

Hockey Notes

By ("TEC")
 Abegweit 5; Acadia 2.
 So long Acadia! Thanks for the splendid brand of hockey!

The style of hockey and the form displayed by the Abegweits Wed. night stamps them as stiff contenders for Maritime hockey honors.

Acadia introduced Ferguson, a new goalie in the nets Wed. evening who proved himself the equal of McKenna who replaced him in the second period. Ferguson handled 11 drives in the first period, while McKenna looked after 12 in the following two stanzas. Two counters were registered on the former; the latter was forced to bend to three.

Shots on the nets were more evenly divided Wed. night. The Abegweits bombarded for 23; Acadia 19. In the first period it was 11 to 7; the second, 8 all, and the third, ditto.

Gordon found the net Wed. night and intends to keep it for the rest of the season.

Gauthier has just struck mid-season form. His work Wed. night was scintillating, to say the least.

The Johnson's and Barbeau, Acadia performers, were shining lights all evening.

Five penalties, Gauthier and Diamond getting the gate twice, while Eaton repeated once for Acadia.

The teams are grateful for ginger ale (Peerless) thoughtfully donated by J. and T. Morris.

Hot Dog! shouted a fan, when the Abegweits opened the scoring. He got it—Ed. Acorn, proprietor of the Arena stand presented him with a fine specimen of the much favored and unannounced appetizer.

"Dork" Anderson's performance had the fans calling many times Wed. night. He is fast becoming one of the best defence men in these parts.

Earle Prowse's back checking and stick handling was one of the features of the game.

SCORE BY PERIODS

First Period
 Prowse, Abegweits, 6 minutes.
 Gordon, Abegweits, 9 minutes.

Second Period
 Barbeau, Acadia, 3 minutes.
 Gordon, Abegweits, 11 minutes.
 Gauthier, Abegweits, 13 minutes.
 J. Johnson, Acadia, 19 minutes.

THE LIFE

(Continued from page 1)

Up to this time nothing was known of the cause of inflammation and suppuration. It was taken to be a necessary part of every operation. The terrible results following much of the surgery of that day were very disturbing to Lister, and he set about trying to find what it really was. He wrote many papers and delivered lectures on this subject, and it is worthy of note that many of his conclusions were well received in England and on the Continent, and that many of them are still accepted today.

In 1856 Lister was appointed an assistant surgeon of the Infirmary.

Third Period
 Anderson, Abegweits, 17 minutes.
 Assists
 Gordon to Prowse,
 J. Johnson to Barbeau,
 Gauthier to Gordon.

SHOTS ON THE NET

First Period
 Abbies: 6
 Gordon: 6
 Gauthier: 6
 Prowse: 6
 Anderson: 6

Second Period
 Abbies: 2
 Gordon: 2
 Gauthier: 2
 Anderson: 2

Third Period
 Abbies: 2
 Gordon: 2
 Gauthier: 2
 Anderson: 2

Acadia:
 J. Johnson 3
 Eaton 2
 D. Johnson 1
 Total 6

Abegweits:
 Prowse 6
 Anderson 9
 Gauthier 13
 J. Johnson 19
 Total 57

Acadia:
 Barbeau 3
 J. Johnson 19
 D. Johnson 1
 Total 23

Abegweits:
 Prowse 6
 Anderson 9
 Gauthier 13
 Gordon 9
 Total 37

Acadia:
 J. Johnson 3
 Barbeau 3
 D. Johnson 1
 Total 7

Abegweits:
 Prowse 6
 Anderson 9
 Gauthier 13
 Gordon 9
 Total 37

Acadia:
 J. Johnson 3
 Barbeau 3
 D. Johnson 1
 Total 7

Abegweits:
 Prowse 6
 Anderson 9
 Gauthier 13
 Gordon 9
 Total 37

Acadia:
 J. Johnson 3
 Barbeau 3
 D. Johnson 1
 Total 7

Abegweits:
 Prowse 6
 Anderson 9
 Gauthier 13
 Gordon 9
 Total 37

Acadia:
 J. Johnson 3
 Barbeau 3
 D. Johnson 1
 Total 7

Abegweits:
 Prowse 6
 Anderson 9
 Gauthier 13
 Gordon 9
 Total 37

Acadia:
 J. Johnson 3
 Barbeau 3
 D. Johnson 1
 Total 7

Abegweits:
 Prowse 6
 Anderson 9
 Gauthier 13
 Gordon 9
 Total 37

Acadia:
 J. Johnson 3
 Barbeau 3
 D. Johnson 1
 Total 7

Abegweits:
 Prowse 6
 Anderson 9
 Gauthier 13
 Gordon 9
 Total 37

Acadia:
 J. Johnson 3
 Barbeau 3
 D. Johnson 1
 Total 7

Abegweits:
 Prowse 6
 Anderson 9
 Gauthier 13
 Gordon 9
 Total 37

Acadia:
 J. Johnson 3
 Barbeau 3
 D. Johnson 1
 Total 7

Abegweits:
 Prowse 6
 Anderson 9
 Gauthier 13
 Gordon 9
 Total 37

and did his first public operation before students and some other surgeons. Writing of this to his father he states that he felt very nervous before beginning, but once at work this feeling passed away and he performed his operation with entire composure.

At this time Lister gave each year a series of private lectures in the Principles and Practice of Surgery. These lectures though well attended by the students, in 1858 Lister began the study of coagulation or clotting of the blood. As the result of this he was tempted to tie a cut artery in a man's hand. Previously this condition had demanded amputation of the arm. He was amply justified, for the man's hand and arm were saved. In the same way, Lister's experiments were always leading to some new development in medical and surgical work.

In 1860 Lister was appointed Professor of Surgery at Glasgow University and a much larger and more influential field opened up for his work. His work in Edinburgh had lasted only seven years, but his leaving was greatly regretted by his students and colleagues. He was looked on as a young surgeon of great promise, whose practice was grounded upon an exceptionally broad foundation of anatomical and physiological knowledge.

He was known as a first rate investigator and the value of his researches were already recognized not only in the British Empire, but also in the leading countries of Europe. He took his profession very seriously and inspired his students with enthusiasm, and love and respect for their learning.

He had the reputation of being good operator with a marked leaning towards conservative, as opposed to brilliant surgery; and above all he was distinguished for his modesty and transparent honesty.

He left Edinburgh with very mingled feelings but as he himself said, at one of his farewell dinners "I feel that the appointment of another underserved one and just such as might have been most the object of my ambition as opening up to me a wider path in that profession which I dearly love."

In 1861 Lister was appointed Surgeon of the Royal Infirmary and for some time devoted much of his attention to amputations, then the most important part of surgery and devised many new methods some of which are still in use. With the close of the year 1865 that period of Lister's life in which he was striving along the same lines as other surgeons came to an end. Among the great surgeons of course, he was prominent but all their work was materially the same—the improving of the art of surgery. But in the end, no matter how they tried, the result was always a lottery and the great dragon of suppuration, hospital gangrene and erysipelas carried off great numbers of their finest cases. The reason was mysterious and inexplicable. But in 1865 Lister solved the problem and from this time forward he was chiefly occupied in proving that it was no mere blind fate that paralysed surgery, in explaining his discovery to the world and in showing its application to every department of practice.

Let us look for a moment at the hospitals as they existed at this time. They were little better than pest houses. They were all sadly over crowded, and what we now look on as ordinary cleanliness was almost unknown. Diseases, which we know to be due to the carrying of germs from one patient to another, and easily spread like wildfire through whole wards. Lister speaks of one successful operation in which he removed a wrist joint even though the operation was done in a hospital. In a few of the hospitals, that had come under the influence of Florence Nightingale the nurses were clean and tidy, but others they were just the reverse in all though, the doctors paid no attention to these matters. The house-surgeon, or intern, when appointed found the oldest coat he could find and wore it continually during his service. Through a buttonhole would usually be drawn a whip of willow to be used for the tying of arteries. But these coats were discarded at the end of the term of six months or at most a year. With the chief surgeons the same coats were used in operating year after year, till they were actually incrustated with filth. This seems hardly possible to us today; but then a surgeon's reputation was often judged by the cleanliness of his clothes. Indeed when the younger men began to remove their coats and roll up their sleeves before attempting operations they were treated by their elders with the utmost scorn.

Over and over again Lister's mind was assailed by the thought of the condition which sometimes showed itself in other parts of the building, making it necessary to shut them up entirely for a time.

In all hospitals the mortality following operations was from 25 to 30%; and in military hospitals up to 50%. In the few serious operations done at that time the mortality was even greater.

Believing such a deplorable condition might be bettered, Lister in 1865 began to experiment with carbolic acid for the healing of wounds, though at this time its quality as a disinfectant had not been thought of. In the same year his attention was drawn to the work of the great Pasteur.

Pasteur in studying, for the French Government, the cause of fermentation in wines discovered that this process was due to microbes. These tiny organisms were also the cause of putrefaction. Such discoveries interested Lister and he immediately saw that here was the explanation of suppuration and wound infection. He had previously decided that decomposition and suppuration were in some unexplained way set up by the air, but had been puzzled by the fact that air did not always set up inflammation. What this something in the air might be was solved for him by Pasteur's discovery of microbes as the cause of fermentation.

It was upon this principle that his antiseptic system of surgery was based. What is meant by the antiseptic system of surgery is best summed up in Lister's own words: "The course of an extended investigation into the nature of inflammation, and the healthy and morbid conditions of the blood in relation to it, I arrived, several years ago, at the conclusion that the essential cause of suppuration in wounds is decomposition, brought about by the influence of the atmosphere upon blood or serum retained within and in the case of contused wounds, upon portions of tissue destroyed by the violence of the injury."

To prevent the occurrence of suppuration, with all its attendant risks, was an object manifestly desirable, but till lately apparently no one had attempted to exclude the oxygen, which was universally regarded as the agent by which putrefaction was effected. But when it had been shown by the researches of Pasteur that the septic property of the atmosphere depended, not on the oxygen or any gaseous constituent, but on minute organisms suspended in it, which owed their energy to their vitality, it occurred to me that decomposition in the injured part might be avoided without excluding the air, by applying as a dressing some material capable of destroying the life of the floating particles.

Upon this principle I have based a practice of which I will now attempt to give a short account. This was not the old struggle against putrefaction already established in a wound. It was an effort to prevent the occurrence of putrefaction in wounds at all. It was a completely new system of surgery and the method, which was really aseptic method, whereby he was operating at was true aseptic surgery—the surgery of the present day.

Lister first paid most of his attention to sterilization of the air—an effort which we know today to be quite unnecessary. He also realized, however, that all substances exposed to the air were sure to be loaded with microbes and so he carefully sterilized his hands, his instruments and the portion of the body that he operated on. This was a wonderful advance in surgery but the method was adopted very few, excepting his own pupils. Lister's new technique needed the most painstaking attention to minute details, and the few other surgeons who tried his method did so in only a half-hearted and haphazard way with results,

as might be expected, little, if any, better than their old septic technique. The few, however, who took the trouble to visit Lister's clinic and master in detail his methods, were able to obtain almost equally brilliant results.

Lister first used his new technique on compound fracture—fractures in which the tissues and skin over the broken bone were torn open, and infection admitted to the broken area of bone; this was a type of case in which the results had been most hopeless, and in which amputation of the injured limb or even death from sepsis was the usual outcome. His results were amazing. One can readily imagine the exultation of this prominent surgeon when he was able to return many of these patients to their old normal and useful lives. His technique was most laborious but it was the first step in modern methods, and it obtained results. These methods were rapidly and continually modified by Lister and always led to better and improved technique. The effect in his hospital wards was amazing. He cleaned them, did away with overcrowding, and instituted good ventilation. By his careful methods infection ceased to be carried from patient to patient. The change in the death rate in his Glasgow wards and in the comfort of his patients was so wonderful that it is hard to believe that England would not follow his lead. Indeed one of the great surgeons of that time when operating before his class of students, referred to the new method in the following terms—"My worthy colleague, Mr. Lister, has discovered some new methods to kill the germs which contaminate wounds." He then picked up his scalpel and drawing its blade lovingly through his fingers to test the edge said, "I operate so fast that germs have no time to get in."

This, however, was not true of the continent of Europe and now prominent surgeons from there were journeying to Lister's clinic to learn his new antiseptic methods, and following them with great success in their own hospitals.

Up to this time when blood vessels were tied to prevent bleeding, the ligatures of silk or linen were left long and hanging from the wound to provide a track for the escape of the ever-present pus.

The patient was fortunate or unfortunate enough to live and suffer the long tedious illness, these ligatures in time became loose and discharged from the wound, then slowly healed. Lister now found that by using his antiseptic method his ligatures could be cut off short and allowed to remain in position without danger of putrefaction. He was also able to remove tumors without the feeling of dread which had always attended such an operation, for it was safe indeed to remove a tumor from an individual in good health and have him die of infection.

About this time Lister's faith in his new system was put to a severe test. One of his sisters was found to be suffering from a mortal complaint which could be relieved by a dangerous operation, which had not hitherto been performed by anyone. Unless the patient was to be left to die, Lister must perform the operation. After a great deal of thought and consultation with other surgeons, he finally decided to operate. The operation was a complete success.

At nearly the same time also, he did a slight operation for Queen Victoria, treating an abscess by his new method with most satisfactory results.

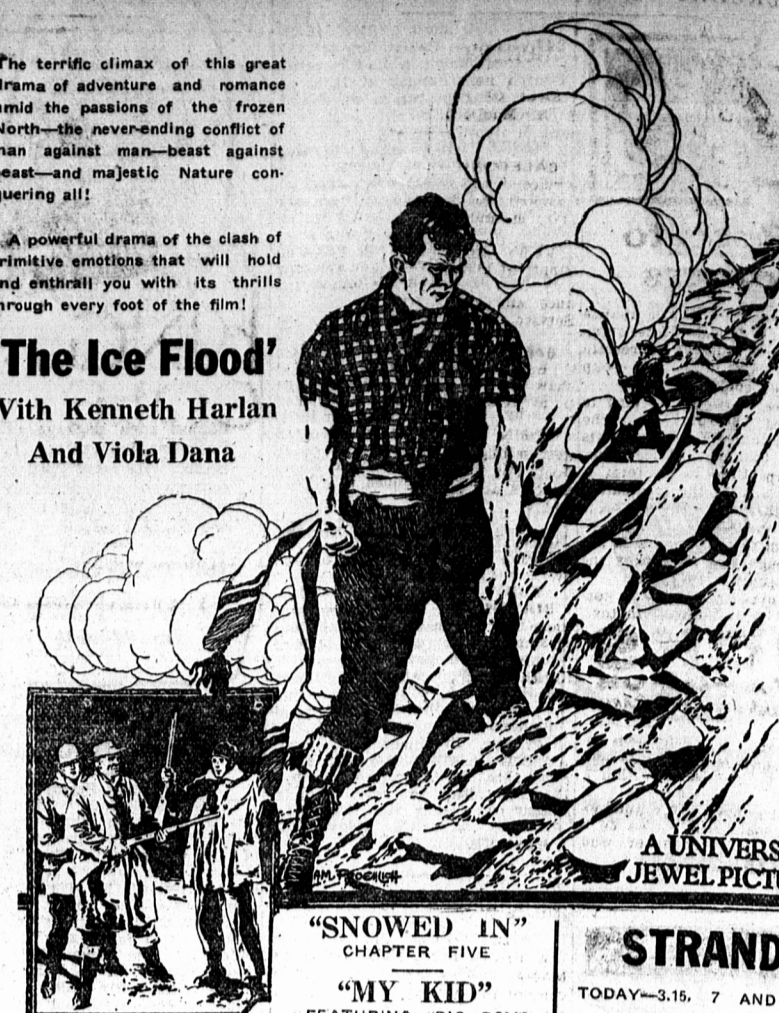
Lister now turned his attention to the best method of arresting hemorrhage in aseptic wounds. The silk and linen sutures in use were far from satisfactory to him and a source of irritation in the wounds. Cat-gut was the substance with which he experimented. It had been used before but was never satisfactory. After much experiment Lister finally succeeded in producing a satisfactory preparation of cat-gut for use in operations, but this was perfected only after many years. Today cat-gut holds first place among surgical ligatures. As often with Lister's inventions it met with bitter opposition, but it is now in general use. However, in looking back in later years after he had mastered the preparation of gut he trembled to think of the chance he took with the earlier preparation.

TREMENDOUS!

The terrific climax of this great drama of adventure and romance amid the passions of the frozen North—the never-ending conflict of man against man—beast against beast—and majestic Nature conquering all!

A powerful drama of the clash of primitive emotions that will hold and enthrall you with its thrills through every foot of the film!

'The Ice Flood'
 With Kenneth Harlan
 And Viola Dana



A UNIVERSAL JEWEL PICTURE

"SNOWED IN"
 CHAPTER FIVE

STRAND
 TODAY—3.15, 7 AND 8.45
 Mat. 16c, 11c. Eve. 26c, 21c, 11c.

FEATURING "BIG BOY" JUVENILE COMEDIAN

the extensive area or ground space below was usually occupied by a dozen or more distinguished visitors.

Lister now began to take an active interest in Bacteriology and the time he devoted to its study was indeed enormous. At this time he entered into correspondence with Pasteur, and he and the great Frenchman became fast friends and earnest admirers of each other. In Lister's study of bacteriology he was greatly helped by Pasteur, who gave him freely any information he had and gladly pointed out any weak spots in Lister's work.

Lister had many close friends among continental surgeons. Tiersch of Leipzig was the first German surgeon to adopt the antiseptic treatment. He commenced it in 1867 and followed it throughout his long and distinguished career. His results may be estimated by the fact that he completely abolished hospital gangrene from his large clinic of 300 beds.

Lister's most powerful advocate in Germany was Richard von Volkman, appointed Professor of Surgery at Halle in 1867. After the Franco German war of 1870 he returned to Halle to find his hospital crowded with wounded soldiers in a hopelessly infected state. Pyaemia and erysipelas carried off the majority of the patients after serious operations. All his efforts to improve matters were unavailing and by the winter of 1871-72 he thought of closing the hospital. In November 1872 he decided to give Lister's treatment a trial. He was quite convinced that the experiment would be useless. The result however, was magical. He said that operative surgery was revolutionized and he became Lister's most devoted disciple. These are only some of the instances occurring all over the world, even in Australia and America, in France and Italy alone of all European countries, Lister's method was not adopted. By a few it was practised, but it was many years before its use became general.

In 1875-6 Lister made a tour of the principal hospitals on the continent. Everywhere he was received with the greatest enthusiasm and respect and many honours were showered upon him.

After returning from this tour Lister was forced to take the first of many steps in opposition to the misguided efforts of the anti-vivisectionists which have seriously hindered and retarded scientific research and education. However, in spite of his efforts, the "Cruelty to Animals Act" was passed, which put a stop to vivisection in England. Any further experiments on living animals, which Lister found necessary for his work, had to be done on the continent. This proved a great handicap to him.

He was of course met with almost open opposition by the medical profession in London, but his wife and unassuming way, and his gentleness of character soon gained for him many friends. His marvelous results with serious operations could not long be overlooked. Lister's classes in London were small, and his private practice never large, but he spent in increasing time on experiment and research and on scientific lectures. He delivered many addresses both at home and abroad.

Today the antiseptic method has passed away and the works of Lister have become classic but rarely read. The technique of today is aseptic and is often looked upon as an entirely different method. It is, however, merely further advance along Lister's own lines. The surgeon is surrounded today by every modern equipment which

PRINCE EDWARD

2 MORE DAYS!

Today and Saturday
 At 3.15, 7 and 8.45

RADIO TALKING PICTURES

"Puck And White"
 BIG TIME VAUDEVILLE



KING VIDOR'S
 production—starring
JOHN GILBERT

BARDELIS
 The Magnificent



with
ELEANOR BOARDMAN
ROY D'ARCY
KARL DANE
GEORGE K. ARTHUR
ARTHUR LUBIN

Special Children's Admission
 Saturday Matinee Only 11c. Adults 26c

He was of course met with almost open opposition by the medical profession in London, but his wife and unassuming way, and his gentleness of character soon gained for him many friends. His marvelous results with serious operations could not long be overlooked. Lister's classes in London were small, and his private practice never large, but he spent in increasing time on experiment and research and on scientific lectures. He delivered many addresses both at home and abroad.

Today the antiseptic method has passed away and the works of Lister have become classic but rarely read. The technique of today is aseptic and is often looked upon as an entirely different method. It is, however, merely further advance along Lister's own lines. The surgeon is surrounded today by every modern equipment which

can render himself and his tools sterile, but it is only an elaboration of Lister's original methods. To-day high pressure steam does our sterilizing instead of Lister's carbolic acid, but still the aim is, as Lister's was, to avoid the possibility of bringing microbes into the wound.

SELDOM SEE a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions. Book B R Free.

W. F. Young, Inc., 141 Lyman Bldg., Montreal

Canadian Theatre Co. Limited
 MONTREAL
 6 3/4% First (Closed) Mortgage Bonds. Due Sept. 1st, 1941.

These Bonds constitute a first mortgage representing less than 50% of the appraised depreciated value of the property owned by the Company on St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

They are a safe, reliable investment and one that we recommend.

PRICE: Par and accrued interest yielding 6 3/4%.

Write for special circular.

W. A. Mackenzie & Co. Limited
 Investment Bankers
 217 Bay Street Toronto

A Million Dollars---

There is one thing it won't buy

YOUR CHILD

Yet you often feed him germs from the milk bottle.

The United States Public Health Service has issued a statement showing that thirty-one epidemics were reported occurring in the United States in 1924 all of which were caused by raw milk supplies.

Will you take the risk?
 Our milk is Clarified and Pasteurized.

Our teams deliver to all parts of the city every day.

The Pure Milk Co., Ltd.
 Cor. Fitzroy and Great George Sts.
 Phone 584.

When a Person Feels "Blue"—All Tired Out—Doesn't Feel Like Doing Anything

That's the time you need a good up-building tonic. Nervous exhaustion is a modern disease caused by too close attention to business—overwork—worry—trying family cares—overstudy, etc.

Foster's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

forms the best nerve and brain food known, and has restored thousands of sufferers to health—\$1.00 Bottles.

E. A. FOSTER CENTRAL DRUGSTORE
 Dr. French's Hook-Worm and Vermicide Capsules