

whole body of the uterus. The cervix was entirely destroyed. The growth involves the whole of the bladder, ulcerating through in the median line, producing a utero-vesical fistula. The orifice of both ureters was involved in the growth. Below it extends into the upper part of the vagina, and behind into the adjacent parts of the rectum. (Bladder was cut through from in front.) Microscopic sections of the growth, which were submitted, show the structure of a glandular cancer, adeno-carcinoma. The cancer evidently originated from the glandular epithelium, but whether those of the cervix or body of the uterus the microscopic examination would not determine.

Dr. Peters presented two astragali he had removed from a case of double club-foot upon which he had operated. He described the various incisions recommended for the operation.

Dr. G. S. Ryerson and Dr. B. Spencer were appointed a committee to act with committees from other societies in the consideration of the proposed academy of medicine.

The Society then adjourned.

The Toronto Medical Society.

THE regular meeting of the Society was held in the Council Chamber, on the 10th of March.

Seven Feet Five Inches.—Dr. J. N. Elliott Brown presented a young man whom he had been treating for a sub-acute attack of rheumatism. His object in presenting the patient was not to call attention to the disease, but rather to the uncommon size of the man, who measured seven feet five inches in height. The patient was well formed and in good health.

Pharyngeal Mycosis.—Dr. Price-Brown read a paper on "Pharyngeal Mycosis."

This was a comparatively rare disease, and when it did occur, it usually affected some part of the fauces. It had various appellations depending on the situation of the fungus, but usually went by the above title.

It is a parasitic disease, composed of small whitish-yellow growths, dense in structure and projected above the mucous membrane upon which it grew. It belongs to the schizomycetes species of fungus, a term applied to a variety of vegetable organisms found in drains, garbage, bogs, etc. These fungi may be found in milk, urine and watery solutions containing organic matter after exposure to the air for any lengthy period. The microscope reveals the thread or rod-