as to the amount of valvular change—the presence
or absence of the second sound in the neck in aortic
regurgitation. At the base of the heart, a second
sound will be heard, whether the condition of the
aortic valves may be, produced by the pulmonary
valve; but if, with a diastolic aortic murmur, this
sound is heard in the great vessels of the neck, it
may be concluded that the aortic valves still act,
and that the regurgitation is probably inconsider-
able. When it is altogether absent, the probability
is in the other direction. I ought to say that I owe the appreciation of this sign to Dr. Sibson.

With the exceptions just mentioned, as has already
been said, the "physical signs proper" of valvular
disease, the murmurs, fail to furnish any reliable
measure of the extent of the morbidly altered
degree of obstruction or regurgitation. We possess
such an indication, however, first, in the effects on
the walls and cavities of the heart produced by the
mechanical difficulty arising from the imperfect
action of the valves—the degree of hypertrophy and
dilatation; secondly, in evidence of obstructed
circulation through the lungs or system.

[To be continued.]

EPILEPSIA ERRATICA.

By DRAPER MACKINER, M.D., Gainsborough.

On the 9th of October last, I was requested to visit
a decorative painter, a well builded robust man, 27
years old, of florid complexion. He was just recov-
ering from a fit of epilepsy, during which he had
been struggling vigorously. These fits, I was in-
formed, began in April 1855, whilst the patient
was engaged in his business in London, and without
apparent cause, an occasional "dizziness" only having
been previously observed. The attacks had been
very severe and very frequent, and were affecting
the intellect, converting a clever into a stupid man.
There was ptosis on the right side.

For several months he had been under the care of
some eminent London physicians, but without be-
nefit, being regarded by them as mysterious
and incurable. Beyond a few general directions, I
did not advise any treatment, but watched the case,
as commanded.

One day it occurred to me that these fits might
have been induced by excess in some vicious habits
or immoral indulgence, and I questioned his father
on the subject, but no further information could be
obtained. The fits continued with unabated force,
and hopes of recovery had nearly fled; when, to the
surprise of his relatives and friends, just twelve
months after the first attack, he suddenly got mar-
ried, suddenly heard his infant's cry, suddenly be-
came well; and, as though forgetful of the frightful
past, he suddenly began business on his own ac-
count, and is now thriving and enjoying the com-
forts of a happy home.

Resection of Scapula. At the New York Patho-
lological Society Professor Hamilton presented a
scapula which had been removed entire from a
soldier, who had been wounded at Fredericksburg by
a shell. Necrosis of the scapula ensued, necessitating
its entire removal with the acromion and coracoid
processes. The patient had power to use the coraco-
brachialis and biceps, also tolerably well, the triceps
and deltoid. He was able to carry the arm without
a sling, although attachment of these muscles was
simply to cicatricial tissue, there having been no for-
mation of new bone.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, MAY 1866.

Friday, May 25th.

G. Burrows, M.D., President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read
and confirmed.

Preliminary Education of Medical Students. The
consideration of this subject was resumed. (See Re-
port of Proceedings of May 21st.)

Dr. Storrs proposed, and Dr. Storrs seconded—
"That Natural Philosophy, including Mechanical
Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics, be adopted as one of the
Optional Subjects."

Dr. Acland suggested that the optional subjects
should be arranged in two divisions, one including
Greek and Physics (or Natural Philosophy), and the
other French and German; and that students should
be required to take up one subject in each division.
He suggested that some specific details as to the sub-
jects required in Natural Philosophy should be given.

Mr. Syme said that no man ought to be admitted
into the medical profession who had not been edu-
cated in Natural Philosophy.

Dr. Storrs objected to specifying the details in-
regard to Natural Philosophy. He agreed with Mr. Syme
that Natural Philosophy should, at some period,
form part of the education of a medical man, but the
Council at present was dealing with school
education. He thought it better not to lay down
precise directions to boys to take up Natural Philosophy
at a particular place of George, which would be the case if
Acland's proposal was carried out. Those examining
bodies which attached importance to Natural Philo-
osophy should insist that an examination in it should
be passed at some time, either in the preliminary or
in the professional examination.

Dr. Parget said that the object of the Committee
had been to lay down a curriculum which should be
within the reach of schools. If Natural Philosophy
were made compulsory in youths just leaving school,
nothing would be got but a superficial knowledge of
the subject. The Council must remember, too, that
Algebra and Geometry were made compulsory.

Sir DOMINIC CORRIGAN would ask for the with-
drawal of Natural Philosophy from the curriculum of
preliminary education. It should form one of the
subjects of the first part of the professional examina-
tion.

Dr. PAGE said that to make Natural Philosophy
one of the subjects on which boys just fresh from
school should be examined, would be to accept a
very meagre knowledge.

Dr. CHRISTISON asked whether it was intended to
introduce Natural Philosophy into the curriculum of
professional education. There was already a com-
plaint that this contained too many subjects. It
would be better to leave Natural Philosophy in the
preliminary curriculum, with the option of taking it
up during professional study. His observations in
Scotland led him to question the statement as to the
impossibility of obtaining a fair knowledge of Natural
Philosophy from youths sixteen years of age.

After some further discussion, it was decided to
admit Natural Philosophy from youths sixteen years of age.

After some further discussion, it was decided to
admit Natural Philosophy from youths sixteen years of age.

Dr. Storrs moved, and Dr. Storrs seconded, the
adoption of the following paragraphs of the Report.