

research in the fields of medicine and surgery. Pasteur's work was also a wonderful example of development as a result of close observation. The relation between vaccination and modern serum therapy was then discussed. The principle depended upon the fact that the blood serum of animals, highly immunized by artificial means to any bacterial disease, possesses the property of protecting other animals against the same disease, and that this protection is afforded whether the serum is administered before, simultaneously or after the injection, provided in the latter case that the disease has not advanced too far before the protective injection is made. The treatment of diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, pneumonia, pyæmia, septicæmia and tetanus was then discussed in the light of the most recent experiments. The influence of the discovery of the function of various blood-elaborating glands in the treatment of diseases by various extracts was then treated in an exhaustive way.

"Etiology and Treatment of Acne Vulgaris." This was the title of a paper by A. R. ROBINSON, of New York. This paper dealt with the causes of the disease, maintaining that they were mainly local, and not due to constitutional disturbances of the stomach, uterus, etc. So, in treating the condition, the local treatment was of greatest importance. The keratosis and the comedones should be removed, the skin and follicles should be disinfected, the frequent accompanying seborrhæal condition should receive attention, the physiological function of the expulsion of the sebum should be assisted by adding tonicity to the glands. In addition, any disorders of the general system should be looked after and prophylactic measures should be attended to, especially during puberty.

A telegram was received from Dr. John Coventry, President of the Ontario Medical Association, expressing his inability to be present, and conveying a fraternal greeting of the Provincial Association.

Prof. WESLEY MILLS presented a pigeon from which the whole brain had been removed; a rabbit, from which the motor centre for the limbs on both sides had been removed; a cat, from which the right motor area had been removed; a second cat, from which both sides, at different dates, had been removed; and a puppy, from which the right motor area had been removed. From these experiments he deduced the idea of the greater importance of the motor centres in the higher animals. He discussed the localization theory at some length.

Dr. WM. OSLER drew attention to the wonderful precision with which surgeons could now cut down upon brain lesions. He reported some cases.