that he might test the new dis covery for himself. This was partly done when the dentist got nervous and desisted. Next day the patient was fully anaesthetized and the amr. Parker was thus the first to operate under an anaesthetic in this Province, and Lawrence VanBuskirk was the first to administer the leth-

ean vapour.
We are favored by that indefatigable worker and enthusiast in all things connected with medicine and medical education, Dr. A. W. H. medical education, Dr. A. M. H. Lindsay, with the opportunity of perusing the minutes of the "Clinical Society of Halifax," an organization coming into existence in 1869. The first meeting was held in Dr. Farrell's office, those present being Dr. Slayter, Dr. A. P. Reid, Dr. Somens, Dr. Trenaman and Dr. Farrell Dr. Reid was first chairman and Dr. Farrell lirst secretary. A somewhat elaborate ecretary. A somewhat elab

system of bye-laws was adopted, and the mutual exchange of opinions and experience which followed during the At the meeting held on October 27th, 1869, there was a full discussion of Dr. Lister's then recent experiments and discoveries in the use of antiseptics in surgery. There was much misunderstanding and not a little misrepresentation of Lister's work, both in this country and is ork, both in this country and in

Britain. Lister's method was not to treat the wound with carbolic acid directly, but to keep the surrounding air generators. air germ-free by means of a carbolic acid spray while the operation was acid spray while the operation was proceeding. In the discussion referred to, it is interesting to read the opin-sion of the leading Halifax physicians at the time. Dr. Somers cited re-ports from medical forms. ports from medical journals for and against Listerism, and stated that himself "believed it to be a good sinfectant and little more." Dr. Trenaman said he had used it with excellent results and liked it as a remedy, but did not see that there was anything extraordinary in its company.

was anything extraordinary in its ac-tion, Dr. Walsh had found carbolic tion. Dr. Walsh had found carbolic acid beneficial in many forms of ulcers. Dr. Woodill regarded it as an excellent deodorizing agent, good to prevent sloughing in malignant disease, and useful in cases of exzems and ozoena. Dr. Farrell thought it excellent as an antiseptic, but did not think it possible to produce all the results claimed for it by Lister and results claimed for it by Lister and his disciples. The processes of suppuration depended upon something puration depended upon something beyond the sore, upon vital changes acting through the vessels and nerves of the part. Carbolic acid might act favorably on the local circum-stances, and therefore Dr. Lister deserved great credit. Dr. A. P. Reid warmly supported many of Lister's contentions regarding the use of carbolic acid and the results obtained, especially in

bolic acid and the results obtained, especially in regard to compound fractures. Dr. Somers said he preferred to use potassium permanganate instead. He objected to the germ theory of Pasteur.

All this is very interesting in the light of later developments of the germ theory and of the value of antiseptics.

At a meeting held on March 30th, 1870, there was an interesting discussion over Professor Tyndall's essay on the connection of organic dust in the atmosphere with disease. Dr. Somers expressed himself as skeptical Somers expressed himself as skeptical regarding the germ theory of disease, while Dr. Gordon vigorously defended hile Dr. Gordon vigorously defended

The "Clinical Society" new charter members being Dr. Lawson, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. Black, Dr. D A. Campbell, Dr. Parker, Dr. R. S. Black, Dr. Lindsay, Dr. Farrell, Dr. Slayter and Dr. A. P. Reid. At the first meeting, Dr. Lindsay, fresh from is college course in the Old Country, read an able paper on antiseptic surgery. He dealt with the discovery of the "germ theory" and described in detail the ideas and methods of . Lister. The various antiseptics used by him were discussed, and also the methods of antiseptic surgical dressing. The paper left little room for variation of opinion, all present more or less agreeing with the contentions advanced and deductions drawn. Dr. Lindsay's paper marked an era in antiseptics in this Province. Three years later the question was again discussed by the society. In 1884 the Society ceased to exist and has been succeeded since that time by several other organizations of similar nature. We see from the beginning that Halifax in regard to the skill of its