groin, and there ulceration on their surface and surrounding tissues takes place, the lymphatics and veins become obstructed, and the whole leg from below the disease becomes enormously swollen, and after about twelve months' painful suffering and exhaustion from suppuration, the patient dies; or, it may happen that hemorrhage through ulceration into a large blood-vessel hastens the end.

Some years ago I sent such a case to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. The leg was so enormous in size that some surgeons thought it was a case of elephantiasis, until the full history of the patient was obtained.

Cauties have been recommended, and I have tried some, such as nitric acid, chromic acid, dried sulphate of zinc, etc., but never felt pleased with them, because their application was too painful, and the healing process too slow; besides, I think that the hyperaemic state of the surrounding parts from the irritation of the caustic is apt to excite the neighbouring glands to absorb the cancroid poison.

Preventive Treatment.—All mineral oil workmen, especially those subject to warty growths, as frequently seen on the arms and other parts of their bodies, should be advised to wash themselves thoroughly in a tepid bath three times a week in the summer, and once a week in the winter; and daily, before going to work, to anoint their arms and private parts with some vegetable oil or animal fat, such as olive oil, rape oil, or common lard; and when they return from labour, not to spare soap and water in washing themselves. Messrs Young's Company kindly, at my request, erected baths for their workmen. They are a great blessing to all who use them, particularly so to those who have no homes of their own, but live only in lodgings.

Gentlemen, I must now conclude by thanking you for the patient hearing you have given me. I may have told you nothing new, but if I have only drawn your attention more directly to this disease, so that preventive measures may be advised, or early excision adopted—pain thereby allayed, and life prolonged—I will feel that I have done a duty.

Part Second.

REVIEWS.

A Treatise on Insanity in its Medical Relations. By William A. Hammond, M.D., Surgeon-General, United States Army (retired list), Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School. London: H. K. Lewis: 1883.

One of the notable things in this book is, that the author thinks that it is necessary to make an apology for writing it. Fortunately
the book is much better than the apology. Dr Hammond is apprehensive that the objection may be made, that, not being the superintendent of a lunatic asylum, he has no business to set up as an authority on insanity; and after stating some of his claims, the justice of which we seek not to deny, the learned professor adds, to use his own words, "Though I cannot claim to have seen so many cases of insanity as the average superintendent of an asylum with its thousand inmates, I do claim that a single case thoroughly studied is worth more as a lesson than a hundred that are simply looked at, and often from afar off. The medical student who dissects one human body is likely to learn more of anatomy than the janitor who sees hundreds of corpses brought to the dissecting-room." It is needless to point out the fallacy of the analogy where the superintendent of an asylum is compared to the janitor, who has neither opportunity nor stimulus to make a scientific examination of the anatomy of the bodies that are borne past for the use of the students. In fact, to commence with his faults, Dr Hammond is sometimes rash in attack; and as we do not think it just to indulge in vague censure, we shall give a few examples of this failing later on.

Of the 756 pages which comprise the text of the book, 261 are occupied by what he calls the physiology of the mind. In this part the learned author gives his views on the nature and seat of the mind, and the mental and physical conditions inherent in the individual which influence its action. He then treats of instinct and the nature of sleep and dreams. Dr Hammond makes no secret of his views on the nature of mind. "It is a force produced by nervous action. As a galvanic battery evolves galvanism, so the brain evolves mind. If the battery is good, the galvanism is good; if the battery is bad, the galvanism is bad. If the gas is good, we get a good light; if the gas is bad, we get a bad light. And if the brain is good, the mind will certainly be good; and if the brain is bad, the mind will just as surely be bad."

The chapter on instinct shows extensive reading, careful and acute observation, with great power of thought. We do not remember to have read anything better of the kind, though now and then there are questionable statements, like the following:—

"I have seen an infant a year old shudder with disgust at the sight of a hair in its porridge. The universal use of the right hand in preference to the left is evidently the result of education and habit continued through centuries, and leading to the increased development of the left side of the brain over the right." This story of the American baby showing at so early a stage the innate refinement of its ancestors reminds us of Hans Andersen's story of the lady who was proved to be a real princess by feeling uncomfortable from a pea lying under twenty feather beds. If Dr Hammond has preserved the hair, he might put it in the same museum as the pea. As for his explanation of the use of the
right hand, it is, of course, incomplete till he tells us the reason why education and habit united through centuries to discourage the use of the left hand, till the left side of the brain had become the heaviest.

Having occasion to quote the observations of Mr Crochley Clapham, who found the average brain weight of eleven Chinese males, drowned during a typhoon in Hongkong, to be 50.45 ounces, or about 1430 grammes, Dr Hammond remarks, “These results are so different from what might have been expected, that we may reasonably suppose a source of error to have existed.” Crochley Clapham has perhaps made more extensive and varied weighings of brains than any one living, and his observations are not to be thus put aside to favour Dr Hammond’s theories. Though not dealing directly with insanity, it is not likely that these introductory pages will be passed over unread. They give evidence everywhere of the powerful mind of the writer.

The portion of the book which deals with insanity proper (comprising 495 pages), is shorter than most text-books on the subject.

Dr Hammond commences by observing that “every medical witness who appears in a case involving the mental capacity or responsibility of an individual is expected to give a definition of insanity.” We are sorry to hear this. We cannot remember of any medical practitioner in this country being asked in the witness-box to give a definition of insanity; and we do not think he could be obliged to do so, any more than to give a definition of law or justice. If hard pressed, we should advise the medical witness to say that insanity is a generalization which does not exist out of the human mind, and must vary with the observations from which it has been generalized, but that insane people do exist, and that he is willing to give his opinion whether the person in question is insane or not. Dr Hammond freely criticises the different definitions of insanity which have been proposed by medical writers. “Dr Bucknill,” he tells us, “defines it to be a condition of the mind in which a false action of conception or judgment, a defective power of the will, or an uncontrollable violence of the emotions and instincts, has separately or jointly been produced by disease.” To this Dr Hammond objects, “According to this definition, the individual who is comatose from the effects of a cerebral haemorrhage or a blow on the head, and who certainly has ‘a defective power of the will’ produced by disease, is insane.” But surely it is difficult to overlook the distinction between a defective power of the will and the complete suspension of volition, and all the other mental faculties in profound stupor. Dr Hammond’s own definition of insanity is certainly a very good one,—“A manifestation of disease of the brain, characterized by a general or partial derangement of one or more faculties of the mind, and in which, while consciousness is not abolished, mental freedom is weakened, perverted, or destroyed.”
It would be easy to make grave objections to Dr Hammond's classification of insanity, but this remark holds good of all classifications as yet attempted. He commences by treating of the simple derangements of the different faculties into which the mind has been generally divided by psychologists. We have perceptional insanities, comprising illusions and hallucinations, then intellectual monomania, reasoning mania, and intellectual morbid impulses; then we have the emotional insanities, including emotional monomania, and the melancholias and hysterias; and, fourthly, the volitional insanities, forms characterized by the derangement of the will. He admits that such derangements of a single mental faculty are rare. There are few, if any, forms classed under the head of intellectual insanities which do not also show emotional disturbance, and perhaps not a single one of the forms which are designated as emotional insanities which are not marked by intellectual derangement; but he classifies his cases from their most prominent characteristics. Thus far the division, though somewhat arbitrary, has gone on one basis. But the fifth section brings us to compound insanities, "forms in which two or more categories of mental faculties are markedly involved." Under this head we find acute mania, circular insanity, katatonia, primary and secondary dementia, senile dementia, and general paralysis. Here Dr Hammond bids farewell to derangements of the mental faculties, and introduces us to the constitutional insanities, "forms which are the result of a pre-existing physiological or pathological condition, or of some specific morbid influence affecting the system." These comprise epileptic, puerperal, pellagrous, and choreic insanities. Then we have arrest of mental development, comprising idiocy and cretinism. The chapter on reasoning mania well displays Dr Hammond's knowledge of human nature, his somewhat cynical humour, and his happy choice of words. His instances, which are always striking, are drawn from a great variety of sources—sometimes from books and periodicals in many languages, sometimes from the newspapers, and sometimes from his own large and varied experience. As might be expected, Dr Hammond shows a great acquaintance with those initial derangements of the intellect or feelings which sometimes subside after a time, or never arrive at such an outrageous stage as to demand confinement in an asylum. We refer to such affections as neurasthenia, agoraphobia, and mysophobia, which have been little studied in this country. The chapter on aboulomania, or paralysis of the will, is very striking. Take the following case, given by Dr Hammond, in which "there was an inability to exert the will solely in the matters of dressing and undressing himself. He would go to his bedroom, but as soon as he began to consider the subject of undressing, his indecision was shown. He would, after standing some time thinking of the subject, sit down and begin to unlace one of his shoes. Then the question would arise whether he had not better take off the other
one first. After cogitating over this point for several minutes, he
would begin with the other shoe; but then again doubts would
arise, and he would stop. Perhaps then he would rise and walk
up and down the floor, deliberating over the question, when, look-
ing towards the glass, he would see himself reflected, and his eyes
would catch sight of his necktie. 'Ah,' he would say to himself,
'of course that is the thing to take off first.' But as soon as he
took hold of it he hesitated, and the moment he hesitated he was
powerless. And so it went on, if he was left to himself, till it has
frequently happened that daylight would find him still with every
stitch of clothing on him. In the morning it was the same thing
in putting on his clothes. He could never determine which
stocking should go on first, or whether his shirt should be put
on before his stockings, or even whether the right or left leg of
his drawers or trousers should have the preference. This gentle-
man," adds Dr Hammond, "suffered severely from insomnia and
occasional headache, but there was no mental aberration other
than that of his will."

Our author has filled 534 pages before he arrives at the com-
 pound insanities, and these well-known clinical forms, commencing
with acute mania and ending with choreic insanity, the last of the
divisions of constitutional insanity, are all discussed in 117 pages.
Though we should have counselled Dr Hammond to adopt a differ-
ent scale, we cannot deny that he now makes the most of his
space. No part of the subject escapes his notice; everywhere he
presents new views and new facts. His definitions are concise,
clear, and vivid, and his cases are always striking, perhaps too
much so to be typical. We think that the learned author has
made a mistake in treating of the prognosis of the different forms
of insanity in a separate chapter, instead of giving the prognosis
at the end of each of his forms. This is, no doubt, in part due
to the nature of his classifications, and it is possible enough that
in writing this chapter he may have had a glimpse of its incon-
venience. The prognosis as affecting life is given in separate
pages from the prognosis as affecting reason; and both prognoses
are often stated in so vague and general a form that they can
be of little instruction to the reader. The treatment is also dealt
with in a separate chapter. Dr Hammond here shows that com-
mand of the resources of therapeutics which he has already shown
in his book on the diseases of the nervous system. Perhaps it
would be sometimes difficult for an inexperienced practitioner to
pick out from his pages the most appropriate remedies for a par-
ticular case. He has very little to say about the use of electrical
currents passed through the brain. He says nothing about the
interrupted current or general faradization, and contents himself
with quoting a paper of Dr Clifford Allbutt on the good results
derivable from the continuous current in some forms of insanity.
In his own hands, Dr Hammond tells us, electricity had not been
productive of any marked benefit until the recent improvements in the construction of statical or franklinic electricity has enabled him to employ it as a counter-irritant capable of making a very rapid and decided impression on the system. "In cases of mental derangement coming under the class of emotional insanities, and in primary and secondary dementia," he tells us that "it is of decided benefit. I place the patients on the insulated stool, and draw long sparks from the whole length of the spine. They very generally express themselves as feeling better, and they are perfectly willing to have the operation repeated." We hope that further experience will prove this method of treatment to be as beneficial as it is striking.

Practical Pathology: a Manual for Students and Practitioners.
By G. Sims Woodhead, M.D., F.R.C.P.E. Edinburgh: Young J. Pentland.

This is a handbook from the pen of the assistant to the Professor of Pathology in the University of Edinburgh, for use, we presume, mainly at least, in the laboratory under his especial care; but although this may be its chief object, the work is so full of information as to the methods of preparing and examining tissues, and of their appearances when diseased, that it will be found more than useful to any one who may be desirous of studying this branch of medical science while at a distance, perhaps, from any laboratory where assistance might be obtained.

The first chapter is devoted, and very properly so, to an account of the proper method of conducting a post-mortem examination, and, we think, without omitting mention of any organ or cavity in the body, the whole being based upon the well-known system of examination as taught byVirchow.

In the second chapter we have a detailed and careful description of the apparatus employed in the prosecution of pathological histology, commencing with a short account of the form of microscope best suited, in the mind of the author, for this purpose.

He then passes on to the description of the many processes in vogue for the examination of the various tissues, both in the fresh and prepared states, and gives a full, excellent, and easily comprehended account of those hardening and preserving materials which are held in highest repute after long experience, and also of the various injection and staining fluids, with the methods of their preparation.

It is almost needless to say that until this subject is mastered the pathologist is quite unable to prosecute his studies in microscopic anatomy with advantage to himself or others—indeed, in many cases quite the reverse.

Next commences the special study of the various organs and
tissues of the body in their multifarious diseased conditions. The different organs are treated of one by one, a chapter being devoted to each, and the consideration of their morbid conditions is preceded by a short account of their normal structure and histology,—their macroscopical appearances being described before their microscopical structure.

Now and again clinical points are touched upon; e.g., in speaking of cirrhosis of the liver, three forms are described, viz., common C., biliary or monolobar C., and syphilitic C. The two former are properly described as being of different nature and origin, and practically the chief points to bear in mind are that the bile-ducts are much involved in the second, but not in the former, while the portal veins are not involved in the second, but especially so in the first; and in consequence ascites is its common accompaniment, while jaundice is most frequent in connexion with the biliary form of cirrhosis.

The chapter on tumours is especially good and admirably illustrated; the two final chapters of the book being devoted to parasites, animal and vegetable.

There are many points upon which we might touch, but, on the whole, only to speak favourably of, so prefer to say little, and leave the book to the consideration of the many who will doubtless become its possessors.

The work is beautifully illustrated throughout with one hundred and thirty-six most artistically and correctly drawn and coloured drawings, made from preparations most of which are in the possession of the author. The part of the work in which, in our opinion, they fall most short is in the chapters on the lung and kidneys, and in another edition some additions there would not be amiss. On the whole, we can thoroughly recommend the book, although occasionally some of the subjects considered are perhaps done in a rather sketchy manner, and the author has evidently been now and again a little pushed for time.

We do, however, find fault with the lettering of a few of the drawings, especially in the case of those representing sections which have been stained with picro-carmine, and where they are printed in the same colour, being very indistinct, and more so in gaslight than in daylight, sometimes requiring the eyes to be strained even to a painful degree before being able to pick out the letter sought for. In a few cases some of the letters appertaining to the drawings are absent, and in two cases at least the wrong numbers of the latter are given in the letterpress.

The printer has done his work exceedingly well, and the book is nicely got up.
The Physiological Factor in Diagnosis: a Work for Young Practitioners. By J. Milner Fothergill, M.D. London: Baillière, Tindall, & Cox. Pp. 256.

This, an exceedingly clever and well-written book, containing the gist of a good deal of the former works by Dr Fothergill on diagnosis, is put together in a very plain, practical, and taking way.

It is a protest, and not unrequired in the present day, against the too prevalent scientific method which even our best men get in hospital. They are apt to look at the disease discovered by instruments of precision as an entity, to be treated according to rule, and they are too apt to forget or omit consideration of the "personal equation" of the patient, his constitution, moral nature, surroundings, etc. Hints on these subjects are given, and interspersed are many shrewd, witty pieces of advice as to a young practitioner's methods, his behaviour in the sick-room, relations to attendants, relatives, nurses, and to the patient himself. The keynote on this side is struck in the following very sensible sentence:—"The successful man is the man who knows human nature as well as his profession, who can estimate what is going on in the minds of others, as well as be conscious of the workings of his own mind." (P. 225.)

Few books of its kind could be more useful to a young practitioner than this one, if studied carefully and intelligently.

Lectures on the Localization of Cerebral and Spinal Diseases. By Professor J. M. Charcot. London: New Sydenham Society: 1883.

Professor Charcot, in his introductory preface, tells us that the object he had before him, in delivering these lectures, was to furnish an introductory chapter to the clinical study of cerebral and spinal diseases. It may at once be stated that he has most admirably succeeded.

A few years ago the subject of cerebral localization was scarcely touched upon in medical treatises; and although our knowledge of the subject is still far from complete, nevertheless much has been done to elucidate the question, by the experiments on living animals of Fritz and Hitzig, Carville and Duret, abroad, and Ferrier in our own country. The results of their experiments has been in part corroborated by the clinical and post-mortem examinations of MM. Charcot, Vulpian, and Pitres, and Drs Gowers and Hughlings Jackson, and other observers. But, for any one but the specialist, the study of all the writings of the...
above mentioned and other authors would be impossible; hence the general practitioner is, as a rule, but slightly or not at all acquainted with the subject. However, if the excuse has been in time past that there was no clear, concise, and definite work upon cerebral and spinal localization, that excuse cannot be said to exist any longer.

Professor Charcot has given us a résumé of the writings of others upon this difficult question, corroborated and in some instances modified by the large and invaluable experience with which the splendid material of the Salpetrière furnishes him, and has put all that he has to say into so lucid a form as to render his lectures intensely interesting. Great praise is due to the translator, who has most faithfully reproduced the original; and any reader who has been privileged to follow Professor Charcot’s course of lectures at the Salpetrière will at once recognise the peculiar flowing conversational style in which he addresses his audience, and will experience the charm of, in spirit, listening to that great clinical teacher once more. Material aid is afforded by numerous diagrams and figures. Space would not admit of aught but a slight sketch of the book.

Beginning by giving a short but clear account of the external configuration of the brain, M. Charcot goes on to give a few of the histological characteristics of the nervous system, drawing particular attention to the analogy which exists between the motor cells of the anterior cornua of the spinal cord and the large cells found in the psychomotor regions of the cerebrum.

The chapter on the arterial circulation of the cerebrum is particularly full, a fulness which the professor shows is amply justified by the important part the arterial system plays in the domain of cerebral pathology. It is obvious that in order to have a clear understanding of the effect of an embolus or thrombus of any branch of the different cerebral arteries, it is necessary to possess a knowledge not only of the distribution of the cortical and cerebral vessels, and of their origin, but also of their relation to one another as regards anastomosis. All this is most fully and explicitly entered into, and a very clear description is given of the effects of interference in the vascular supply of the central ganglionic masses and the neighbouring internal capsule, whether it be by haemorrhage or otherwise. The primary symptoms and secondary results are all well laid down, and the differential diagnosis between lesions affecting different parts is minutely and clearly stated.

Of special interest are the remarks upon lateral hemiopia as the result of lesions affecting directly or indirectly the optic tracts, whereas the deeper-placed lesions affecting the optic nerve-fibres in their intra-cerebral course, instead of producing lateral hemiopia, as is frequently stated, cause, according to M. Charcot, crossed amblyopia. This he accounts for hypothetically by supposing
that the nerve-fibres which do not decussate in the optic chiasma do so beyond the corpora geniculata, probably in the corpora quadrigemina.

The second part of the book is composed of lectures delivered in 1880, those in Part I. dating from 1876. Spinal localizations form the subject for consideration; and although M. Charcot recapitulates more than in Part I., and is more discursive, he nevertheless succeeds in making his exposition clear and easily comprehensible. Beginning with the developmental anatomy of the cord and brain, M. Charcot shows from it and from pathological anatomy that the pyramidal tracts are two complete systems of continuous fibres, whose course may be traced from the gray matter covering the ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions, through the centrum ovale, the anterior two-thirds of that part of the internal capsule situated immediately behind the part known as the knee, to the inner third of the under surface of the cerebral peduncles, and thence through the pons to the anterior bulbar pyramids, where each tract usually divides into two parts, one continuing down each side of the anterior fissure of the cord, and forming thus Türck's columns, whilst the larger number of fibres decussate and pass down the posterior part of the antero-lateral columns. It is next shown that motor impulses invariably follow the course of the pyramidal tracts, and how a destructive lesion in any part of their course is the only cause which gives rise to a descending secondary degeneration. The semiology of such degenerations is clearly expounded, and incidentally some valuable hints are given as to the prognosis of hemiplegia.

The subject of contracture is very fully gone into, and it is shown to be closely allied in nature with the tendon reflexes. M. Charcot gives a clear explanation of his view of its nature and causation, as well as of the various spinal affections in which it is usually present. The last chapter of the book is devoted to spinal amyotrophies and localizations in the gray matter, and in the appendix there is a very interesting account of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and some clinical observations relating to cases of that somewhat rare disease. In conclusion, we can most heartily recommend this admirable book to the general practitioner, and to the medical student in his last year of study. It will give to its reader a clear understanding of what is known of the subject it professes to treat of. We wish that the Sydenham Society would give us more books concerning the advances of the science of medicine; at any rate we are thankful for this one. Works like the one we have been considering are of far more value to the practitioner of to-day than the writings of most deceased masters of our art, although these latter are historically of great interest.
Hospitals, Infirmaries, and Dispensaries: their Construction, Interior Arrangement, and Management; with descriptions of Existing Institutions and 74 Illustrations. By F. Oppert, M.D., M.R.C.P.L. Second (English) Edition, revised and enlarged. London: J. & A. Churchill: 1883.

As it is not likely any one will read Dr Oppert's book who does not seriously desire to obtain information on the subject, it is perhaps no great objection that the style is often slipshod and does not exactly express what the author means to say. We suspect that Dr Oppert is a foreigner who has not mastered the English language. The work was originally written in German, in which form it has passed through two editions. We can, however, recommend the work to those who mean to build an hospital, are building one, or want to alter or improve one. The author has collected a number of useful details about the construction and working of such establishments, which will help to save architects and medical officers from many blunders and oversights, and be a guide to them when they crave information. The author seems to have visited many of the principal hospitals of Europe, and gives much information about their construction, some of which is useful and some superfluous. Of what benefit, for example, is the following information about the hospitals in Genoa or Genova, as Dr Oppert calls it? "The general hospital is called Ospedale Grande: it is a large building constructed around five yards. It is of ancient origin. Another, called Osp. degl' Incurabili, is of less extent and of an irregular shape. As the name implies, it is especially intended for chronic incurable diseases."

It would, of course, be easy to find reasons for disagreeing with the author, as in many cases the expedient which he recommends might not appear preferable to another which he rejects. As far as our opinion goes, his advice is generally sensible, and, considering the extent of the ground which he goes over, it is not surprising that there are occasional omissions. The information about military hospitals is quite rudimentary, and the chapter on asylums for the insane is not sufficiently full to tempt medical superintendents to consult Dr Oppert's book. The work of Dr Kirkbride on the construction of asylums is the authority on this subject. The chapter on ventilation strikes us as especially good; that on disinfection is very meagre. The only agents which he mentions are heat and sulphurous acid; a few directions how to disinfect clothes without injuring their texture or appearance would surely be useful.

A few pages are devoted to an account of the principal hospitals in Scotland, prominent amongst which is the New Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. Of this building Dr Oppert remarks, "There are a great many inlets for fresh air and outlets for vitiated air; but there is some doubt whether the desired effect will be obtained."
Surely, in a book published this year, we might expect not to be left in doubt whether the ventilation of the hospital at Edinburgh has proved successful, as we believe it has.

We do not know why the hospitals at Montrose and Arbroath should be mentioned, while the larger ones at Perth and Dumfries are omitted. On the whole, leaving petty faults alone, this book is worthy of praise, the result of much labour, thought, and travel, and full of trustworthy information, which it would be difficult to collect from any other sources.

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**Part Third.**

**MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.**

**MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.**

**SESSION LXIII.—MEETING I.**

*Wednesday, 7th November 1883.—Dr G. W. Balfour, President, in the Chair.*

**I. Election of Office-Bearers.**

The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for session 1883–84:—President, Henry D. Littlejohn, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed.; Vice-Presidents, Professor Thomas R. Fraser, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed.; David Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed.; J. Batty Tuke, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed.; Treasurer, Alexander G. Miller, F.R.C.S. Ed., 11 Walker Street; Secretaries, C. Watson MacGillivray, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed., 11 Rutland Street; Alexander James, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed., 11 Albyn Place; Editor of Transactions, William Craig, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed.; Members of Council, P. Heron Watson, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed.; Byrom Bramwell, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed.; John B. Buist, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed.; T. R. Ronaldson, M.B., F.R.C.P. Ed.; George Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed., Linlithgow; James Jamieson, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed.; J. Graham Brown, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed.; J. M. Cotterill, M.B., F.R.C.S. Ed.

**II. Election of New Members.**

The following gentlemen were elected Ordinary Members:—J. Lyon Wilson, L.R.C.P. Ed., Edinburgh, and Donald MacRaild, F.R.C.S. Ed., Greenock.

**III. Exhibition of Patients.**

1 and 2. Mr A. G. Miller showed (a.) A CASE OF PLASTIC OPERATION FOR CONTRACTION OF THE ARM AFTER BURN. The patient was a little girl, who had been brought into hospital in July, suffering from contraction of the forearm and fixation of the elbow-joint, there being hardly any movement of the arm...