

tuted by the continuation of the longitudinal fibres of the œsophagus, which are spread out, radiating on the left part of the stomach. They form a thin layer, and gradually disappear on the left edge of that viscus, and on a level with its great tuberosity, but they are more numerous and close on the two surfaces of the cardiac portion, and are perpendicular to the axis of the stomach; near the great curve they bury themselves under the subjacent layer, crossing the direction of their fibres, while at the minor curvature these œsophageal fibres collect into a ribbon shape, and assume the disposition commonly called the *Swiss cravat*. The second superficial or pyloric layer, not noticed by anatomists, is formed from the continuation of the longitudinal fibres of the duodenum; from the pyloric ring which they surround they pass on both surfaces of the viscus parallel to its great axis, and are consequently perpendicular to the œsophageal fibres. They form a band along the great curve, analogous to, but not so thick as that on the minor curve. They terminate by interdigitating with the parabolic fibres, which will be described next.

The two deep-seated layers are, the parabolic fibres of the cardiac portion of the stomach, and which seem to be a continuation of the circular fibres of the œsophagus, and the circular fibres continued from those of the duodenum. The upper parabolic fibres pass obliquely upwards and to the right to surround the œsophageal orifice; the middle ones, enveloping the great tuberosity, pass horizontally from left to right, and the inferior ones, passing rather obliquely from above downwards, surround the fundus of the great cul-de-sac, the fibres forming not merely parabola, but absolute rings encircling the fundus, the diameter gradually decreasing until they reach the top. The circular pyloric fibres surround the stomach in the region extending from the pylorus to the cardia; they are thickest near the pylorus, where they form a true sphincter. Haller has observed that these fibres are not all circular, for many of them, instead of forming perfect rings, surround the hollow viscus like a girdle, the two ends of which cross without being united, and are lost among the neighbouring fibres. They are perpendicular to the parabolic.

As a resumé, in the left or cardiac portion of the stomach, the superficial fibres are perpendicular to the great axis of this viscus; the deeper-seated are parallel; a precisely inverse disposition being observed in the right or pyloric portion. When the œsophageal fibres contract, the fundus of the great cul-de-sac is brought near the cardia, at the same time the band of the minor curvature diminishes the distance between the two orifices, an arrangement which M. de Mussy is of opinion must singularly favor vomiting; the longitudinal pyloric fibres and the band of the smaller curvature in causing the contraction of the viscus, the contraction in the direction of the diameter being owing to the circular fibres. The parabolic fibres, acting in the same direction, tend to efface the cavity of the great cul-de-sac, and to propel the food to the pyloric extremity, while the superior fibres embracing the œsophageal orifice assist the lower fibres of that tube to close it, and prevent the regurgitation of food.—*Gazette Medicale*, June, 1842.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

Licentiates admitted Thursday, September 3, 1842.

C. E. Strutt; J. L. Gilchrist, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; T. Nott, Bere, Blandford.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Methodus Medendi, or the Description and Treatment of the Principal Diseases incident to the Human Frame. By Henry M'Cormac, M.D. London: Longman and Co., 1842. 8vo. pp. 574.

Observations on Ulcers of the Legs, &c. By Archibald Maxfield. London: Churchill, 1842. 8vo. pp. 80.

On the Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate Gland. By William Coulson. Third edition. London: Longman and Co., 1842. 8vo. pp. 274.

The Valvular Structure of the Heart, &c., being the third Warneford Prize Essay for 1841. By W. F. Clay.

Examinations for Honors at the Birmingham Royal School of Medicine. Session 1841-2.

Forty-sixth Report of the Friends' Retreat, near York, 1842.

An Essay on Diabetes. By H. Bell, D.M.P. Translated from the French by Alfred Markwick. London: 1842. 8vo. pp. 96.

On some Peculiarities in the Circulation of the Liver. By Alexander Shaw. (From London Med. Gazette).

Gentlemen desirous of having the "*Provincial Medical Journal*," forwarded to them by post, may send a post-office order to the Publisher, 356, Strand, London.

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ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND SURGICAL ANATOMY, by Mr. Lane and Dr. W. V. Pettigrew.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY, WITH DEMONSTRATIONS, by Dr. Pettigrew, assisted in the Dissecting-room by Mr. Cane.

CHEMISTRY, by Mr. Rodgers.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS, by Dr. Lankester.

MIDWIFERY, AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, by Mr. Bloxam.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, by Dr. Goolden.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY, by Mr. Lane and Mr. Chapman.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, by Mr. Hutchings and Mr. Ansell.

BOTANY, by Dr. Sigmond.

Prizes and Honorary Certificates will be given at the end of the Session.

The Introductory Address on the opening of the School for the Session 1842-43, will be delivered by Dr. Goolden, on Saturday, October 1, at Twelve o'Clock,