

Discovery at McGill Claimed as Great Boon

(Continued from Page 1)

...pressing menopausal symptoms and in two cases of dysmenorrhoea." The report then proceeds to give details of several cases thus treated, and showing effective results.

NOT A PANACEA.

Dr. A. D. Campbell further warns, in discussing this discovery, that it is not to be regarded as a panacea for every disorder that can afflict women. "Our experience thus far" he says, "is that patients should be selected, placed in hospitals, and thoroughly investigated before and during the administration of this extract. It is hoped that such studies will throw new light upon these problems, and that this study may help to unmask the atiology of certain so-called toxemias."

Dr. Martin, Dean of the Medical School of McGill declares that this is a remarkable discovery, which should bring relief and comfort to countless thousands of women throughout the world. "Discoveries that add to the material wealth of people and nations are highly desirable, but one that gives health and joy and consequent happiness to men and women deserves our everlasting gratitude," he says.

PRINCIPAL PLEASED.

Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill, says of the discovery: "Everyone at McGill rejoices exceedingly that complete success has rewarded the long and patient efforts of Professor Collip and his capable assistants in the biochemical laboratories of our medical school. For weeks we have known of the experiments and were cheered by reports from time to time that success was in sight."

RESULTS GOOD.

Dr. W. W. Chipman, emeritus professor of obstetrics and gynaecology of McGill University, expressed great interest in the subject. "The results already secured both in the laboratories and in the hospitals thoroughly justify a strong belief in the efficiency of this new drug. Professor Collip stands already among the foremost workers in the field of biochemistry, and this recent research can but greatly add to his distinguished reputation."

"As is well known, the biochemists both in Europe and in America have for some time, been engaged in the solution of this very problem. And we congratulate Professor Collip on his recent achievement."

"The clinical application of this new therapy is in the hands of Dr. A. D. Campbell both at the Montreal General and the Royal Victoria and Montreal Maternity hospitals. Cases deserving this treatment are to be segregated in these two hospitals under Dr. Campbell's supervision and care."

DR. COLLIP'S CAREER.

Dr. James Bertram Collip, while still under 40 years of age, has come to be recognized as one of the leading biochemists in America. He was appointed to the chair of biochemistry in McGill University, medical faculty, in the autumn of 1927.

Graduating from the University of Toronto in 1911 with special honors in physiology and biochemistry, Dr. Collip shortly afterwards proceeded to take a graduate course in these subjects and took his Ph.D. degree in 1914.

The first appointment of Dr. Collip was to a lectureship in the University of Alberta. Subsequently he received his doctorate of science at the western university and later was appointed to a professorship. He then received his M.D. and also gained the distinction of being elected to a fellowship in the Royal Society of Canada.

Dr. Collip first came into public notice when the discovery of insulin was made by Dr. Frederick G. Banting and Dr. Charles H. Best. He was associated with these two scientists at the time of this momentous discovery and shared with Dr. Banting and Professor McLeod in the sum of money received in connection with the Nobel prize award.

NOTABLE WORK.

The most notable work accomplished by Dr. Collip since 1922 has been in connection with parathyroid glands, the active principles which he has discovered and isolated.

Before coming to McGill University, Dr. Collip had an exceptionally fine training under Prof. Macallum, such as few biochemists receive who specialize. This foundation in biochemistry and physiology, combined with a knowledge of the sciences, equipped Dr. Collip to achieve results of notable character. He is an authority on the biochemistry of the endocrine system who is surpassed by few.

In order to come to McGill, Dr. Collip declined other appointments so that he might be in a position to use the opportunities and advantages placed at his disposal. While it is still too soon to forecast the results of Dr. Collip's latest discovery, it will, unquestionably, be far-reaching and redound not only to the fame of the distinguished investigator but to McGill University.

DR. CAMPBELL'S CAREER.

Dr. A. D. Campbell is a demonstrator in obstetrics and gynaecology in McGill University.

Graduating in medicine at McGill in 1911, Dr. Campbell spent two years as an interne at the Royal Victoria Hospital and then went to Western Canada, where he became a general practitioner. He was then, just before the outbreak of the war, for several months in New York studying obstetrics and gynaecology. He was also

Assists In Work



DR. A. D. CAMPBELL,

who is in charge of the clinical side and further investigation into Dr. Collip's discovery.

senior resident obstetrician in the New York Lying-In Hospital.

During the war he served overseas for three and a half years. In 1920 he was appointed senior demonstrator in anatomy at McGill, holding the position for seven years. For some years he has been active in the department of obstetrics and gynaecology in Montreal General Hospital, and is clinical assistant in the Montreal General and Royal Victoria Maternity Hospital. He has also been able to attend to the demands of a large private practice.

The application of the new hormone discovery and its further investigation will be in charge of Dr. Campbell in both the Montreal General and Royal Victoria Hospitals.

CANADIAN EXPORTS TO BRITAIN HIGHER

Conference of Business Men on Empire Free- Trade Urged in London

Special Wireless by J. E. Poole,
The Star's Resident Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—An address by Henry Ridpath read at a meeting today of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce urged that no policy of Empire free trade be reached without a conference of Empire business men which would be fully representative and should be held soon.

As a body the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London is not yet in position to commit itself but he thought he could say that they were committed to the cardinal necessity of an effective Empire scheme which would involve the abandonment of rigid free-trade policy for a policy more in keeping with the needs of the situation, which he hoped that an economic conference of 1930 would do something to solve.

He believed that public opinion was ready for action and he believed shortly there would be a demand for action. Canada, like the other dominions, sought a closer understanding with the Mother Country on the path of such an understanding there had always been a strong insistence upon a fiscal policy, to say the least, had not been a severe test of post-war cooperation.

Mr. Ridpath pointed out that Canada had had been substantial growth in the volume of Anglo-Canadian trade. Exports to Canada had increased 10 per cent and Canadian exports to Britain had increased by 15 per cent.

CHICAGO EMPLOYERS GIVEN VOUCHERS

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Chicago tucked its empty pockets today—15 days' pay.

On the streets, scribbled "Jobless day."

On that day, by City Council and City Comptroller, \$1,000,000 in cheques, totalling \$1,000,000.

To make amount from the vehicle equal to warring fund. When the local economy...