

depended, and not upon the bacillus described unna. This latter, which was found in seborrhoeic conditions, might have much to do with the hyper-keratosis and comedo formation. In addition, the decomposing sebaceous matter would also tend to increase the folliculitis. The treatment, when the disease was established, consisted in thinning the corneus layer and emptying the follicles. This could be done by the use of a potash soap and hot water. All the soap should be removed. In addition to this, to lessen the keratosis, resorcin, sulphur and beta naphthol must be used—the sulphur from 6 to 25 per cent. strength, resorcin, 2 to 4 per cent. This also acted as anti-parasitics; but perhaps the best of all, after the acne lesions have been removed, was corrosive sublimate.

Dr. Coventry, of Windsor, President of the Ontario Medical Association, telegraphed his regrets at not being able to visit the Association, and extended a friendly greeting as spokesman for the sister society.

Professor Wesley Mills presented a pigeon, two cats, a rabbit and a puppy, from which he had removed the motor centres of the brain. The motor power in the limbs of the pigeon was very little affected; but to an increasing degree in the other animals in the order named. The power, however, in all was gradually returning.

The Theory of the Eliminative Treatment of Typhoid Fever.

Dr. W. B. Thistle, of Toronto, read a paper with this title. He had discussed this question in a previous paper; but the idea he had intended to convey by the term "eliminative" had been misapprehended, even by a well-known writer of a recent work on the practice of medicine, who had stated that the treatment was based on erroneous ideas as to the pathology of the disease. The first of these was that the specific bacteria are confined chiefly to the intestine.

The writer of the book had made the positive statement that the specific bacteria were not present until the ninth day of the disease. Dr. Thistle then proceeded to show that the upholders of the eliminative treatment did not hold that the bacteria were confined to the intestinal tract only. He also called attention to recent researches which proved that the bacillus typhosus was to be found in the early days of the disease, even before disease had become pronounced. By the use of purgatives given daily throughout the disease the process of infection was interrupted by sweeping out the intestinal contents; then augmentation of toxins was prevented by the carrying away of the toxic bile and to further deplete the volume of the toxins by causing a free secretion into the intestine containing the poison in solution. Antiseptics, chiefly salol, were given, too. To compensate for the withdrawal of so much fluid from the body, as well as to dilute and facilitate the elimination of the poison, the ingestion of large quantities of water was to be enjoined.

Dr. Osler stated that the theory was a good one, like many other theories in medicine; but the practice was a bad one—of purgation throughout the disease. He admitted the error of the recent work Dr. Thistle had referred to in regard to the presence of the bacilli in the early days of the disease.

The idea of elimination in typhoid was carried out, he considered, best by the baths through their action on the skin and kidneys. He considered purgatives dangerous. This idea was not new, he said, as it had been advanced by a French author years ago.

The Association then adjourned to Hotel Dieu, where Sir William Hingston gave an interesting clinic, and where luncheon was partaken of.

Dr. Hingston gave a little history of the progress of surgery as practiced in the Hotel Dieu since his