MEDICAL SOCIETY MEETS

SOME INTERESTING INCIDENTS

Close to 500 North Carolina Doctors in the City—A Large Body of Representative Men—Dr. P. L. Murphy Read a Paper That Caused Considerable Comment—Dr. Parrot, of Kinston, Makes Bold Statement—Many Papers Read and Discussed—Mr. T. C. Guthrie Makes Welcoming Address—Pres. Register's Speech.

The 53rd annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina was called to order in the criminal court room of the county court house yesterday morning at 10 o'clock by Dr. Robert L. Gibbon, chairman of the committee on arrangements. Dr. Gibbon introduced Dr. J. R. Howerton, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, who opened the meeting with prayer.

In the absence of Mayor S. S. McNinch Mr. Thomas C. Guthrie, of the Charlotte bar, made the address of welcome. He said:

MR. T. C. GUTHRIE'S ADDRESS.

Mr President and Gentlemen of the Medical Society:

This gathering of the leading men of your noble profession is an event of importance. In the marvelous progress and development of our country,

DR. R. L. GIBBON, OF CHARLOTTE, CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, WHO CALLED THE MEETING TO ORDER YESTERDAY.

its resources and its people, the medical profession has more than kept up with the procession. The old-time saddle-bag doctor, with his lancet and leeches, his glue pills and blisters, his been superseded by the thoroughly-educated, highly-trained scientific physician of to-day.

Among the influences which have contributed to the advancement of your profession and its elevation from empyricism to a science your society deserves a high place. Our law-makers, recognizing that you are best fitted for these duties, have delegated to you the examination and licensing of doctors and the control of their professional behavior. The wisdom of this legislative action has been well demonstrated by its test for nearly a half century. There never has been a time in the history of our State when the standards of the profession have been so high as they are to-day nor when the individual doctor was so well prepared and so competent. It has come to pass that a license issued by the board of medical examiners, appointed by your body is a passport to public confidence and a proof of professional efficiency.

TENDENCY TO SPECIALIZE.

The tendency of the present time in all branches of human endeavor is to specialize. The all-round man of all work who can do a little of everything is a gentleman out of a job. His place has been taken by the man who can do one thing or a few things excellently well. The medical profession is no exception to this tendency. It stands to reason that the surgeon, who has performed some particular operation or class of operations hundreds of times, has gained skill from his experience and can do better work than a doctor who has had little surgical work to do. So by a process of evolution, specialists in various branches of surgery and classes of diseases are attracting to themselves particular lines of practice. The time is coming, if it has not already come when you will all be specialists. This result may be counted a distinct gain to humanity and the doctors. There are more people to be sick and more doctors to serve them. One patient may be passed around among, and contribute his substance to, several specialists and be cured in the satisfying knowledge that he has had the top-notch of medical science in return for his money. Thus the afflicted are better served and more doctors make a living.

THE DOCTOR'S GENEROSITY.

When a great discovery or invention is made in machinery or mechanics that will benefit mankind the first thing the inventor goes after is a patent. By means of the monopoly created by law the inventor seeks to reap the money reward of his brain and talents. No matter of what necessity or importance to the comfort or happiness of humanity the invention or discovery may be, it is branded with the dollar-mark and protected by law and tribute levied for the enjoyment of it. These things are mentioned, not for the purpose of saying it is wrong for a man to get money returns for his ideas, but for the purpose of emphasizing the abounding generosity and unselfishness of the medical profession. When a doctor, by means of his study, research and labor discovers some remedy that will cure or prevent disease, or some surgical process or instrument that will benefit humanity, he freely and gladly gives it to the world—not for his own glorification, but as a mere matter of course.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

I asked a medical friend to tell me something to talk to you about that you would like to hear. He said: "Tell them how to make some money." This struck me as very practical, but it occurs to me that you do not need any such advice, even if I were qualified to give it. Our Charlotte doctors certainly do not need it, with their automobiles and other evidences of prosperity. The medical profession has discovered that the secret of making money is not to try to make money at all.

DEATH OF NOBLE MAN.

Some two years ago there died in a North Carolina town a doctor "who through long days of labor and nights devoid of ease" for 40 years had ministered to the sick and afflicted. It was not his lot to command "the applause of listening senates." His tent was not spread "on fame's eternal camping ground." He lived the simple life. Rockefeller's millions did not cause him to lose any sleep. He devoted his life to his profession. He did not stop to bother about the patient's ability to pay. He only knew that some one was suffering and he was willing to do what he could to relieve the sufferer. He never pressed anybody. Yet he had a comfortable home, drove good stock, lived well, educated his children and left his family in comfortable circumstances. The church and church-yard would not hold the people who came to his funeral. They were his friends among whom he lived and labored and who loved him. His grave was strewn with their flowers and watered by their tears. Who would not rather live the life and die the death of this noble man, this devoted physician, than be a millionaire with a colossal fortune built up, perhaps by greed and graft and treachery?

A TYPE OF DOCTOR.

While this sketch refers to a personality, it is also a type of the successful North Carolina doctor of to-day. The all-embracing charity of the physician whose feet are guided by the grand ideals of your noble profession does not degenerate into burnt incense offered at the altar of the golden calf. Devotion to professional duty brings its rewards in money and fame, and the doctor is one man to whom both money and fame come more abundantly without being sought.

Among matters of vital interest to your society may be mentioned hospitals and medical schools. The time is very recent since any surgical operation of importance meant the worry and expense of a trip to New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. Now it is different. Almost every important town in our State has its hospital and able surgeons. Our afflicted ones can be looked after right here at home to the mutual advantage of both themselves and the doctors.

KEEP BOYS AT HOME.

There is no more reason why our boys should be sent out of the State to get a medical education than there is that our sick ones should be sent abroad for treatment. You are not mere theorists, but you have behind you experience and the prestige of success and achievement. There ought to be and can be built up under your auspices and with your cooperation and support splendid medical schools where first-class instruction can be given in all branches of medical science. I am not unmindful of the work that has been done in

DR. W. O. SPENCER, OF WINSTON-SALEM, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

this direction and I am not minimizing or depreciating that. But there is a field for much larger work.

A NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

The doctors examined in our courts qualify themselves as experts by saying they are graduates of this or that celebrated Northern medical college. I want to hear them say with becoming pride that they are graduates of this or that celebrated North Carolina institution. Year after year, our boys are going away from home spending North Carolina money to help build up big medical schools and big doctors who teach in them. We might just as well keep the boys and the money at home and build up great medical schools of our own and greater reputations for our own doctors. Thank God North Carolina is no longer a good State to move out of, but she is a good State to stay in and to move to, and she is getting bigger and better. She is no longer chiefly noted for tar, pitch and turpentine, and for filling all the census blanks relating to raw materials. We are becoming a great manufacturing State and the wonderful progress for the past 25 years is not a marker to what the next 25 years will show. What we have done is but an earnest of what we will do. And it is not to be doubted but that the doctors will do their share in this great work of developing and building up our State.

"OUR CITY IS HONORED."

I have been selected to perform the agreeable function of bidding you welcome to Charlotte. Our city is honored in having so many distinguished members of your profession within her gates. We are glad you decided to meet here. We extnd to you our heartiest welcome and hope your pleasure during your stay will be as great as ours in having you.

Dr. W. A. Graham, of Durham, was to have made the response, but could not reach here yesterday. Dr. B. K. Hayes, of Oxford, spoke in his stead and made a clear, bright speech, referring to the far-famed hospitality of Charlotte.

These preliminary matters over, Dr. E. C. Register, president of the society, made his address.

PRESIDENT E. C. REGISTER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The eminent men, who, through your confidence and through your courtesy and good will have been permitted to occupy this position, have referred to the honor of this office, to the responsibilites attached to it, and, most feelingly, to those who have preceded them.

When I recall to mind these beautiful references, when I think of the brilliant men who have been president of this society, men who have preceded me, I feel more than ever my anxiety and my timidity, the need of your assistance and your advice.

There has never been a time in the history of this organization or in the history of medicine when the medical progress was more active than it is now when facts and theories are appearing so fast. One is starled at what he has missed if he fail to read medical journals and attend medical society meetings for only a few months.

Since the relation of bacteria to disease has been discovered much of pathology has been revolutionized and many changes in the treatment of medical and surgical cases have followed. Our ability to observe has been greatly aided by the numerous mechanical and physical mea now at our disposal. With these means a correct diagnosis of many diseases once obscure is now easy, their pathology understood and the treatment simplified and effective. Chemical discoveries are now throwing new light on many physiological processes and appropriate therapeutic agents are fast multiplying. Specialists in the several branches of medicine and surgery are being developed and fostered; they have their organizations and departments of investigation; they are achieving results that arouse our admiration and enthusiasm. Without their skill and without their accomplishments many cases would be neglected and many lives sacrificed that are now relieved and made strong.

FACULTIES FOR ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

Within the past two decades, through the aid and influence of a few of our great men, many special facilites for original research have been established. We can think of no beneficence from which a greater good can emanate than from laboratories and establishments of this kind where scientific principles are coined and where we have a basis to achieve a more perfect techincal development. For several years the activities of the medical profession have not been confined to medical principles alone. We find that through the influence of medical organizations like this and through their energy and wise direction many laws for the protection of the public and for the prevention of many kinds of disease and for the care and cure of the afflicted have been enacted. Scattered through nearly every paragraph of these enactments we see evidences that our legislative committee has done a great deal to elevate the standard of medical education, to make effective our sanitary and quarantine regulations and prevent the adulteration of food and drink and to care for the insane and feeble minded.

It has occurred to many of us, no doubt, that our lay friends, the general public, do not, every time, understand our efforts, the high motives of physicians, or appreciate their sacrifices. Prominent officials sometimes deprecate our work and do not interpret correctly our motives. It would be much better for the people of the State if some of our judges could he be made to believe that our methods tend to better principles, to higher ideals, and to a more perfect professional development.

My address, therefore, will, in a way, deal with the relation of this society to the people of the State.

RELATION OF THE SOCIETY TO THE PEOPLE.

Socially, and in a way professionally, each of us establish our own social and professional position—this we will not discuss. It is our relation to the State collectively as a body, that we are especially interested. Our united efforts, which are the efforts of this body, have accomplished a great deal.

In 1858 our General Assembly enacted a law creating the board of medical examiners of North Carolina and entitling only licensed physicians to testify in our courts, as experts. This was the beginning of medical legislation in this State.

In 1885 the law was amended in such a way that it was a misdemeanor to practice medicine in the State without first obtaining a license from our medical examining board, and in 1897 all applicants for examination before this board had to possess a diploma from a reputable medical school.

The establishment of a board of health with sanitary and quarantine regulations are still further evidences of the important relations we have created and that now exrst between this society and the people of this commonwealth.

While we have through this body brought about these essential relations we are still far from an ideal relationship. When a member of the medical examining board I noticed, and my associates on the board also observed, that a very large per cent. of the applicants for license showed many evidences that they were not primarily prepared to begin the study of medicine. Many of these young men seemed to be competent professionally and well trained technically, but their literary, pre-medical qualifications were very defective. It was perfectly plain that we were admitting to what we always considered a learned profession men who were not learned, men who were not educated, and men who will, with a notable exception occurring now and then, go through their professional lives laboring under many disadvantages. They are unfit to represent the profession before the people. They can not, and never will, conceal their literary defects. They have not the kind of knowledge to recognize their mistakes in themselves. Their efforts will always be deprecated and they will never have the applause and the support of the thoughtful and cultivated.

DEFECTS TO CORRECT.

The medical profession of North Carolina if it wants to keep in line with other States and other countries, ought to undertake to correct these defects in our system, legislative changes should be advised. We need, and it is practical for us to have, medical laws created that will provide that it shall be essential for a young man beginning the study of medicine, or before he can obtain his license, to have an essential, non-professional knowledge, certainly to the point where he can speak and write the English language correctly.

The Council of Medical Education, created by the American Medical Association has made many valuable suggestions concerning the reforms necessary in medical training, particularly that which pertains to the elementary qualifications of medical students. This council has had several conferences with delegates from different States and Territorial licensing boards, representatives from the associations of medical colleges, from the government medical services, and eminent men who represent colleges of the liberal arts. These conferences have been well attended and they have been regarded as a distinct success. At the Chicago conference, held some time ago, reports of several committees on preliminary education, on accessory technical studies, were read to furnish a basis for discussion. As a result of these discussions the American Medical Association, at its approaching meeting in Boston, will very likely take steps to encourage the creation of laws in each State that will provide that all students beginning the study of medicine shall have at least a high school education, or such training as will admit them to our recognized Universities, these qualifications to be passed on by specially designated State authorities, such as the superintendent of public instruction, or his representatives, and not by the faculty of a medical school. This is what we want here in North Carolina; it is what we need and we ought to make the change without the suggestion or aid of outside influences.

This council wisely concludes after carefully considering the matter that a discussion of reciprocity is not at this time advisable. There is not so much difference between the technical qualifications required by the different examining boards of the different States as there is in the minimum standard of the entrance examinations in the different schools.

The chief functions of all important medical associations should be the elevation of medical standards, the promotion of the higher professional education, and it should be the avowed purpose of this society to secure within a reasonable time as high a minimum standard of medical training as that of any State or any country in the world. Our position as a civilizing power and our positjon in commerce and our relation to the arts and to sciences demanded this of American medicine. An elevation from the present condition to a higher minimum standard that we advise ought to be brought about slowly in justice to all concerned.

Many of us have been taught to believe that North Carolina is in the lead of all other States in perfecting legislative enactments bearing upon the practice of medicine, and that the United States is leading the world in medical progress. This may be so in many departments, but it is not so in others. These changes that I have roughly outlined are already practical laws in several States. These ideas were not original with these people. They got them from other countries. There is not a nation in the world that pretends to be civilized that does not have a system to determine when a young man is capable of beginning his professional

DR. G. T. SIKES, OF GRISSOM, TREASURER OF THE NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

training. Even Japan many years before she was considered civilized by our international legislations had a system that clearly set forth the conditions, with which all who contemplated the study of medicine had to comply. And Russia, a country that has, according to our advices, a very unstable and corrupt government, is well regulated along these lines. Why is it then that our people who are so progressive and so energetic, a class of people who easily lead the world in commerce, in great financial enterprises, should be so indifferent to measures that are valued so highly by the same class in nearly every other country?

TO INCREASE TRAINING PERIOD.

In the United States there has been a tendency for many years to increase the time devoted to medical training proper. This inclination has not been confined to medicine alone, the same influence has been noticed in all the professional schools. Possibly it is equally as conspicuous in the various lines of engineering and technology, or the departments that equip men for work in trade or commerce. In all these spheres of human activity the influence of modern scientific studies has been felt. If the physician wishes to obtain a perfect technical development, if he desires to keep in touch with the progressive ideas that are so much in evidence in all of the other professions, if he intends to be familiar with and master the methods and principles of medicine and surgery and if he expects to be able to think and to grasp complicated ideas, to be a leading citizen and a scientific physician, his training must be thorough, and it cannot be thorough unless he has a general and liberal knowledge prior to the study of medicine. Of all the students and members of the so-called learned professions, it is necessary for the physician to be trained in more kinds of scientific study than any other man. To begin with: he must know the English language; he ought to have a knowledge of the classics, and he must know something of physics and a great deal about chemistry, and, technically, his studies must include many different sciences. Every advance in any of the sciences of medicine or surgery increases the importance of a more perfect preliminary qualification. There is a belief, that may be correct, that this training, which seems to be so essential to the successful practice of medicine and surgery, has, in many parts of the country and among some students of this State, reached a satisfactory point. This conclusion is plausible when we think of the time that must be devoted to the study of all these essential sciences and that when a student incorporates a college course of the old type with his technical education the greatest efforts of his life have been exerted before he begins the practice of medicine. To insist on a uniform high standard that includes a preliminary college course of the old type is not practical and will do harm. It is evident, therefore, that we have to deal with conflicting ideas as to the relative value of a high standard of general education or a high standard of the technical sciences or both. This conflict of ideas involves many different issues and deals with methods of much perplexity. When we compel our young men to give over four years of their time to professional training we are apt in many cases to observe that their general knowledge has been neglected. Especially is this so if the former is compulsory and the latter optional. It may be well enough to have a very high professional standard as it is here in North Carolina, but if we advocate a still higher standard and neglect the college or high school training, that is so essential to the professional man, we are apt to make a mistake.

I admit that modern medical colleges incorporate so many of the sciences that are at the foundation of the study of the principles of medicine and surgery that it has in a way reversed the old order of things, and it is not so essential for the student of medicine to spend as much time in the high school or college as it once was.

If our professional schools continue to increase their curriculum until every science and enough of the arts are taught that are essential to thoroughly equip the young medical man, then the question, as many consider it, will be solved, but now we seem to be a long way from this ideal. There is a belief that the young man is better equipped if he acquires as much of his professional knowledge as is available outside of the medical school proper. All of our universities and many of our colleges are well prepared to teach the sciences that ought to be the basis for the successful study of medicine. Here they are in an ethical atmosphere that will broaden their views. They are amid a set of associates that bring them in contact with non-professional life, on as many sides as possible. On the other hand, in the medical school they are in an atmosphere that reduces these outside influences to the minimum and encouarges them to narrow their efforts to strictly professional thought.

When this plan prevails, when the student obtains his knowledge from a strictly professional institution, he has not the accomplishments, the breadth and tact to deal as successfully with the social and semi-medical problems that come up every day in the medical man's life as the student of medicine, who has had different training and different environments. Of course, it is generally known that knowledge is more specific when obtained in a technical school with few and simple surroundings, but specific information when it takes the place of knowledge of the principles of things is not of as much practical value.

We have fallen into the error of believing that men of their own accord, without being forced to do so, will acquire a general knowledge before taking up even the initial sciences of medicine. We have hundreds of examples to show that they will not. The per cent. of young medical men now entering the profession who cannot enter the eighth grade in our public schools is very large. I believe that every member of the examining board of this State, certainly those who were associated with me, have this belief. This ought not to be the case. An effort to reform such a system is our obligation; it is a duty we owe to the community, to the people of the State and to the profession.

Other States are fast eliminating such objectionable obstructions to their progress, and unless we follow them we will have to contend with many undesirable influences, to which our present defective methods subject us.

Gentlemen, when we think of the rapid advancement in medical knowledge and the many changes that are so fast taking place along medical lines in other States and other countries, and what we need here in North Carolina, we naturally think of what the attitude of this society would be to such needs of reform if its policies were now coined by such men as Pittman, O'Hagan, Wood and Thomas.

If we want to lead in medical legislation as we once did, if we wish to keep in line with medical thought, to aid in making medicine a more exact science, or if we are even content to keep in touch with other States and other countries, with the different professions and the different organizations, there must be no defect in any part of our elementary training, or of our technical growth, or of our knowledge of the basic principles of medicine or of surgery.

Dr. Gibbon announced that it was desired that all visiting doctors register, so that they could be given cards to the clubs and other organizations of the city and tickets to the receptions and banquet to be given during the week.

Immediately after this Dr. P. L. Murphy, superintendent of the State Hospital at Morganton, read a paper on "The Colony Treatment of the Insan and Other Defectives."

Dr. Murphy said:

DR. MURPHY'S ADDRESS.

The subject of this paper might be called, "Employment as a means of treating and caring for the insane and other defectives," the colony being the means of finding agreeable and profitable work for the inmates.

To many of you a description of what is meant by the "colony treatment" is needed to fully understand the subject.

As the expression is used in this paper, and as it is generally understood, it means the erection of buildings some distance from the central hospital plant and placing farm working patients there, to be under the control and management of the hospital officers.

Without discussing the origin of the idea, and with no reference to Gheal, it is sufficient to say it was begun in Germany in the sixties, and that it has slowly found its way into other countries.

Such a colony was established in connection with the Morganton Hospital three years ago, or rather it was ready for occupancy about that time. It took several years of talk to get the idea adopted, and as many more to get the colony built. The plan of conducting it by the hospital authorities was largely experimental, and was made to suit the people of western North Carolina, but it is, after all, a modification of the original German conception.

The first building was for 30 men with rooms for a man and his family, the man to have general supervision of the place and the wife to cook and do the general household work. Afterwards a small cottage was built for the manager and his family, and his rooms were used for patients and later still another building was erected so that now 75 patients can be accommodated. It would have been much better to have limited the rooms to 30 as first intended. No single colony plant for the insane should much exceed that number. As many colonists as are needed may be had if land is sufficient, the number depending on the size of the hospitals as only a certain proportion of patients, about 25 per cent., can thus be cared for, or at the outside 40 per cent.

The colony buildings, outhouses and surroundings at the Morganton colony were made as near as possible like the farm houses in this section of the State. This was done to give it a homelike appearance and the management has been to make each one of the patients feel at home; they are free to sit on the porches and the lawn in the summer, in the sitting room before open fires in the winter. They smoke, have games, read or do what pleases them during these hours of recreation. They have their own garden, orchard, vineyard, berry patches, poultry, pigs and cows, which they attend to. Every effort is to make each one feel that these things are his own, he can gather berries, pull the fruit when he wants it or as he pleases. Every one is expected to do some-

PIRATING FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR.

Foley & Co., Chicago, originated Honey and Tar as a throat and lung remedy, and on account of the great merit and popularity of Foley's Honey and Tar many imitations are offered for the genuine. These worthless imitations have similar sounding names. Beware of them. The genuine Foley's Honey and Tar is in a yellow package. Ask for it and refuse any substitute. It is the best remedy for coughs and colds. R. H. Jordan & Co.

EVERY DOCTOR Ought to Recommend

Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy

Working Girls Who Suffer

WRITE US FREELY

and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling all your troubles, and stating your age. We will send you FREE ADVICE, in plain sealed envelope, and a valuable book on "Home Treatment for Women."

Address: Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

G 56

Try Cardui

for misery in the back, irregular catamenial periods, falling feelings, headache, cold hands and feet, dizziness, cramps, nervousness, irritability, and all disorders of the womanly organs or functions. Working girls, in stores, offices and factories, school teachers, houseworkers, etc., who overtax their strength, by standing, lifting, sewing, sweeping, etc., suffer very commonly from diseases peculiar to their sex, and should treat themselves, before their condition becomes dangerous, with that well-known and successful medicine for sick women

WINE OF CARDUI Woman's Relief

"Live or die" writes Sarah G. Butts, the popular school teacher of White Plains, Va.) "I feel sure death is no worse than the pains I suffered periodically. My trouble was a female disorder of the severest kind. I had taken so many medicines without relief that I was almost sunk in despair. Four bottles of Cardui gave me relief, and I am stronger now than in fifteen years. Cardui is certainly a panacea for female troubles. May God bless your every effort and broaden your territory until you have reached every suffering woman." Mrs. Sarah G. Butts

At all Drug Stores in $1.00 Bottles