

out the baneful effects on the general system of uncleanness and other deleterious influences affecting this widespread tissue. We think it might have been advantageously pointed out that the mucous membranes are but modified continuations of this structure, and amenable to the same general principles and laws. Chapters II. and III. are devoted to short disquisitions upon the structure and functions of the skin respectively, and Chapter IV. points out their "practical applications to the conditions of daily life." It is well that the public should be fully impressed with the creed that not only is cleanliness "next to godliness," but that it is, as under the old Mosaic dispensation, an essential part thereof. A valuable chapter follows, numbered V., dealing with "skin troubles," from poisonous clothing, the injudicious use of domestic remedies (notably arnica), and cosmetics. The knowledge herein contained cannot be too widely diffused for the public good. The hair and its ordinary management form the subject of the last two chapters, which will serve to vulgarise a good deal of much-needed information on this topic. We cannot, however, agree in the view that the hair, under ordinary circumstances, has any need of artificial lubrication, and we are more in favour of the brush and comb than of frequent ablutions with water as a detergent for that ornament and protection of the head. The insertion of formulæ and the recommendation of remedies we do not think commendable in this chapter, and we must also take exception to the following passage on page 91: "For further details we must refer the reader to special treatises on ringworm and skin diseases." The only referee for the lay reader—to whom alone the remark is applicable—to consult should be the family physician.

Dr. W. H. Pike, of Oxford University, has been appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in University College, Toronto, vice Professor Croft, resigned.

Injection of Lime-water as a solvent for blood clots in the bladder, is recommended by Dr. J. H. Ledlie in the *St. Louis Clinical Record*.

Meetings of Medical Societies.

TORONTO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Society met Nov. 6th; the President, Dr. Workman, in the chair. Dr. Graham presented heart, kidneys, and portion of liver taken from a patient who died in the General Hospital. A. C., female, aged 53, married, 9 children, family history good, healthy until last three years. Lately has been troubled with palpitation, shortness of breath, and swelling of the legs. Admitted Oct. 20th. Has general dropsy, resp. 32, pulse 140-160, weak, urine scanty and high-coloured, containing urates and phosphates but no albumen, heart pushed to left side, blowing systolic murmur sometimes heard at apex. Patient too weak for thorough examination. Died Nov. 1st, P.M. Nov. 2nd. Fluid found in right pleura, lower part of right lung carnified, heart enlarged—weighing 12oz., left auricle dilated—capacity 4oz., auriculo-ventricular opening contracted, hole found in one of the mitral valves, liver enlarged, spleen enlarged and congested, kidneys granular, contracted.

Dr. Oldright presented a very large cyst-wall removed from a boy aged 4. It had been situated over the scapula.

Also a patient, a boy aged 12, first seen 8½ years ago. He then had an attack of acute bronchitis. Pleural complications arose and empyema resulted; was tapped in June '71, about 12oz. of pus taken away. The cavity filled again in a few days; was tapped a second time in August, and a third time a few weeks after. The cavity was regularly washed out after the third tapping, every day for nine months, with carbolized water, on the syphon principle, by means of a rubber tube, which had been pushed into cavity through the canula and retained there, being rolled up in a coil after each washing, and fastened to side of chest by adhesive plaster. The patient was examined by the members present, and the lung found to have recovered its normal condition. Measurements showed the right side of chest to be one half inch larger than the left, and the expansion on forced inspiration was equal on the two sides. While washing