

PAGES

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EDITORIAL

SOME OF THE COSTS OF WAR.

In the first place there is the destruction of property. Buildings that have stood for centuries and have been the admiration of nations are levelled to the ground. Fine old bridges are thrown down to the bottom of the river. Roads are torn up and become a dreary waste. Orchards, vineyards, farms are reduced to chaos. Homes disappear from the face of the earth as completely as the vanished nation of South America. Ships that were the pride of the ocean go down to the depths of "the blue lone sea." All this is absolute waste.

Then comes the waste of money. Some may say that money cannot be wasted; it only changes hands. True, but there is remarkable misdirection of its use. It is expended on the production of explosives, that once discharged, disappear into primary elements, and are lost. The same money, but for the war, would go into some abiding product. Or, again, it is put into guns of all sorts and kinds, to become in a short time scrap of almost no value. Or it goes into great war vessels that are a burden upon the people and serve no purpose but that of war. Or is it used to buy horses, many of which will be killed, and all of them that live will be impaired. In all this there is a misdirection of labor to the production of things that do not better the people.

Then there is a vast amount of time removed from the ordinary callings of life. In the present we are told that 40,000,000 of men are either fighting or training with this end in view. While so engaged they are not producing any wealth; but are consuming that which has been accumulated. Such a vast amount of man time lost to the world for several years can hardly be estimated in money.

Then there is the loss of life, the most of which is in its prime, and much of it of very high order of value. Up to date in this war not less than four millions have perished, and many more are hastening onward to the last post. Each one of these lives has a definite value to his country in the form of work he could do, thought he could send forth,

and sentiment he could express. In Canada and the United States the Committee of One Hundred valued a life on the average as worth \$2,000. When all the lives are in the early period of manhood, the value is much greater.

But there is another loss. All the countries at war will be the homes of hosts of cripples, blind, deaf, lame and sicklied veterans. These must be cared for or assisted. The pension lists will be long in numbers as well as time. We must be fair to the returned soldier, even if not impaired in health. He took his terrible chance. We must be liberal first and then calculate things later.

But there is a racial loss that no man can put into figures. The young, the brave, the brilliant are laying down their lives. The loss here from the parent force of these countries is beyond compute. The young man of 25, possessed of many of the finest qualities of the race, who lays down his life, cannot be the father of the most promising children of the land. This great task is left for others far less fit and worthy.

Is there any compensation? Yes, there is. There is the preservation of liberty, without which life would have no value. There is the maintenance of the law of nations that grants to the small nation the right to exist. There is the making of vast assets in deeds of heroism, without the possession of which a nation would lose one of its main stimuli to brave deeds, and the pride that a noble people always take in being regarded as chivalrous. Finally, there is the proud satisfaction that brute force, cunning, lying, tyranny, and frightfulness did not succeed. It brings out the great truth that a sufficient number are found who love the spirit of democracy, and who say that the sword shall not rule.

FUNDS FOR UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO BASE HOSPITAL.

An association of ladies was formed on St. Patrick's Day, 1915, for the purpose of raising funds for the securing of supplies for the University of Toronto Base Hospital, No. 4. This association has been a busy and successful one ever since. Mrs. R. A. Falconer is the president, and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr is treasurer. The membership of the association is drawn from ladies belonging to the various faculties.

Since the organization of the association the handsome sum of \$50,963 has been collected, and \$45,510 has been disbursed. The work of the association has been carried on with the minimum of expenses. Up to the first of October of this year, 1,328 large cases of hospital supplies have been sent forward. Of these cases, 667 went to the University

Hospital, 653 to the Canadian Red Cross, and 7 to the Secour National. For some time the association has been able to devote most of its efforts to the Red Cross needs, as the University Hospital was amply supplied. In addition to the foregoing there have been sent to the Red Cross 42 large cases of factory-made bandages. The association is in a strong and flourishing condition, and full of enthusiasm to keep up the good work to the end.

CHANGES IN THE C. A. M. C. IN BRITAIN.

Of late there have appeared in the Canadian press many news items pertaining to the recent changes that have been made in the management of the Canadian hospitals in Britain. These changes have to some extent been the outcome of Dr. H. A. Bruce's report. Soon after Dr. Bruce's arrival in Britain the Medical Committee, of which he is the head, and which is composed of Col. W. McKeown, of Toronto; Col. Scott, of Toronto; Col. Wilson, of Niagara, and Capt. Hunter, of Winnipeg, reported in favor of a measure of segregation of the Canadian soldiers from other British soldiers. The plan is to send a wounded Canadian to the nearest hospital, as heretofore. When the soldiers are convalescent they are to be collected into the Canadian hospitals for final treatment.

It is claimed by this means much better results shall be obtained than has been experienced in the past, when the soldiers were distributed among British as well as Canadian hospitals. It will be possible by this change to keep Canadian soldiers within reach of the special system of training under which it is estimated 65 per cent. of the wounded can be restored to fighting strength in a reasonable time. In the British army 61 per cent. recover so as to return to duty. We are informed by the Militia Department that hitherto 15 per cent. of the Canadians have returned to active service. It is contended that \$4,000,000 has been saved this year, and that quite double this saving will be effected next year.

But the scheme has met with a good deal of opposition. Lady Drummond has been very outspoken in her opposition, and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham writes from England her protest. On the other hand, Major Beckles Willson states that the change will prove effective of much good. One would think, looking at the question from this side of the Atlantic, that the change is a move in the right direction. It is not in the least likely to interfere with the Imperial feeling. It does seem the proper thing to bring the convalescent Canadians into Canadian hospitals for treatment and training, as a preparation for their return to active service again.

The Medical Committee recommends that hospitals of 1,000 beds be established in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Each of these should furnish some accommodation for offices. It is recommended that some medical officers with experience at the front be detailed to do duty in these hospitals. It is also recommended that there be appointed a director of the Canadian medical service, with several deputy directors. The report also points out that many soldiers are arriving from Canada that should not have been enlisted. Voluntary hospitals are condemned as being inefficient and too costly. There are 57 voluntary aid hospitals in the Shorncliffe district that are unsatisfactory. Fault is also found with the custom of detailing C.A.M.C. officers to do duty in British hospitals. The board also condemns the installation of an expensive plant at Ramsgate. The hospital for the treatment of rheumatism at Buxton is also a mistake, as most of the rheumatic cases will not return to service and should be sent home.

The board finds further unsatisfactory work in the handling of certain special diseases, in the classification of casualties, and in the lack of proper organization of the C.A.M.C. training school in England. They find that the question of pensions has been neglected by the Medical Service, and that there has been a serious lack of co-ordination in the Medical Service between Canada, England and the front. One of the criticisms has to do with the policy of the Medical Department in its opposition to the use of experienced medical and surgical consulting specialists from Canada who had offered their services.

Col. Bruce makes the statement that both in France and in England, Canadian soldiers have been asking and begging to be taken to Canadian hospitals, and that no effective steps have been taken to bring this about, while Canadian medical officers, who have gone to England at the sacrifice of their practises in order to care for Canadian soldiers, rarely have the opportunity of treating a Canadian patient. It is to facilitate a remedy of this situation that the concentration of Canadian hospitals is suggested. With such concentration it would be possible to secure the service of consulting experts in the various departments, and thus insure the best possible treatment of the men.

It is further mentioned that the soldiers do better when placed in hospitals among their comrades, and under the care of Canadian doctors and nurses. When this has not been the case there has been a good deal of ill-feeling and complaint.

EDITH LOUISE CAVELL.

A little more than a year ago the whole world was shocked by the brutal murder of this rare and gifted woman. If all Germany had

thought of the unwise thing to do she could not have acted more against her own interests than by the shameful arrest, disgraceful trial, and heinous killing of Miss Cavell. This act sent a shudder through the nations, and revealed in a way that had never been revealed before, the spirit of frightfulness that dominates the German war rulers and leaders. Much had been said about the outrages committed upon the Belgian people, but this act seemed to be so unique and uncalled for that it at once rose above all others.

Miss Cavell was born in 1866 at Swardeston, England. Her father had been an Anglican rector there for forty years. She was educated there and in Brussels. In September, 1895, she entered the London Hospital to train as a nurse, where she remained for five years. In 1906 she accepted the position of matron over a medical and surgical home in Brussels. She was chosen for this position by Dr. de Page, a Belgian. She at once set to work to introduce modern methods, and to give the nurses a thorough course of training. She was a foreigner and had to use much tact in making her changes.

When war broke out she was in England visiting her aged mother, and at once returned to Brussels to do her share in caring for the wounded. It was well known that she took care of Belgians, English, French and German wounded soldiers. She knew no distinctions, and she made none. Her fault was that she had supplied a few British, French and Belgian refugees with food, clothing and money, and had aided them in making their escape to Holland.

Over against this minor fault stood out the fact that she was a woman, a nurse, and that she had on many occasions nursed and cared for Germans. She was denied counsel, except such as the German authorities chose to appoint. She was tried in camera. When the passing of the sentence of death was made known, Mr. Brand Whittlock, representing the United States in Brussels, interceded, and was assured that nothing further would be done without being advised. Notwithstanding this, she was taken out of her cell during the night to be shot.

On the way to the station of the firing squad she fainted and fell to the ground. At this juncture the officer in command drew his fire-arms and shot her as she lay prostrate at his feet. This converted a sort of quasi legal execution into a foul and brutal murder. Von Bis-
sing, the military governor of Belgium, stated afterwards that "in his mature judgment this was a proper trial and a just punishment." Execration on his mature judgment! But this is the sort of judgment of which we have had so many examples in Belgium, Poland, Serbia, Britain, France, Roumania, Italy, Armenia and on the seas, where murder, rapine, burning, poisoning wells, rivers and bullets, scattering disease germs among cattle, and such diabolical acts have been done un-

der the German theory of Kultur! But Edith Louise Cavell is immortal. Her name stands with such great names as Mary and Martha, the friends of Jesus, with Boadicea and Joan of Arc, the friends of their country, and with Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton, the friends of humanity. As time rolls on her name will become ever brighter and shed its radiance on the paths of duty; whereas the name of Bissing will pass into outer darkness and be classed with those of Nero and Attila, the true prototype of the modern Hun. During life she fulfilled the ideal laid down by Charles Kinksley:

Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever;
 Do noble things, not dream them, all day long;
 And so make life, death, and that vast forever,
 One grand, sweet song.

ARE YOU DOING YOUR BIT?

We have on many occasions called the attention of the members of the medical profession to the likelihood of some important medical legislation being enacted at an early date. Have you given this matter your serious consideration? Do not assume that some one else is looking after your interests and the people's interests, but rather assume that you must do this yourself. Do not leave everything to the last moment, to find that the train has pulled out and left you behind. Every group of medical men, every county, town and city medical society should be assembled and get to work. Your case is perfect, and has no weak points. You are not seeking to build a fence around the medical profession for its advantage; but you are trying to keep up the fence that already exists around the people for their own protection.

Your case is that all who desire to treat the sick, by whatever name they call themselves, shall first be properly educated for that task. "The proper study of mankind is man." The "healer" must be an anatomist, a physiologist, a chemist, a bacteriologist, a pathologist, a surgeon, a physician, and an obstetrician, before he is permitted to direct the treatment of the many ailments of mind or body. The osteopaths, chiropractors, optometrists and Christian scientists are seeking special privileges, which they ought not to obtain. If they wish to treat disease, let them, like honest persons, take a course in medicine. To these cults the medical profession stands in the position set forth in these words from Shakespeare:

Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just;
 And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
 Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

If we do not succeed with a cause so just, then it will be because you, and you, and you, did not do your duty.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE TORONTO ACADEMY
OF MEDICINE.

BY JOHN FERGUSON, M.A., M.D.

ON the receipt of the cablegram from Col. Herbert A. Bruce, informing the secretary of the Academy that, owing to his military medical duties abroad demanding a prolonged absence from Toronto, he felt it to be his duty to resign the office of president, to which he was elected last spring, the Council placed upon me the responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of the Fellows. When I look back over the list of the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me in the presidential chair, and recall their many gifts and talents of head and heart, and their brilliancy of expression, it will at once become apparent with what trepidations I appear before you on this occasion. This difficulty is brought to the point of positive discouragement when I think of what a wise and genial ruler my immediate predecessor, Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, on all occasions proved himself to be. You will, I know, be lenient in your criticisms; for I have not had the time, and I fear I have not the ability, to prepare a message worthy of the audience I see before me this evening. But I am here at your command, and, as Locksley said to Prince John, "Nevertheless, I will obey your pleasure," and, like Hubert in his turn, "A man can but do his best." Compared with the communication that Col. Bruce could have given us from the stirring events in Europe, anything coming from me must prove tame, indeed; and cannot but be regarded as *longo intervallo* from that to which you have been looking forward.

The Toronto Academy of Medicine is now entering upon its tenth session, and, although still quite young, has attained great strength, has struck its roots deep into a fertile soil, has reared its branches aloft to the gaze of all, and is yielding splendid fruitage in its social and scientific achievements. When the Academy of Medicine speaks out on any public question its voice has weight, and is heard over a far flung area, like that of Stentor. It is becoming more and more apparent that the objects of the Academy are not selfish or for class privileges, but truly altruistic and for the good of the public. This is well borne out by the origin of the Academy. It is now a little over nine years since the Ontario Library Association, the Toronto Medical Society, the Toronto Clinical Society and the Toronto Pathological Society realized the true meaning of the words of Longfellow that "All your strength is in your

union." These various societies were doing excellent work ;but all now recognize what a great step onwards was made when their union was effected under one name and for one great purpose—the creation of an *esprit de corps* in the medical profession which shall make *noblesse oblige* the supreme law. In all things we follow the injunction of Shakespeare, "Do as adversaries do in law, strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends." It is in this way that we hope to bring out the best that is in each of us; for we accept the truth of Browning's teaching in his Paracelsus that "Progress is the law of life." We have all been working with the fullest conviction that "outworn ideals are fading fast away," and that "new occasions teach new duties"; and so we have inscribed on our banner the words of Longfellow, "Act, act in the living present," in order that we may "build firmly on a wide and ample base."

The greatest of all incentives for a people are the noble deeds of the past and high ambitions for the future. As members of the medical profession we have a splendid history to look back upon, while a wide future of usefulness is opening up before us. As to our achievements, without being boastful, we can sing in the words of Milton that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Religious sects have many bitter persecutions to explain away, and nations, all down the vista of history, have waged wars of the most savage nature against each other; but nowhere in the past have acts of pillage, persecution or murder been charged against the medical profession. It has ever stood for the rights of man, for his social advancement, for his physical welfare, and for his intellectual elevation. The medical profession has ever been feeding the serpent of the Temple of Hygeia that it might remain appeased and spare the people. To all races and creeds we have ever extended the olive branch and taken with us the white-winged dove of goodwill. Mythically descended from Apollo, the sun god, through Æsculapius, the medical profession has always been, like that ancient deity, affording help and warding off evil. No wonder it is then that so great a writer as Carlyle could exclaim, "To the mitred bishop, nay even to the highest prince in the land, I might not make obeisance; but to the physician making his visit in the dark hours of the night, oft-times without hope of reward, en ecce! to him I would doff my hat."

For more than two years national and international conditions in Europe have been undergoing transformation in the melting pot. Just as it was true in the palmy days of Julius Cæsar that all roads led to Rome, so is it true that all the evidences and arguments as to the causes of the present war lead to Berlin. There are now fourteen independent countries involved in this horrible war. These countries represent a total population of about nine hundred millions, or considerably more

than half of the world's humanity. The most reliable estimates tell us that these fourteen countries have actually engaged in the war, or in course of training for it, not less than thirty million men. The death loss up to date lies somewhere between four and five millions, and we are told that much of the most violent fighting has yet to be recorded. We are told that in the over-run areas of Poland—and there is not much of it that has not been over-run—there is scarcely to be found a child under seven years of age: for all have perished from lack of food, shelter and raiment. Add to this the butcheries of Belgian and Serbian women and children, and the forcible abduction of French women, and still the ghastly tale is only beginning to be told! Could Canada, as part of the British Empire, have remained inactive as an interested bystander only? I think not. It is as true of this country as it was of ancient Rome in a great crisis:

My voice is still for war.
 Gods! can a Roman senate long debate
 Which of the two to choose, slavery or death!

And so our brave Canadian boys crossed the sea to do battle on the fields of France. In Shakespeare's *King John*, we find words that, though referring to an event now seven hundred years ago, can most fittingly be applied to our own men:

Be thou as lightning in the eyes of France;
 For ere thou can'st report I will be there,
 The thunder of my cannon shall be heard;
 So hence! be thou the trumpet of our wrath.

On many a hard fought field, demanding the maximum of courage and endurance, the officers and men of the Canadian expeditionary force lived up to the Scriptural injunction—quit you like men, be strong. There was no eye that faltered, there was no heart that weakened, there was no muscle that trembled. Each one of our men could speak of himself in the words of Scott:

I have seen war's lightning flashing,
 Seen the claymore with bayonet clashing,
 Seen through red blood the war-horse dashing,
 And scorned, amid the reeling strife,
 To yield one step for death or life.

To this great struggle in behalf of liberty against brute force, and to the sufferings caused by it, the Fellows of the Academy have not proven indifferent. They have given freely of their best in professional, sympathetic and material aids. In the early days of the war the Academy donated one thousand dollars to the Patriotic Fund raised for the benefit of the wives and children of those enlisting. From that

date also 195 of the Fellows have been giving their professional services free of charge to soldiers' families. The amount of attendance thus rendered has been very great, and has been highly appreciated. The Council of the Academy has granted the free use of one of its large rooms to an association of ladies who meet in it almost daily and are engaged in the making up of supplies for the many Canadian hospitals overseas. Those of us who have seen these ladies at their work of love know how much they appreciate the privilege of meeting in the commodious room placed at their disposal. But the contributions of the Academy do not end here. No less than 88 Fellows have taken part in some capacity in the Army Medical Service. Some are in this country, some are attached to hospitals or regiments in Britain, some are doing their part in France, while others are at Saloniki with the University of Toronto Base Hospital. All of these have made great sacrifices for their King and country. One has already lost his life, and several have suffered impairment of health. To such of our Fellows as have suffered in health or sustained bereavements on account of the war we tender our fullest sympathy. Six of our members have lost a son at the battlefield. Ryerson, Primrose, Sneath, Macdonald, Nevitt and Machell did honor to their country, to the cause for which they fought, and to their parents. Each of them lived true to the words of Hector in "Troilus and Cressida":

Life every man holds dear; but the brave man
Holds honor far more precious dear than life.

They were of the genuine Spartan blood that felt they must bring back their swords with them victorious blades, or fall on the battlefield. *Libertas optima serum*, liberty is the best of things, has long been recognized by the world as a truth; but the more precious the jewel the greater the price that must be paid for it, and history tells us that blood is the price that must be paid for this jewel.

But the Fellows have also contributed personally of their means. Already they have given \$2,300 for the purchase of supplies for the overseas Canadian hospitals. They have given \$1,196 in aid of the Belgian professors, and medical and surgical supplies and instruments to the value of over \$4,000 have been sent through the Red Cross to Belgian doctors. We have also contributed to the Patriotic Fund the handsome amount of at least \$5,000. To the Daughters of the Empire hospital fund, the Red Cross fund, and the equipment of the University of Toronto Base Hospital we have also been liberal givers, but there are no means of ascertaining the amounts. A grand total of over \$13,000. In connection with these efforts the services of Drs. H. B. Anderson, N. A. Powell and E. E. King cannot be too highly praised. They have

truly lived up to the last mandate of Lord Nelson, "England expects every man to do his duty." Such performances find expression in Bailey's words:

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

Recalling our thoughts now from these war matters to local and domestic affairs, we find that the Academy has accomplished much in the few years that have elapsed since its organization. According to latest estimates the value of the Academy's investments, cash on hand, library, and realty is creeping close up to \$50,000. The annual income from the fellowship fees and interest on investments is now about \$5,000 a year. There is in the main building and in the stackhouse an accumulation of over 10,000 volumes, many of which are quite rare. In the various classes of Fellowship there are at present 425 resident, 40 non-resident, 5 life, 5 honorary, and one corresponding. So far there are none in the benefactor class. A strenuous effort should be made by all to add to the lists of resident and non-resident Fellows. The fees so obtained would be a matter of consideration; but far more valuable would be the further strength that comes from growth in numbers. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when we shall be able to inscribe on our lists some names as benefactors.

Contrast these facts with the time in the history of the library when Dr. H. J. Hamilton, one of our past-presidents of the Academy, called upon a number of us for a small donation that urgent needs might be met and the work of the library be carried on. But "Hope, like the gleaming taper's light," led us on.

The grim reaper, Death, has claimed his quota of our Fellows. Dr. H. C. Burritt, a life Fellow, was full of years and honors, and had occupied a number of important offices as an expression of the goodwill of his professional brethren. Dr. Bruce Smith was one of our active Fellows, and always welcome at our social and scientific gatherings. He gave many of his most useful years to the bettering of the conditions in the asylums, hospitals, orphanages, charities and prisons of this province. His annual reports reveal what a keen interest he took in these institutions, and what a wide and hopeful view he held for the future. To his work the profession and the public owe much. And then his presence among us was like a benediction. Lr. Norman Yellowlees was but on the threshold of a promising career. He took a lively interest in the Academy's affairs, and offered his services to the army, going with the University of Toronto Base Hospital to Saloniki, where he met death by accidental drowning. To know Dr. Yellowlees was to admire his many good qualities. Still another able practitioner and upright asso-

ciate was taken from our ranks by the death of Dr. Bartholomew E. McKenzie. Dr. B. E. McKenzie was favorably known throughout the country, and, indeed, was widely known in the United States as a specialist in the field of orthopædic surgery. Often have we heard his voice in clear and forceful tones enunciating his views on the topics of debate. The deaths of these Fellows bring to our minds the words of Horace: *Pallida mors aequo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas regnumque turres*; pale death comes with impartial footsteps to the homes of all. Emerson tells us that "the death of a dear friend, wife, brother, lover, which seemed nothing but privation, somewhat later assumes the aspect of a guide or genius to stimulate us in our way of life." We may well associate with the memories of these deceased Fellows the words of Oliver Wendell Holmes:

Take them, O Father, in immortal trust!
Ashes to ashes, dust to kindred dust,
Till the last angel rolls the stone away,
And a new morn brings eternal day!

It is always a pleasure to learn of our Fellows receiving recognition for their services, and having honors conferred upon them. In this connection we unite in extending to Dr. E. E. King our felicitations on his election to the presidency of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. It is an honor that can come to but few, and we feel its dignity will lose nothing for having passed through his hands. It was also a matter of much pleasure to all of us to learn that the excellent services of Col. J. T. Fotheringham had met with the King's favor and that he had been rewarded with a C.M.G. This distinction Col. Fotheringham's two years of arduous performance of duty has worthily won. Quite recently Dr. H. A. Bruce has been made a full colonel, and has been given important duties to discharge in connection with Canadian hospitals in Britain, France, and in the Mediterranean region. Drs. Perry Goldsmith, H. E. Clutterbuck, Graham Chambers and Walter McKeown have also earned various promotions, and Col. J. A. Roberts has been several times mentioned in despatches. To all these we extend our best thanks for their devotion to the country's needs.

By a process of mind-reading I have taken a vote of the Fellows and have much pleasure in declaring it unanimously carried that I convey to Professors B. P. Watson, J. J. McKenzie, R. D. Rudolf and A. Primrose a hearty welcome back to our midst once more. There is no doubt but that during their sojourn abroad, like the Earl of Westmoreland long ago, they learned enough of "the harsh and boisterous tongue of war."

And, now, as to the future, permit a few words. In the first place,

every Fellow should make it a part of his regular creed to attend our meetings. The surest way to assist one's self is to assist others. The Council is greatly encouraged by good attendances at the stated and section meetings. The Fellows are also benefited and their interest quickened.

In the next place, every Fellow should become a recruiting officer for the Academy, and do what he can to induce his medical friends to join our ranks. Every medical practitioner in good standing in this city should take his place with us.

Then, further, we should be on the alert for donations of books and money. Every one of us has some influence if he will only use it. We have a library of 7,496 accessioned volumes, about 1,500 volumes in preparation for accessioning, and about 1,200 duplicate volumes to exchange for others as opportunity arises; but one of 50,000 volumes would not be too large. In addition to our books, there are over two hundred and fifty current journals and transactions on file in the reading room. Many of our Fellows allow books to be lost that should find a place on our shelves. Fellows might also remember in their wills the Academy, and make a favorable direction with regard to their books; and, perhaps, also in the matter of some of their money. With nearly five hundred Fellows we should be able to induce some of our generous citizens to place the Academy on the list of their beneficiaries. If you do not cast out your hook and line you will catch no fish. Let us become disciples of Isaak Walton. There is fruit for the pulling and grain for the garnering. In Bailey's "Festus" we are told "We live not to ourselves, our work is life."

There is another topic on which I crave your indulgence for a few moments. The signs of the times point to some forthcoming medical legislation. It will be necessary for the Academy of Medicine to take its place on the watch-towers to guard the rights of the people. Several cults, claiming the privilege to treat the sick, have appeared before the commissioner appointed by the Ontario Government. The most important of these are the osteopaths, the chiropractors, the optometrists and the Christian scientists. These cults will no doubt seek some short cut to secure the legal right to treat and charge. The position which has always been held by the medical profession is that, if anyone wishes to be a dermatologist, an ophthalmologist, a neurologist, a pædiatrist, an obstetrician, or a surgeon of a special sort, he must first pursue a full medical course of studies, and obtain the license of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It has always been true that this is the irreducible minimum of training and learning that must be enforced before anyone secures the right to practise any specialty or system of treatment.

Dr. John Green, professor of ophthalmology in Washington University, St. Louis, defines optometry thus: "Optometry signified, in its older use, the measurement of the range of vision. With the attainment of broader and more accurate knowledge of the physiology and pathology of vision, quantitative methods have been applied to the investigation of other visual functions, and we now recognize, as parts of one general subject, the measurement (1) of the acuteness of the visual perception of form, (2) of the perception of light, (3) of the perception of colors, (4) of the extent and limitations of visual field, (5) of the accommodative and refractive states of the eye, and (6) of the position and movements of the eyeballs." Here one has clearly set forth part of the routine practice of the ophthalmologist. It would be just as logical to give a person a course of instruction on the skin and license him to practise dermatology, and call himself a D.D. of a sort, namely, Doctor of Dermatology. This process could be carried to the *reductio ad absurdum* of having doctors graduated, after a few weeks' training, to treat each organ of the body separately.

The next false claimant is chiropraxy. Nelson's Encyclopædia defines it thus: "Chiropractic, a system of therapeutic treatment for various diseases, through the adjusting of articulations of the human body, particularly those of the spine, with the object of relieving pressure or tension on nerve filaments. The operations are performed with the hands, no drugs being administered." Here we have a very crude form of manipulative treatment based on a wholly unscientific foundation. It is absolutely impossible to relieve any pressure that may be on a nerve by such manipulations. Any relief that may sometimes follow can only be experienced as the result of suggestion. A person may think he has some displacement of the spine when he has not. Much better would it be at once to graduate mesmerists, Braidists, Freudists and hypnotists and set them loose on a gullible public to perform all sorts of pranks along the line of suggestions, charging for these impostures under the guise that they constitute a new system of treatment.

Osteopathy is the next pseudo-system seeking recognition. Osteopathy was founded by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still in 1874. Dr. Still was an army surgeon during the Civil War. This means that he must have graduated before 1861, when the war broke out. From this one can readily imagine he would not be burdened with too much scientific knowledge. This is fully borne out by his four main laws of disease and treatment. These are:

.1 "That a disturbed artery marks the beginning to an hour and minute when disease begins to sow its seeds of destruction in the human body. The rule of the artery must be absolute, universal and unobstructed or disease will be the result."

2. "All the remedies necessary to health exist in the human body. They can be administered by adjusting the body in such condition that the remedies may naturally associate themselves together."

3. "The cause can be found and does exist in the limited and excited action of the nerves only, which control the fluids of all parts of the body. All diseases are mere effects, the cause being a partial or complete failure of the nerves to properly conduct the fluids of life."

4. "That the system be named osteopathy, because the relations of all the body structures are determined by the skeletal framework, and this is the key to the processes of adjustment."

These proposition can be riddled in all directions. They are hopelessly "cribbed, cabined, confined and confined." To grant a license to persons holding such views would be a crime on civilization. To make this still clearer, let me take a few statements from an article by Mason W. Pressly, one of the professors in the Philadelphia School of Osteopathy. Here they are:

1. The life is in the blood.
2. The normal flow of the blood is health.
3. Any obstruction to such flow is possible disease.
4. Removal of such obstruction is scientific cure.
5. The means of such removal are supplied by the body itself.
6. This supply determines the method of procedure.
7. This procedure must be natural.
8. Being natural, the results are permanent.

The foregoing statements on the blood, the cause of disease and its cure are followed by a number of others which are so remarkable we wish to give them publicity:

1. "The law of life and disease and death is within the body, not without it."
2. "The law of the organism should dominate the law of environment, and not be dominated by it."
3. "The body should assimilate the world to itself, and not be assimilated by the world."
4. "The principles of initiation and spontaneity are superior to the state of passivity, reaction and plasticity."
5. "The body is a process capable of action through its own potencies, rather than a product to be reacted upon by the formulations of the apothecary."
6. "As the body is autotoxic and may produce within itself worse pathological conditions than can be made without it, so it is also auto-tonic, and may reduce these pathological conditions."
7. "The body is auto-biological and auto-chemical, and can produce better formulations within its own laboratories than can be made in commercial laboratories, and so the body is auto-therapeutic."

8. "There are conditions of self-sufficient production, and equally, conditions of self-sufficient reduction in all the processes that tend to disease or health."

Here you have osteopathy in all its nakedness, exhibiting to view an erroneous physiology, a false pathology, and, withal, a most dangerous therapeutic, because founded upon wrong premises. It is only a system of manipulation indiscriminately applied. Here we have the old bonesetters, Swedish movement curers, and such like revived under the name osteopathy.

With regard to Christian science let me quote a few statements from Mrs. Eddy's writings: "What you call neuralgia, I call an illusion," "A Christian scientist never gives medicine, never recommends hygiene, never manipulates," "My publications heal more sickness than the unconscientious student can begin to reach," "Anatomy, physiology, treatises on health are the promoters of sickness and disease." "It is morally wrong to examine the body in order to ascertain if we are in health." The late J. P. Sheraton, principal of Wycliffe College, wrote thus: "Christian scientists are disqualified by their principles and methods from bearing impartial and reliable testimony to the existence and character of disease. They are incompetent to diagnose, both from their want of knowledge and their repudiation of medical science; and by their self-interest and charlatanry they are disqualified as trustworthy witnesses." In a similar strain, I. M. Haldeman, D.D., pastor of First Baptist Church, New York, writes: "Turn from this thing which, calling itself Christian science, is neither scientific nor Christian, and, beneath its indecent defiance of science and its treacherous betrayal of Christ, conceals the face of antichrist and the form of satan." Frederick W. Peabody, LL.B., of the Boston Bar, who had an unusually good opportunity of knowing the real truth about Christian science, because of his connection with litigation where this cult was involved, makes these startling statements; "The founder of this pretended religion, this bogus healing system, audaciously and irreligiously professing equality of character and of power with Jesus, has, throughout her whole long life, been in every particular precisely antithetical to Christ. Sordid, mercenary, unprincipled, the consuming passion of her life has been the accumulation of money, and she has stopped at no falsehood, no fraud and no greater wickedness that seemed to put her in the way of adding to her accumulations." This fearful indictment was made some time prior to Mrs. Eddy's death, when she had ample opportunity to deny it, but she was as silent as the grave. Again, Mr. Peabody states: "The truth is, Mrs. Eddy's miraculous cures are all frauds, every one of them, and the failure of attempting healings would prove them to be

frauds, and she does not wish to discredit herself." This was also said during Mrs. Eddy's lifetime. Further, Mr. Peabody tells us: "I know a woman who was a successful healer for fifteen years, and as conscientious as any of them, and she is now frank enough to say that she never healed anyone of any real disease or serious indisposition in all that time, and doesn't know of any other healer who did."

In the *New York Sun* for 16th December, 1898, Mrs. Eddy made this statement in a letter: "I challenge the world to disprove what I hereby declare. After my discovery of Christian science, I healed consumption in its last stages, that M.D.'s, by verdict of the stethoscope and the schools, declared incurable, the lungs being mostly consumed. I healed malignant tubercular diphtheria and carious bones that could be dented by the finger, saving them when the surgeon's instruments were lying on the table ready for their amputation. I have healed at one visit a cancer that had eaten the flesh off the neck as to expose the jugular vein so that it stood out like a cord." This declaration by Mrs. Eddy is a trump card with the Christian scientists. Just look at the brazen impudence of this challenge. She gave no names or addresses, and in this way escaped the investigation she seemed to invite. But this is in keeping with Mrs. Eddy's cunning and impudent methods in other things. But in the *New York Sun* for 1st January, 1899, Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati, a well-known physician, published a challenge to Mrs. Eddy that he would furnish her with such cases as she said she had cured, and that, if she cured them, he would proclaim her power. Silence as deep as death rested on Mrs. Eddy's lips, and Dr. Reed never heard from her.

And this is the thing that seeks the legal right to treat people and charge for the same! Never has the medical profession seen born into existence a more hideous monster than Christian science when we speak of it as a healing cult. No chemistry, no anatomy, no physiology, no bacteriology, no diagnosis, no medicine, no hygiene, all, all a great nothing; for there is no matter, and all disease is an illusion, a mere myth; yet the Christian Scientist wishes to treat this illusion, and charge for doing so! This is a dragon that the St. George of the medical profession must boldly encounter. We fight for truth, these various cults for error; but remember the words of Bryant:

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers.

Optometry is only a small piece of ophthalmology, and this, in turn, only a portion of the whole field of a medical course. Chiropractic and

osteopathy are only portions of manipulation, and this again a very minor part of therapeutics in general. Christian Science is only a phase of suggestive treatment, and founded on gross ignorance and greed at that. Contrast these abominations that seek recognition to diagnose and treat disease, and charge for this shoddy attention, with the medicine, and surgery, and science that are to be found in the war zones to-day, where sepsis is held under control and contagion and epidemics averted. Set alongside of this the teachings of Mrs. Eddy that "a Christian scientist never recommends hygiene," and then turn to the work of the American Red Cross in plague-stricken Serbia!

There is one Act on our statute book to which I desire to refer. The Workmen's Compensation Act does great injustice to the medical profession. While the Act was under consideration representatives from the profession, and especially from the Academy, pointed out very clearly in what way the Act should be framed in order to do fairly by the medical profession. These requests and suggestions were set aside in a most cavalier manner, and the Act in its present form became law. Since then this Academy, in conjunction with other medical bodies, has sought for reasonable amendments to the Act, but without meeting with much encouragement. Throughout this great province in all its public hospitals, orphanages, charities and homes for the care of the poor, and in the homes of the people, whenever and wherever the call comes for medical or surgical help for the poor, the medical profession at all hours of the day or night has responded, and without fee or thanks. On top of this immense service to the public, the Legislature of the province has imposed upon the practitioners another great responsibility in the carrying out of the Workmen's Compensation Act; and, shameful to tell it, has made no provision for payment when that responsibility has been honorably discharged. Were the Act for a pure charity, as in the case of the Hospital Act, it would be quite different; but this is a purely business and monetary Act, and there is absolutely no justification for not providing for a fair remuneration to the members of the medical profession, who may from time to time give valuable services to the injured coming within the meaning of the Act. But there must be an end to this sort of thing. Patient and long-suffering as the medical profession has always been, there will come a time when it will be its plain duty to resist an unjust Act. For us the words of Junius that "the subject who is truly loyal to the chief magistrate will neither advise nor *consent* to arbitrary measures," must become a living reality. If the authorities will not amend the Act then it may be necessary to refuse to give professional attendance upon the injured. This might seem harsh, but it may have to be the last court of appeal. It is to be hoped that those who can easily avert such a state arising will do so.

The Council very carefully considered a plan whereby a brief, but carefully-prepared biographical statement shall be placed on file concerning each Fellow. At the annual meeting in May last this was unanimously concurred in. During this session steps will be taken to put this important feature of the Academy's work in operation. It will not be long before this department will be thoroughly appreciated and supported by all.

In conclusion, I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me, and ask you one and all to bend your efforts towards the lengthening of our lists of Fellows, the adding greatly to our accumulation of books, the advancing of our scientific attainments, the gathering of funds for a commodious building, and the promotion of good fellowship—for "friendship is the wine of life." "We should so live and labor," said Henry Ward Beecher, "that what came to us as seed may go to the next generation as blossom, and what came to us as blossom may go to them as fruit." This may seem a heavy contract, but the sound, though homely, philosophy of, "'tis dogged as does it," will carry us to the winning post. As these objects are being gradually achieved we will all be ready to speak of the corner of Queen's Park and Grosvenor Street as Horace did when he thought of his beloved villa, "For me that portion of the earth smiles more sweetly than all others."

TUBERCULOSIS: A SOCIAL DISEASE.*

BY SIR JAMES GRANT, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.P., (Lond.).

President and Chief of Staff, General Hospital, Ottawa.

TO meet in the ancient historic city of Quebec, with its remarkable scenic beauty, is a source of pride and pleasure. Few subjects at the present time are attracting a greater degree of attention than tuberculosis. An impression has gained ground, in a measure, that this disease was of little account, except in the youthful period of life. However, it is now a well ascertained fact that even infancy requires the most careful investigation to diagnose incipient indications of this disease. In infancy, it may be due to heredity, or acquired predisposition, both of which are of doubtful character. Transmission, from mother to child, is exceedingly rare. When infants develop any appearance whatever of this disease, the sooner it is removed to a foundling hospital the better, and great care has to be exercised that such infants do not fall into the hands of a tuberculosis nurse, as is frequently the case. It

* Address delivered by Sir James Grant, at the meeting of the Tuberculosis Association in Quebec, in September, 1916.

is now an established fact that nothing tends more to preserve the life of the infant than nursing by the mother. Bottle-feeding, with great care and prudence as to cleanliness, and absolute purity of milk, may produce many a healthy infant. All milk, as far as possible, should be sterilized, and in this direction Straus, of New York, presented a grand gift, over a wide section of country, to many parents, of his remarkable plant for milk purification. Great difficulty is experienced in the homes of the poor, in milk supply, bad food, impure air, and imperfect management generally. The tuberculous rows of New York are ample illustrations of this fact, and to-day, fortunately, more perfect sanitary regulations have changed, to a marked degree, the habitations of poorer classes. Tuberculosis in school life is a most important problem. There should be no tuberculous teacher or tuberculous assistants in any school. Such should be removed at once, and, as in Paris at the present day, ample provision made for both. Schools should be erected in healthy locations, most important, and every public school should have a gymnasium, and swimming tank, with a stream of constantly running fresh water, all of which will contribute towards the health of a rising generation. Great care has to be exercised that the intellectual training of a rapidly developing brain is not excessive, as an overworked brain leads to imperfect sleep and lessened digestive power, both of which conditions are injurious to the system.

I recently visited a young people's camp in Algonquin Park, where 75 young people from 13 to 16 and 18 years of age were assembled from the city of New York, Buffalo, Rochester and Geneva, and it was most gratifying to observe the charming cleanliness of the camp, the neatness of the tents, in the midst of a pulpwood forest, the charming supply of boats with life preservers for the children to paddle their own canoes in the adjoining lake, with fishing apparatus and such like, their own lady physician, and several skilled teachers for intellectual culture, as well as physical development. To see those young ladies march up to lunch, at the sound of a gong, and observe their general healthy appearance, their physical powers, and every evidence of surrounding comfort, was most cheering and encouraging. This is a form of education and life-preserving, in the forests of Canada, which should be encouraged as far as possible, inasmuch as it is a means of preventing anything like tuberculosis, where every evidence of life and vitality is presented beyond doubt. If some of our sanitoriums would turn out en masse and take a couple of months in the woods, adopting this plan of preserving life, I feel confident the results would be of most telling and practical character. During the school life of children the most careful inspection is necessary by an expert physician, and in school life it is re-

markable how much benefit children derive from singing and outdoor recitations, and breathing exercises which strengthen lung tissue generally. In cities to-day, parks and roof gardens for children are of great importance. These are the actual lungs of the city and should be encouraged as much as possible. The underfed child is a serious problem. John Spargo's book, "The Bitter Cry of the Children," is a remarkable and instructive document. Sixty to seventy thousand children go to school in New York in an underfed condition, and nothing tends more to bring about tuberculosis than a reduced blood supply, in both quality and quantity. In many parts of the Republic, and in England to-day, lunches are established for children, which are accomplishing a great and useful, and a most practical work for the rising generation, which should be encouraged as much as possible.

The present crusade against tuberculosis is education, preventive and curative, and each one of these subjects demands the most careful observation. Child labor is a problem to-day attracting wide attention inasmuch as the over-taxed child, in the stage of physical development, is a most prolific source of tuberculosis. Too much study at home for the infant brain, and the demand of assistance in household duties at the same time, are a dangerous combination of circumstances which must be guarded against. Many a bright intellect in childhood, by overstraining, may be rendered dull, and continue such during the balance of a lifetime.

Dust is a remarkable source of disease, and should be carefully guarded against. Sir James Phillip, of Edinburgh, introduced the system of dispensaries for the early diagnosis of this disease, which are to-day proven to be of the greatest practical utility. During the sixteen years that have passed over since the organization of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, owing to the kindness of Lord Shaughnessy, the Canadian Government and the Ontario Government, I have been enabled to visit every portion of the Dominion from Vancouver, on the Pacific, to Halifax, on the Atlantic, and it was to me a source of pleasure to note the great advance made in the care and management of the various institutions now erected for the treatment of tuberculosis, numbering some thirty to-day in the Dominion of Canada, the outcome of the philanthropy and charitable contributions of our people. From general appearances I feel confident there is a reduction in the death rate of that disease in Canada to-day of fully 25 per cent., and if the same energy, activity and determination of character are carried out for the next sixteen years, as in the past, we will then have the pleasure of recording a reduction in the death rate of fully 50 per cent.

On February, the 20th, 1905, Sir George Perley first presented a resolution in the Commons of Canada which placed before the Government and our country a clear, succinct and comprehensive idea of this entire subject, which proved of great practical utility, inasmuch as, from that date, the Government of Canada have rendered every assistance in their power to lessen the prevalence of this disease.

Our secretary, Dr. Porter, by marked skill, and knowledge of this subject, has most thoroughly informed our people in all details concerning a knowledge of how to detect it, how best to treat it, and thus conserve the lives of our children. Such has undoubtedly been the result of the many able lectures delivered on this subject throughout the various parts of our Dominion.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DEFENDED.

BY J. EDGAR FIELDING,

Member of the Committee for Ontario on Christian Science Publications.

FOR the purpose of ready reference the paragraphs in this article have been numbered.—(Editor, *Canada Lancet*).

1. It would be hard to conceive of anything being written and published that could be more unworthy of a profession which is, in large part, composed of honorable men and women, than the editorial dealing with the subject of Christian science appearing in your issue for June.

2. The attack on Mrs. Eddy, the imputations against her character, the misrepresentation of her teachings, the charges of dishonesty and hypocrisy brought against her, are so at variance with the opinion quite generally entertained and freely expressed, even by many of those who do not accept her teachings; so at variance with the spirit of the comments on her life and work which appeared in the press throughout America at the time of her passing in 1910; so contrary to the opinion formed by those whose privilege it was to know her personally and by those, numbering many thousands, who have been, through the practical application of her teachings, made whole, morally, as well as physically, that one cannot avoid the conclusion that the writer of the editorial must have obtained his information from a source which is, to say the least, unreliable.

3. Even a reasonable enquiry into the facts would have convinced him that many of the statements in his article have no foundation in fact. He might have ascertained quite easily, had he so desired, that Mrs. Eddy was not married to Mr. Calvin Frye.

Mr. Frye, who was a member of Mrs. Eddy's household only as one of her secretaries, is well known in the States of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and enjoys the respect of all who know him. For his long and faithful service to Mrs. Eddy he has earned the affection and gratitude of Christian scientists, and lately he has been honored with the office of president of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts.

4. In the article these words appear as a quotation, presumably from *Science and Health*: "The woman clothed with the sun, Mary Baker G. Eddy." Nowhere in *Science and Health* or any other of Mrs. Eddy's writings or any authorized Christian science literature will such a statement be found, and only by wilful misrepresentation could such construction be placed upon any statement in her writings. Mrs. Eddy's teachings in regard to the vision of the Apocalypse is plainly set forth in the chapter bearing that title in *Science and Health*, and no one with a desire to be even ordinarily fair could read pages 560 to 562 and think for a moment that the author considered herself the one referred to in the twelfth chapter of Revelation. The following quotation from *Science and Health*, page 561, shows plainly her teaching: "The woman in the Apocalypse symbolizes generic man, the spiritual idea of God; she illustrates the coincidence of God and man as the divine Principle and divine idea." Mrs. Eddy never claimed to be anything but what she undoubtedly is, the discoverer and founder of Christian science.

5. In connection with the editor's contention that "every one of Mrs. Eddy's miraculous cures were frauds" because she did not heal some friends and relatives, if he will read carefully verses 25 to 30 of the 4th chapter of Luke he will probably see that his charge is not original, Jesus himself being faced with it. His answer, "No prophet is accepted in his own country," is as true to-day as then. As a matter of fact, the relative referred to by the critic, Mrs. Mary Ann Baker, was not a Christian scientist, nor did she ever seek the benefits of Christian science, nor were the other persons mentioned by the editor ever patients of Mrs. Eddy. Moreover, the demands upon Mrs. Eddy for healing were so numerous and insistent that she was obliged to decline engagements as a practitioner in order to attend to her duties as leader of the Christian science movement.

6. The Earl of Dunmore, whose case is cited, was healed by Christian science of hernia. He was examined by surgeons both before and after his cure. His death, which did not occur for ten years afterward, was the result of an entirely different disorder, namely, heart disease, the cause of his death being determined by an autopsy.

7. The mere statement of the critic that "every one of Mrs. Eddy's

miraculous cures were frauds" can have no weight while Mrs. Eddy's challenge to the world, published in the New York *Sun* of December 16th, 1898, remains unanswered. Mrs. Eddy stated as follows: "I challenge the world to disprove what I hereby declare. After my discovery of Christian science, I healed consumption in its last stages, that the M.D.'s, by verdict of the stethoscope and the schools, declared incurable, the lungs being most consumed. I healed malignant tubercular diphtheria and carious bones that could be dented with the fingers, saving them when the surgeons' instruments were lying on the table ready for their amputation. I have healed at one visit a cancer that had so eaten the flesh of the neck as to expose the jugular vein so that it stood out like a cord." Were these claims of Mrs. Eddy ever disproved? They never were.

8. The editor will not, I know, deny the healing works of Jesus and His disciples, nor is he ignorant of the fact that for the first three centuries of the Christian era, the sick were healed by those who were known as Christians. There is nothing in the sayings of Jesus, as recorded in the Gospels, to indicate that this healing power was to be practised only for a limited time or in certain localities. Rather would the words of Jesus (Mark 16, 17-18) to His disciples just prior to his ascension indicate that these works should be done by all who understood His teachings. This is the meaning Christian scientists take from the Gospel record of Jesus' words and this is their authority for healing as Jesus healed, without drug or any material means.

The simple, unassuming life of Mrs. Eddy, her unselfish devotion to the work of uplifting humanity, her many public benefactions, which, although never blazoned abroad, are matters of common knowledge in the localities where she resided, and the final disposition of her estate for the spread of the truth which she had for so many years proven to be a very present help in her hours of need, all refute the editor's charge that she was in any sense of the word mercenary.

Christian scientists do not understand Mrs. Eddy to place her writings above the Bible. A reference to *Science and Health*, page 497, lines 3 and 4, will convince anyone of the baselessness of any such charge. Nevertheless, there are many persons who to-day gladly testify to having been healed of serious and even extreme diseases through the reading of her writings. It is not the mere act of reading these works that heals, but the gaining of spiritual understanding which illuminates the consciousness of the reader, destroying his fear and despair, and relieving his body.

9. In the quotation of two sentences from an article from the *Christian Science Journal* of March, 1897, the editor gives an erroneous

impression of the meaning of the notice. The notice in full reads as follows: "The Christian scientists in the United States and Canada are hereby enjoined not to teach a student Christian science for one year, commencing on March 14th, 1897.

"Miscellaneous Writings' is calculated to prepare the minds of all true thinkers to understand the Christian science textbook more correctly than a student can.

"The Bible, *Science and Health*, with Key to the Scriptures, and my other published works are the only proper instructors for this hour. It shall be the duty of all Christian scientists to circulate and to sell as many of these books as they can.

"If a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, shall fail to obey this injunction, it will render him liable to lose his membership in this church."

The paragraph quoted by the critic does not refer to the sale of Mrs. Eddy's books, but to the first paragraph of the notice (which he did not quote), and which enjoins Christian scientists not to teach Christian science for one year from that date, March 14th, 1897. Mrs. Eddy's intention was to turn the attention of Christian scientists more directly to her books for instruction in Christian science, rather than to personal teachers. At the time it was well understood by Christian scientists to be a perfectly proper means of dealing with a temporary condition. There is not, nor has there ever been, a rule compelling Christian scientists to purchase or sell Mrs. Eddy's writings.

10. The reference to the gifts sent to Mrs. Eddy by Christian scientists is but another instance of stating a half truth. The effect of the notices to which reference is made was plainly to say that Mrs. Eddy did not desire presents from her followers. In fact, she subsequently forbade the sending of presents, and even asked Christian scientists to desist from sending letters and telegrams of greeting at the Christmas season. Nor did she retain any contributions at all for the garments referred to by the editor.

So far as the ground for the original edifice for the Mother Church is concerned, if the critic had desired to be just in his criticism he could have ascertained with very little trouble that from first to last Mrs. Eddy was the chief contributor to it, and also what she finally did with it. In September, 1892, this property was deeded by Mrs. Eddy to the Christian Science Board of Directors as the site of a church building to be used for Christian science services. So it is with regard to the *Christian Science Journal*. It was the product of her labor, and she made a gift of it to the Christian Science Publishing Society, confirming the gift in her last will.

11. The editor has asked for a definite case of the healing, through Christian science, of cancer, proven to be such by proper medical examination. The following cases are several among many which will bear close investigation.

Leah Pullmer, Winnipeg, Man., was healed some years ago of internal malignant growth after three days' treatment in Christian science. She had undergone two operations at the local hospital with no beneficial result and was told that her constitution would not stand a third operation. It was at this time that she was healed by Christian science, as above stated.

Mrs. James McKeown, Cadogan, Alta., Can., some years ago was operated on for an internal malignant growth. Although assured by the doctor that there would be no return of the trouble she suffered on for nine months, the wound did not heal and the growth gave more trouble. Her family were told by the doctor that there was no hope for her, that she was a hopeless invalid.

Christian science was recommended to her by a friend who had been healed by it of a similar trouble. She accepted treatment and was healed in one treatment. She has had no return of this trouble, and has since been able to earn her living at domestic service.

Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 17, 1915.

I, Nellie B. Pinkham, of Adams Ave., Dubuque, Iowa, do hereby say under oath that my testimony written September 7th, 1914, to Senator John D. Works, concerning my healing of a tumorous cancer by Christian science, was a true one, and at this date, November 17, 1915, over a year later, I am in perfect health. I also wish to further verify the main statements in my communication to Senator Works, that the above named disease first manifested itself about ten years ago; that it gradually increased in size and swelling, followed by considerable pain; that I consulted Dr. C. E. Loizeaux, of Dubuque, Iowa, when it became evident that it was a serious matter; and that Dr. Loizeaux stated, after careful examination, that an immediate operation was a positive necessity in order to save my life. I then consulted Dr. Reuter, of Waterloo, Iowa, and he corroborated what Dr. Loizeaux said. It was at this extreme period, in March, 1913, that I tried Christian science. I had suffered untold agony up to that time, but the first treatment in Christian Science brought relief. Some severe pains followed three days later, but waking up the morning of the fourth day, I realized I was greatly improved. At the end of the first week's Christian science treatment the pain had practically disappeared, the growth became noticeably smaller, fear and the great mental strain had vanished, and my general health was greatly bettered. At the end of three months

the cancerous growth had entirely disappeared, my breasts were normal, my left arm, which had been threatened with paralysis, was well, and my condition of health most excellent.

(Signed) NELLIE B. PINKHAM.

Subscribed and sworn to this

19th day of November,

John J. Ris,

Notary Public.

This latter case was one of ten cases of cancer healed by Christian science related by Senator Works, of California, in the United States Senate in January, 1915.

REPLY TO THE DEFENCE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

BY JOHN FERGUSON, M.D.

THE comments made in this reply to Mr. Fielding are numbered to correspond with the numbers I have given the paragraphs of the defence.

1. The comments made in my article which appeared in the June issue of the *Canada Lancet* were fair and cannot be answered. They were in accord with the universal feeling in the medical profession that Christian science as a system of healing is a disgrace to modern civilization, and throws all investigation on disease to the four winds. The medical profession is made up of honorable gentlemen who despise this spurious thing called Christian science, which in no sense is scientific, but the very denial of all science, by declaring that there is no material world, and that the study of diseases only promotes them.

2. What was said about Mrs. Eddy is complained of. Nothing can be said of her that would be too severe. If she was not the victim of delusions, she was one of the most notorious frauds the world has ever seen. If she was the victim of delusions, then her followers accept the teachings of a crazy woman. I do not care which horn of the dilemma they sit upon. Some nervous people may have been improved by the ordinary law of suggestion, but Mrs. Eddy never did, because she never could, cure a single patient of an organic disease. The sources of information were almost exclusively from Mrs. Eddy's own writings. They are ample to condemn her.

3. I accept the correction that she was not married to Mr. Frye. This is a matter of absolutely no moment one way or the other. That the Christian scientists have honored Mr. Frye is their own affair and need not concern anybody.

4. Those who have studied Mrs. Eddy's writings and the careful criticisms on them that have appeared from time to time, cannot come to any other conclusion than that she made herself an equal with God, and a superior to Jesus. She speaks of the work of Christ as being incomplete till Christian science was revealed. Here is what she says: "Had wisdom characterized all His sayings, He would not have prophesied His own death and thereby hastened or caused it." Further, of herself she writes: "The works I have written on Christian science contain absolute truth," though mainly taken from the medical ravings of old Dr. Guimby. In 1901, speaking of *Science and Health*, she said: "I should blush to write of *Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures* as I have, were it of human origin, and I, apart from God, its author, but as I was only a scribe echoing the harmonies of Heaven in divine metaphysics, I cannot be super-modest of the Christian Science Text-book." No one who can understand ordinary language can come to any other conclusion than that she regarded herself as the equal with Jesus. Writing of the tenth chapter of Revelation she has this: "Is this angel, or message, from God, divine science that comes in a cloud? This angel had in his hand a little book open for all to read and understand. Then will a voice from harmony cry, 'Go and take up the little book. Take up divine science.'" Here one has the super-essence of blasphemy or insanity. Take your choice. There is not the slightest doubt but that she wished people to regard her as the woman clothed with the sun, with the moon at her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars.

5. The plea is put forward that because Mrs. Mary Ann Baker was not a Christian scientist she was not cured. She did apply to Mrs. Eddy, who recommended a "healer," who failed, and she died of cancer in the breast under the care of Dr. Dearing, of Boston. I did not make the statement that because Mrs. Eddy did not cure some of her relatives that her cures were frauds. The charge was made that all her pretended cures were frauds, regardless of relationship.

6. The case of the Earl of Dunmore is referred to. This noted character had been told that he had an incurable disease. He came to the belief that he had been cured by a Christian science healer, and became a convert. In March, 1907, he published an article in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* about his case. He died of his disease a few weeks later. But just for the sake of argument grant that he had been cured of a hernia, and seeing that he was a sort of show case, why did Christian science not cure his heart disease also? This would have been a star patient for Mrs. Eddy to have paraded on all her platforms. But his time for "passing" away had come, as Mrs. Eddy's came a few years

later. The names of the surgeons who examined him after his cure of the hernia are not given, and cannot be given, for there were none.

7. Mrs. Eddy's challenge was a deliberate lie. She had not cured the cases she said she had. Her challenge was taken up by Dr. Reed and she was offered such cases, but she never opened her mouth. Moreover, she did not say who the patients were, nor where they lived, and so her challenge was not a challenge at all, but a coarse kind of "bluff." Suppose someone came from the woods and said he had seen one thousand white deer, and challenged people to disprove the statement, no one would believe it, yet no one was there to disprove it. Mrs. Eddy did not come before any reputable persons and exhibit any of her "cures." All this was a manufactured story by Mrs. Eddy, and is in keeping with bringing out an apple blossom in the bitter winter weather.

8. I do not deny the miracles of Jesus, but I do the mythical ones of the early centuries. I do refuse to grant to such an imposter on religion and science as Mrs. Eddy was the power to perform a true miracle. She may have relieved some nervous cases by the law of suggestion; but the worst sort of a fraud may do this. A claim is made for the charming sort of person Mrs. Eddy was. Take this about her book: "Push the book to as fast as possible completion, it is God's book, and He says give it at once to the people." Yes, but at the exorbitant price of three dollars. No one reads of Jesus charging for His cures or asking \$300 for a few lessons on Christianity. Verily, Mrs. Eddy's whole system was one of money, money, and she even said that God told her how much to charge for her lectures. The claim is made that the mere reading of her book brings such "spiritual understanding" that "fear and despair" is destroyed, and the body is relieved. One could hardly imagine that the stolen and modified opinions of Dr. P. P. Quimby could do such wonderful things. But it is quite evident that Christian scientists take others for fools, and offer us this sort of thing with the hope that we will believe it. If they believe it themselves they are to be pitied. She did put her writings above the Bible, for she states that she gives absolute truth, and that the Bible was not complete till her writings came. Mrs. Eddy says: "Our Master . . . left no definite rule for demonstrating His principle of healing and preventing disease. This remained to be discovered through Christian science."

9. An attempt is made to defend Mrs. Eddy's position on the sale of her books and the punishment for neglecting to sell them. The announcement is so plain that there can be no doubt. "It shall be the duty of all Christian scientists to circulate and to sell as many of these books as they can. If a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, shall fail to obey this injunction, it will render him liable to lose

his membership in this church." So it comes to this that membership depended on being a book agent for Mrs. Eddy's *Science and Health*. It is useless to try to make it appear that the loss of membership refers only to the part of the notice that no one was to teach Christian science for a year. The punitive clause is the last one and refers to all that is contained in the notice. This must be regarded as a fair view.

10. As to her gifts all that need be said is that she extorted from her followers large sums of money for her books, her lectures, and in the form of gifts. If she gave some back to the church, it only enabled her to make more. Her whole system was of the most mercenary kind possible; and all under divine guidance—so she said.

11. Now look at the cases submitted as the culminating proof of the healing power of Christian science.

Take the case of Leah Pullmer. This woman is said to have had two operations in Winnipeg; but was healed some years ago by Christian science. The information we have been able to secure is that she made a trip to Rochester in the spring of 1916, and was operated on in the Mayo Hospital. If this is not correct we would like to be put right.

The next case is that of Mrs. James McKeown, of Cadogan, Alta. In this case some rather interesting information has come to hand. After she became a Christian scientist she undertook to do some "healing," and had a case of acute appendicitis that went bad, and a case of confinement that did not behave very well under this method. Mr. McKeown is considerably crippled, but he may be like Mary Ann Baker, a non-believer. If the Christian scientists have any new light, please send it along. Note that she was healed in one treatment. This could only occur if the trouble was some functional nervous trouble, or some ailment of a self limited nature.

Now for Nellie B. Pinkham. Our information is that Dr. C. E. Loizeaux is still living and a much respected gentleman. He made an examination of Mrs. Pinkham in the spring of 1916 and found the lump present, but not so large as it was some time ago. So it would appear that this is some sort of non-malignant growth, and has decreased in size, but not yet disappeared. This cannot be regarded as a star result, and one would think not such as to justify having been made the subject of a solemn affidavit. Quite recently there was still some "lump," and her health was good. From this it is very improbable that the tumor was ever of a cancerous nature, as stated in the declaration.

It is safe to assume that the other nine cases of cancer are of the same type as that of Mrs. Pinkham. It is nothing new for medical men to meet with cases that the people regard as cancers that are not. The full case of the Christian scientists has been published, as submit-

ted to us by one of the exponents of this cult. The reply is fair in every detail and refutes every contention advanced by Mr. Fielding. When a child is hurt and its mother runs off and reads *Science and Health*, or sings a Christian science hymn, she does not act with any more intelligence than does the ignorant Indian who beats a drum, or shouts and dances around the tent of his sick companion with the object of scaring away the evil spirit of disease, and the result in both cases will be the same. Nature may effect a cure. There is nothing in Christian science from the healing point of view, but suggestion. This is a tender spot with the Christian scientists. It is a mixture of Quimbyism plus superstition plus metaphysics plus some Platonism plus some Orientalism plus some Biblicism plus some Eddyism plus a good deal of Berkeleyism to make up the requisite number of ingredients found in the famous Spanish pudding, and yet Mrs. Eddy said she got it direct from heaven.

Let me close with a few words from Stephen Paget, an eminent surgeon: "If Christian science be not suggestion, what is she? Can we call her an 'intellectual conversion,' so long as she treats hens and Pekin ducks? Can we call her Christian, while she spends millions of dollars, and gives nothing to charities? Can we call her science, while she says that Dan means animal magnetism, and Gihon means votes for women? Or a philosophy, when she says that mind is the only I, or us? Or ethics, when she speaks of the real powerlessness of the will? Or psychology, when she cannot say what she means by mortal mind? Or a system of healing, when she does not attempt to distinguish functional paralysis from degeneration of the cord, and sits four days by a woman in labor with an abnormal presentation? She is suggestion; and all suggestion is as old as the hills."

May God save the Christian scientists from themselves, and have mercy on their children who have to struggle through their sicknesses and accidents under a system that states that sickness is only a delusion of mortal mind. Or, as Mrs. Eddy says: "The daily ablutions of an infant are no more natural or necessary than would be the process of taking a fish out of water every day and covering it with dirt, in order to make it more vigorous thereafter in its native element." Or, again, as she says, "A Christian scientist never recommends hygiene." From this we may infer that the well child may be allowed to play with one ill with diphtheria or scarlet fever; because there is no need for hygiene and disease is a delusion. We have now arrived at the door of the mad house, and Dante says in his Divine Comedy, "Abandon hope all ye who enter here."

CURRENT MEDICAL LITERATURE

ACTION OF ARSENICALS ON THE ADRENALS.

Wade H. Brown and Louise Pearce (*Journ. of Exper. Med.*, November 1st, 1915) have tested the action of arsenical compounds on male guinea-pigs weighing 400 to 500 grams, and also on rabbits and dogs, which were used in order to facilitate intravenous administration of the drugs. The compounds tested comprised arsenious and arsenic acids, sodium cacodylate, atoxyl, arsacetin, arseno-phenylglycine, salvarsan, and neo-salvarsan. Sterile solutions of the substances were injected intraperitoneally. After some important observations on the histology of the normal adrenals of guinea-pigs, which differs markedly in black and in white animals respectively, the writers state their conclusions as follow: (1) Toxic doses of all arsenicals of which they have knowledge produce definite pathological changes in the adrenals of guinea-pigs. These include congestion, haemorrhage, disturbances in the lipoid content, cellular degenerations and necroses, and reduction in the chromaffin content. (2) The character and severity of the injury produced by different arsenicals varies with the chemical constitution of the compounds. (3) From these facts they believe that adrenal injury is an important factor in arsenical intoxication, and we suggest that therapeutic doses of some arsenicals may produce adrenal stimulation.—*British Medical Journal*.

TREATMENT OF CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Marcel Labbé, Zislin, and Cavaillon, in *Bulletin de l'Académie de médecine* for March 14, 1916, refer to the treatment of cases in which antimeningitis serum fails because of obstruction in the cerebro-spinal canal, the serum being thereby prevented from reaching the infected cerebral meninges. In a little girl of eleven years suffering from meningo-coccic cerebro-spinal disease, intra-spinal injections of the serum, begun rather late, at first appeared to place the child on the road to recovery. Later, recrudescence took place and resumption of the injections became necessary. The cerebro-spinal fluid cleared up, but the general condition became worse and signs of cerebral meningitis, such as intermittent strabismus, delirium, and convulsions, appeared. An opening into the skull was made near the frontoparietal suture, a little to the left of the median line. Turbid fluid containing numerous meningo-cocci issued through a

needle passed into the lateral ventricle. Twenty c. c. of serum was introduced, and the child soon began to improve. Four days later, fresh puncture into the ventricle yielded a clear fluid free from menigo-cocci; eight c. c. of serum was introduced. On the succeeding days the rigidity of the neck diminished, consciousness returned, the pulse improved, convulsive attacks ceased, sphincter tone was regained, food was more easily taken, and recovery seemed assured. Sudden syncope then took place and the child died.

FASTING TREATMENT FOR DIABETES.

At a meeting of the Hunterian Society on March 8th, when the President, Mr. W. H. Kelson, was in the chair, Dr. W. Langdon Brown, in a paper on the treatment of diabetes by fasting, said that three recent methods of investigation had been of great assistance in diabetes: (1) The estimation of the blood sugar, which had shown that, whereas in the large majority of cases of clinical diabetes there was hyperglycæmia, in a few, usually mild, cases the blood sugar was below normal; the blood, however, in many of these latter cases of "renal" glycosuria developed hyperglycæmia later on. (2) The so-called pancreatic-diastase reaction, which had shown that the amount of diastase in the urine was subnormal in nephritis, moderately raised in chronic pancreatitis, and very greatly increased in acute pancreatitis, with blocking of the ducts. The reaction was of value in diagnosing cases of glycosuria of pancreatic origin. (3) The estimation of the alveolar CO_2 had often proved of use in foretelling the onset of coma. Obvious errors of internal secretion were not often met with, but sugar in the urine might occur in the following conditions:

1. *Pancreatic Insufficiency.*—In this case there would be hunger pain and other symptoms of hyperchlorhydria. Very often fatty diarrhœa, and certainly increased diastase reaction.

2. *Thyroid Over-action.*

3. *Suprarenal Over-action.*—Many of the cases of glycosuria in later life, with raised blood pressure, were probably of this type.

4. *Pituitary Over-action.*

The disease was formerly looked upon as due to a disorder of carbohydrate metabolism; it was now recognized that such facts as the presence of oxybutyric and other acids, and the varying amounts of ammonia in the urine, indicated that the metabolism of fats and proteins was implicated as well. In order to standardize results he used the test diet containing 100 grams of carbohydrates and 108 grams of proteins. This was capable of producing 164 grams of carbohydrates, and the proportion of this excreted as glucose gave the 5"coefficient of

excretion" in any particular case. The essential principle of the new treatment was fasting. While fasting, in an ordinary person, would occasion a rise in the diacetic acid, in a diabetic it was followed by a diminution. The method of treatment was a complete fast for forty-eight hours followed by von Noorden's "vegetable egg" diet for forty-eight hours. Protein was then added cautiously during the ensuing days; this formed the "ladder diet" stage. After a fortnight the fast routine might be repeated in suitable cases. The aim was finally to reach a "balanced diet" in which a small proportion of carbohydrates found a place. The usual diabetic diet contained far too much protein, and this excess often predisposed to acidosis. Diabetics were not intolerant of the carbohydrates equally; lævulose was much more readily assimilated than most. As artichokes contained inulin, which on digestion gave rise to lævulose, they might be made the first addition to the diet. Others, readily assimilable, were potatoes, baked apples, milk in small quantities, and even green peas. By making use of the fast routine and the balanced diet far more satisfactory results were obtained than by other dietetic methods.—*British Medical Journal*.

PULSUS ALTERNANS.

P. D. White, and L. K. Lunt, Boston (*Journal A. M. A.*, April 29, 1916), have investigated the value and the error of the auscultatory method of detection of pulsus alternans; 129 patients showing this symptom have been seen by them in the Massachusetts General Hospital in the last eighteen months. Of this number thirty-seven, or 29 per cent., showed this condition constantly and the remainder only after premature beats. The advantages of the auscultatory blood culture method of finding constant alternation are the ease of the procedure and the fact that, like Gravier's delicate bimanual method, it affords the earliest means of detecting the condition in patients who show it only in a slight degree. They say in their summary: "In the attempt to detect pulsus alternans by the auscultatory blood pressure methods, we have found that in our cases the method is often impracticable in the postpremature beat type of alternation, which comprises the majority (70 per cent.) of the cases, but that in the graver type, that of constant alternation, it is a useful procedure. An error, however, in this method of detecting alternation of the pulse must be recognized, for about once in six times there is a bigeminal pseudo-alternation instead of a true alternation. This error is relatively unimportant in our series because of the serious myorecardial damage present in the pseudo-alternating patients."

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS

The Ontario Government has decided to grant financial assistance to plans now under way to improve the accommodation in sanatoria for soldiers who have contracted tuberculosis.

Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Peters, of Montreal, commanding the 9th Field Ambulance, now on service in France, will become assistant director of medical services, the post which has been held by Lieut. Colonel Shillington, of Ottawa.

Quite recently there were sixteen cases of infantile paralysis in Westmount. Persons with children were warned to stay away.

It has been urged on the attention of the Dominion Government that a Bureau of Child Welfare should be established and placed under one of the Departments now existing.

The London Health Association is in receipt of a communication from Toronto to the effect that the Provincial Government will make a grant of \$25,000 towards the construction of a building at the Byron Sanatorium, Springbank, for the care of soldiers suffering from tuberculosis. The Soldiers' Hospital Commission will donate the balance, \$25,000. Work on the building will be started at once.

Col. H. A. Bruce, of Toronto, has been promoted to the rank of surgeon-general.

Col. Gorrell, who has resigned from Cliveden Hospital, is succeeded temporarily by Col. Macpherson, Ontario Hospital, Orpington.

Dr. Montrose T. Burrows, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, has succeeded in communicating infantile spinal paralysis to a rabbit, the animal becoming paralyzed in one leg.

A soldier in the Base Hospital on Gerrard Street, Toronto, has written to Mayor Church complaining of the manner in which the returned sick and wounded are being treated in that institution.

Dr. W. J. Hunter Emery has resumed practice in Toronto, after an absence of several years in California. His office is 342 Bloor Street West.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Etherington states that Queen's Hospital will move from Treport to Etaples just as soon as the weather is unfavorable for living in tents. Since going to France the hospital has treated more than 4,000 patients.

There was a request made to the Hamilton Board of Control for \$1,200 in aid of a military hospital for contagious diseases, as a considerable number suffered from venereal disorders.

Dr. (Capt.) W. K. W. Haight, a graduate of the University of Toronto, who went overseas with a British Columbia battalion, was made a prisoner some time ago. He was reported on 20th June as killed. He writes that he is permitted to play tennis, football and baseball, and go for long walks.

Hon. Dr. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, has returned from a trip west. He reports that conditions are better than was expected.

Dr. Fred. L. Albritton, formerly of Chicago, and who served in the Spanish-American war, died in Toronto recently. He was in his fortieth year, and leaves a widow.

Drs. A. A. Macdonald, R. B. Nevitt, C. R. Sneath, H. T. Machell, G. S. Ryerson and A. Primrose have each had a son killed in action, and Dr. G. H. Burnham and Harley Smith have had a son, wounded.

Command of the Bramshott Hospital has been given to Col. R. C. McLeod, of the camp of the St. Francois Xavier unit, which has been increased to the strength of a general hospital.

It was recently announced that a Roman Catholic Hospital would soon be erected in Kitchener, the institution to be called the St. Mary's Hospital. It will accommodate 50 to 60 patients.

Hon. Senator Corby, of Belleville, has agreed to contribute \$100 a week to the Patriotic Committee until the war ends.

Dr. Evelyn Windsor, physician for the Calgary School Board, has been made a member of the A. M. C. and will go to the front on active service. She will be located in dressing stations, and will be the first Canadian woman to go to the front as a doctor.

The American Hospital Association held its annual meeting in Philadelphia recently, many hospitals in Canada being represented. Drs. C. K. Clarke and White, and Mr. Ross Robertson, from Toronto, were present.

Old Knox College, Toronto, has been fitted up as a military hospital, and was opened for use a short time ago by Sir James Lougheed.

Professor J. J. MacKenzie states that besides the University of Toronto Hospital at Salonica there are two others, the British Columbia and the First Canadian Stationary Hospital. These hospitals are filling a definite Imperial mission in that they are all Canadian and are serving only Imperial troops.

At a recent meeting of the Senate of the University of Toronto, it was decided to make the medical course of studies one of six years, instead of five as at present. The change comes into effect in 1918.

To express his sympathy with Surgeon-General Jones, Sir William Osler has cabled his resignation from the Canadian Army Medical Services to Sir Robert Borden. Sir Wm. Osler was appointed soon after

the war began as honorary consulting physician at the Queen's Canadian Hospital at Shorncliffe. Since then he has been an honorary adviser in connection with the Canadian hospitals generally in the Old Country.

A number of medical practitioners of Ontario have formed an association for the study of tuberculosis. Those present at the first meeting a couple of weeks ago included Drs. J. H. Elliott, Allen Adam, F. S. Minns and about twenty-five others.

A very noted physician passed from the medical world by the death of Sir T. Lauder Brunton, in his 73th year. He was a devoted research worker in pharmacology, and added much to the sum total of our knowledge about drugs and their actions. His first laboratory at St. Bartholomew's Hospital was 6 ft. by 12 ft., and yet in such a room, with the assistance of some volunteer students, he laid the foundation for his future work. He was a very extensive contributor to medical literature.

Dr. Thomas A. Ashby, of Baltimore, professor of gynecology in the University of Maryland, died at the age of 67.

Drs. Luciano Meoni and Ugo Calcaterra, two young Italians of great promise, were recently killed in action.

An association for the study of the internal secretions has been formed in the United States. Dr. H. R. Harrower, Glendale, Los Angeles, California, is secretary, from whom information may be obtained as to membership, objects, etc.

It is stated that the late Dr. John B. Murphy, of Chicago, left an estate worth \$125,000.

The first woman admitted to the New York State County Medical Society was Dr. Mary E. Greene, on February 13th, 1871. The second was Dr. Emily Blackwell, on 5th May, and the third was Dr. Celestia Loring, 4th September, of the same year.

Jean Pierre David described caries of the vertebræ in a prize essay published in 1766. This was one year before Percival Pott wrote on paralysis from vertebral disease.

Dr. Fuchs, who is at the head of a large asylum in Germany, recently said in a German medical journal, "that the whole nation must demand, as one man, eternal war; peace would be a catastrophe." One must conclude that insanity is contagious, and he has been infected by his patients.

The death of Mr. James Keogh Murphy is greatly regretted by all who knew him. He was a very promising surgeon.

Dr. Clarence Starr, of Toronto, has been offered by the Royal Army Medical Service charge of a group of military orthopædic hospitals in England.

The Overseas Canadian Militia Council is in process of formation in London, Eng. It is understood that it probably will consist of ten members, including Generals Carson and Steele, and Lieut.-Colonels Frank Reid, Herbert Bruce and McRae, the latter as overseas Deputy Minister of Militia.

Gen. Carlton Jones has returned to Canada to co-ordinate the medical services between Canada and Britain. His place as inspector-general is taken by Col. Bruce, of Toronto.

Dr. D'Arcy Frawley, of 503 Markham St., Toronto, will in future confine his practice to gynæcology and obstetrics.

Col. F. W. Marlow has been appointed to the important office of chief medical inspector of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and will have to inspect all military camps in Canada.

Adoniram Brown Judson, one of the first surgeons in America to take up orthopædic surgery, died at his home in New York recently, at the age of 80.

There is a movement on foot to raise \$500,000 as a memorial fund to the late Dr. John B. Murphy, for the establishing of an institution for surgical research.

Fifteen motor ambulances have been presented by a group of Americans to the field hospital service of Russia and have gone to the front under command of Dr. Philip Newton.

Dr. L. W. Burt, a former Canadian, and a graduate of the University of California of 1905, died at Lancaster, California.

Dr. N. E. McKay, of Halifax, has been elected president of the Provincial Medical Board, in place of Dr. Stewart, who is on active service.

The British Columbia Coast Medical Mission treated in scattered places 2,374 cases. This is a good record.

OBITUARY

HEWARD YORKE.

Dr. Heward Yorke, formerly resident surgeon at the Western Hospital, Toronto, died at Watford, 22nd October, at the home of his father, Lieut.-Col. I. E. Yorke. Dr. Yorke, who was only twenty-eight years of age, was a victim of heart trouble. He was a brilliant student, and gave promise of a successful career in medicine. He graduated in medicine at the University of Toronto and after attending McGill University served at the Western Hospital for a year. He subsequently graduated

from the Medical Department of Columbia University, New York, and was engaged in post-graduate work in New York hospitals when his health broke down.

W. A. HENDERSON.

Capt. Dr. W. A. Henderson, of Sarnia, who returned two months ago, after serving one year in the R. A. M. C. in England, died very suddenly on 25th October, while driving his automobile on the street. He had been a member of the city council for several years, and ran for a seat in Parliament some years ago, but was defeated by Hon. W. J. Hanna. He was very well known throughout the county of Lambton and was a highly respected citizen. A widow and family survive him.

RALPH BRODIE.

The sudden death occurred on Sunday morning, 8th October, of Dr. Ralph Brodie, of Claremont, after a few hours' illness. Dr. Brodie was in an auto accident on Thursday, but sustained only very slight injury and had been attending to his patients as usual up to Saturday evening, when he became ill and unconscious. He passed away on Sunday morning. It is thought death was caused by a ruptured blood vessel. The funeral was held under Masonic auspices. Dr. Brodie was one of the most highly esteemed men in the community, and had a reputation that extended over the entire county. He was about 45 years of age.

EDWARD HAROLD McVICKER.

Lieut. (Dr.) E. H. McVicker, R.A.M.C., was killed in the Somme region on 9th September. He was temporarily attached to the Lancashire Fusiliers. He was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McVicker, 855 Manning Avenue, Toronto. Dr. McVicker was in his 23rd year.

THOMAS CARTER.

Dr. Thomas Carter, a prominent and highly respected resident of Flesherton, died 16th October, as a result of a paralytic stroke on the Saturday previous. Dr. Carter was born at Schomberg, in the county of York, and graduated in medicine at Toronto in 1869. After practising at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Markdale, he settled in Flesherton thirty five years ago, where he had since resided, and had a suc-

cessful practice. He was an Anglican, and a Mason, being a Past Master of Prince Arthur Lodge, sixteen years ago. He was married to Miss Elsie Pye, of Meaford, who survives.

CAPT. R. E. HORKINS, M.B.

Capt. R. E. Horkins, M.B., formerly house surgeon at St. Michael's Hospital, was killed in action about 1st October. Notification was received recently by relatives from the British War Office, London. Capt. Horkins was a son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Horkins, Campbellford, Ont., and graduated in the faculty of medicine, Toronto University, in 1912. He was 27 years of age. Before coming to Toronto to study medicine he was a student at Campbellford high school. He was one of thirty-five Canadian medical men who went overseas some time ago to take commissions as lieutenants in the Royal Army Medical Corps. He was transferred to the 77th Howitzer Brigade, Royal Artillery, and had been ten months with that branch of the service when he met his death. While at Varsity the late Captain Horkins was well-known in sporting circles. He was an excellent lacrosse and Rugby player, and was captain of the Varsity team that some years ago made a tour through the Southern States. He is survived by his parents in Campbellford, two sisters and four brothers.

STANLEY ARTHUR WALKER.

Lieut. Stanley Arthur Walker, medical officer of the 12th Cheshire Regiment, Imperial Army, and son of Rev. George Walker, 43 Summerhill Gardens, Toronto, was killed in action while in the front-line trenches at the Somme, on Oct. 15th. Official notification was received 18th October by Lieut. Walker's father. Earlier in the day a brief letter had been received from Lieut. Walker, in which he stated that he was quite well. Lieut. Walker was 26 years of age, and enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps last November, leaving Canada for overseas on November 11th, 1915. Seven months ago he went to France, and in one of his last letters he stated that he had been constantly in the trenches for 22 days. Lieut. Walker received his primary education at Meaford, and his high school education at Meaford and Newmarket. In the spring of 1915 he was graduated in medicine from the University of Toronto. Shortly after he was appointed to be a house surgeon at the Toronto General Hospital, and he resigned that post to go overseas. No details of how he met his death have yet been received by his relatives.

 GEORGE WILKINS.

Dr. Wilkins, of Montreal, died last August, at the age of 74 years. He was born in Ireland and came to this country at an early age. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1866. For four years he acted as surgeon on one of the Allan Line steamers. In 1871 he was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. He held the positions of professor of practical physiology, and pathology, in Bishop's College. In 1882 he was appointed professor of medical jurisprudence and lecturer on Osteology in McGill University. In 1876 he was appointed physician to the Montreal General Hospital, which he held till 1900. He held the office of medical director of the Sun Life Insurance Company from 1880 till the time of his death. He was a member of many societies.

 JOHN C. MOTT.

Dr. Mott, of St. John, N.B., died last July, after a long illness. He was born in Queen's county, N.B., in 1839. He studied at Wooster University, and practised for a time in Michigan. He practised his profession for 26 years in Prince William, N.B., and then settled in St. John, where he resided for over 20 years.

 CHARLES W. HEWSON.

Dr. Hewson, of Amherst, N.S., died there during August. He was a native of New Brunswick, was educated at St. Joseph's College, and then in Philadelphia, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1872. For a number of years he practised at River Hibert, N.B., and in 1884 located in Amherst.

 J. A. PIDGEON.

Dr. Pidgeon, of Perce, died there at the age of 72. He was a graduate of Bishop's College in 1875. For considerable time he practised in Montreal along with Sir William Hingston. He was sent by the Government to look after the Indians on the North Shore during an epidemic of smallpox. Later he was made coroner over Gaspé district, a position he held till his death.

 GEORGE M. GILES.

Lieut.-Col. G. M. Giles, C.A.M.C., of Kingston, died at Plymouth,

England, in his 64th year. He was attached to the Duchess of Connaught Red Cross Hospital. He formerly served with the R.A.M.C. in India, and in South Africa during the Zulu war.

BOOK REVIEWS

GRAHAM ON DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Diseases of Children. By Edwin E. Graham, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Pediatricist to the Jefferson Hospital and to the Philadelphia Hospital; Consulting Pediatricist to the Training School for Feeble-minded, Vineland, N.J.; Member of the American Pediatric Society, etc. Octavo, 902 pages, with 89 engravings and 4 plates. Cloth, \$6.00 net. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, Publishers, 1916.

In the preparation of this work the aim of the author has been to make it represent the most modern views upon each subject discussed, and to present these views in such a way that they may be immediately available to the busy practitioner as well as perfectly clear to the medical student. In the discussion of treatment no details have been overlooked, and the physician engaged in general practice may find herein the precise management of a typical case of any disease which he is called upon to treat. Infant Mortality, Heredity, and Environment, so interesting and important from the standpoint of the Pediatricist, Fresh Air in the Treatment of the Healthy and Sick Child, and Puberty have been thoroughly discussed in separate chapters specially devoted to the subjects.

The subject of infant feeding has received particular attention; the preparation of milk mixtures, usually a vague subject to both the general practitioner and the student, is carefully explained, and the calculation of caloric and percentage feeding has been illustrated by formulas reduced to ounces. Diseases of the gastro-intestinal tract have been presented in full, and some of the most advanced ideas concerning diagnosis and treatment have been incorporated. Food injuries, chronic constipation, pylorospasm, and pyloric stenosis have received special consideration, a careful differentiation being made between the two latter affections.

A whole chapter is devoted to diseases of the liver, while diseases of the spleen are fully discussed, and enlargement of these two organs, a common condition in children, is carefully considered. In the chapter on diseases of the skin the aim has been to suggest for the most important skin lesions such therapy as is applicable to children. A special

chapter has been devoted to dentition, the author regarding this as a normal and physiological process in the course of anterior poliomyelitis, and enlargement of the thymus gland.

This book comes within the class that can be very cordially recommended. It would be a boon to the public were such a work as this generally read by practitioners.

INTERNATIONAL CLINICS.

A Quarterly of Illustrated Clinical Lectures and Especially Prepared Original Articles on Treatment, Medicine, Surgery, Neurology, Paediatrics, Obstetrics, Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Pathology, Dermatology, Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology, Laryngology, Hygiene, and other Topics of Interest to Students and Practitioners. Edited by H. R. M. Landis, M.D. Vol. III., twenty-sixth series. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1916. Price, \$9.00 per annum, cloth.

The subjects treated of in this volume are Treatment, Diagnosis, Paediatrics, Dermatology, Psychiatry, Surgery and a Historical Paper on Trousseau. All the articles and illustrations are good, and will bear very careful reading and examination. The article on Trousseau is by Dr. Fielding H. Garrison, and is a most interesting review of the life of that great clinician. Few men have made a more lasting impression on the progress of medicine.

MISCELLANEOUS

MR. JUSTICE RIDDELL'S ADDRESS.

At the dinner given by the president of the Toronto Academy of Medicine, on 3rd October, the Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell was called upon. After saying that he had not expected to be called upon to speak, he continued in substance as follows:

It is always a pleasure for me to meet the members of the medical profession, and I have sometimes thought of exchanging one of my doctorates for one in medicine. It is and should be a matter of pride to be a doctor of medicine, and now more than ever before.

Were the Almighty to create a human body *uno actu* and without regard to the past, it would possibly be more simple; but, as things are, it is provided with parts, the remains more or less distinct, more or less useless, of the stages of animal life through which man has in the course of evolution passed in the race, if not in the individual.

The members of the medical profession have been studying this wondrous human form for centuries, but now more than ever. No matter how much can be learned there will always be more to learn.

In the practice of medicine there is now, I think, more appeal to common sense and less to authority than at any previous time. The doctor studies the ways of nature and follows them, is content in most instances to clear the way for the *vis medicatrix naturae*, the *vis* of more power and efficacy than all others combined, and in reality the only *vis* which is effective. Empiricism has had its day; I do not mean true empiricism, which is but learning by experience, but that false empiricism which consists in following some rule of thumb derived from others, however noted, or evolved from one's own consciousness. Every disease is not now cured by Joe Pye's weed or Samuel Thomson's lobelia, much less by the old Scotsman's "laudamy and calomy."

The microscope, the most potent of all the physician's weapons, is brought into play more and more. Facts are sought, however they may clash with theory, and medicine is becoming more and more a real science. An exact science it can never be, unless and until all idiosyncrasies, diatheses, are abolished, and every human being is built on the same precise plan as every other.

It is no wonder that men who have put in years at the university, the laboratory, and the hospital, in the careful and scientific study of the human frame, its various organs and tissues, the effect of remedies new and old, resent the attempt now being made to place on a par with them those who have studied for a year or two in a proprietary "college" and have by nature or have acquired some manual dexterity in kneading a muscle or limbering a joint. Useful, very useful, as these are in their place, that place is not the same as that of the thoroughly trained physician.

The medical men in Ontario are not behind those of any other country in the world. There may be, there is, here and there an individual whose name stands higher than any individual name in Ontario; but the rank and file of the profession, the actual practitioners in our Province, yield to no other, while the professors in our colleges are admittedly of the highest standing.

And if the medical profession has reason to be proud of its professional standing, how proud must it be of the conduct of its members at this time of stress and deadly conflict—this Armageddon, in comparison with which all other so-called Armageddons are but as childish prattle! Hundreds of our doctors having given up lucrative practices and positions to do their bit; some are fighting men to meet the Hun on the field of battle with deadly weapon; others to fight against equally

dangerous enemies—wounds, disease and death. Whether in the shadow of the Pyramids, by the marshes and mud of Saloniki, at the front in Belgium or in France, or in the hospital in Britain or in Canada, the Ontario surgeon is doing all that man may do to save his comrade in this war for democracy and righteousness.

We are glad to hear from our friend from Chicago that the soul of the United States is the same as the soul of Canada, and that except for some (not all) of German birth or German descent, the sympathy of the American people is with us in this war.

Wherever I have gone in the United States since the war began, I have found the same sentiment. For example, a few months ago I was privileged to speak at a gathering of graduates at Yale University, some 1,500 or 2,000, of classes from 1855 to 1915. After I had told them of what we were doing in Canada, and why, they rose to their feet *en masse* and gave the Yale cheer for Canada. I could have found no more enthusiastic audience in the University of Toronto.

This evening I told our friend, Dr. Carlson, that we did not want the sympathy of the United States if by "sympathy" is meant "pity." We in Canada have no regrets, we need no pity (we should resent pity); we are proud and glad to be permitted to fight in this cause, and we pity those who cannot.

Just as the United States half a century ago fought for the freedom of a small portion of the human race, so now we are fighting for the freedom of humanity, for the right of every nation to develop in its own way, to rule itself in its own way; and as Americans were proud, and justly proud, to fight in that cause then, so Canadians are proud and more than justly proud to fight in this, now.

Whether willingly, accidentally, unavoidably, or otherwise, the United States has for the time being abdicated its leadership in democracy on this continent, fairly won in the Civil War, to its younger sister Canada, who proudly and gladly assumes it; for Canada has found her soul.

These two peoples, at peace for over a hundred years, with the same language and institutions, the same law and religion, having a common heritage of glorious history, are determined to live side by side in amity and generous emulation. Neither will submit to a tyrant; each will live and let the other live its own life, real friends, cousins, brethren.

Visitors like our friend, Dr. Carlson, bringing messages of friendship and true sympathy from the neighboring nation, will help to cement our amicable relations and render them perpetual—a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

We welcome him most cordially, and ask him to take back with him

the warm regards and best wishes on our part for his own country which he has expressed for ours.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS.

The Military Hospitals Commission has appointed a Committee on Orthopedics to consider the matter of artificial limbs for soldier members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who need such appliances. The committee is composed of the following experts: Dr. Clarence Starr, Toronto, president; Dr. W. E. Gallie, Toronto, and Lieut.-Col. McKenzie Forbes, M.D., Montreal, Dr. F. J. Shepard, Montreal, one of the medical members of the Commission, and Lieut.-Col. Thompson, M.D., the Medical Superintendent of the Commission, will be ex-officio members.

The committee will decide, amongst other things, as to the type of limb to be used, the standardization of its parts, and whether if in supplying limbs for the upper extremities the patient should be supplied with different kinds of limbs for different purposes, or one limb with different attachments.

The Commission has its own factory close to its Central Convalescent Hospital in Toronto. There, from now on, all the artificial limbs required by the soldiers will be made.

THE VITAL STATISTICS OF ONTARIO.

The following are the official figures:

| Diseases. | Sept. 1916. | | Sept. 1915. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|----------|
| | Cases. | Deaths. | Cases. | Deaths. |
| Smallpox | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Scarlet fever | 30 | 0 | 76 | 2 |
| Diphtheria | 266 | 35 | 140 | 12 |
| Measles | 94 | 0 | 105 | 5 |
| Whooping cough | 181 | 9 | 104 | 4 |
| Typhoid fever | 196 | 17 | 148 | 13 |
| Tuberculosis | 151 | 78 | 101 | 54 |
| Infantile paralysis | 76 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Cerebro spinal meningitis | 10 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| | <hr/> 1,004 | <hr/> 155 | <hr/> 685 | <hr/> 95 |

KULTUR AND SCIENCE.

German kultur is again to the fore in the exploit of an aviator who dropped foodstuffs infected with cholera germs in a Roumanian town. It has already to its credit such actions as the poisoning of wells

in German Southwest Africa, the plot to infect French soldiers with the tubercle bacilli, and other heinous offences against international law. In the opinion of an English scientist, the militarism of Germany and the science of Germany spring from the same source, and he says that he fears the one as much as the other. His views on this matter, as well as the views of several other English scientists who before the war were engaged in research work at Oxford and Cambridge, but who are now serving their country in munition factories and elsewhere, are given in the current number of the *Atlantic*. One of the letters asserts that this war is a fight for freedom in science as much as in politics, and he discusses the German scientific spirit, which we have been taught to regard as something in which Germany has set an example to all the world, an example that we may admire, but can hardly hope to emulate.

He says that it was in Germany that a teacher of science smashed the apparatus of a subordinate because it was designed to test a question not suggested by the superior. If experiments were made which tended to show the fallacy of views held by the head of the university it was not permitted to publish them. The experimenter had first to leave the university. He says that German science is infested with such unscientific and slipshod phrases as, "It is easy to see," and "One must assume." Here we see again the dominating spirit of Germany, the spirit that insists upon imposing its will on the rest of the world, and the spirit that at the same time marks the series of ghastly political mistakes that blinded Germany to the consequences of her action in supporting Austria against Serbia. Letters that have appeared from time to time from German scientists and philosophers and educationists and preachers show that this German spirit pervades all ranks and is by no means confined to the military caste. In the face of this evidence it is hypocritical folly to say that we are not fighting the German people, but some vague and pernicious idea that has taken possession of the military leaders of Germany. We have had too much German worship in this country in the past, and even now there are efforts on the part of some pacifists to restore the shattered fetich.—*Mail and Empire*.

TREATMENT OF SUMMER DIARRHOEA.

No food for twenty-four hours or while the child is vomiting, recommends the *Charlotte Med. Journal* for March, 1916. The child should nurse only half as much as the usual quantity; between the nursings barley water, albumin water, or some of the especially prepared foods. Cow's milk should be used sparingly, if at all. Calomel, grain $\frac{1}{4}$, every hour

for six to eight doses; followed in six hours by castor oil. The fewer drugs, the better. Dover's powder, paregoric, and deodorized tincture of opium may be used; stimulation when necessary.

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS

"IT'S A CONDITION THAT CONFRONTS US, NOT A THEORY."

These were the words of a celebrated statesman, and they apply with particular force in treating the many conditions presented daily to the physicians.

Theory is most admirable where it works out in practice, but where the practical is subjugated to the theoretical, results are frequently disappointing. When confronted with a case of dysmenorrhea, is it not well to at least try a remedy like Hayden's Viburnum Compound, which for years has enjoyed the confidence of some of the best men in the profession? All dysmenorrheal conditions are not amenable to internal treatment, but it is within the intelligence of the attending physician to differentiate and act accordingly. Menorrhagia, rigid os, threatened abortion, and other gynæcological and obstetrical conditions have responded most satisfactorily to the administration of H. V. C. where indicated. If given a trial, the original Hayden's Viburnum Compound administered in hot water, teaspoonful doses, will enjoy and retain your confidence. If confidence is lacking to the extent of giving it a trial, consider that Marion Sims found H. V. C. a most serviceable and satisfactory remedy, and so referred to it in his writings.

Formula, literature, and a sufficient supply for clinical demonstration will be sent on request to the New York Pharmaceutical Co., Bedford Springs, Bedford, Mass.

RHEUMATIC PAINS WILL SOON BE PREVALENT.

In the treatment of gout, rheumatism, and other conditions due to faulty elimination, Hayden's Uric Solvent will prove of service. It stimulates functional activity and thus aids in carrying off effete and other substances that encourage not only rheumatic conditions, but many skin diseases manifesting faulty elimination.

Formula, samples and literature will be sent on request if a card is addressed to the New York Pharmaceutical Co., Bedford Springs, Bedford, Mass.