

ing three times this sum, and am surely not only fair but generous.

But the profession is called on to grapple with a most serious difficulty. What is to be done with this monument of the Council's folly? Shall we wait for that Utopian day to which the Council is looking forward, when the deficit is to disappear and the surplus take its place? Then may we wait to the crack o' doom, for the receipts of last year were less than for any of the three previous years, and nearly \$500 less than in 1892. What is to be done? First of all, I say, let the profession be put once more in harmony with the law. To the Council I say, come out of the ring of speculators and restore the respect and dignity of the profession. The Council places the cost of the site and building at \$88,000—\$28,000 of the profession's money has been put into the building, and the balance is covered by a mortgage of \$60,000. A short time ago the President of the Council said they could realize for this property \$100,000. Then I say, "realize." Nay I go further: if the Council can do no better, sell for \$88,000, what it cost, and with the balance above the mortgage, secure a site among the colleges in the park, and erect a building for "the purposes of this Act." If the balance is not sufficient for this purpose, then economize, and husband the resources of the College until such time as they would be adequate. By pursuing this course, we bring ourselves within the limit assigned us by the Legislature, we rid ourselves of annual deficits, and restore the honour and dignity of our profession.

To the Council which has initiated and carried on this speculation, there is a serious question for consideration. When a municipal council makes an expenditure without the sanction of law, the members of the Council become personally responsible, and can be compelled to refund the money out of their own pockets. The Medical Council has expended large sums of money without the sanction of law, why should they not also be individually held responsible?

With your kind permission, Mr. Editor, I desire in a subsequent letter to discuss other matters in dispute between the profession and the Council.

Yours, etc.,

J. W. McLAUGHLIN.

Bowmanville, March 10th, 1894.

Book Notices.

The Popular Science Monthly, for March, contains the following very interesting list of papers, two of which, the "Sketch of Jean Martin Charcot," and "The Action of Massage upon the Muscles," are specially adapted for medical men's reading: (1) "Abolish all Prohibitive Liquor Laws," by Appleton Morgan; (2) "Industries of Animals," by Frédéric Houssay (illustrated); (3) "The Origin of Right-handedness," by Prof. J. Mark Baldwin; (4) "Fossil Man," by John G. Rothermel (illustrated); (5) "Professor Tyndall," by Prof. Thomas H. Huxley; (6) "The European Law of Torture," by Amherst W. Barber; (7) "Customs and Superstitions of the Mayas," by Mrs. A. D. Le Plongeon (illustrated); (8) "Biology and Ethics," by Sir James C. Browne, M.D., F.R.S.; (9) "The Action of Massage upon the Muscles," by D. Graham, M.D.; (10) "The Ice Age and its Work," I., by A. R. Wallace, F.R.S.; (11) "The Founder of the First Scientific Journal," by M. J. Boyer; (12) "Sketch of Jean Martin Charcot" (with portrait). Toronto University men will read with interest "The Origin of Right-handedness," by their old Professor, J. M. Baldwin, in which he bases his theories on experiments carried out with one of his own children. Colour, evidently, is a strong force in determining this.

Operative Surgery. By TH. KOCHER, M.D., Professor at Chicago University and Demonstrator of the Surgical Clinics at the Berne University. With 163 illustrations. New York: William Wood & Co. 1894.

This book will be of immense value to the surgeon on account of its condensed form, and the ease that he will experience in refreshing his mind before an operation. The author states in his introduction it is not his intention to swell the number of excellent text-books on operative surgery by another more explicit one, but to give the briefest possible directions for a rapid posting on an operation to be performed.

Part I. treats of anæsthesia, general treatment of wounds, and the selection of the direction of incisions.

Part II. is devoted to special operations (Incisions). In this part instruction is given for reaching