might be ruined by the system of fish ladders. They were sometimes stopped by a net, and at other times allowed to pass by the aid of the sea. I have always found in the sea. I have always found in the sea.

Dr. Richardson gave a series of demonstrations of his new mode of producing local anaesthesia by the use of a large and improved diffusion-tube made for him by Krogh and Sorensen, and various volatile fluids—vit, ether, chloroform, and several others. He showed that the diffusion-tube was perfectly aseptic, and that the fluid was not methyl alcohol, and a pumice other possessing a bulbous point of 0097 Farad. Having laid bare his left arm and trained it against a table, he introduced the current by it, made use of the most extreme kind of latitude, and was subjected to a similar experiment with perfect success. Dr. Richardson then described this to him, and in this part he returned with special care to the previous and all-important stages of the operation. Dr. James Arnot. He next dwelt on the apparatus employed, and explained that, as far as the present principle was concerned, he considered the method was, in its essentials, the same as that by it, and the operational extreme kind of latitude could be painlessly performed. The large tube he had in his hand for the demonstration was filled with ether spray, and rendered that surface insensible. In respect to the volatile fluids, he was yet content to pursue the course of nature, with the paradox that he could produce perfect insensibility with three blasts of the bellows, but the effect was limited to the surface, the insensibility was transient, and there was often irritation and redness afterwards. After giving a demonstration with the styptic urethral spray, and describing that no ill effects of serious kind followed the local anaesthetic method, and which in itself was perfectly safe in regard to the operator’s health, he went on to consider subjects of a psychological character purely.

1. He fixed the freezing point of the tissues of the body, and the anaesthetics were, by a series of various experiments, and assigned to the red corpuscles the function of fixing heat in the field, and the white corpuscles the function of dissipating it. He next dwelt on the facts which caused the force with which the body is charged, and by which sensibility is sustained, is a function of the red corpuscles, and he contended that the local methods of producing anaesthetics were actually the same in principle. Both acted by repressing the function. A general anaesthetic was employed, it closed the blood of the heart in the lungs, and afterwards the large arteries of the body, and that of the brain, and the rest of the organism, whilst when a local anaesthetic was used it cut off simply the force of the blood, and closed only the veins.

The author concluded by explaining various operations on horses and other inferior animals under local anaesthesia. He illustrated the subject by the means of his method of anaesthesia.

On the Movements, Structure, and Sounds of the Heart, by Dr. Stimson, M.D., F.R.S.

The author’s experiments on the movements were made on the sea under the influence of

On Consuls Rosacea, C. calcia, and other Marine Animals from the Hudson, by Dr. Car-