

There are none on the right arm. On the left thigh there are ten, principally on the anterior aspect; on the right thigh, six, occupying about the same relative position. On the abdomen there are nine tumours—six on the anterior aspect and three posteriorly. There are altogether between forty and fifty tumours on the various parts of the body.

The tumours are, generally speaking, symmetrical, occurring in corresponding places on each side of the body. On the thighs they are not so freely movable under the skin as on the arms.

There is some induration of the lymphatic glands of the neck. None of the tumours exist in the situation of the larger lymphatic glands.

The patient is quite confident that the tumours are slowly but steadily growing. They are hard in consistence, with two or three exceptions. So far, we have not been able to procure one for microscopical examination. It is impossible without such examination to make a diagnosis; but, from such evidence as we have, I would be inclined to consider them fibromata.

The treatment consisted mainly of the internal administration of potass. iodide. This remedy did not produce any decided effect in lessening the size of the tumours. They were, however, rendered somewhat softer by it.

There is no enlargement of the liver or spleen, and no excess of white corpuscles in the blood.

THE CÆSARIAN SECTION.—We take from a letter from Belgrade the following delivery: operation *curiosum*.—"Not far from the Servian border, in Prischina, could a woman, notwithstanding three days' severe pains, not give birth to her child. In desperation her husband seized a razor, slit up her abdomen, removed the child, and—let a neighbour woman sew up the wound in the abdomen. And the best about it is, that now, after some months, both mother and child are completely well." The chief physician of the district, Dr. V. Gjongjevic, to whom we are indebted for this communication, adds, that "the whole affair has been investigated by the organs of the police on the frontier, and officially determined."—*Wien. Med. Wochenschrift*, 27th March, 1880.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*We shall be glad to receive from our friends everywhere, current medical news of general interest. Secretaries of County or Territorial medical associations will oblige by sending reports of the proceedings of their Associations to the corresponding editor.*

TORONTO, JUNE, 1880.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The absence of any manifestation of an active, living interest on the part of a large proportion of the graduates of the University of Toronto in her vital condition and affairs has for a long time past been most remarkable. And perhaps the cause is not far to seek, if we call to remembrance the inordinate lack of interest in, and disregard or obliviscence of, her alumni after they have passed from her fostering care, which so long characterized those who govern her destiny and direct her ways. Old things, however, have passed away, and a new era, of better prospects, seems about to dawn upon us. The principle which asserts that, *ceteris paribus*, the alumni and graduates of the University have the first claim upon her consideration, and the honours and distinction which that consideration confers, is growing apace amongst the powers that be; and members of Convocation, and of the Senate too, are awakening to the fact that the proceedings of the Senate must be made public. The last meeting of Convocation, was probably the most influential and successful congress of graduates that has hitherto been assembled; and its success is a gratifying earnest of a similar result at the next meeting, on the 7th instant, at which several important topics which were then on the agenda paper, but whose consideration had, for lack of time, to be deferred, will be discussed. We were grieved to observe, as we have likewise been on former similar occasions, that amongst many graduates in arts, and members of the legal fraternity especially, the medical