

hearing had improved and, in cases where the discharge recurred, how much more easily and effectually its seat could be treated.

Inter-provincial Registration.—The committee appointed at the last meeting of the Association to look into the question of inter-provincial registration expressed their regret that, by the system which at present obtains, a graduate in one province is not free to exercise his functions in all the provinces of this large, but sparsely settled, Dominion. That this condition of things prevents the names of medical practitioners in this Dominion being placed on the British register, becoming thereby British practitioners, is a boon which the Council of Medical Education of Great Britain has more than once signified its willingness to grant; with this end in view, that it is therefore most desirable that a uniform standard of medical education, and a uniform method of examination for the whole Dominion be established. In order to effect this purpose that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the various provincial councils before the next meeting, asking that each council discuss the position, and appoint one or more delegates to a Dominion committee, for the purpose of adjusting a suitable curriculum to carry out the suggestion herein contained, and that each committee be requested to forward their finding to each of the provincial councils and to the Secretary of this Association before the next annual meeting.

Five Years Experience with the Cold Bath in the Treatment of Typhoid.—Dr. WM. OSLER read a paper with this title. He stated that he had not followed Brandt's method to the letter of giving the plunge bath to all cases. In markedly asthenic cases, in very mild cases, and in those with serious complications the bath was not used. These constituted 58 cases out of a total of 356. In the 298 bathed cases the death-rate was 6.3 per cent.; in the other cases 10.2 per cent. Of course it was not to be forgotten in considering these statistics that hospitals were given the worst cases. In the bathed cases no other treatment was employed except where there was cardiac weakness, when strychnia and alcohol were administered. The diet consisted of milk, or broths and egg albumen. The paper referred to the excellent general effect, as well as the antipyretic one from the use of the baths.

A Skin Clinic was then given by Drs. J. E. GRAHAM, of Toronto, L. DUNCAN BULKLEY and A. R. ROBINSON, of New York. Of the patients presented, one had alopecia areata, two others psoriasis, and a third eczema seborrhœacum. Dr. Graham discussed the diagnostic points in the cases; Dr. Robinson, the pathology, and Dr. Bulkley the treatment.