

tion to test their efficacy. Rosenthal (*Deutsche med Wochenschrift*, Aug., 1889,) considers it negative and not equal to chrysarobin or pyrogallie acid.

Chlorohydrate of Hydroxylamin, recommended by Eichhoff, is found useful in lupus and parasiticycoses. The advantages claimed for it are, cheapness, does not stain the clothing, as active in psoriasis as chrysarobin and pyrogallie acid, does not produce dermatitis. Dr. Wm. T. Corlett, of Cleveland, speaks highly of bromide of arsenic in psoriasis and reflex acne. Oxynapthoic acid may be substituted for sulphur in scabies. The intra neural injections of mercury in syphilis seems to be gaining ground.

The trend of dermatological research seems to be towards histology, including the micro-organism and pathological anatomy. In geology, as Sir Wm. Dawson has so ably shown, mountains have been built by the tiniest insect, so in pathology mountains of disease have been induced by the infinitesimal micro-organism. Perhaps there is not a more interesting study to the medical scientist. Like the horticulturalist, he has his "cultivations" or his "cultures." One might call him the baccilli-culturist. The microscope is fast becoming the "open sesame" to many hitherto ill-understood diseases. The bacteriologist enjoys his hunt for baccilli with as much zest as the most ardent sportsman. He has the tissues of the whole economy for his hunting ground, the skin being no less free than other parts. He bags, or perchance may floor his game, with the never-failing bichlor. One pictures to oneself a figure, round shouldered and stooped from long bending over his favorite scope, spectacted from continued use of eyes; his hair grown gray in knowledge and somewhat scanty at the top, plain in appearance, careless in dress, absent in mind, with thought-creased brow, ever intent searching for his beloved baccilli. To this baccilli-hunter the medicine of the future will be deeply indebted, and the physician of the future ever grateful.

"As with trusty germicides he probes
Disease disseminating microbes."

Society Proceedings.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

Regular Meeting, 21st February, 1890.

Present: F. W. Campbell, Rollo Campbell, Trenholme, J. A. MacDonald, Jas. Stewart, J. J. Gardner, A. Gardner, Jas. Bell, Harry Bell, Hutchison, Spendlove, G. T. Ross, George Ross, Shepherd, Allan, Alloway, Buller, Birket, Armstrong, Mills, Johnston, Finlay, Foley, Scott, England, Jack, Reid, and others.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Dr. White was proposed by Dr. H. Bell and seconded by Dr. Hutchison.

Dr. Buller showed a patient from which he had removed a tumor of the orbit; also showed tumor. He said it was only the third time the operation had been done.

Dr. Bell showed a specimen of a sarcoma of foot (sole of foot) and related treatment.

The President then called on Dr. Leslie Foley to read the paper of the evening, "The Influence of Clothing on the Skin." The following is an abstract:

Clothing affects the skin for good or ill in health and in disease. In health, proper clothing is necessary to keep the skin in normal condition. Treves has formulated requirements of healthy dress.

1. A complete covering for body.
2. Maintenance of an equable temperature.
3. Superabundant clothing and needless weight.
4. Non-interference with any of the functions of the body.

Young girls often have their trunks well covered and their upper and lower extremities destitute of all covering, save the exterior garments; cold must be guarded against. Wearing too many heavy garments around pelvic region often leads to congestion of these parts, sets up some uterine trouble and this some skin disease. The circulation of the skin should not be impeded in any way by tight lacing or tight waist-bands. Tight collars, cuffs, sleeves, boots, gloves and gaiters must be avoided. The belt should not be worn.

Overclothing must be avoided.—Attention was