The view that, from the first, the infection is general was next referred to and if this be so, local removal or injection would be of no use in aborting the disease. But in the majority of cases it is possible by the judicious application of appropriate remedies to wholly and permanently cure the disease, and if these measures are adopted in the incubation period we can successfully neutralize the virus, abort the disease and prevent the appearance of constitutional sequellæ. When a characteristic sore is formed, local measures are adopted, liquid carbolic acid being one of the best, and constitutional remedies immediately begun. These abortive measures are only applicable when the disease is seen early before the lymphatics show involvement.

In the discussion which followed, the opinion of the members was divided as to when internal treatment should be begun, it being advocated by some that internal medication should follow immediately on detection of the sore ; by others it was held that time should elapse to give secondary symptoms an opportunity to develop and so confirm the diagnosis.

DEC. 20th.—" Hygiene for school children " was the subject of a paper read by Dr. Clara Olding. The paper which is published in this issue deals with the defects of the public school system such as cramming, excessive hours of study, want of physicial training and many other points.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. MacLaren referred to the importance of physical training for school children.

Drs. Berryman, Mott, and Christie discussed the hygienic conditions of schools, and considered that ventilation was very defective in the public schools.

Dr. Melvin thought there were not too many subjects taught, nor was there cramming in the schools. A number of subjects was more of a rest to the mind than otherwise.

Dr. Wetmore was also of the same opinion.

Dr. T. Walker said that children went to school at too early an age, eight years of age was quite soon enough. The school buildings of St. John are badly ventilated.