

not contain uterine follicles just as it does in its normal position? These follicles may be simply out-growths from the normal ones, dipping further back between the muscular bundles, just as the mucus tissue does. Or, I say it deliberately, they may spring directly from this mucous tissue itself. This, I know, to all of you sounds like rank heresy, and to some it may appear "The wild imaginations of a fevered brain," for Remak's law has been the statute by which the whole of a generation has been judged, dissensions from which have been visited with the most dire punishments.

Even as a student I was not satisfied with its dogmas, and for ten years most of my leisure time has been spent in the quiet investigation of its claims. Eight years ago, as my old sketch book shows, I had the proof of its fallacy, but then did not understand it well enough to know even what this proof meant. But, "Led on through ways we know not of, and by means we know not how," the discovery of the adenoid nature of the endometrium has helped me to understand those old drawings, and by some studies which are yet unpublished, I have proof positive, that as taught by the last generation, Remak's law, while it has great semblance of truth, still in its fundamental principles is entirely wrong.

I take this first opportunity since my perfect satisfaction of its errors, of putting myself on record as a rebel to the iron-clad system, which its dogmas have built up; but to go deeply into this subject would take entirely too much of your valuable time, and I must leave it with the statement that I hope soon to publish the whole in a separate paper. I think, however, I have satisfactorily shown that the soft myoma is much closer kin to the mucous polyp than to the tough fibroid of the uterine wall, and it seems to me, that in our management of them, we will have better success, if we act in accordance with these views; for I cannot believe, until I have seen better proof than has so far been advanced, that the electric current can have much effect in the absorption of these tumors, for as the lymph forms a very large proportion of their bulk, its removal by tapping, as recommended by Keith, will give considerable relief, and where the patient is near the menopause this is frequently all that is necessary to be done; but in the truly cystic uterus, we cannot hope to gain much if we do not extirpate the whole of the diseased tissue.

In closing, gentlemen, let me thank you, not only for the distinguished honor you have conferred on me, by asking me to be present at this meeting, but also the courtesy with which you have listened to my weak efforts to draw your attention to the tissues themselves, and for a short time to relieve your mind of the wearying search after that "Will-o'-the-wisp," the harmless germicide. All honor to the biologists who are working out and classifying the various orders of the lower grades of life, and deserving of our greatest praise, are those who are showing us the true causes of fermentations, suppurations, and the like death-dealing processes; but it does seem to me that we are not only in danger of going too far in their pursuit, but that we have almost lost sight of the vital force, and are coming to look on the human body very much as we do on the inanimate contents of a gelatin test-tube; so that if by these descriptions of the varying tissue changes I have recalled to your memory that, opposed to these little creatures, there is a force, which if properly taken care of, is capable of the most wonderful conservatism in life, and that it is our duty under all circumstances to most jealously guard it, I will feel that my efforts have not been in vain.

Once more, Mr. President and gentlemen, I thank you, and hope than as the years roll by, this our first introduction will ripen, not only into the respect which fellow workers hold for each other, but that it will cement the esteem which our sister countries and kindred nations now hold for each other.

#### TYPHOID FEVER.\*

BY CHARLES SHEARD, M.D., M.R.C.S., ENG.,  
Prof. of Physiology and Clinical Medicine Trinity Medical School, Toronto.

It is fair to assume when the President of this Association requested me to write a paper upon the "Ravages of Bacteria in Blood and Tissues," that he with characteristic liberality placed the whole field of medicine before me that I might select of what would, in my humble judgment, be most profitable for the Society's consideration. I hope none will be disappointed when they learn they are invited to a discussion upon so old a subject as Typhoid Fever. Neither is it intended to occupy your time in studying the character, habits and

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