

the time, was maintained, the patient's eyes being now quite parallel as regards their visual axes, while excursions in all directions were free, and convergent power well sustained in near vision.

A meeting of this Society was held on December 3rd, the President, Mr. T. H. Bartlett, F.R.C.S., in the chair.

Mr. HASLAM read a paper on Medical Education, in which the question of what education a student should have before commencing his medical studies was discussed. Many students at present enter at a hospital with little or no knowledge of such subjects as chemistry, botany, or physics, and are consequently unable at once to study with advantage either physiology or chemistry. Moreover, they have not learnt how to work at scientific subjects, and so lose much time on this account. It was suggested that much benefit would be derived from having a medical college where boys intending to study medicine could enter after having passed one of the preliminary examinations and spend a year, acquiring some knowledge of those scientific subjects that would be of use to them later on; they would then be able on entering at a hospital to study with greater advantage the various medical subjects met with there, and would have more time to devote to attending hospital practice.

Dr. THOMAS exhibited a specimen of Tumour of the Bladder from a patient, aged one year and ten months, who had been under treatment at the Children's Hospital. The history of the case was given for the time it had been under his care, the symptoms being those of retention of urine and cystitis. The ordinary incision for lateral lithotomy was made for the purpose of exploring the bladder, when a hard mass was felt in front and to the left of the median line. The patient was relieved by the operation, and the wound allowed to heal. He was discharged, but returned in a month suffering from a low form of bronchitis, and with a mass protruding through the incision, which had reopened. Further exploration failed to define the tumour sufficiently for surgical interference, and the condition of the patient also made it inadmissible. He died shortly after. The tumour sprang from the base and front of the bladder, and in its growth had enlarged and occupied the base, so that there seemed to be a secondary bladder above it. It was composed of polypoid masses of considerable firmness springing from a common base. A microscopical report by Mr. Jones-Bateman was read, and sections of the tumour were shown. The report stated: "To what class of tumours the specimen should be assigned it is difficult to determine; the base of the tumour might fairly be called a myoma, but in the peripheral portion there is no muscular tissue. The peripheral portion however agrees very nearly with what Sir Henry Thompson calls 'tumours of a transitional type.'"

Mr. HUGH THOMAS showed a man in whom Congenital Absence of Auricle and External Meatus existed. The internal ear, Mr. Thomas thought, was intact. The patient's mother, when he was in utero, was frightened by one of her children being burnt on the side of the head and ear.

Dr. SUCKLING showed a woman suffering from Right Peripheral Facial Paralysis with Reaction of Degeneration, and demonstrated the existence of the reaction of degeneration. The woman, ten weeks previously, had fallen downstairs, after which there was a discharge of blood and watery fluid from the right ear, and her husband noticed the next day that her face was drawn to the left. She was in bed for a fortnight after the injury, and then applied at the Queen's Hospital. Dr. Suckling considered the case to be one of fracture of the base of the skull, the facial nerve in the aqueduct of Fallopius being severely injured. Taste was markedly affected on the right side of the tongue, the patient complaining of the loss. Tartaric acid, alum, sugar, and common salt could not be distinguished by the right side of the tongue.

BATH PATHOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL SOCIETY.

THE second ordinary meeting of the session was held at the Royal United Hospital on Tuesday, December 9th; Mr. S. Craddock, President, in the chair.

Dr. FOX read notes of a case of *Tabes Dorsalis* simulating in its early stages *Myelitis*. The patient was a syphilitic woman, aged twenty-five, who had been subjected to much

ill-treatment. When in apparent good health she was suddenly seized with paraplegia and pains in the legs, together with girdle pains. The reflexes, both superficial and deep, were absent. No history of alcohol. At this time Dr. Fox was inclined to class the disease as one of *myelitis*, but subsequently all the reflexes, except patellar, returned, and the power of progression re-established itself, though with ataxic gait. The pupils throughout were contracted, neither responding to accommodation nor light.

Mr. H. W. FREEMAN showed a specimen of a Ruptured Uterus, which occurred during labour in a woman, the mother of eight children, who had been attended by a midwife. Although it was an arm presentation, labour was permitted to proceed for forty-eight hours, help only being sent for when the mischief was done. Mr. Freeman performed abdominal section, when the head of the child was found protruding through a rupture in the anterior wall of the cervix, the neck being tightly grasped by the contracted uterus. No hæmorrhage occurred during the operation. Death took place twelve hours later. At the autopsy no contraction of the pelvis was found. The specimen showed a second rupture in the upper and posterior part of the vagina, which was unexplained.

Mr. R. DAVIS produced a specimen of Cancer of the Pylorus, causing complete obstruction. The patient, a male, aged sixty, came under medical treatment only three months prior to death with symptoms of dyspepsia. The stomach was contracted.

Mr. H. G. TERRY exhibited microscopical sections of a spheroidal-celled Carcinoma of the Breast, undergoing cystic degeneration. The sections showed cysts in early formation. The transformation Mr. Terry considered rare.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

Pyuria, or Pus in the Urine and its Treatment. Comprising the Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute and Chronic Urethritis, Prostatitis, Cystitis, and Pyelitis, with especial reference to their Local Treatment. By Dr. ROBERT ULTMANN, Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Vienna Polyclinic. Translated by permission by Dr. WALTER B. PLATT, F.R.C.S. Eng., Demonstrator of Surgery in the University of Maryland, Visiting Surgeon to Bayview Hospital, Baltimore. New York: D. Appleton and Co. 1884.—Dr. Ultmann's clinic is well known to those who visit the vast Polyclinic of Vienna, and his teaching always attracts a large class of students, who are impressed with the success of his practice. Dr. Platt has done good service to those who are not at home with the German language in translating these clinical lectures on *Pyuria*. The subject is one of very great importance, and from both a diagnostic and therapeutic point of view the information contained in these lectures is to be welcomed. The point of practice that is chiefly interesting is Dr. Ultmann's mode of irrigation for chronic inflammation of the prostatic urethra and neck of the bladder. He passes a short silver catheter just beyond the compressor urethræ muscle, and then injects ten or more ounces of a warm mild astringent lotion, which flows into the bladder and is subsequently expelled by the voluntary effort of the patient. In addition to translating the brochure Dr. Platt has added a few valuable suggestions in some foot-notes.

Aids to Public Health. By Dr. J. L. W. THUDICHUM, Baillière, Tindall, and Cox.—In this small volume Dr. Thudichum has succeeded in putting together in the smallest possible compass the general principles which govern the present sanitary laws, and of indicating how such matters as water-supply, sewerage, &c., should be carried out. Something that is useful is said about twenty-seven different and most varying subjects, including vaccination, quarantine, markets, slaughter-houses, smoke abatement, &c., and the whole is contained within fifty pages. The excessive concentration of information which the book exhibits may perhaps turn out to be a drawback, especially if students of