

such fine to be given to the informer, and the other half to the County Hospital or Infirmary in which the offence is committed.

That the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, and the members of the Society of Apothecaries, be admitted to register, according to their respective grades, as at present existing, but that from and after passing the Act, all others to qualify as stated, and to be ineligible to the Council unless they do."

CORPORA LUTEA.

A paper by M. Raciborski, "On the nature of the Corpora Lutea, and the differences which they present in their appearance, according as the expulsion of the ovum has or has not been followed by conception," has been lately read before the Academy of Medicine in Paris. It is summed up under the following heads:—

1st. The corpora lutea are the result of an actual hypertrophy of the granular layer, which covers the internal membrane of the Graafian vesicles. The anatomical elements of these two parts are absolutely alike, only the granulations of the corpora lutea are much more numerous, and inclose more oily globules of a yellow colour.

2nd. The transformation of the inner coat into a corpus luteum, commences before the rupture of the vesicles, at the time when these latter are preparing to give passage to the ovulum.

3d. As soon as the Graafian vesicles are ruptured, the transformation of the inner membrane into a corpus luteum, acquires a remarkable activity. But there are here two important differences to establish, according as the expulsion of the ovulum has been spontaneous, which happens after each menstrual period, or after the rutting season, or as it is coincident with sexual connection, followed by conception.

In most female domestic animals, such as the sow, the cow, the ewe, and others, this difference does not exist. Whether they have had sexual intercourse or not, the expulsion of the ovulum is always followed by the formation of corpora lutea, represented by fleshy masses of a yellowish or reddish colour. But it is not so in woman. If the expulsion of the ovulum has not been followed by conception, as happens, for instance, after each menstrual period, then the granulations increase both in number and in size; but this activity of nutrition is soon arrested in the shape of a delicate membrane of a more or less marked yellow, glued to the one peculiar to the vesicles, and in the cavity which surrounds it traces of a clot of blood may always be seen. If, on the contrary, the expulsion of the ovulum is coincident with conception, the elements of the granular coat increase so much in size and number, that, in a little time, they form a very large mass, filling the whole cavity of the vesicles.

4th. In all women whose accouchements are true to time, may be found a yellow body, such as we have just described. But the most remarkable point is the rapidity with which they decrease and become atrophied after the expulsion of the fœtus.

5th. It consequently results from the preceding propositions, that in woman it is very easy to distinguish, by inspection alone, the cases of spontaneous expulsion of ovula, from cases where the expulsion has been followed by conception.—*Gazette Médicale de Paris*.

MESMERIC CHALLENGE.

In a respectable Bath paper, of Nov. 4th, is published the following challenge on the part of Dr. Cardew, of that city:—"I challenge Mr. Storer, Dr. Elliotson, and the whole world, for the sum of £1000, to produce a person who can read a word or words I will put into a Seidlitz-powder box, after it has been secured in any manner I may think proper, and under certain fair and honourable conditions, giving them an hour every day for one month to perform the task, provided always that they guarantee to me the sum of £100 in case of failure, which sum shall go to the support of some charitable institution in the city of Bath." We are requested to state, that "this challenge has been accepted by Dr. Owens and Mr. Vernon, and that they are shortly expected in this city to arrange preliminaries."—*Medical Times*.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PARIS.

Dr. Faraday has just been elected a *Foreign Associate* of this Institution, in the room of the late Dr. Dalton. The votes, 55 in number, were thus given:—Dr. Faraday (London) 34; M. Jacobi (Berlin) 19; Dr. Buckland (Oxford) 1; M. Melloni (Naples) 1. Dr. Brewster, Sir J. Herschel, Liebig, Mitscherlich, and Tiedemann, were also presented as candidates by the commission.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Gentlemen admitted Members on Friday, January 3rd, 1845:—F. W. Pettigrew, E. Jeffery, T. M. Girdlestone, T. M. Leak, R. Allsop.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

Gentlemen admitted Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company, Dec. 19th, 1844:—J. Williams; J. C. Coulton; P. Brown; E. H. Millin; G. F. Mitchelson; G. Buckell; G. A. Hallion, R. N.; F. C. G. Ellerton; H. Fenton; J. Hewitt; C. Brooks; B. T. Lowne; R. Dinham; F. Rowle M. O. Larmuth.

Dec. 26th:—W. V. W. Langley; N. J. Dampier.

BOOK RECEIVED.

The Anatomist's Vade Mecum: A System of Human Anatomy. By Erasmus Wilson. Third edition. London: Churchill, 1845, post 8vo. pp. 648. Numerous illustrations.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been received from Mr. R. Howard; Dr. Durrant; H.; the British Medical Association; Mr. W. Allison; and Mr. W. G. Porter.

We have been obliged to postpone the insertion of Dr. Waddy's Report on the Birmingham Lying-in Hospital this week, but hope to find room for it in our next number.

It is requested that all letters and communications be sent to Dr. Streeten, Foregate Street, Worcester. Parcels, and books for review, may be addressed to the Editor of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal, care of Mr. Churchill, Princes Street, Soho.