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# The Canada Lancet

VOL. LII.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1919

No. 10

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## EDITORIAL

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### THE ONTARIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Ontario Medical Association for the year 1919 was a unique success, and has left a great impression behind it in the minds of all who were present and took part in its proceedings.

One of the delightful features of the Convention was the visit from London, England, of Sir St. Clair Thompson, an eminent authority on diseases of the nose and throat, and a gentleman of rare charm. He spoke with force and to the point on the need in Britain to make London the mecca for medical students from this continent, and not Berlin and Vienna. He said that already a plan for post-graduate work had been formulated. To further this an organization had been formed under the name of The Fellowship of Medicine.

But the Association was still further indebted to Sir St. Clair Thomson for a charming address on Shakespeare in medicine. The material of the address was most interesting, and illustrated by a great wealth of quotations from the poet, the whole being enhanced by a charm in delivery. The full text of this address we hope to be able to give to our readers at an early date.

The dinner at the King Edward Hotel, on the evening of 27th May, was well attended. A feature of the occasion was an address by Mr. J. H. Ballantyne. During his address he laid much stress on the point that the Labor organization supported the contention of the Osteopaths and the Chiropractors to recognition as legal practitioners, and the labor body held that workmen should have the right to say by what system they wished to be treated. In this, however, he confused the question of a right to choose who should give advice in sickness, and the fundamental question of adequate training before giving such advice. The contention

of the medical profession is that all who practise shall obtain the diploma of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After this they may practise osteopathy or chiropraxy if they so desire. Knowledge must come first, and liberty of choice after. In this regard we think Mr. Ballantyne fell down badly, and made out a very poor case. In reply to Mr. Ballantyne, Drs. F. W. Marlow and Scott emphasized the need for a proper training before any one should be allowed to give professional advice. This position is so sound that no sophistry of personal liberty and the freedom of choice can brush it aside. The labor party is the very one that should learn this lesson first, and they have most at stake in the efficiency of those those who may be called upon to treat the working classes.

Sir John and Lady Eaton gave an enjoyable garden party on their spacious and beautiful grounds. "Ardwold" was the scene of much stir as many of the doctors and their lady friends availed themselves of the invitation of Sir John and Lady Eaton to spend a couple of hours of real recreation and enjoyment. The hospitality shown was highly appreciated.

On the evening of 28th May Dr. G. Stewart Cameron, of Peterboro, the president of the Association, delivered his address. It was a masterpiece in logic and form. We give it full in this issue.

There was a ripple of amusement and sarcasm over the statement made by the Committee in Charge of the Toronto Strike, to the effect that the medical profession should remain at its post. If this is not the most absurd position that has ever been assumed by any body, we would like to be directed to that other position. The medical profession never did, does not now, and never shall recognize dictation from any outside body in the discharge of its duty to suffering humanity. It is an organized body only for the purposes of maintaining a high standard of efficiency, a high code of honor, the protection and welfare of the people, but not for self-seeking ends such as controlling fees, salaries, or remuneration, nor for going on strike as a body, as the means of forcing others to accede to its demands. The ethics of the medical profession are altruistic.

One of the most important of all the subjects discussed at the business sessions was that of establishing post graduate lectures for the medical profession of the province. The scheme is to have members of the profession who have special training on certain subjects to visit various places and deliver some lectures to the members of the profession in these localities. This scheme is full of possibilities, but to carry it out successfully requires money to pay the expenses of these lecturers. The plan will not go into operation of its own accord; and it will call for much hard work on the part of those having the matter in hand. The

object is a worthy one, and should receive the loyal support of every practitioner throughout the Province of Ontario.

Towards meeting the growing expenses of the Association, a notice of motion was given to change the fee from \$2 to \$5. This too should meet with unanimous support. If the Ontario Medical Association is to attain to any position it must have a permanent office and a permanent secretary; and this means a need for money. There is no use blinking this issue.

Addressing the doctors at luncheon at the King Edward Hotel on 29th May, the Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. D. McPherson complimented them on the patriotic spirit of the profession, at least 3,500 Canadian doctors having served in connection with the army, he said. He also congratulated them on the splendid showing of medicine in the war in reducing the ravages of disease.

Referring to proposed medical legislation, the Minister declared that when dealt with it would be handled to the satisfaction of not only the doctors, but the general public as well. He gave assurance that the Government "will see that those who take up the art of healing are adequately trained." Much progress has been made in the organization of the Provincial Board of Health, he stated. The speaker also referred to the Provincial Hospitals as the various Hospitals for the Insane are now known. For a total population of about two and a half million people the province has 7,885 patients under treatment in these hospitals, he said.

The Venereal Diseases Act fills a long-felt want, he thought, adding also that legislation of this nature is still in its inceptive stages. "I bespeak the co-operation of the members of your profession in order that we may reduce as far as possible this fester spot in our national life," he remarked.

At the Luncheon on 30th May, Col. G. H. Williams, of the Canadian Chaplain Service advocated a number of very radical and far-reaching changes in our laws. He urged that all persons should be compelled to furnish a certificate of health and fitness prior to marriage. He thought also that all persons should be compelled to undergo periodical examinations to ascertain their condition of health. He also contended that immigrants coming to this country should be tested carefully on the grounds of physical fitness, education, character, and financial status. None but the best should be admitted. He claimed that every person who is physically fit should be compelled to enter the state of matrimony. He paid a high tribute to the medical profession, and especially to its devotion in the recent great war.

These views may find a place on the statute books of the province and country in time, but they are certainly too advanced for the present.

It would be most dangerous legislation to compel any one to marry if he or she did not wish to do so. Then, further, to throw too many restrictions about marrying might have the effect of preventing marriage, and greatly increasing illegitimate births. This would not be a move in the right direction. The idea of empowering certain medical men to conduct periodic medical examinations of every citizen, would most assuredly be resented as Prussianism. In such matters we better move slowly. We have no hesitation in holding that most of these views are not practicable, at least for the present.

The scientific work in the several sections was of a very high order of merit, and most beneficial to all who took part in these sections. It is impossible, however, to give even a summary of the papers read in these sections for lack of space.

The Committee on Credentials and Medical Ethics condemned in very plain language the custom that is becoming very common of newspaper puffs of doctors and surgeons; and intimates that often their notices in the lay press are paid for as advertising readers. We have noted this and condemned it on many occasions.

The Committee also condemned in severe words the disgraceful custom of fee splitting. This is common enough to merit attention. There are physicians and surgeons who do this sort of thing regularly. The practice will continue so long as grass grows upwards and water runs downwards unless the medical associations can discover some way of detecting those who are guilty, and then rigidly refusing them membership in the various societies for the maintenance of ethical conduct and the promotion of scientific work.

We now come to a part of the report of the Committee on Credentials and Medical Ethics, signed by Dr. W. T. Parke, of Woodstock, which is by no means so pleasant. Indeed, is nauseatingly unpleasant. After criticizing the *Canadian Medical Association Journal* adversely because of some of its advertisements, the report goes on to criticize other journals in the following terms:

"There are other medical journals published in Ontario whose advertising pages are a stench in the nostrils of respectable physicians. Medical men identified with them deny responsibility as to the advertising end of the business, but as they are a very important part of the machinery, they must bear the odium attached to it; you cannot be a partner in an enterprise and not share in the liabilities. We fail to distinguish between a patent medicine such as Sal Hepatica advertised in a newspaper and Sal Hepatica as a proprietary in a medical journal or a bracer like Tanlac with its 17 per cent. alcohol in the lay press and a disguised cocktail like Hayden's Vibernum Compound with its 51 per cent. alcohol in the medical press.

"A member of the profession who gives a letter of recommendation to a patent medicine advertised in the public press is liable to be called to answer to the charge of unprofessional conduct before the Discipline Committee of the Medical Council, and is no worse than the medical men on the editorial staff of the quasi-medical publications that advertise this pseudo-scientific rubbish. There is no difference in professional morals between these two cases.

"As long as medical men continue to support and contribute to medical journals that sell space to a traffic that depends on secrecy and deception, the medical profession has no license to criticize newspapers and lay magazines for doing likewise. We cannot urge too forcibly on the Association the duty of requesting members of the Ontario Medical Association who are connected with medical journals publishing questionable advertisements to resign from the editorial staff, or to strike their names from the membership rolls."

As the report, signed by Dr. W. T. Parke, refers to two preparations, we shall limit our attention to these. Taking "Sal Hepatica" we find in recent journals lying on our table that this preparation is advertised in the following: *The Practitioner* (British), a very high-class publication; *The Long Island Medical Journal*, the official organ of the Associated Physicians of Long Island; *The Medical Press* (British), dating in issue since 1838, and of high ethical standing; *The New York Medical Journal*; *The Medical Journal of South Africa*, published under the auspices of the branch of the British Medical Association, and *The Medical Record*, on with other references.

Turning to Hayden's Viburnum Compound, the other preparation brought under censure, let us see where it is advertised. *The New York Medical Journal* of 17th May, 1919, gives it space; *The American Journal of Surgery*, for May, 1919, and edited by Walter M. Brickner, M.D., F.A.C.S., Ira S. Wile, M.D., and Joseph MacDonald, M.D., a journal of undoubted high standing; *The Medical Record* for 24th May, 1919, and we could go on quoting others.

In the case of the Viburnum Compound, grant that it does contain 51 per cent. alcohol, a woman would not have much of a drunk on tea-spoonful doses of the mixture every fifteen minutes for a few times. The formula, as found in a volume we have seen, is as follows: Cramp bark (viburnum), ℥iv; cassia bark, ℥ii; scullcap, ℥i; wild yam, ℥i; cloves, ℥iv. These are ground into a powder and extracted in water, ℥viii; glycerine, ℥viii; alcohol, ℥xvi, and the result made up to 32 ounces.

The formula of Bristol-Meyer's Sal Hepatica is similar to the bitter waters of Europe, with some lithia and phosphate of sodium added. This composition is made known in the advertisements.

When *The Canada Lancet* is in the company of the journals just mentioned it has no cause to be ashamed. And, as an editor, I am proud to be in the class of those who edit these journals. The Committee of Ethics was composed of Drs. W. T. Parke, Woodstock; R. Y. Parry, Hamilton; J. P. Vrooman, Napanee; G. M. Brodie, Woodstock; H. B. Small, Ottawa, and Alex. Thompson, Strathroy. This committee certainly did lash themselves into a remarkable state of fury when they used such terms about the medical journals as "a stench in the nostrils."

All the medical journals published in Ontario have ever striven to aid the Ontario Medical Association. They are entitled to praise, not censure. There appears to be a burning desire to purge the journals and their editors of everything that is earthly. In our May issue we published a contribution, signed by Drs. J. P. Morton, R. T. Parry and I. H. Mullin, all of Hamilton. In that article the following statement was made regarding a journal under the control of the Ontario Medical Association: "This journal would in no sense arouse the suspicion that it was a parasite living wholly or even in part on the good nature of our profession, or unknowingly to them, fattening its own being by financial advantage of advertising matter obtained under false pretences, on the representation of fictitious circulation or the admission of medical literary matter of questionable interest of scientific value."

Some time ago a would-be simon-pure reformer wrote to us objecting to the advertising of "Bovinine." The answer was readily found by pointing to the fact that *The Annals of Surgery* for July 1918, carried "Bovinine" in its advertising pages. We would mention that Dr. Lewis Stephen Pilcher is the editor, and Sir William Macewen, of Glasgow, and Sir W. W. Cheyne, of London, are collaborators.

In *The Journal of the American Medical Association* for 7th June, 1919, we find the following preparations advertised: Salvansan, neosalvarsan, atophan, chloretone, arsphenamine, neo-arsphenamine, anti-pneumococccic serum, camphor in oil, digitol, stanolind surgical wax, stanolind petroleum, kolynos, calcreose, salipyrin, arhéol, euresol, dimozon ointment, lipiodine, phenolphthalein, mercurial (Grey) oil.

In *The Canada Lancet* for May there appeared the following advertisements of preparations: Maltine, malto-yerbine, collosols, phenalgin, listerine, viburnum compound, sanmetto, pepto-mangan, ergoapiol, Fellow's hypophosphites, nucleinol, antiphlogistine, nujol, bovine, sal hepatica, glyco-heroin, ampoules (P.D. & Co.).

Now let us take *The Edinburgh Medical Journal* for May, and see what we find. The advertised preparations are: Aerosyl, formamint, genasprin, cystopurin, hemaboloids, nujol, sulphaqua, emetine, lacto-peptine, antikamnia, galyl, rectargyre, iodargol, listerine, kola astier, arhéol, anæsthetics, organo-therapeutics, tuberculus, bisedia, byno-

hypophosphites, santal midy, jubol, globéol, pagéol, fandorine, fludine, vamanine, gyraldose, Fellows' hypophosphites.

Let us now take a glance at *The Canadian Medical Quarterly*, published by the Macmillan Company and edited by Dr. T. C. Routley. In the issue for May, 1919, we find these preparations advertised: Ovaltine, antiphlogistine, Fellows' hypophosphites, virol, thermogene, phenalgin, maltine, riga, Enos' fruit salts and sal hepatica. We specially ask all to note the presence in the above list of sal hepatica that the Committee on Ethics referred to so adversely. What is the committee and the Association going to do in the matter, seeing that the editor of the *Quarterly* is also the secretary of the Ontario Medical Association? Must Dr. Routley cease to be an editor or must the Ontario Medical Association refuse him membership? In what we say we have no quarrel with Dr. Routley, whom we hold in high esteem. Our quarrel is with the report of the committee.

Now we come to the vital question, Who is the Solomon on the Committee on Ethics that is to judge between thee and me in this matter? The best journals in the world advertise the preparations of the manufacturing chemists, and it is for the medical profession to test their merits. No reputable journal will give space to fake advertisements of "cures," and such like.

But, seriously, the matter cannot be permitted to drop by a mere protest. The Committee on Credentials and Ethics, among other things, said:

"We cannot urge too forcibly on the Association the duty of requesting members of the Ontario Medical Association who are connected with medical journals publishing questionable advertisements to resign from the editorial staff, or to strike their names from the membership rolls."

This was adopted by the Association, and it is now obligatory on the Association to proceed. The inference that must be drawn from the foregoing statement is that the journals are publishing questionable advertisements. This cannot be allowed to rest at the stage of a bare assertion; there must be proof for it. Then, further, if proof can be furnished of wrongful conduct on the part of the medical journals, such editors as are members of the Ontario Medical Association must resign their positions as editors, or their membership in the Association. Failing to do either, then the Association must expell them from the Association, for this is now the law of the Association by the adoption of the report.

The following paragraph taken from the report of the Committee on Legislation and By-laws is deserving of attention, and should not be forgotten now that the meeting is over. It should be vigorously followed up

by the proper Committee, or by a special committee for the purpose. The following is the paragraph:—

“Your Committee feel that the regular medical profession has suffered through its unwillingness to give its attitude on such matters the publicity that they merit. When one bears in mind the persistency with which the irregular practitioners obtrude their views before the public, it does seem that methods must be adopted to meet this by the giving to the people the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth upon medical practice and the need for a highly trained medical profession. It appears to your Committee that it should be entrusted with the duty of promptly answering the claims and contentions of all who would lower our standards. The people must be reached through such means as the Committee may deem advisable.”

It may be frankly admitted that adopting good resolutions will lead no where unless they are followed. For thirty-nine years the Ontario Medical Association has been passing splendid resolutions, and little or nothing has come of them, because there was no machinery to follow them up. This is not the way to make real progress.

Officers for 1919 were elected as follows:—President, Dr. F. W. Marlow, Toronto; First Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Mlin, Hamilton; (re-elected); Second Vice-President, Dr. H. F. Farley, Trenton; Treasurer, Dr. G. Stewart Cameron, Peterborough; Secretary, Dr. T. C. Routley, Toronto (re-elected); Assistant Secretary, D. F. C. Harrison, Toronto (re-elected); and Councillors, Drs. J. H. MacGregor, London; E. R. Secord, Brantford; J. P. Morton, Hamilton; F. A. Clarkson, Toronto; T. S. Farncomb, Trenton; H. A. Boyce, Kingston; E. B. Oliver, Fort William (all re-elected.)

#### DEATHS IN ONTARIO FOR MAY.

Although there is a decrease in the number of communicable diseases for the month of May, there is an increase in the number of deaths due to the fact that in the monthly report of the Provincial Board of Health for May of this year influenza, influenzal pneumonia and primary pneumonia are included in the statistical table, whereas last year they were not. There is a continued decrease in the number of cases of influenza and pneumonia. About the same number of deaths is due to influenza and acute influenzal pneumonia; but acute primary pneumonia caused about three times as many deaths as the other two combined.

There is a regrettable increase in the cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea over the month of April. But there is a satisfactory showing in the reported cases of syphilis in contrast to the cases for last month. In May there are 98 cases as against 110 in April of syphilis; in gonorrhoea there are 129 cases as against 139 in April; while in chancroid there are 5 cases as against 3 in April.

## ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ONTARIO  
ASSOCIATION, TORONTO, MAY 29TH, 1919.

C. STEWART CAMERON, M.D., Peterboro.

IT falls to my lot as President of the Ontario Medical Association to deliver the annual address, and before attempting to discuss some of the questions which are before our profession to-day, I desire first of all to extend to you my sincere thanks for the honor which was conferred upon me, and in the second place to thank the gentlemen of the executive and of the various committees for their willingness to assist in carrying on the work of the Association. In particular, I wish to thank the members of the Committee on Legislation, and especially the secretary, Dr. John Ferguson, to whose untiring efforts the success of our Report on Medical Education was in a large measure due. To those gentlemen who have come from overseas, and from the Republic to the south, to assist in our programme, we extend our warmest greeting and gladly welcome them to our convention. May we hope that their presence with us symbolizes that unity which should exist among the various branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

You have been called together to take part in the thirty-ninth annual meeting of this Association, and as the executive head it gives me great pleasure to-night to welcome you all and to hope that in the varied programme which will be presented each one may find something to interest and to instruct, so that on your return to your several duties you may carry with you something helpful in solving the daily problems which present themselves and that you may retain many pleasant memories of the Association with your friends of former days.

We are permitted to meet this year under conditions quite different from those prevailing during the past four years and a half. Since our last peace meeting in 1914, great changes have been wrought in the world. Little did any of us believe when we read of the murder of the Austrian Archduke and Duchess at Sarajevo that this was to be the beginning of a struggle that would ultimately involve, as active participants, nearly all the countries of the world and that nations whose social structure was looked upon as reasonably secure, and others who prided themselves in having evolved a system of government and a masterly efficiency second to none in the world, should be so rent asunder that life and property, the church, art and all the refinements which we in Anglo-Saxon lands hold so dear should be trampled in the dust by a proletariat made mad by the lust of power and possession. New nations with new forms of government have sprung into existence throughout middle and eastern

Europe and the geography of that part of the world must be restudied if we wish to become conversant with the many changes that have taken place.

In our own Empire we have witnessed mighty changes. On that memorable fourth of August, 1914, when the Government of Great Britain determined to back up her word in Treaty pledged by force of arms, there came as if by magic from all quarters of the Empire, assurance of loyalty, co-operation and support to the uttermost and from that moment up to the present, the determination of Great Britain and her Dominions to see the triumph of righteousness throughout the world has never faltered. Steadfastly has she kept faith with her Allies, during the many trying months of disastrous warfare, and in the face of an incessant propaganda sown by the enemy for the purpose of creating discord among the allied nations. We have seen her army grown from that small but glorious company of "Contemptibles", first, by voluntary enlistment, and later on, as the cry for men became greater, by compulsory service until at the end of the war over seven million men had been recruited into military service. Behind this we saw a nation to some extent resting upon the laurels gained in other days, transformed into a huge workshop of splendid efficiency. The social barriers gave way and men and women of all classes and creeds worked side by side in the great munition plants, shipyards, weaving mills and other immense war organizations. Here let it be said to the everlasting credit of the laborer and worker of Great Britain that in the hour of his country's need he stood squarely behind his co-worker in the trenches determined to see militarism and its attendant evils destroyed forever and truth and right living, international honor and integrity permanently established. This action of the British workmen goes far to convince us that while there may be unrest during the transition period from war to peace, he will never permit his country to be submerged by the violent and murderous doctrine of Bolshevism.

All this is something that is of interest to everyone but out of this marvellous four years of superhuman effort the great medical organizations of the army and of civil life naturally appeal to us in a special way. The success of the gathering together of thousands upon thousands of men from all walks of life depended, in a large measure, upon the effective selection of recruits and then upon the careful attention to their health during the period of training, and subsequently in the great bases, lines of communication and on the actual battle front. Beginning with a small organization there grew up one of the most effective systems for dealing with the tens of thousands of casualties that occurred. When we consider that the vast majority of the medical officers were gathered from the ranks of the civil profession in all parts of the Empire, with little

or no knowledge of military service, we may be pardoned if our hearts swell with pride at the very splendid manner in which their work was done. Great questions in preventive medicine, hygiene and sanitation had to be solved and it is to the credit of our profession that we are able to produce scores of men who, working in conjunction with other departments of the army, were able to solve these questions and thus permit the military leaders to place in the field soldiers physically fit and to keep them there with the minimum of disease. On the other hand the splendid service rendered by the hospitals, the physicians and surgeons, the nurses and the orderlies, must ever remain one of the bright chapters in the history of medical science. Heretofore we have seen things done, relatively speaking, in a small way, but the war compelled us to do things medically in a gigantic way. Fractures of different kinds were gathered together by the hundred in special hospitals. Wounds of the head, of the chest, or of special organs were grouped together in large numbers so that they might receive the very best attention which surgeons, specially qualified in these varied departments, might be able to give. All this has resulted in returning to efficient civil life tens of thousands of men who otherwise would have become dependent upon the bounty of the State. Furthermore, it has given to medical science many valuable ideas which, if properly applied, will be of incalculable benefit to civil life.

In the convalescent hospitals, both in the old land and in Canada, we have witnessed the remarkable development of physical and hydro therapy. So much did these therapeutic measures impress Mr. Justice Hodgins, the Government Commissioner, that in his recent report he strongly recommended a department should at once be created in our medical faculties. Further, our teaching hospitals particularly should be equipped so that students in medicine could be thoroughly trained in all these methods.

It is with justifiable pride that we, as Canadian physicians, look back over the past four years at what has been accomplished, knowing that throughout it all we have borne our part. In the glory of victory, not only over the enemy encountered in the field, but over many of those insidious foes, that in past wars have taken greater toll than the enemy. Canadian medical officers have shared in the triumph, and to-night, on behalf of this Association, it is my great privilege to extend to all those men who have returned or who will return, the greetings of the medical profession of this province, and to say to you gentlemen, that we are proud of your achievements and gladly welcome you home, believing, that the knowledge you have gained, the rich experience which has been yours will immeasurably add to the profession in our homeland.

Alas! with all this glory there must come inevitable pain, for among the more than two thousand medical officers who left Canadian shores, many will not return. Cheerfully they gave up their work here and went forth to do whatever fell to their lot in the care of their fellowmen, and whether through disease or by the weapon of the enemy they made the supreme sacrifice,—we know they gave their lives in the performance of a duty which was entirely a service to others, and we bow our heads in token of respect to their memory. It seems to me that the medical profession of this province have now an opportunity of raising up a memorial to those departed members, that may be passed down to generations to come. I would, therefore, suggest that this Association appoint a representative committee to take the matter of raising sufficient funds to create an endowment, the interest of which should go to provide a scholarship to be known as the Ontario Medical Association Scholarship to be applied to research in some part of the medical field. Let me say, gentlemen, that the duty is ours, that the opportunity is here, and let it not be said of us that we were neglectful of our duty or indifferent to our opportunity.

Before leaving this subject, may I be permitted to say one word in behalf of those men who have carried on at home. Many medical men who for one reason or another, were unable to go overseas, did splendid service in Canada, for upon their shoulders rested the responsibility of doing the work here, and while their contribution in no way compares with that of those who accepted the greater responsibility, yet we feel that we should not fail to recognize the good service they have rendered.

Now that the war is over we must turn our attention to the various peace problems. In the world at large many old traditions and ideas have been abandoned, and their places have been taken by new and in many cases untried ones. The balance of power among the nations is giving way to the hitherto Utopian idea of a league of nations, wherein the countries of the world will seek to live together in peace and harmony. In the domain of medicine, things almost as revolutionary have taken place, and it will be to our advantage to study the new conditions which have arisen, and to place ourselves in a proper receptive attitude towards them.

For most of us the character of practice will be somewhat altered as a result of the return of so many soldiers who have been casualties to civilian life. As these men, either temporarily or permanently disabled, gradually scatter to their various homes through the country they will come under the care of the general practitioner. Injuries of bones and joints and of muscles and nerves will be fairly common. The care of amputation stumps, and the adjustment of artificial limbs will demand a good deal of attention. On the more purely medical side there will be

those disabilities such as nephritis and the pulmonary results of the various gas poisons. Added to this, there is bound to be much wider spread of venereal diseases, and for some time to come we will have a goodly number of men suffering from the effects of the various mental and nervous disorders resulting from the conflict. To give the best service to these men we must become conversant with the best forms of treatment adopted to these cases, and, as the Government has assumed the responsibility for the care of all returned casualties, I presume they will demand a proper efficiency on the part of the profession. Might we suggest, therefore, that medical men accept every opportunity presented of obtaining a good working knowledge of this new type of practice.

In this connection, I think it a most commendable idea on the part of the Director General of Medical Services when he suggested through the S. C. of the Dominion Orthopædic Hospital, the advisability of the members of our Association paying a visit to that splendid institution, and seeing at first hand the work being carried on therein. Would it not be possible to go a step further and suggest to the military authorities that these various institutions throughout the country be made centers where clinical instruction could be given to classes of graduates. This would have a two-fold bearing. The members of the profession who availed themselves of these classes would get a good insight into the more modern therapeutic devices in medicine and surgery and on the other hand the military authorities and the Pension Board would have a better trained profession to minister to the disabled soldier.

This naturally brings to our minds the subject of General Post Graduate training, and now that the war is past we believe one of the first questions which should interest our profession, and particularly the teaching bodies is that of developing proper facilities for the instruction of graduates. Previous to 1914 many of our men to increase their store of medical knowledge went to Europe, Great Britain or the United States. For apparent reasons this is all changed, and for many years to come the Continent of Europe will not be the medical mecca it has been in the past. I know I am voicing the feelings of a great many of our profession when I say that we must develop within ourselves facilities for Post Graduate instruction. The large clinical centers of the United States are always available for those who have the time and inclination to go abroad, but there are hundreds of men practicing in the rural sections of our province who find great difficulty in leaving their fields but who at the time should have some close-at-hand means of receiving instructions in modern clinical methods.

The time has arrived when our universities should seriously consider this matter, and try to formulate some scheme whereby the graduate, after he has successfully completed his training with faculty, could be

kept, as it were under observation. The Department of Medicine should be so organized and directed that there could be constant co-operation between the men in the field and the parent body. Whether this should be carried on by the same instructors is a question for study. In this province the public has spent and is spending large sums of money equipping hospitals and laboratories wherein men are trained in the very best methods of preventing and of treating disease. To this extent at least they are directly interested in the training of competent physicians. In consequence have they not a right to expect that this standard should be maintained throughout the physician's years of practice? Is it surprising that in some quarters we find the suggestion advanced that men in practice should be examined at stated intervals to determine whether they are keeping up to a proper standard of efficiency. We believe that this would be quite unnecessary if thorough modern Graduate instruction was inaugurated, and its advantages and attractions thoroughly and constantly kept before the profession. In addition your Association in making an effort to raise the standard of work in our profession by introducing through local medical societies a system of Post Graduate Medical Study. A committee was appointed some time ago to consider this matter, and I am glad to say that success has attended our efforts to such an extent that we hope to be able very shortly to offer any local or county society a syllabus of lectures together with a list of medical men who will be available to give them, and I would strongly recommend every Association to investigate our plans and arrange where possible to adopt them for the coming Autumn and Winter.

Through our journals and the medical and surgical literature of the war we have learned a great deal about the brilliant work done by our surgeons and internists, but not so much about what was done to keep our troops in good physical condition, and prevent those decimating epidemics which in all previous wars have been a greater menace than the guns of the enemy. We have on the one hand the splendid work of our engineers in conjunction with the sanitary corps giving to our armies a constant supply of pure water for drinking purposes, and providing adequate sanitary arrangements. On the other hand through the compulsory use of serums and vaccines the horrors of smallpox, tetanus, enteric and allied fevers were practically eliminated. If it were possible among the millions of soldiers to reduce infectious diseases almost to the vanishing point, and if through proper medical supervision and adequate sanitary and hygienic conditions it has been possible to build up a strong physical manhood should application be made of this when we come to consider civil life? The whole field of medicine as you are aware maybe, broadly speaking, divided into two parts, the prevention of disease, and the treatment of disease. As we said a moment ago, much has been said

about the treatment, but comparatively little about the prevention. We believe, however, that if the army's experience is fully made use of among the civil population preventive medicine and its resultant Public Health, will receive a very great impetus. While a great many of the beneficent aids in the prevention of sickness have come from our laboratories the organization and development of National Public Health movements must necessarily go beyond the bounds of our profession and find helpers among all classes of the laity.

It is with pleasure that we note that a Department of Public Health has been created by the Federal Government, and we sincerely hope it will be launched well equipped with suitable laboratories, and thoroughly competent men to conduct the work. Ample funds must be freely supplied for the maintenance of all its activities and it should be absolutely free from any political control. We would like to suggest that the Government provide a certain number of Fellowships to be open to the graduates in medicine from our various universities. We trust that this is but the beginning of a much wider interest in matters of Public Health by the Dominion Government and that the many lessons learned as a result of the war will be promptly and efficiently applied to peace conditions. In the matter of venereal diseases, the army has been largely responsible for placing certain facts before the public and we believe that the public desire to see sane action taken by the Government. The Federal authorities in assuming the treatment of the returned soldier will, we supposed, not relax their vigilance regarding social diseases among them. A matter that might well be referred to the Federal Health Department for investigation is the result of the examination of recruits under the Military Service Act. Out of 361,695 men examined, 181,255 were found to be lower than Category A, or in other words a little over fifty per cent. of the men examined were defective in some way, and let me say that in many cases this result was apparent in sections where the large bulk of the population was native born, so that the cause could not be the result of indifferent immigration. I am quite sure you will agree with me that these percentages are altogether too high for a young virile country such as Canada. Having learned these facts, are we as a nation to sit idly by and permit a continuance of this decadency? All will emphatically say no, and the public, being in possession of this information, will naturally look to us to take the lead in solving this question. Many of the defects were undoubtedly due to accidents and injuries received during adolescence, but even after eliminating all cases of this kind, we still have a large percentage that were due to preventable causes. In order that this may not be repeated in succeeding generations, our profession should do all in its power through properly organized clinics, supervised instruction and ethical propaganda to secure healthful prenatal conditions

for the mothers of our land, modern obstetrical attendance and nursing during their puerperium and the best of food and modern hygiene conditions generally, both for the mother and child, during the succeeding months. It is unfortunately too true that our advent into this world is still surrounded by too much superstition, and I am sorry to say carelessness, arising from ignorance. In the Garden of Eden it may have been a physiological event, but under our modern conditions of life it is beset by many pitfalls.

The subject of Under Graduate instruction has been receiving attention from our medical faculties, but up to the present time we have not heard the results of their deliberations. We suppose there cannot be much difference of opinion with respect to the primary studies. Anatomy and physiology, with the co-related subjects, must naturally receive very thorough and comprehensive study for upon these subjects must always rest the superstructure of the student's medical education. When we come to consider the training in the final years, differences of opinion are more likely to arise.

The rapid development of medical science renders it impossible for any one man to become proficient in all departments, hence the reason for specialization. We think that the time is at hand when consideration will have to be given to the separation of medicine from surgery, and in creating a separate department of Public Health. If medical education is to develop along these lines, the final years of study should have optional courses, so that a man after receiving a good general knowledge of medicine might concentrate his efforts along congenial lines, and more thoroughly fit himself for the particular work in which he is to engage. If this were done we think the degree of M. B. should be conferred upon graduates as a mark of general proficiency, and when a man has completed the work in his particular department, the degree of that section should be given to him, thus indicating that he is particularly qualified in medicine or surgery or whatever his special branch may be. In this way the public would gradually come to recognize these qualifications and the holders thereof would receive a recognition which they do not at the present time.

Increasing the time of study to six years and also by the greatly increased cost of living a very valuable type of men will be eliminated from our student rolls. I refer to those, who in former years gained their education by their own individual efforts, and in many instances were numbered among the brightest lights in our profession. To offset this might we suggest to some of our wealthy laymen that they emulate the example of Sir John Eaton, whose princely gifts to medical education rank him among our best benefactors on this continent, and provide Fellowships which would be of real assistance to our praduates and would

at the same time tend to keep many valuable men at work in our own land in place of having them go elsewhere and the country losing their services.

It was disclosed in Commissioner Hodgins' Report that there was not complete harmony of opinion between some of our universities and the College of Physicians and Surgeons regarding the jurisdiction over the examinations for license to practice. May we be permitted to express our regret at this and at the same time to say that we think it would not be in the best interests of the universities or of the profession at large to have centralized in the universities the power for which some of them are asking, and we are glad to see that Mr. Justice Hodgins took a similar view in his report. There are many men outside of the medical faculties who from travel and practical experience are quite competent to give valuable advice on medical education and we think it would be unfortunate if this opinion should be eliminated. Rather we think some plan should be devised whereby this opinion could be utilized.

Centers of medical activity are gradually developing in Ontario. If our population is to increase even as fast as some of our moderate prophets foretell these centers will rapidly grow and become no mean factors in shaping the medical affairs of this province. We would therefore suggest that in any legislation that may be forthcoming these facts be recognized and that the interests of the general profession be carefully guarded. At the present time the only official avenue through which we may give expression to our views is the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and while there may be a necessity for some reorganization of that body we believe there is no real call for departing from the principle underlying its position with respect to medical education.

The most important problem before our profession in this province to-day is the new medical legislation which is bound to appear in the near future. As you are all aware the report made by the Commissioner Mr. Justice Hodgins has been presented and the Committee of this Association in conjunction with the College of Physicians and Surgeons placed their views on the report before the Government last November, and it was generally understood at that time that legislation would be brought down at the Annual Session of the Legislature this past winter. For some cause this was not done, and so far as I am aware, no reason has been given by the Government for the non-appearance of the proposed bill. We do know, however, that very strong opposition to the Hodgins' Report developed among the irregular practitioners of this province, and it is possible that the Government desires more information before embarking on this new legislation. We are inclined to think that a good many medical men do not realize the gravity of the present situation. The commissioner in his report very strongly upholds the

general position taken by the profession, but when a government considers legislation it is naturally guided to a very considerable degree by public opinion, and I think we should stop for a moment and consider whether we have united public opinion behind us. Perhaps it may come as something of a shock to a good many doctors when we tell them that we doubt very much if a bill based on the findings of the commissioner could be passed at the present time, for from the replies given by many members of the Legislature, when approached by representatives of this Association, we believe that such a bill would have a hazardous course in Queen's Park.

The practice of medicine to the lay mind is shrouded in mystery, and it is an astonishing fact that even among the educated classes they have little conception of what medical science is really doing. On the other hand there is arrayed against us very strong commercial interests and the whole body of irregulars, and these interests are seeking to create a public opinion strongly antagonistic to our profession. We find appeals being made to the poor man, the worker or the artisan, as the case may be, urging the Government of the day to resist the encroachment of the medical profession. A glaring example of this was seen in the enactment regarding the public sale of medicine for the treatment of venereal troubles. Notwithstanding the fact that the bulk of the agitation for this needed reform came from the laity, the medical profession has been accused of being the instigator of this movement with the object of getting a monopoly of the treatment, and thus increasing their incomes. In the state of unrest that is abroad to-day, it is difficult for any one to forecast the effect which these propaganda will have. We believe that a great deal too little has been done in the past to bring the general public and the medical profession into closer contact. It is quite true that the personal relationship between patient and physician is often of the closest, and that many times he is the guide, philosopher and friend of his clientele. But notwithstanding these happy relationships it is yet a fact that a great mass of the public know little about the profession as a whole, and the great fundamental principles upon which is based our modern conception of medicine. The result is that a great deal of the public's information had been received, in the earlier days, from the picturesque quack who stood on a box at the village corner and explained to an awed group of villagers the wonderful problems of disease and his still more wonderful remedies. More recently this educational work has been taken up in vigorous fashion by all sorts of patent medicine companies. Through the mail, the daily or weekly newspaper and the monthly magazine, they tell what benefactors they are to the human race, and in the various cults we have the ultra modern purveyors of medical knowledge. As a profession we should be brave enough to

admit that important forces are opposed to us, and in place of treating the whole matter lightly seek by legitimate propoganda to educate the public to a better understanding of some of the principles underlying modern medicine. It is quite true that this would be a departure from our traditions, but when the whole "world is in the melting-pot," and we in our profession cannot hope to ascape without some marked changes, and to my mind these will be the better for us if we try to direct the public mind to a truer conception of the scientific basis upon which we rest our diagnosis, prognosis and treatment.

A matter which I think requires no apology for bringing before you is that of State medicine. As you all know there is a demand in some countries for Government or State control of the Medical Profession. In Canada, in one or two of the provinces, it has appeared as the beginning of a real issue. It is not my intention to-night to either approve or condemn. To do this intelligently we must be in possession of much more information than we at present have. Believing that it might become a live topic of interest to our profession in the future and desiring that you should be in possession of the best available information on the subject we appointed a committee, last autumn, to gather data and place it in your hands so that you might become conversant with all sides of the question. The re-arrangement between the employer and employee is to-day a very pressing question. The relationship of capital to labor is everywhere a predominating issue. We in Canada are not escaping this world-wide revolution, and it seems to me quite possible that a demand will be made that medicine, to some extent at least, shall come under the control of the State. In the agitation that is going on among the masses of our people higher wages is not the only question. They are demanding, and rightly too, better housing conditions, better hygienic and sanitary arrangements, more time for recreation, and better opportunities to enjoy their lives. Add to this the public opinion along similar lines that is bound to be created by our returned soldiers, and you have a force that will compel any government to give very earnest consideration to their demands. As a profession we cannot stand aloof from this great movement nor assume a spirit of indifference. There never was a time in the history of Canadian medicine when we should watch more carefully the trend of public opinion and be prepared to assist in the direction of that opinion so that the very best results will accrue both to the public and to our profession.

The matter of school inspection is one of the subjects receiving increased attention at the present time. Too little attention has been paid in the past to the physical side of our children. It is only within recent years that any real attempt has been made to develop healthy manhood and womanhood in our schools. Our educational system has

disclosed a mad race to pass examinations on schedule time. The robust in body and mind succeeded while those of bright intellect but weakened bodies had to give up the contest or else fall by the wayside, physical misfits. On the other hand the child of fair physique but slow developing mentality, has too often been the butt of his more fortunate classmates or of his instructor. We trust that in the change of view that is taking place among our educationists they insist that careful and thorough examination be made of all school children on their entrance to our public schools. That from time to time throughout their course they be submitted to further physical examination so that defects in development may be detected and proper measures taken for their correction. In this way children weak, either physically or mentally, may be early detected, and proper plans made for their care. We believe that physical exercise, both in gymnasium and on the campus, under properly qualified instructors should be part of the daily time-table in all our schools. To provide all this would entail much increased expenditure on the part of the State, but where can money be better invested than in building up men and women of strong body and mind. Surely this is the greatest asset any State can have, and we feel that the humblest dweller in the land has a right to expect our Government to provide facilities that will enable his child to get a square deal physically during the years of its compulsory school attendance.

In the epidemic of influenza through which we have passed, the Medical Profession has been called upon to pay a heavy toll, and many of our members have made the supreme sacrifice as a result of arduous work and faithful attention to their suffering clients. At another time, and from another source, a fitting tribute will be paid to those past members of our profession, but there are two names that stand out so distinctly in my mind that I feel I cannot allow this occasion to pass without making some personal reference to them. I refer to the late Dr. Reeve of Toronto, and the late Dr. Norman Beal of London. The one had outlived the allotted span of three score years and ten, but even though his life was long it was not long enough to see the fulfillment of various projects that filled his busy mind. He was a man who had built up for himself a national reputation in his chosen field and to such an extent had he gained the goodwill and respect of his confreres that in 1906 one of the most distinguished honors in Anglo-Saxon Medicine was conferred upon him, that of being made President of the British Medical Association. It is not necessary for me to dilate upon his life, suffice it to say that it was an ornament to Canadian medicine, and an inspiration to all those who knew him. Norman Beal was a member of the Executive of this Association up until a few weeks before his death when he resigned that he might accept the position of first Assistant to William

Mayo at the Rochester Clinic. His life was cut off just on the threshold of what promised to be a brilliant surgical career. To those of us who knew him and had the pleasure of working with him, his memory will ever remain as the embodiment of that buoyant enthusiasm in his chosen profession which would go far to maintain in Canadian medicine the very best traditions of our science.

I cannot close these remarks without mentioning the splendid service rendered in the recent conflict by our nurses. They have braved the dangers of war on both land and sea, and many of them have given their lives in the service of their country. On behalf of our profession I take this opportunity of publicly recognizing the splendid work which they have accomplished. Those who are privileged to return to civil duty should form a very strong body in their profession, which no doubt will lend considerable influence in the direction of the affairs of their Association. There are some problems surrounding the question of nurses in Canada which will soon require action, and I think I can say in so far as the medical profession is concerned, we would much prefer that they settle these themselves. Considerable discussion is going on at the present time with respect to the pay of nurses, their hours of duty, and also to the place of the experienced nurse. I think it is only reasonable to say that, with increased remuneration to the trained nurse, and shorter hours of duty, their clientele will become more circumscribed, and hence a wider field of usefulness will be opened for the experienced nurse. I am sure it is safe to say that almost every physician feels the necessity for the experienced nurse and I am led to believe that this is in accord with the views of many of our trained nurses, but we would like to see the work organized in association with our present nursing system. We trust that in the discussion on this subject before the Canadian Nurses Association, some scheme may be evolved whereby the practical nurse can be trained and controlled through or in association with our present nursing staffs.

In closing let me say to the members of our profession that a twofold responsibility rests upon us. First, our responsibility to the public whom we serve and secondly our responsibility to ourselves. Let me say, more particularly, for the benefit of those who are not of our profession, that medicine is not a monopoly or a close corporation as some would have you believe. The scientific principles upon which modern medicine stands have been discovered through the arduous toil of those master minds everywhere working to ascertain the truth of those laws and forces operating in the physical world, and all we ask of those who would join us is that they conform to the well-recognized standards of medical training. As we said before, the field is so great no one can hope to master it all, but we do believe the public have a right to expect

that when a man or woman presumes to treat the sick, he should be as well qualified as it is humanly possible to be. We owe it to ourselves to be more united. The constant unremitting toil of the general practitioner too often begets an isolation that renders him difficult of approach by his neighboring confrere. We must develop more of the get-together spirit. Our local or county societies should be centers where men frequently gather for the discussion of medical problems and other matters pertaining to the health and activities of the community in which they live. Beyond this, a keener interest must be developed in the Provincial Association, so that in all questions of public health or medical legislation, the voice of our profession could be heard, as it has a right to be heard, for to whom if not to us, should our legislatures turn for advice on these problems; but let me say as a warning, that conflict of opinion on our part will not get us very far, and while we seek, thus to consolidate our interests in this province, let us not forget that we are only a part of the national organization. Through the Canadian Medical Association, we would seek by every means, to cement the ties that bind us to our colleagues in the other provinces. Let us forget the boundaries that may divide us and endeavor to build up in this new land, a profession, nation-wide in its compass, universal in its thought, and worthy in every way, of the best traditions of the great body to which we belong.

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## ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, TORONTO

### REPORT OF COUNCIL, SESSION 1918-1919.

I have the honour to present to you the report of the Council of the Academy of Medicine for the session 1918-1919. We have completed twelve years of our existence and like a healthy, vigorous child we are beginning to realize our responsibilities, and to find our destined place in the large family of scientific bodies which have for their aim the advancement of the art and science of Medicine. Looking back upon the early years of our work we may congratulate ourselves on the results achieved. Undoubtedly, like an erring child, we have made mistakes but we have gradually developed a strength of character which augurs well for the future. The Academy of Medicine occupies a position in the community to-day which endows it with great responsibilities. Its influence has been gradually extended and widely appreciated until we now find ourselves a corporate body whose activities have a profound effect upon public opinion in matters concerned with the advancement of truth in the sphere of Medical Science. Our advice and action is sought by all classes from the Government of our country, who seek to

improve medical legislation, to the private individual who desires to exploit some scheme for the betterment of humanity. We have been asked to co-operate with the municipality, sister societies and groups of individuals who share a community of purpose with ourselves in matters concerning public health. We have not in the past shirked our responsibilities, but have willingly grasped every opportunity to render service. We must fully realize the influence we exert, and by retaining high ideals, and exercising mature judgment we shall continue to extend our power for good in the community.

During the past session the Academy has suffered heavy loss by death. Three charter fellows have died, Dr. J. M. Cotton, Dr. A. O. Hastings, Dr. R. A. Reeve, and four fellows, Dr. W. J. O. Malloch, Dr. H. R. Smith, Dr. J. Harvey Todd, and Dr. Wm. Burt. We have already inscribed on the minutes of our Academy the deep sense of loss we feel in the passing of these our comrades. Some of them in youth some in old age have finished their earthly career and will no longer be seen among us. We shall ever cherish their memory and while recording our grief we thank God for their work and labor, and for the beneficent influence they exerted in this Academy.

Dr. Reeve was not only a charter fellow, he was elected president of the session 1912-1913, and was a member of the first board of trustees. He was one of the signatories to the Declaration of Incorporation of the Academy, and was keenly interested in its progress from the time of its inception. The loss we have sustained in Dr. Reeve's death seems irreparable. No one of our fellows enjoyed such universal respect, and no one of our fellows has laboured more earnestly and consistently for the welfare of the Academy. In the profession at large he was recognized as a man beyond reproach, singularly upright in his life and conduct, and most painstaking in his effort to be fair and just in dealing with his fellow men. We would fain hope that the high ideals he inspired in this Academy will ever be a guiding influence in shaping its destiny. May we emulate his example. Let us abandon, as he did, all selfish aims and consecrate our work and service unreservedly to the good of our fellows.

There has been a very satisfactory accession to the membership of the Academy during the past session. There have been 27 new fellows elected during the year, making the total fellowship to date 515: one life fellow has been elected. Our committee on membership, who report progress to-night, will still be active in the endeavour to secure fresh accessories to our roll of fellows. Let me reiterate the remark I made in my inaugural address and express again the hope that, ere long, the facilities we offer to medical men, in our various activities, will be of such a character, that we will become indispensable to the progressive phy-

sician or surgeon and that, at no distant date, every practitioner of good standing in the community will seek to enrol his name in the list of fellows.

The work done by the council has been somewhat arduous. The executive work is probably much greater than the average fellow imagines. The council has endeavoured to render efficient service and I am sure their labours are appreciated. It is hardly necessary to summarize their work, as the result of their activities are published in the monthly leaflet which reaches each fellow. The average attendance at the stated meetings has been 136. The maximum was reached at the meeting on April 1 when, after an informal dinner at the King Edward Hotel, Dr. L. F. Barker, of Johns Hopkins University, addressed an audience of over 200 fellows. This was an entirely new departure. The dinner was a great success and the inspiring, instructive address of Professor Barker afterwards was much appreciated. Due acknowledgment must be made to the Chairman of the Section of Medicine, Dr. R. T. Noble, who conceived the idea of the dinner and was personally responsible for all the arrangements in connection with it. We congratulate Dr. Noble on the success it attained. Not only on this occasion but in connection with the work of his section throughout the session, he displayed much initiative, and provided excellent programmes for the fellows. [I wish to call special attention to the success of the dinner at the King Edward, because it has demonstrated the value of combining such social functions with the address at a stated meeting. The council for the coming session may consider the advisability of arranging for more frequent meetings of this kind.]

The termination of the great war has been a matter of profound thankfulness to us all. There were 132 fellows who served overseas, and 28 fellows were engaged in military work at home. Six fellows were killed or died on active service. It is a matter of gratification to us that, from among our fellows, such good service has been rendered to our country in this colossal strife and in the effort which, thank God, is now becoming effective in securing liberty and justice. We, once more, express sympathy, with the family and friends of those who have fallen and our pride in the work they have achieved by their noble sacrifice.

The Academy has endeavoured to do their part in connection with the war. The establishment of a military section was provided for and authorized. During the past session it did not seem wise to inaugurate this section as it was demonstrated that its place could be taken by special meetings of the Academy at the various military Hospitals in the district. Two successful meetings of the kind were held, one at Davisville Military Hospital in January, and one at the Military Clinic of the Toronto General Hospital in March.

There are many problems still to be solved in connection with the sick and wounded among the returned men. This Academy, I am sure, is ready and will play its part in connection with such problems and will be prepared to assist in whatever way possible, in its effort to secure efficient service for the sufferers who have returned maimed after serving their country abroad. No effort will be spared by our fellows to do all that is in their power to alleviate suffering and to restore, as far as possible, to normal conditions our repatriated soldiers.

The formation of a sub-section in Dental Surgery has been authorized by the Academy. This will be duly organized and will be prepared to do active work next session. We will reap much good from the formation of such a section and from our association with men who work in the field of Dentistry. Provision has been made for their admission as fellows of the Academy. We welcome them in our midst, and feel assured that great mutual benefit will result to the members of both professions.

The section of Obstetrics and Gynæcology has completed its first session. The section has more than justified its existence and we congratulate the chairman, Dr. B. P. Watson, and his associates on the marked success which has attained their efforts to do good work. The excellent start which has been made ensures the future of the section for which we predict the hearty support and continued appreciation of the fellows.

It is not necessary to refer in detail to the other sections of our Academy which have been longer established and have done excellent work during the past session. The officers in their various sections have worked hard to make their meetings instructive and interesting. They have succeeded admirably and their efforts have been much appreciated.

There is a general consensus of opinion that there are too many meetings of the Academy. There is a suggestion now under consideration to restrict Academy meetings to one in each week, that Tuesday night be considered "Academy Night," and that the only fixture in the programme be the "Stated Meeting" on the first Tuesday of the month. The remaining Tuesdays will be apportioned to the sections as the council see fit. Of course it may still be necessary in emergencies to arrange special meetings on other days.

I regard the library of the Academy as one of its greatest assets. From very small beginnings it has developed into an institution of the greatest possible service. It has become invaluable and indispensable to many readers and an increasing number are making most profitable use of it. Appreciation of its value has led many of our fellows to take a

keen interest in its development. Contributions of books and of money have helped to increase its usefulness. We are indebted to certain of our members who have spent much time and energy in the interests of the library, particularly the chairman of the library committee, Dr. John Ferguson, who has been indefatigable in his labours, and whose services on our behalf we thoroughly appreciate. We are fortunate in having the services also of a skilled librarian, Miss Charlton, whose courtesy and ability have enhanced the value of the library to many reads who apply to her for assistance.

The work of the various standing committees and of the special committees has been done most efficiently during the past session. Reports from these committees will be presented this evening.

I wish to place on record our appreciation of the services rendered to this Academy over a period of five years by our retiring Honorary Secretary, Dr. J. H. Elliott. Those of us who have been closely associated with him on the council know full well his executive ability and the very intimate knowledge he had of the various details of Academy work. I was appalled at the beginning of the session when he threatened to resign and I have now to record my personal gratitude to him for remaining to assist me at a time when other official duties demanded much of my time.

We are fortunate in having the services of a most efficient secretary in Miss Runcieman to whom is due much for the accurate and painstaking work she has accomplished. Such officers are invaluable in an institution like this.

The report of the Hon.-Treasurer is most gratifying. It would appear our finances are in better shape than ever before. We are indeed grateful to Dr. McConnell for the splendid service he is rendering. His work is arduous and most trying and yet with a cheerful optimism he continues to perform a duty which is of very special value. We trust he will consent to remain with us to guard the interests of the Academy from a financial standpoint.

I am told that the session which has just closed has been a great success. Being a modest man, I cannot as your president claim too much in that regard, and being, I trust, an honourable man, I must place the credit for any success, that has been attained, where it is due. I have been fortunate in having the loyal support of the fellows of the Academy. To your officers, the Vice-President, the members of the council, and the chairman of sections with their respective staffs the credit is wholly due. I congratulate the Academy on continued prosperity and usefulness.

A. PRIMROSE, President.

## REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

During the past year the Publication Committee has held nine meetings, with an average attendance of five members.

At two meetings the Editors of the local medical journals were present by invitation, to consider steps to be taken re publishing papers read before the Academy and sections.

The Committee found that some uncertainty existed regarding their duties, and the present regulation is likely to give dissatisfaction to the authors of papers since it does not provide for consultation with them; while on the other hand, the Academy undoubtedly should have control of the papers read. Accordingly at the request of Council your Committee prepared the following as a temporary working measure, which was adopted by Council at its December meeting.

"At once after the reading of a paper, it shall be the duty of the Editor of Section interested to confer with the author as to his or her wishes regarding the publication of the paper. Such wishes shall be noted on the paper and signed by the author. If such request be approved by the Publication Committee and the Council, the author may then arrange for such publication."

Attached to this report is a copy of the form drawn up by the Publication Committee on which the author of a paper is asked to indicate his wishes re publication. One of these forms is forwarded to everyone reading a paper.

The important question of publishing Transactions has been carefully considered by your Committee and recommendations brought before Council. It was learned from the Medical Journal Editors that reprints of papers may be obtained at a cost of 250 for \$10; and from the University of Toronto Press that these may be bound for \$10 per 100 volumes. As a sample of the type of volume referred to we would submit copy of Transactions published by Cornell University.

There is at the present time a sufficient number of reprints that have been presented to the Academy by the authors of papers, to publish at least a volume of transactions. Your committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Council proceed forthwith to publish a volume of transactions and that the reports of this annual meeting be included in the volume, by securing reprints from the local medical journals of same.

Your Committee wish to draw attention to the fact that the number of papers submitted to the Publication Committee for publication is small in comparison with the number of addresses given before the section meetings. The Committee, therefore, recommend that those reading papers be urged to have their papers typewritten and in suitable form for publication; also that they be urged to present 100 reprints to the Academy to be used in the publication of transactions.

Your Committee submit that with the active co-operation of those who read papers, it is now possible for the small amount of \$10 to issue 100 number of the same for distribution and recommend that the Academy direct the incoming Council to make the necessary arrangements for securing the volume.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. J. HAMILTON, Chairman.

#### REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library Committee for this year is the best in the history of the Academy; and this is saying much, when one recalls the excellent progress made in previous years.

The war is over and the Annual Meeting of this year is held under a sky from which Mar's clouds have disappeared; and the condition predicted by Tennyson is beginning to rise above the horizon:

"When the war-drums throb no longer; and the battle flags are  
furled"

"In the Parliament of man, the federation of the world."

The restoration of peace will have a marked effect on the life and development of the Academy, as all the Fellows serving in the army are rapidly returning to their homes and their practices. This should make for progress, growth, and the larger view in our work in this blessed home of learning and good fellowship.

Speaking personally I have long desired to see the number of volumes on the shelves reach the ten thousand mark, and it will be gratifying to the Fellows to learn that this figure has been exceeded by at least thirty. Of this splendid collection of books, more than one thousand have been added during the year now closing. It must be noted with pride that the disposition to make donations of books is growing on all sides. Many valuable gifts have been made by a number of the Fellows, and among these gifts there have been some very rare volumes.

The Academy should be a place of medical art and beauty as well as of learning. It should be the ambition of every Fellow to place upon our walls the picture or bust of some medical celebrity. In this, as in most things, it will prove true that *pro bono aliorum* is also *pro bono ipsius*. Our mural decorations are steadily increasing in numbers; but there are still many blanks on our walls awaiting the generous remembrance of such as may see these blanks with pitying eyes.

The gifts of money are becoming more numerous. Dr. Gibb Wishart has given two hundred dollars towards a historical section. Dr. Alan Brown has donated one hundred dollars for the purchase of works on the subject of Paediatrics. Sir Wm. Osler has sent one hundred dollars to further the historical side of our efforts. The late Dr. R. A.

Reeve left five hundred dollars to the library, the interest of which will be used in the purchase of books. A year ago I gave one hundred dollars to establish a fund for the purchase of rare books, and shall add a similar amount this year. These sums are only the small beginnings of great things. Let us hope that the leaders in the various lines of professional activity will make an effort to create an endowment for their own special section.

In the death of the late R. A. Reeve the Library Committee suffered, as did the entire Academy, a heavy loss; but, in lieu of his presence with us, he has left, as permanent possessions, his personality and example. "Amid earth's vagrant noises, he caught the note sublime;" and we may all feel sure that could he speak to us to-day his message would be "carry on." His large medical library was purchased by the Academy for the sum of fifty-two dollars. The sale of duplicates from his collection will give the Academy at least three hundred and fifty volumes free of cost.

From the estate of the late Dr. J. M. Cotton there were secured 75 volumes, many of which filled in blanks in a number of sets, and were thus of special value.

Surgeon-General G. Sterling Ryerson made a large donation of books and journals. The latter were particularly welcome, as they completed many of our files, and gave us some entirely new sets. His gift in books numbered 69.

Dr. C. R. Dickson presented the Academy with a very large collection of journals and books. The same remark holds good in the case of his journals that has been made with regard to those from General Ryerson. From Dr. Dickson's library 360 volumes have been accessioned.

Dr. J. Ferguson contributed regularly many books, current journals, and serial publications.

Having passed the first ten thousand mark, with a start on the second ten thousand, the grand objective now before us is the twenty thousand goal. "Nothing worth winning is won with ease, and the eagle of victory perches high;" but, Fellows of the Academy, not too high for us. I may not live to see this end attained, though I hope I may; for as Omar Khayyam sang, "The bird has but a little way to fly, and lo the bird is on the wing." In the meantime, before the bird reaches me I shall do my bit.

When Napoleon was in Egypt he said to his army: "Forty centuries look down upon you from these pyramids." We can say that twenty-four centuries of progress in the healing art look down upon us from our book-shelves. Many great writers have expatiated upon the virtues of

books, but few eulogies surpass the following by Richard Henry Stoddard:

But books, old friends that are always new,  
Of all good things that we know are best;  
They never forsake us, as others do,  
And never disturb our inward rest.  
Through these men speak to us what was best  
In the loving heart and noble mind,  
And all their royal souls possessed  
Belongs forever to all mankind.

Once again it is in order and becoming that the Library Committee should bear testimony of the efficient work done by Miss Charlton, the Librarian, and the many helps received from the Assistant Secretary, Miss Runciman.

JOHN FERGUSON, Chairman, Library Committee.

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Trustees for the year were Dr. H. B. Anderson, Dr. D. J. Gibb Wishart and Dr. John Ferguson.

At the first meeting of the Trustees held on 21st June, 1918, it was agreed that Dr. H. B. Anderson act as Chairman and Dr. J. Ferguson as Secretary.

It was agreed that the donation of \$100 made by Dr. J. Ferguson be invested in an Ontario Ten Year Debenture, at par and bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The interest is to be used from time to time in the purchase of rare books, the fund to be named "The Ferguson Rare Book Fund."

The Trustees carried out this plan and invested the money as suggested; and further recommended that a cheque against the Trustees' account for \$6 be placed at the disposal of the Library Committee yearly for the purpose of purchasing rare books as occasion might arise. It was also recommended, and agreed to by the Council, that the Library Committee keep a separate account under the heading "Ferguson Rare Book Fund."

In September, 1918, the Trustees reported that the Canada Victory Bond for \$1,000 was fully paid for. The bond matures in 1937, and bears interest at 5½ per cent., payable 1st June and 1st December of each year.

On 31st January, 1919, the Trustees reported that the cheque for \$100 received from Sir Wm. Osler had been deposited with the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation. This was placed to the credit of the Trustees' account until such time as the Council determines definitely regarding the investment of the principal sum.

The half-yearly ground rent of \$50 has been regularly paid.

At the meeting of the Trustees on 24th April, 1919, it was agreed to recommend that the donation of \$100 made by Sir Wm. Osler be used as a nucleus for the restoration of the "Bovell Fund" donated to the library some years ago by Sir Wm. Osler. It is hoped to have this fund restored at an early date. Dr. H. B. Anderson agreed to give \$100 provided the balance is raised. The interest of this fund is to be used in the purchase of works on medicine, physiology and pathology.

It is further recommended that the donation of \$100 by the late Dr. J. F. W. Ross be added to this fund. It will be remembered that this sum was on deposit in Washington for many years but has been returned.

It is further recommended that all such library endowment funds be invested by the Trustees and that the interest only be used in the purchase of books, transactions, etc.

The following resolution is recommended for adoption by the Council to be submitted to the Fellows:—

Notice is hereby given that at the next Annual Meeting of the Academy it will be moved by Dr. H. B. Anderson and seconded by Dr. John Ferguson.

(1) That all necessary amendments be made to the By-laws, Rules and Regulations of the Academy to provide that the Trustees shall be chosen for a period of three years, one Trustee retiring annually and that the Chairman of the Board of Trustees shall be a member of the Council of the Academy.

The annual statement for the year ending March 31st, 1919, is hereby submitted. It will be of interest to note that the assets have been increased by at least \$4,000.

*Receipts:*

To balance in bank, March 31st, 1918 .....	\$511.11
To quarterly dividend on Can. Perm. stock ..	90.00
To interest (half-yearly) on B.M.A. deb. ....	25.00
To half-yearly interest on bank balance.....	8.89
To quarterly dividend on Can. Perm. stock ..	90.00
To interest (half-yearly) on Victory bond ...	27.50
To quarterly dividend on Can. Perm. stock ..	90.00
To interest (half-yearly) on B.M.A. deb. ....	25.00
To interest (half-yearly) on Ont. Gov. deb. ...	3.00
To interest (half-yearly) on Victory bond ...	27.50
To half-yearly interest on bank balance ....	6.16
To quarterly dividend on Can. Perm. stock ..	90.00
To cheque from Sir Wm. Osler .....	100.00

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\$1,094.16

*Expenditures:*

By 5th payment on \$1,000 Victory bond . . . .	\$200.00
By 6th payment on \$1,000 Victory bond . . . .	200.00
By Bursar, University of Toronto . . . . .	50.00
By Bursar, University of Toronto . . . . .	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 500.00
Balance at credit, March 31st, 1919 . . . . .	594.16
	<hr/>
	\$1,094.16

## ASSETS.

360 shares Canada Permanent stock, par value \$10 per share, present market value \$17 per share..	\$ 6,120.00
Canada Permanent debenture from investment of B.M.A. funds . . . . .	1,000.00
Dominion of Canada Victory bond . . . . .	1,000.00
Province of Ontario debenture . . . . .	100.00
Cash in bank, March 31st, 1919 . . . . .	594.16
No. 13 Queen's Park—renewed lease . . . . .	6,845.87
Improvements and furnishings to March 31st, 1919, estimated at . . . . .	8,597.78
Books and periodicals to March 31st, 1918, estim- ated at . . . . .	28,000.00
Books and periodicals from March 31st, 1918, to April 1st, 1919, estimated at . . . . .	4,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$56,257.00

## LIABILITIES.

none

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. B. ANDERSON, Chairman.

J. H. Elliott, Esq., M.D.,  
Honorary Secretary,  
Academy of Medicine,  
13 Queen's Park, City.

Dear Sir:—With regard to the securities held by the Board of Trustees of the Academy of Medicine, I wish to report that I attended at the safety deposit vaults of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and examined certificates and bonds as follows:—

360 shares Canada Permanent stock, par value . . . .	\$3,600.00
Dom. of Canada Victory bond . . . . .	1,000.00

Province of Ontario debenture .....	100.00
Debenture of Can. Perm. Mtge. Corpn. ....	1,000.00

The three last mentioned securities are held by the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation for the purpose of detaching coupons at the necessary intervals and acknowledgement was made by them as to possession.

With regard to the Canada Permanent debenture for \$1,000 purchased from the investment of British Medical Association funds, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that this debenture is payable to the British Medical Association and when same comes due in 1922 a cheque will be issued in favor of the Association unless steps are taken in the interval to have this security transferred to the Trustees of the Academy.

Yours very truly,

Toronto, Ont., May 3rd, 1919.

E. J. WHITE.

#### REPORT OF THE HONORARY SECRETARY.

In presenting my last report as Honorary Secretary, I feel that it might be of interest to the Fellows to draw attention to the very encouraging increase in the Fellowship of the Academy during the past five years. The Honorary Secretary's annual report in May, 1914, shows the number of active Fellows to be 396. From my statistical report attached it will be seen that the number on the roll to date is 502, an increase of 106. Without doubt the war affected materially a greater increase in our Fellowship, owing to the large percentage of medical men overseas, but we have every reason to believe that rapid strides will be made in this direction from now on.

In spite of the large number of our Fellows serving with the Colors overseas, being at one time almost 140, the interest in Stated and Section meetings has been maintained throughout. The attendance during the year just past shows a marked increase, notwithstanding the fact that a greater number of meetings have been held than ever before in the history of the Academy.

During the past year we have lost 6 Resident Fellows through death and 3 by resignation; I have to report that 3 members of the profession have failed to complete their Fellowship and one Fellow's name had to be dropped for non-payment of dues. This leaves our total Resident Fellowship roll 462. From our Non-Resident Fellowship roll we have lost one through death; one, who moved to the United States, and two removed by Council for non-payment of dues, leaving our Non-Resident Fellowship roll 40, and a total of 502 active Fellows on the roll to date. The Honorary Fellowship Roll remains the same, namely, 5; there has

been one election to Life Membership, increasing the number to 6; and one Corresponding Fellow, so that our total Fellowship, May 1st, 1919, is 514.

Our loss through death during the past year has been exceedingly heavy, seven in number, among whom three were Charter Fellows, namely, Drs. J. M. Cotton, A. O. Hastings and R. A. Reeve, a beloved Past President; also Dr. W. J. O. Malloch who was among the first to be elected to Fellowship, Drs. J. Harvey Todd and Harry R. Smith, these three having served overseas; and one Non-Resident Fellow, Dr. Wm. Burt of Paris.

There have been six regular Academy meetings and four special; eight regular Council meetings, and four special. The average attendance at Academy meetings has been 136 and at Council meetings 12.

To make the salaries of the Academy's staff more commensurate with the higher cost of living and as an appreciation of satisfactory service, the Council at its last meeting decided to increase the monthly pay cheque of the Secretary by fifteen dollars and of the Librarian by ten dollars.

In closing my report I wish to make acknowledgement of the great assistance rendered by Miss Runciman whose attention to the details of the secretarial work has made my own responsibilities comparatively light.

It is a further pleasure to record the unfailing courtesy of the Presidents, Officers and Members of Council during the past five years. The associations have been of the most pleasant character and the relief experienced by being allowed to retire from the rather onerous duties of Honorary Secretary cannot but be tinged with some regret. I wish to record my appreciation of the help afforded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary, Dr. F. C. Harrison, who was appointed by Council during the Session. I am certain I can assure my successor of a pleasant though arduous year, knowing he will meet the same cordial goodwill from the Fellowship of the Academy as has been my own good fortune during my term of office.

It is worthy of note that during the past two years several special library funds have been re-established. These are as follows:—

(1) *John Ferguson Rare Book Fund* \$100, which the donor has expressed a desire to increase from time to time.

(2) *Historical Museum Fund, founded by Dr. Wishart*, \$200.

(3) *Sir William Osler Fund* for expenses in connection with acquiring material relating to the History of the Medical Profession in Ontario, \$100.

(4) *Special Fund for the Pediatric Section of the Library*, the gift of *Dr. Alan Brown*, \$100, with promises of further funds as required.

(5) *Bovell Fund (revised)* \$200. This fund founded by Sir Wm.

Osler was dissipated in the days when the library was struggling and was in great need of current books. Dr. H. B. Anderson has this week donated \$100, which is now reported to the Academy, towards restoring this fund, and Council has added to this the sum of \$100, which was returned from the Library of the Surgeon-General at Washington as no longer needed on deposit for books loaned to the Academy. It is hoped that friends of the Academy and of Sir William will during the present year restore this fund to the amount of at least \$500.

The following statistics are of interest:

Resident Fellows on roll, April 30th, 1918 .....	462
Resident Fellows on roll, May 1st, 1918 .....	449
Resident Fellows elected during year .....	27
	— 476
Resident Fellows removed by death .....	6
Resident Fellows removed by resignation .....	3
Resident Fellows removed by Council .....	1
Resident Fellows transferred to Life Membership .....	1
Resident Fellows transferred to Honorary Membership..	0
Resident Fellows election incomplete .....	3
	— 14
Resident Fellows on roll, April 30th, 1919 .....	462
Non-Res. Fellows on roll May 1st, 1918 .....	44
Non-Res. Fellows elected during year .....	0
Non-Res. Fellows removed by death .....	1
Non-Res. Fellows removed by Council .....	2
Non-Res. Fellows moved to United States .....	1
	— 4 40
Active Fellows on roll to date .....	502
Life Fellows on roll, May 1st, 1918 .....	5
Life Fellows elected during year .....	1
Life Fellows removed by death .....	0
Life Fellows on roll to date .....	6
Honorary Fellows on roll, May 1st, 1918 .....	5
Honorary Fellows elected during year .....	0
Honorary Fellows removed by death .....	0
Honorary Fellows on roll to date .....	5
Corresponding Fellows on roll, April 30th, 1919 .....	1
	— 514
Resignations:	Augusta Stowe Gullen
	Jean Willson
	G. L. Hodgins.
Deceased:	J. M. Cotton,
	A. O. Hastings,
	W. J. O. Malloch,
	R. A. Reeve,
	H. R. Smith,
	Wm. Burt,
	J. Harvey Todd.

Meetings were held as follows:—

Regular Academy .....	6
Special Academy .....	4
Regular Council .....	8
Special Council .....	4
Library Committee .....	8
Programme Committee .....	8
Publication Committee .....	9
Average attendance at Academy .....	136
Average attendance at Council .....	12
No. of notices mailed for Academy and Sectional meetings....	5,349
No. of notices mailed for Council meetings .....	215
No. of notices mailed for Standing and Special Committees ..	627

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. ELLIOT, Honorary Secretary.

#### REPORT OF THE HONORARY TREASURER.

For the year beginning April 1, 1918, and ending March 31, 1919.

##### Receipts:

104 Resident Fellows at \$15 .....	\$1,560.00
2 Resident Fellows at \$14 .....	28.00
222 Resident Fellows at \$12 .....	2,664.00
4 Resident Fellows at \$6 (½ yrly. fee).	24.00
2 Resident Fellows at \$8 (½ yrly. fee).	32.00
13 Resident Fellows in arrears .....	209.00
32 Non-Res. Fellows at \$5 .....	160.00
	<hr/>
381	\$4,677.00
To balance as per ledger and bk. bk. Mar.	
31, 18 .....	8.80
To savings account .....	190.00
To refund on subscription to journal ....	.50
To loan from York Securities Ltd. ....	500.00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$ 699.30
	\$5,376.30

##### Expenditures:

By salaries .....	\$2,332.00
By light, fuel and water .....	742.88
By insurance, rent, taxes and telephone ..	78.23
By postage, printing and stationery .....	394.81
By furnishing and repairs .....	369.86
By books .....	36.69
By journals .....	260.36
By petty cash and miscellaneous .....	337.16
By binding .....	71.35
By loan .....	507.58
	<hr/>
By credit balance as per ledger, Mar. 31, 19..	\$5,130.92
	245.38
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$5,376.30

*Bank Reconciliation.*

Balance as per bank book, March 31, 1919 .....		\$ 255.92
Cheques outstanding No. 163 and No. 180 .....	\$ 10.54	
Balance as per ledger, March 31, 1919 .....	245.38	\$ 255.92

*Savings Account.*

To balance as per bk. bk. and statement, Mar. 31, 18 .....	\$ 190.21	
To accrued interest .....	3.77	
Total .....		\$ 193.98
By current account .....	\$ 190.00	
By credit bal. as per ledger and bk. bk. Mar. 31, 19 .....	3.98	
Total .....		\$ 193.98

*Special Savings Account.*

To balance as per bk. bk. and statement, Mar. 31, 18 .....	\$ 201.00	
To accrued interest .....	6.30	
To cheque from Dr. John Ferguson .....	100.00	
To cheque from Dr. Alan Brown .....	100.00	
To sale of duplicate books .....	75.00	
Total .....		\$ 482.30
By Province of Ontario debenture .....	\$ 100.69	
By credit bal. as per ledger and bk. bk. Mar. 31, 19 .....	381.61	
Total .....		\$ 482.30

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. McCONNELL, Honorary Treasurer.

J. H. Elliott, Esq., M.D.,  
Honorary Secretary,  
Academy of Medicine,  
13 Queen's Park, City.

Dear Sir:—I hereby certify that I have audited the books and the accounts of the Academy for the year ending March 31st, 1919, and have found the same to be correct and satisfactory

Yours very truly,

E. J. WHITE.

## REPORT OF HISTORICAL COMMITTEE.

To the Council of the Academy of Medicine, Toronto.

Gentlemen:—I have the honour to report that the Historical Committee has met during the year and reports progress. The case for rare old books has been purchased and is already well filled. This should

form an attractive nucleus for such a collection. We are indebted to various members of the Academy for books donated during the past year dealing especially with historical and bibliographical subjects and Canadiana. Also for some rare old books, some prints and diplomas. Some of special interest were obtained by Dr. Elliott from the library of the late Dr. Reeve. In this connection it has been thought wise to [urge upon all members of the Academy and others in the medical profession, the advisability of adding a codicil to their wills regarding the proper disposal of their medical libraries for through this neglect much valuable material is frequently lost.]

We are indebted to Sir Wm. Osler for \$100 towards the work of this committee together with a letter containing suggestions regarding historical material.

I have the honour to be, Sirs

Your obedient servant,

GEO. D. PORTER, Chairman.

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## PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS

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At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for Sick Children Sir Edmund Osler was re-elected chairman of the Medical Advisory Board, in connection with the hospital. The personnel of the board for the ensuing year will be as follows: Dr. Clarence Starr, surgeon in chief; Dr. Alan Brown, physician in chief; Dr. James MacCullum, eye and ear specialist; Dr. D. N. MacLennan, nose and throat specialist, and Dr. Joseph Graham.

A deputation of representatives from the Board of Control, the Women's Council, the Toronto Health Department and a number of medical men interested in the Reception Hospital waited on members of the Cabinet at Queen's Park recently with regard to Reception Hospital which has been closed by the Ontario Government owing to lack of proper equipment and accommodation. The object of the deputation was to find out the respective responsibility of the city and the Government with regard to this hospital. The Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. D. McPherson, received the deputation with the Attorney-General, Hon. I. B. Lucas, the Minister of Public Works, Hon. Findlay McDiarmid, and W. W. Dunlop, Inspector of Charities and Prisons.

Dr. R. W. Naylor desires to inform his friends and patients that on and after 20th May his office will be located at 425 Bloor St., W. Phone, College 3819.

Miss Agnes Ewart Primrose, daughter of Col. and Mrs. A. Primrose, C.B., of Toronto, and Major Norman Macdonnell, were married on 22nd May.

Miss North Winnett, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Winnett, of Toronto, and Capt. Albert L. Lincoln, Jr., U.S.A., of Boston, were married on 22nd May.

It is proposed to dispose of the hospital and grounds of the Public General Hospital of Chatham to the Government for the care of disabled soldiers. A new site will be selected and a new hospital erected for the City of Chatham.

Lieut.-Col. F. McKelvey Bell, director of medical services for the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, on 6th June, forwarded his resignation to Senator Lougheed. Col. Bell, in his letter, says that his ideas of medical organization have been at variance with the system instituted by the late Military Hospitals Commission, and much of which has been continued in a Department of Soldiers' Re-establishment, and that the medical branch has been made secondary in importance to almost every other branch in the organization. Col. Bell, also states that many important recommendations he made have never been acceded to. Col. Bell was in charge of the medical services at Halifax at the time of the disaster.

With the resignation of Professor T. Brailsford Robertson, head of the department of bio-chemistry, the University loses one of the most noted scientists on this continent, whose work during the past year has been of exceptional merit. Coming from the University of California, where he did some valuable research work, discovering a serum for curing growths common to certain glands of the throat, he soon won his way into the affection and esteem of the students here. An excellent lecturer, he proved to be in every way a valuable acquisition to the Varsity staff. Dr. Robertson intends to return to the University of Sydney, Australia, his alma mater, where he will succeed his father-in-law, who died recently, as head of the department of physiology.

Major-General Ashton has notified the City Clerk that Major Hutton, R.A.M.C., who is still in France, has intimated to his Command that he is desirous of accepting the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for Brantford. As soon as Major Hutton returns to England his return to Canada will be expedited by the military authorities.

Thorold has three cases of smallpox. They are all of a mild type, and are thought to have been brought in by workers on the canal.

The American Academy of Medicine on 6th June went on record as opposed to the law now before Congress to prohibit surgeons employing dogs in experiments. Another resolution favored old-age pensions.

With the decks tilting to an angle of 38 degrees, two surgeons on a troopship performed a delicate operation requiring two hours, thereby saving the life of an American soldier. The patient on the operating

table was held in position by several sailors, while six more sailors anchored the surgeons firmly against the table.

The sum of \$10,000 has also been given to the University from an unknown donor through Mrs. McCrae Kilgour of Brandon, Man., to perpetuate the memory of her brother, the late Col. John McCrae who was both a B.A., and M.D. of the University of Toronto. This will be used for the establishment of two scholarships, to be given alternate years to a student from Guelph Collegiate Institute, or failing a candidate, to a student from this or any other institute, who shall proceed to the University to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The late Dr. Julius Mickle, who practised for many years in London, England, and who died in this country about two years ago, has left \$50,000 to the University of Toronto. The interest of \$25,000 is to be awarded to the person who during the previous ten years had done most to promote sound medical practice. The fellowship is to be called the Charles Mickle fellowship, after his father. The other fellowship is of a similar amount and is to be known as the Ellen Mickle fellowship, after his mother. It is to be awarded to the student who obtained highest marks in the third and fourth years, and who would go on to a post-graduate course.

The Director-General of Medical Services requests that all Medical Officers who have been demobilized should, as an act of courtesy and for the purpose of completing records, submit to him such papers or articles concerning conditions arising from the war as they may purpose publishing.

Mr. W. B. Fawcett has offered to subscribe \$10,000 for the building and maintaining in Sackville, N.B., of a hospital in memory of the soldiers of Eastern Westmoreland.

In the province of Quebec tuberculosis is destroying over 3,000 persons annually. It is urged that more accommodation be furnished for the care of this class of patients.

The Ontario Government will spend \$50,000 on the School for the Deaf, and \$119,650 in the erection of buildings for the feeble-minded at Orillia.

The medical staff of Kingston General Hospital has been reorganized, and is now under the control of the university.

The proceeds of the endowment fund of the Connaught Laboratory are to be devoted

The Military Hospital of the Western University, London, arrived home recently and was tendered a hearty welcome.

The supreme Council of Allied Nations propose handing over much of the unused supplies to the Red Cross Society for the purpose of

aiding the fight for the control of typhus fever in southern and south-eastern Europe.

There were thirteen deaths in Dawson City recently caused by eating sausages infected by the botulis germ.

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## OBITUARY

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### WALLACE CLARKE, M.D.

Dr. Clarke graduated as Gold Medalist in Arts from McGill University, and from the same University in medicine in 1871. He died in Utica where he had lived and followed his profession. He had been health officer for the City of Utica for many years. He was a pioneer in sanitary science.

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### GEORGE STANTON, M.D.

Dr. George Stanton died in Denver, Colorado, after a brief illness. He had followed his professional work in Simcoe for forty years. He was a graduate of McGill University.

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### W. A. ROSS, M.D.

Dr. W. A. Ross died at Barrie on 15th May at the age of 58, after a long illness. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1882, having taken his medical course in the Toronto School of Medicine. He located in Barrie in 1885. He took an active part in the building up of the Royal Victoria Hospital in Barrie. He was surgeon to the Grand Trunk Railway for thirty years, and was recognized as a practitioner of exceptional ability. He also held the office of Coroner for many years. His widow and three sons survive him. Dr. Victor Ross, of Hamilton, and the late Dr. J. A. Ross, of Barrie, were brothers.

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### WILLIAM NICHOL, M.D.

Dr. William Nichol died in Brantford on 3rd June. He had practised his profession for many years in Brantford and was a highly-esteemed citizen. He was taken ill last October with an attack of influenza and never regained his health and strength. He was one of the originators of the Y.M.C.A. movement in Canada.

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### J. J. HARTY, M.D.

Dr. Harty, of Kingston, died in London, England. His remains were brought to Kingston where he was interred on 27th May. He did

not practise his profession, as his time was given to the Canadian Locomotive Company, of which he was President. He was a son of Hon. W. Harty, of Kingston.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS.

A Text-book of Practical Therapeutics, with especial reference to the application of Remedial Measures to Disease, and their Employment upon a Rational Basis. By Hobart Amory Hare, M.D., B.Sc., Professor of Therapeutics, Material Medica and Diagnosis in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; Physician to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital; one-time Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the University of Pennsylvania; Surgeon, U.S.N.R.F. Seventeenth edition, enlarged, thoroughly revised and largely rewritten. Illustrated with 145 engravings and 6 plates. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1918. Price, \$5.50 in cloth, net.

This work of Professor Hare's is well known, and needs few words of commendation at the hands of the reviewer. By the time any work reaches the seventeenth edition its place is an assured one. Dr. Hare states very truly that the preparation of a new edition involves "more care and judgment than the writing of the first." This statement is borne out of an examination of the volume before us, revealing the fact that the revision has been so carefully done that every page bears evidence of it. Dr. Hare has left in no statements that have become out of date, nor has he left out anything that should go in to bring the volume up to date. The first part deals with General Considerations. The second part takes up Drugs. To this section the author devotes 472 pages. One hundred pages is then given to the Feeding of the Sick, as the third section. Part four covers the Treatment of Diseases, and a very copious index. The information contained in this book is of a very trustworthy character, and is very well arranged. Doses are given in the ordinary and metric systems. Throughout the volume there are many valuable formulæ given as model prescriptions. These will prove very useful. The illustrations have been well chosen. The paper, binding and typography are all that could be desired. We have pleasure in recommending this work to our readers. It is a book that certainly will not be a disappointment.

### BIOLOGY.

A Text-book of Biology for Students in General, Medical and Technical Courses. By William Martin Smallwood, Ph.D. (Harvard), Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Liberal Arts College of Syracuse University. Third edition. Enlarged and thoroughly revised. Illustrated with 235 engravings and 8 plates in colors and monochrome. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1918. Price, \$3.00.

This is a very interesting and useful manual on biology, especially as required by the medical profession. There is a very careful account of the frog as a type of Complex Animals, and the second portion deals with the Biology of Mucellular Organisms. We have had much pleasure in reviewing this very well written text-book on biology. Step by step the evolution of the various forms studied is made clear. In many instances the bearing of animals on the production of disease is taken up. One of the most interesting sections of the book deals with variation and heredity. This portion of the book is specially well written, and furnishes most interesting reading. It is along the lines of heredity that much light is thrown upon many topics that for long were obscure. This is a field that medical men should pay more attention to than has been usually the case. We can most cordially endorse this book.

#### SURGERY—QUIZ COMPEND.

Compend of Surgery for Students and Physicians. By Benjamin Lipshutz, M.D., Instructor in Neuro-anatomy, Clinical Assistant in Surgery, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Corrinna Borden Keen Research Fellow; Assistant Surgeon, U.S.N.R.F., etc. With 185 illustrations. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son and Company. Price, \$1.50.

As the result of using small type and a skillful condensation of the matter there is much more reading matter in this book than might be expected in a volume of its size. The compend takes the place of the one that has been so long, and favorably known in this series, and written by the late Professor Orville Horwitz. The author has performed his task well, and has maintained the high standard of this excellent series. This medium sized book covers the essentials of surgery, and may be relied upon as a safe guide in diagnosis and treatment. The work is essentially a practical one, dealing almost entirely with causation, diagnosis and treatment. The illustrations are numerous and very well selected and the typography, paper and binding all that could be desired. It is always a pleasure to review a number of the Quiz Compend series, it has been especially so in this case. The author and publishers are entitled to a full measure of praise.

#### ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY.

A Treatise on Orthopaedic Surgery. By Royal Whitman, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., F.A.C.S., a Director of Military Orthopaedic Teaching; Chairman of the Medical Advisory Board for Orthopaedics in New York city; Associate Surgeon to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled; Orthopaedic Surgeon to the Hospital of St. John's Guild; Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon to the Hospital for Crippled and Atypical Children, White Plains; to the New York Home for Destitute Crippled Children and the New York State Board of Health; Member of the American Orthopaedic Association; Corresponding Member of the British Orthopaedic Society; Member of the New York Surgical Society, etc. Sixth edition, thoroughly revised. Illustrated with 767 engravings. Philadelphia and New York: Lea and Febiger, 1919. Price, \$7.00, cloth.

The sixth edition of this splendid work is to hand. This volume of 914 pages covers the entire range of orthopaedic surgery. Tuberculous disease of the bones and joints receive much attention; deformities, Congenital and Acquired, are also fully studied. This work is a monumental one and reflects the greatest possible credit upon the author, who is so well known in his chosen field of surgery. It is not possible to enter into any detail regarding the book; and we must content ourselves by saying that as a work devoted to one subject it well-nigh approaches perfection and leaves nothing for the fault finder. In every respect it is a handsome volume, and gives the best information possible.

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#### INFECTION CARRIERS.

Human Infection Carriers, Their Significance, Recognition and Management. By Charles E. Simon, B.A., M.D., Professor of Clinical Pathology in the University of Maryland School of Medicine and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1919. Price, in cloth, \$2.25.

The author in this book of 250 pages deals with the troublesome problem of "Infection Carriers." This subject has become in recent years, one of much importance. Such diseases are considered as Asiatic cholera, diphtheria, the plague, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, dysentery, poliomyelitis, pneumonia, influenza, streptococcus infection. There is very great deal of most information in this book, and it should find many grateful readers.

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#### MUSTARD GAS POISONING.

University of Michigan. Contributions from the Pathological Laboratory (Special number). Researches on the Pathology of Mustard Gas (Dichlorethylsulphide) Poisoning. Alfred Scott Warthin, Ph.D., M.D., Professor and Director, and Carl Vernon Weller, M.S., M.D., Assistant Professor. Vol. ix, 1918-1919. Ann Arbor, Michigan, February, 1919.

There are six special articles in the volume. One of these is contributed by Dr. George R. Herrmann. The other articles are contributed by Drs. Warthin and Weller. The articles are very well written, and enter fully into the subject of mustard gas poisoning and burns. The books is well illustrated.

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#### GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

Transactions of the Section on Genito-Urinary Diseases of the American Medical Association at the 69th Annual Session, held at Chicago, June 10 to 14, 1918. Chicago: American Medical Association Press, 1918.

There are seventeen papers in this volume. These cover a wide range of topics and were prepared with much care by gentlemen of large experience in genito-urinary diseases and the surgery of the urinary organs. The volume is full of valuable information for all who are

engaged in the treatment of such affections. We can most cordially commend this book.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### VIOLENT DEATHS DURING MAY.

Killed by autos.....	9
Suddenly stricken or found dead.....	8
Drownings. . . . .	3
Killed by trains . . . . .	3
Suicide. . . . .	2
Electrocution. . . . .	1
Burns. . . . .	1
Fall. . . . .	1

Twenty-eight people met with violent or sudden death in Toronto during the past month—a greater total than in any month so far this year.

### DISEASES IN MAY.

A remarkable decline in the number of cases of measles in Toronto last month, compared with May, 1918, is shown by the month's statistics of the Department of Health. The figures are:

	May, 1919	May, 1918
Measles. . . . .	9	1,090
Diphtheria. . . . .	82	99
Typhoid. . . . .	2	5
Tuberculosis. . . . .	40	79
Chickenpox. . . . .	110	50
Whooping cough. . . . .	52	82
Mumps. . . . .	149	156

### CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS NEWS FOR MONTH OF MAY, 1919.

Appointments—Lieut.-Col. John Addy Sponagle, is posted for duty as O. C. Camp Hill Hospital, vice Lieut.-Col. D. A. Whitton; Capt. Clair Locklesy Douglas is posted for duty under the A.D.M.S., M.D. No. 2; Major Archibald Francis Macaulay is posted for duty under the A.D.M.S., M.D. No. 1; Capt. John Ferguson Cooke Foster on ceasing to be attached to Clearing Services Command is posted for duty under the A.D.M.S., M.D. No. 4; Capt. William Martyn ceases to be attached to the Clearing Services Command, and returns to M.D. No. 2; Major Robert Mayrand is posted for duty under the A.D.M.S., M.D. No. 5; Lieut.

Col. Edward Albert LeBel ceases to command the Quebec Military Hospital, and is transferred to M.D. No. 5 for medical treatment; Acting Major Alfred Chatwin Scott is detailed to perform the duties (temporary), of Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services, Sanitation, M.D. No. 12; Lieut.-Col. Edward Vincent Hogan is posted for duty under the A.D.M.S., M.D. No. 6; Captain John Douglas Adamson is posted for duty under the A.D.M.S., M.D. No. 10; Temporary Major (Acting Lieut.-Col.) W. H. Merritt relinquishes the acting rank of Lieut.-Col. on ceasing to be employed at Canadian Special Hospital, Etching-hill; Capt. William Ezra Graham is posted for duty under the A.D.M.S., M.D. No. 13; Capt. James Giles Robinson Stone, from the office of the D.G.M.S., Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, is posted for duty under the A.D.M.S., M.D. No. 2; Capt. Percy Lorne Layers ceases to be attached to the Clearing Services Command on transfer to M.D. No. 6, for medical treatment; Lieut.-Col. Anson Scott Donaldson is posted for duty as Officer Commanding, Ogden Military Convalescent Hospital, vice Capt. J. S. F. Marshall; Capt. Arthur Buller Ritchie is posted for duty under the A.D.M.S., M.D. No. 2; Capt. Harold Edward Skeete, from C.E.F.S., is posted for duty under the A.D.M.S., M.D. No. 4.

Promotions—To be Captain: Lieutenant John James Andrews and Lieutenant George Ahern.

To be Acting Major: Capt. Kenneth Grant L. Habir.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Norman Thomas Beeman.

To be Major: Captain Frederick James Colling.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Roy Dickson Lindsay.

To be Major: Captain William Richard Coles.

Returned from Overseas—The following officers are returned from overseas on general demobilization for further duty, etc.:—Lieut.-Col. Samuel Harvey McCoy; Capt. Arthur Kellogg Connolly; Capt. James Fraser Ellis; Colonel George Septimus Rennie; Lieut.-Col. Anson Scott Donaldson; Lieut.-Col. George Sydney Mothersill; Capt. Joseph Wark; Capt. Robert S. Pat. Carruthers; Lieut.-Col. Fred Armstrong Young; Lieut.-Col. Francis A. Scrimger, V.C.; Major Frederick William Lees; Major Frederick Adam Cleland; Capt. William Thompson Kennedy; Capt. John Leslie King; Capt. G. H. Lansdowne.

#### SMALLPOX AMONG INDIANS.

During the month there was an outbreak of smallpox among the Indians at Walpole Island, Lambton County, where 42 cases were reported, making a total of 98 cases as against 71 for the same month last year. In measles, there was a decrease of 1,900 cases as compared with the same month last year.

The statistical table is as follows:

# Eliminating Caffein From the System

In many instances, this is not only advisable for clearness of diagnosis but for effectual therapeutics. In other words, there is a train of symptoms attributed to various causes which in reality should be referred to the habitual use of coffee and tea, since both contain and alkaloid, caffein; their in tea being identical in action with the coffee-drug.

Vague, nervous phenomena—unaccountable irritability; insomnia; headache and other neuralgias; rheumatic pains and stiffness; lassitude or its opposite, undue excitability, etc.—frequently puzzle the anxious, painstaking doctor as to their true cause. But the matter is often cleared up when the "reaction" of caffein on the nervous system is taken into consideration.

In conditions like these

## Instant Postum

has come to be relied upon by many physicians who recommend it in place of tea and coffee. It is made of clean, hard wheat and a small per cent of molasses. It, therefore, contains no caffein or other drug-substance.

Postum is a wholesome and agreeable beverage which may be safely given to patients, young or old. The change from coffee to Postum soon shows improvement, not only in the condition of the patient, but a *clearer reaction toward the remedies prescribed by the doctor*. Eliminating caffein at the beginning of a course of treatment is, therefore, often of great importance in the outcome.

Samples of **Instant Postum**, **Grape-Nuts** and **Post Toasties**, for personal and clinical examination, will be sent on request to any physician who has not received them.

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Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Diseases.	May, 1919.		May, 1918.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox.....	98	2	71	..
Scarlet fever. . . . .	391	7	324	6
Diphtheria. . . . .	264	26	193	14
Measles. . . . .	34	..	1,935	14
Whoop. Cough. . . . .	46	8	251	8
Influenza. . . . .	188	45	..	..
Typhoid. . . . .	18	6	27	4
Tuberculosis. . . . .	233	188	209	124
Infantile paralysis. . . . .	..	..	6	2
Cerebro spinal meningitis..	12	11	13	6
Acute influenzal pneumonia	..	44	..	..
Acute primary pneumonia.	..	266	..	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,284	603	3,029	176

#### STATISTICS OF TORONTO FOR MAY.

Vital statistics of the city for the past month, with comparisons, are:

	May, 1919.	May, 1918.	April, 1919.
Births.....	980	1,168	1,003
Marriages.....	445	407	423
Deaths.....	521	522	612

#### AN ONWARD MOVEMENT IN HOSPITALS.

In line with the forward movement now progressing throughout the Dominion, particularly in the Province of Ontario, the Medical Superintendents of all the Ontario hospitals were called together in conference by the Provincial Secretary recently to discuss plans and suggestions connected with the efficiency and standing of the public institutions of the province.

During the period of the war the medical staffs at the Ontario hospitals were reduced almost to the vanishing point by reason of the large number of physicians and nurses who volunteered for their country's service, and now that the war is over it is the intention of the Provincial Secretary to re-build and strengthen the staffs of medical assistants and nurses at the various hospitals in the province to cope with the ever increasing need for such work, and develop at each institution the medical and scientific side of hospital life, particularly in research work,