

1893, with the above heading, that the same views are expressed as have often appeared in our own columns regarding the curability of albuminuria when it is associated with either oxaluria or lithæmia. The writer does not seem to see the direct relation of the lithæmia and oxaluria to the albuminuria. As we have already pointed out, urine loaded with either is exceedingly irritating, probably because there are many fine sharp-pointed crystals in it held in suspension, which in passing down the long fine urinary tubules scratches their mucous membrane. That these crystals exist there can be no doubt, for we sometimes find them remaining in the calyx of the kidney and forming the nucleus of a stone in the kidney; at other times they pass down to the bladder and act in the form of gravel. We have many times seen patients with not only albumen but also casts, whose urine became perfectly normal under treatment with diuretics and copious draughts of pure or slightly alkaline water. The whole trouble is due to eating too much in proportion to the mechanical work performed, and then not drinking enough water to wash out the partly burned nitrogenous products. Our confrère says that in chronic nephritis the urine is generally clear and free from urates. The last paragraph of his editorial is especially worthy of consideration, and we therefore quote it in full:—

The importance of carefully distinguishing between these two forms of albuminuria cannot be too strongly dwelt upon. The importance is first of all to the patient, who must suffer cruelly in mind from an error in diagnosis. Next concerned is the reputation of the physician, who is led through a too hasty conclusion to commit a serious error. But the profession as a whole is deeply concerned whenever one of its members in good standing makes a mistaken diagnosis of so serious a disease as chronic nephritis, for when the victim

fails to die, contrary to all expectation, it brings the whole science of Medicine into distrust, and it is no doubt just such cases as these described that have made the reputation of some "Safe Kidney Cure" or "Golden Medical Discovery," which flaunts abroad testimonials from men given up to die of Bright's disease by reputable medical men.

A NEW JOURNAL.

The *Woman's Medical Journal*, devoted to the interests of Women Physicians; it is edited by E. E. Roys-Gavitt, M.D., and Claudia Q. Murphy, managing editor; business manager, Margaret L. Hackadorn. Recorder Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio. Price \$2.00 a year. We extend to our youngest sister a hearty welcome, for, as she says, no matter how full the ranks of medical journalism may be, there is always room for one more. This one's first number presents a very promising appearance, and will no doubt receive as it should the unanimous support of the ever-increasing numbers of female physicians throughout the world. We wish it success.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

This time-honored institution has for some years past been arranging for suitable accommodation for its Montreal Medical Faculty. Although wealthy, the expenses of its medical and other faculties have been so much greater than the receipts from them, that it has not been able so far to provide the necessary amount of money. The Sulpicians have generously come to its assistance with a gift of \$104,000, and work is to begin immediately on the new building, which will be situated on St. Denis street near Sherbrooke street. Laval has done a noble work in the past in the cause of higher education, and has made many a financial sacrifice rather than lower its standard of excellence. Among the latter may be instanced just two: that of remitting half the lecture fees to those medical students who would first take the degree of