

otherwise was unscientific might, occasionally at least, be tolerated.

*Discussion on Paper.*—Dr. Osler, in reply to Dr. Major in regard to the pathology of papilloma of the vocal cords, said he did not think it differed from ordinary papilloma of other regions; those of the larynx seemed to be abnormal growths of the epithelial layers. He asked Dr. Major if it were possible to distinguish this growth from an epithelioma, and whether it ever passed into an epithelioma.

Dr. Roddick in speaking of the operation referred to by Dr. Major, at which he assisted, expressed his pleasure at the skillful manner in which the tumor was removed, although not unattended with difficulty, the tumor being he thought larger than it appeared by the laryngoscope, and at one time the patient being in a very alarming condition. He asked Dr. Major why he did not remove the growth by opening the thyroid cartilages, and if it would not be preferable to have permanent aphonia than necessitating the continual carrying of a tube.

Dr. Mills said growths of this kind and their removal was a very debatable subject. Morrell McKenzie prefers their removal, and by evulsion, while Lennox Brown says that benign growths often become malignant even when well removed, whereas McKenzie does not think so. He thought from his experience that they are of more frequent occurrence than Dr. Major had shown. Malignant disease cannot be diagnosed if you rely on ordinary signs, as the glands, cachexia and pain. He thought it a mistake after the removal of such growths to allow the patient to return home, as subsequent cauterizations are always advisable. Evulsion he considered as not being always practicable. He also spoke of the advisability of educating the throat not only by the physician but also by the patient to render skillful examination practicable. In all cases of aphonia careful examination of the throat should be made early. He would object to thyrotomy unless to save life.

Dr. Major in reply said it was exceedingly difficult to diagnose between the epithelioma and papilloma, as a rule time and history alone will decide. In this case thyrotomy was thought of, but the hope that the growths would ultimately disappear led him to put it off. And as a rule the tracheotomy tube is well borne.

PAPER BY DR. BESSEY. SUBJECT—A PROPOSED VACCINE INSTITUTE.

Dr. B. commenced by referring to the history of animal vaccination in Canada, the first attempt towards which was in the year 1875 in this city, but which for some reason or other was in a short time abandoned, and about the same time in a town in Ontario an attempt was made to furnish animal virus to the profession, but it also was soon discontinued. In 1877 a spontaneous epidemic of cow-pox having occurred at Longue Pointe, Dr. Bessey was afforded opportunity of procuring abundance of lymph, which he continued to furnish to the Montreal Board of Health for two years. In 1880 an allowance of twenty dollars per month was voted by the Board as a permanent subsidy to defray the expenses incurred in keeping the animals required, Dr. Bessey agreeing to furnish the Board (for the use of the public vaccinators) from time to time with such an amount of lymph as experience showed was necessary, each vaccinator being charged to collect the lymph from his first vaccinations to continue the service until the distribution of the next supply. An estimate given of the numbers vaccinated during the years 1878, '79, '80 and '81, compared with the average birth rate and allowing 25 per cent. to be deducted for death rate, showed that there must remain a large number still unprotected.

In the year 1872 there were 872 deaths from small-pox, and in the four following years 728, 647, 590 and 704 respectively. Prior to 1877, when animal vaccination was introduced, public opinion in certain quarters had been very strong against general vaccination, till the people becoming convinced of its safety began to submit very generally to the operation, after which the prevalence of small-pox began to decline, and has finally disappeared altogether.

The deaths in 1877 amounted to 506 and in 1878, 728; in 1879, 472; in 1880, 140; in 1881 only 5 deaths occurred, and this year there have been no deaths so far.

It had been found by experience that lymph one or two removes from the animal gave the most perfect results; and while animal vaccine guarantees against the transmission of syphilis (which has been shewn by well-authenticated cases to occur with the use of humanized lymph, however rarely), and while it is believed to afford perfect immunity from attacks of small-pox, yet it is the experience of many that frequently there is difficulty in making