Richard Caldwell, Doctor of Medicine, and John, Lord Lumley, "who executed a joint deed laying a perpetual rent charge on their lands for the foundation of these lectures." Caldwell lived but a very short time after the performance of his munificent act, but Lumley survived many years, and, no doubt, came to fully appreciate the good he had done. It was at these same lectures that William Harvey first publicly taught his doctrine of the circulation of the blood.

Dr. West in his three lectures attempts to treat of quite a number of the more important nervous diseases peculiar to the child. but for want of time and space has been compelled to confine himself, in the case of some of them, to a special symptom or peculiar mode of treatment. Speaking of neuralgic pains in children he is especially particular in impressing on all the hazardous results that may ensue by a neglect of such symptoms. He says: "I have never, in infancy, known any instance of painsevere, obstinate, or recurrent—for which, sooner or later, a distinct local cause was not found; and even in later childhood the rarity of real neuralgia is extreme." The importance of early attention, especially to headache and pain referred to one or other of the lower extremities, is also spoken of as indicative in the one case of organic disease of the brain, in the other of hip-joint disease. The author, referring to the occurrence of epilepsy in childhood, is of opinion that this accident is to a very great degree dependent on some disturbance of the nervous system dating back from infancy; but on the other hand he thinks the hereditary tendency to epilepsy comes into play later in life than the age of childhood, or as in the case of hysteria and insanity, contemporaneous with the evolution of the sexual system, and when the cares of life begin to worry and hang heavy on the individual. remarks on the medical treatment in epilepsy the lecturer attaches great importance to the bromide of potass, speaking of it as a specific in certain cases, while again in others its action appears to be only temporary.

Dr. West's favorite remedies in chorea are the hot-air bath at night, with, at the same time, a diaphoretic dose of tartar emetic, continuing this for three or four consecutive nights. He begins with an eighth of a grain of tartar emetic for a child of ten years old, which may be repeated every fourth hour; but he enjoins caution in its employment, as he knew of a choreic patient suddenly sinking after the administration, for a short time, of large doses of antimony. Speaking further of chorea Dr. West says: "The only remedy which, in my hands, has appeared to exert anything of a specific power over chorea, is the sulphate of zinc,