

hypertrophies ; while in one only, the most hopeless case of all, and in which there was no hypertrophy anywhere, there was uncomplicated laryngeal disease.

The Address in Medicine was delivered by Dr. George Wilkins, of Montreal. He chose for his subject,

The Modern Treatment of Some Diseases as the Result of Experimental Investigation.

When Jenner vaccinated the eight-year-old boy from the infected hand of a dairy-maid, and subsequently inoculated him with small-pox, he laid, it might be said, the foundation of microbial pathology, although he knew nothing of microbes. But Linnaeus, fifty years before, thought minute organisms were the cause of disease. Later, Lister astonished his audience by proofs that many surgical conditions were due to germs. The essayist showed that as a result of Pasteur's investigations as to the cause of disease in the silk industry millions of francs had been saved to France. The progress of anthrax had been arrested by his plan of protective inoculation. Following Jenner and Pasteur, many investigators were studying other diseases, and serum therapy was now recognized as the most advanced and most successful form of treatment.

The work of Pasteur next passed in review, which had contributed the most important of all links yet made between science and therapeutics. He outlined the wonderful progress made in the study of the pathology and treatment of diseases, both medical and surgical. What with the microscope and the promulgation by Virchow of cell pathology, much has been done to place medical science on an intelligible basis.

The essayist, after alluding pretty fully to experiments made in forwarding this work, discussed incidentally the question of auto-intoxication. The question of treatment by animal extracts was then reviewed.

Etiology and Treatment of Acne Vulgaris.

A paper thus entitled was read by A. K. Robinson, of New York. He said many men regarded acne as a constitutional disease and the eruption as a local manifestation of the general condition present, a necessary consequence of a particular period in life associated with certain developmental processes or with abnormal physiological actions during this period from the abuse of certain organs and to be corrected by moral training ; or as incurable infection until the youth had reached full manhood. Others regarded it as dependent upon functional or structural diseases of such organs as the uterus, stomach, liver, etc. The eruption, being the result of reflex action, was the attempt on the part of the organism to remove deleterious substances from the body through the agency of the sebaceous glands. Others held that it was partly a local disease. His own effort in this paper was to show that in the great majority of cases the disease was essentially a local one, and in the treatment the local conditions demanded our principal attention, and that only in a limited number of cases does the condition of the general system or of some internal organ play more than a subsidiary or accessory part and demand most consideration. He held that this affection of the sebaceous glands had its direct and exciting cause from an organism, and that the principal predisposing and accessory factors were also local abnormal conditions, whilst systemic conditions only in certain cases required but little attention.

The clinical features of the disease were then described and pathological anatomy thoroughly outlined. A knowledge of this he considered necessary to a rational treatment. The comedone was also described. In all cases he had examined the staphylococcus pyogenes albus was present and sometimes aureus, upon which the suppurative process likely