

adopt the plan carried out in certain of the States of the American Union; *i.e.*, to levy a direct tax of one-tenth of one mill on the dollar on the assessed value of property in the Province. The revenue thus produced would be about \$90,000 a year. He thinks that otherwise the University will always be asking for money; or, when it ceases to do so it will be dead.

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### **Toronto Medical Society.**

On the first Thursday of each month the Executive of the Toronto Medical Society has arranged for a meeting of its members at one of the Hospitals as follows: Jan. 5th, 8.30 p.m. sharp, Western Hospital; Feb. 2nd, 8.30 p.m. sharp, Grace Hospital; March 2nd, 8.30 p.m. sharp, St. Michael's Hospital; April 6th, 8.30 p.m. sharp, Toronto General Hospital.

At each of these meetings the Hospital Staff will present a full complement of interesting clinical cases, and the Hospital Board furnish refreshments for a pleasant social gathering at the close.

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### **Hospital for Consumptives.**

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives, held November 9th, at the National Club, Toronto, with Mr. W. J. Gage in the chair, the Secretary reported that forty patients had already been received into the new institution near Weston, and that building operations are still in progress adding to the accommodation. Dr. Allan H. Adams is the Physician-in-charge.

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### **The Negri Bodies.**

Dr. Negri, of the University of Pavia, described about a year ago peculiar bodies found in the nerve cells of animals that had died of hydrophobia. These bodies are almost constantly present in the protoplasm but seldom in the nucleus. Found in greatest abundance in the hippocampus major, they also appear in the cerebrum, pons, cord, and in the Purkinje cells of the cerebellum. The bodies Dr. Negri describes are usually round or oval, and vary much in size from those just visible to the microscope to forms measuring twenty-five microns in length. They take the ordinary stains and resist putrefaction for several days. The presence or absence of these bodies is an important aid to the diagnosis of hydrophobia, and their discovery marks progress in our knowledge of this peculiar and little-understood disease.