

GREAT MEETING OF DOCTORS.

Brilliant Opening Ceremony of British Medical Association—The President's Address.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—The inaugural ceremony of the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the British Medical Association yesterday in the new Convocation Hall of the University of Toronto was a brilliant function. Probably never before has there been a gathering more cosmopolitan in its composition and more thoroughly representative of the most progressive thought in the science of medicine and surgery assembled on the American continent. Seated around Dr. R. A. Reeves, the new president, were men who have achieved distinction in every branch of the profession, men who by research and study have been enabled to rescue suffering humanity from the fell grip of disease, men whose names are household words throughout the world of medicine and surgery. The inaugural address of the new president was a scholarly review of the progress of medicine and surgery for the past decade, of the advances made in the past, and the hopes of still further advance entertained for the future.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL.

The inaugural address of President Reeves was in part as follows:—The President's inaugural address, which followed, was acknowledged by all who were privileged to hear it to be an exceptionally able deliverance, which compared most favorably with the many excellent addresses which have preceded it. The president, after fittingly expressing his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, modestly disclaimed the thought either in dreams by day or visions of the night that it would ever come to him, he could not, however, but feel that the success of the Montreal meeting was warrant for this venture, but frankly avowed that any credit for such success as may attend the second visit of the British Medical Association to Canada—and the prospects were bright—must rest largely upon those who have freely given most valuable help in various ways. It had been indeed a labor of love to bring from their posts of duty and busy round in the old home land the select and the elect of the profession. He greeted them not only for their own sakes as men whose names were already household words, or doubtless soon would be, but as worthy sons of worthy sires. For if Bacon, Shakespeare, Newton, Faraday, Kelvin, Clerk Maxwell, J. J. Thomson and other lights of literature, science and philosophy in the British firmament, were blotted out there would only be a partial eclipse, for would not Hunter, Harvey, Jenner, Semmer, Simpson and Lister present a resplendent galaxy?

A COSMOPOLITAN GATHERING.

The gathering was in a sense a cosmopolitan one. International comity had always prevailed in the profession; disease knows no distinction of country or race, and is the common lot of humanity. In the face of an ubiquitous foe it was natural that mankind should be as such in defence, and that the confraternity of the healing art should be undivided. The recognition of English talent and experience on the part of the late emperor of Germany, and by the British Sovereign in the case of a master of the science and art of bacteriology, Koch, and the action of the United States in calling to its counsels British experts in tropical medicine upon the threatened invasion of yellow fever, were grateful and forcible proofs in point. And they were glad in obedience to the unwritten code and by means of this gathering to cement the tie that already binds the great Anglo-Saxon people and those of the lands of professional culture and erudition, France and Germany.

The association, which had met for the second time, its history outside of Great Britain and Ireland, was founded in 1832 in Worcester, England, and had a membership of 140. It was reorganized in 1856 and took its present name. It now has a membership of 20,000 grouped in many divisions and branches in the old country and in various parts of Greater Britain. There were present an honored member from Egypt and one from New Zealand. While time did not permit to trace the growth of the organization, the president called attention to one incident of the first meeting which explained much of the valuable work done in years which have intervened. Steps were taken to secure special studies on anatomy and the chemistry of the animal fluids, and the researches on those subjects reported at the second meeting were the first of a long series made under the auspices of the association which has so far given of its funds about \$70,000 to meet in part the expense involved. This feature of the association's work formed a bright chapter in her history, and was in marked

contrast to the apathy and lack of support of the government whose attitude in this regard had often to so many seemed unintelligible. Nothing seems more certain than that money spent in such a cause yields a thousand fold return.

PROGRESS OF THE PAST DECADE.

The president reviewed the progress made in medicine during the last decade. Many years were surely compressed into the decennium in which Lister and Pasteur, Koch, Mechnikoff and Behring, with genius and untiring energy in quest of truth, solved their mighty problems and gave the world such talismanic words as antiseptics, immunity and serum therapy. The work of these men proved not only a vast boon to man and beast, but a grand object lesson to mankind and recent years had seen the result in princely gifts in the interests of science and humanity. There was much, however, yet to be done ere the millennium comes. True, nursing has become a fine art, diphtheria has been largely robbed of its terrors, and though rampant is curable, the mortality of typhoid has been reduced one-half, but the fatality of cancer has steadily increased; the white plague stalks through the land, and the death rate of infants, owing mostly to intestinal troubles, is still very high, but not on the increase. One almost felt as if the hands of the clock had gone back on the dial of the world's progress when one recalled that at Jenner's centenary the city where his method of vaccination had come into vogue was in the throes of an epidemic of smallpox due to the ignoring of his great discovery. There is yet ample scope for State medicine to ply its persuasive powers until men think aright about matters which affect the well-being of the community, and the presumed welfare of the individual shall not stand against the weal of the masses.

In the matter of compulsory vaccination a true paternalism of the State with the active support of the profession should override so-called conscientious scruples. Done under the rules of asepsis, as it always should be, and with the use of pure vaccine, now always to be had, the risk is practically nil.

The work of the decade had given the profession itself some new ideas in regard to the mechanical and chemical processes of digestion. That the first part of the stomach is a mere receptacle and the second part a kind of "mill," which is perforce the more common seat of mischief requiring surgical treatment, had been established. Time has served to emphasize the value of thorough mastication, and the necessity of the advance of mental states which would divert nervous energy and interfere with the digestion by cutting off the appetite juices had been shown by Pavlov's studies.

TOO MUCH FOOD INJURIOUS.

A notable work on "Physiological Economy in Nutrition," by Chittenden of Yale, embodied the basis of a change of faith and a new practice. Too much food not only means loss of vitality in the disposal of it, but entails a positive risk from the resulting poisons (toxins) ere these products of metabolism are finally got rid of. Chittenden had shown that one-half or one-third of the nitrogenous (protein) food ordinarily taken suffices, and with a minimal tax upon liver, kidneys and digestive tract. (Much of the joy of living depends upon a good digestion, said the president amid applause. He emphasized the importance of a fuller knowledge of dietary standards, and concluded that, as to uric acid, it would be safe to say there would be less formed and requiring excretion the less protein or nitrogenous food taken. Though he could not deny that rheumatism, at least the acute, was due to the agency of a special poison with its specific toxin, doubtless the congenial soil for its operation may be greatly reduced as indicated. In this day there should be some boon for the legions of rheumatic subjects which they are denied. Not so readily as the white plagues rheumatism causes much more pain and misery in the world than tuberculosis.

MUST OBSERVE NATURE'S LAWS.

The question of nutrition concerns all mankind, and the right food for infants and adolescents was of more moment than for adults, and the wise physician will not forget that the young are apt to err in ignorance or to be sinned against, while older folk are wont to transgress in spite of light. It will be well when the teachings of the laboratory and college halls have become common property. There will be then more plain living and high thinking, and less repining on the part of the masses on account of their enforced moderation. It is the prerogative of the profession to show that nature's laws rightly interpreted and adopted are the only safe guide to good living, not men's whims, fads and fickle appetites or ingrained habits, and that much of the money spent for patent goods and patent medicines (so-called) are, as a rule, mis-spent. Thirty-five per cent. of all deaths are under five years, and a large proportion of infants and other very young folk who die would be saved if properly fed. Proper food and hygiene are the hope of future generations.

NEED OF PURE, CLEAN MILK.

The importance of furnishing clean, pure milk to communities as one of the greatest boons to humanity and

the good service of the pediatric societies in the United States was recognized. The warning of Sir Thomas Barlow in 1894 was quoted that "condensed milk or even sterilized milk is not an efficient substitute for the natural food of the infant, and that infantile scurvy may be caused by their sole use." And animals have been found to rapidly die when fed on a mixture of all the supposed constituents of milk. The marked increase in the debt which medicine owes to physiology and the physiological chemistry was acknowledged, and a graceful tribute paid to Sir Victor Horsley for his researches in physiology. So-called empiricism has had its day, and pari passu with the growth of more exact knowledge of the causes and nature of disease has come more faith in the native powers of the human body and in the value of the aid which can be given by nursing, dieting, etc.

The pneumonia is always a septicoemic and its specific microbe always present in the blood gives the clue to its prevalence and high mortality—greater indeed than of yore, doubtless owing to the large and increasing percentage of dwellers in cities and towns. A protective and curative serum or "vaccine," as in the case of diphtheria or typhoid, is the hoped-for remedy. The discovery of a specific microbe in cerebro-spinal meningitis, its mode of entrance by the nose and throat, of the trial of repeated lumbar punctures and injections of diphtheria anti-toxin with uncertain results, are features of interest in this series of malady, which, by the way, is not as fatal as some suppose. The discoveries that typhoid and malaria infection were carried by flies were reviewed and tributes paid to Lazarus of the American Commission and Mervin of Liverpool, who gave their lives. That their labors had not been in vain was shown by the success with which the recent plague was stamped out, and Havana and other pest centres had secured exemption.

SAVES MORE THAN UNIVERSAL PEACE.

Preventive medicine as a result of the decade's work alone gives sure promise of saving more lives and sparing more misery than could universal peace.

Touching upon surgery, President Reeves commented upon the fact that whereas a few years since at the Washington Congress the physicians took the aggressive in regard to appendicitis, while the surgeons rather favored caution, now the attitude was reversed. More than ever possibly surgeons must be much more than mere surgeons; they must study carefully the processes of disease and the effects of injuries; they are studying the blood and counting the white blood corpuscles to get the clue they require. Surgery is now invading, if possible, more vital spots, such as the heart, and indeed their respected friend, Sir Victor Horsley, gets down very close to the medulla oblongata. The X-ray is now giving the surgeon and the pathologist better data than ten years ago.

A DOG SALESMAN.

Indianapolis, Aug. 22.—Dogs have been taught to perform many kinds of labor, but so far as is known there is only one dog that acts in the capacity of a travelling salesman.

Yet this is exactly what Rex does nearly every working day of his life, and he does it well. He knows every town where there are customers, and they likewise know him.

Rex really does the principal part of the travelling, and his master, Miles M. Goodwin, sells the goods. The master is blind, but with the travelling ability of Rex he is able to cover his territory as he did before he lost his sight. Rex is his master's eyes.

Goodwin lives at New Castle, near here, and the story of his affliction is a pathetic one. He was a handsome well built young man and popular everywhere he went. He made friends and was a successful salesman. For eleven years he sold clothing on the road for an Eastern firm. Then blindness came upon him. A few years ago he was stricken with atrophy of the optic nerve and he lost his sight. He spent years and large sums of money in trying to regain his vision, but it had gone forever.

Then Goodwin went into business at his home town, starting a cigar jobbing house under the firm name of Goodwin & Dille. Goodwin longed to be on the road again for his own house and one day he had a inspiration he observed. The intelligence displayed by his dog Rex then a pup. The experiment was tried and it proved successful. For Rex was quick to learn, and it was not long before he understood that it was to be his work to guide his master from place to place.

Since he started, he has never failed for a single day to do his duty. When he first made his trips with the dog Goodwin had to inquire his way to the places he wished to visit, but when once there he introduced Rex, and Rex never forgot.

He now knows "all the trade" in the various towns the pair "make" and the customers always have a cordial welcome for the interesting salesman.

Rex never makes any mistakes. He takes his master directly to where he wishes to go and loses no time in doing so. When they are through with a town he leads the way to the proper railway station.

Mr. Goodwin holds him by a strap that is fastened to the dog's collar, and a code of signals has come to be understood by them, so that each knows the meaning of every movement of the other. Goodwin can tell when he is at a street crossing by the manner in which Rex ducks his head, giving the strap a slight jerk.

Rex guides his master across the street safely no matter how crowded it may be, and steers him clear of street cars, automobiles and buggies. Master and dog have never yet met with an accident.



A BOX COAT IN LINEN.

Some very smart box coats are made in linen and Rajah to be worn with thin frocks and a suggestion for such a coat which may be made at home is shown here. The front and back hang straight from the shoulders with a bit of shaping on the underarm seam. The inner front vest may offer field for contrast in material or color if desired while the buttons and loops as shown are a pleasing trimming. The trimming straps which are adorned with three large buttons may be omitted if one wishes a less ornate coat. The center back is laid in an inverted box pleat which is left open below the waistline to provide extra fullness. Linen, silk, covert or broadcloth may fashion the coat. For the medium size 2 yards of 51-inch goods are needed. 6711—sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

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Please send the above mentioned pattern, as per directions given, below, to

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CAUTION.—Be careful so send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When miss' or child's pattern write only the figure representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than three or four days from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or postal order or stamps.

Mrs. Leslie Carter Payne Says She PUMMELS CONSTABLE.

Mistook Country Official for Highwayman.

New York, Aug. 22.—As Mrs. Leslie Carter-Payne, the actress, was speeding along the south country road in front of the post office in Brookhaven, just east of Patchogue, late Saturday afternoon, in her automobile, Const. Addison H. Bumstead attempted to stop her. In the auto with Mrs. Payne were chauffeur and Mr. Payne. The constable signalled the chauffeur to stop, but he paid no attention, speeding on the faster.

To the amazement of the village and summer people who were waiting for their mail, Bumstead leaped into the auto as it sped by. Instantly he was pummeled by both Mrs. Payne and her chauffeur. Against the latter Bumstead defended himself but took without resistance the blows of the actress, which were rained upon him thick and fast until Bumstead shouted out:

"I am an officer of the law. I arrest you for speeding beyond the legal limits and I warn you to desist from further resistance."

Hostilities at once ceased. Profuse apologies were made and Bumstead was assured that he had been taken for a highwayman bent upon robbery and murder. Mrs. Payne was so sincere in her apologies and excuses that the gallant constable accepted them and permitted Mr. and Mrs. Payne and the chauffeur to go on to Shelter Island, where Mr. and Mrs. Payne are spending the summer.

The constable did not time the auto leaving that to his "timer" or assistant, who failed to do it. Having no legal evidence of speeding he could not arrest the autoists.

WISDOM'S WHISPERS.

Men like to see their sons will have none of the vices they see in the sons of other men.

When a woman takes an interest in a man's success she goes the limit in singling his praise.

If a man receives kindness from other men it touches him deeply.

A woman will quarrel over a financial affair which is almost too small for notice.

Some men have a way of showing satisfaction over the most unimportant occurrences.

Women always take it for granted that a man is honest when he says nice things about them.

Some men have a mannerism which makes them appear impudent and aggressive.

When a woman persists in abusing a man it looks as though she is making a bid for contradiction.

A woman can't understand why her husband never has time to explain to her perplexing public questions.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tenders for Excavation at Halifax," will be received up to and including SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1906, for all labor and material in connection with the excavating and grading for new tracks between North Street Station and the grain elevator at Halifax, N. S.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Terminal Agent's Office, Halifax, and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 16th Aug. 1907. Aug. 21—d141.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

TENDER

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Car Shop at Charlottetown," will be received up to and including TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1906, for the construction of a Car Shop at Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; at the office of the Secretary of the department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 17th Aug. 1906. Aug. 21—d111.

Intercolonial Railway.

TENDER FOR BRIDGES.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Bridges," will be received up to and including Monday, September 3rd, 1906, for the construction and erection of the steel superstructure of a bridge at Doaktown; the steel superstructure and masonry substructure of a bridge at Boiestown (both on the Loggieville-Fredricton Section), and also for the construction and erection of the steel superstructure of a bridge at Boyer River, near St. Charles Junction, P. Q.

Masonry plans and general specification may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., and at the office of the Superintendent of Engineering of the Canals of the Province of Quebec, Montreal, where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., Aug. 14th, 1906. Aug. 21—d101.

UNEEDA

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The Axe has dropped and prices are all cut to pieces. This is the season of the year we take for cleaning out things. Every summer we make these fearful cuts on all our stock but none equal to this big sale just going on. Money invested here now will pay a handsome dividend. Here are nuggets of shining value.

8c. Pretty Prints to clear for 5 1-2c. only.
13c. Extra Good Prints for 9c. only.
45c. good Fancy Hosiery for 24c. only.
\$3.00 Black and White Print Suits for \$1.50 only.
A few Linen Suits to clear at Half-Price.
\$10.00 White Lawn extra pretty made Shirt-Waist Suits special to clear for \$5.50 others for \$3.95 only.

Grand Whitewear Sale Now On DON'T MISS IT,

35c. and 50c. Pretty, Gentlemen's Ties for 24c. only.
65c. Men's Soft Shirts for 49c. only.
65c. and 90c. Boy's Shirt-Waists for 39c. and 59c.
\$1.00 per Suit Balbriggan Underwear for 75c. Suit.
\$1.50
\$1.50 Men's good Working Pants for 99c.
\$6.00 Men's Fancy Striped Pants for \$4.95 only.

Extra Special Bargains now offered in Men's Suits. Don't delay buying, now is the time with us.

S. KERNER, Great Sacrifice Sale now going on.

Bargains in Infants' Hoods.

Hoods in Muslin and Hamburg, from 25c. to 95c. to be cleared at 15c. and 25c.

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