

man, the world will be greatly excited to know what pussy sperm will do under similar hypodermic circumstances. The amorous feline quadruped whose serenade is heard with pleasure on nights,

"When purrings and meows rise to the moon,
And all the back-sheds have a cat-like tune."

We reiterate, the amorous feline quadruped is, as is well-known, much more sexually developed in proportion to size than the canine quadruped. We trust that Professor Brown-Séquard will naturally drift into a physiological study of Parisian cats.

It is said that Séquardism has aroused such interest in the State of Kentucky that one of her noblest Senators will introduce a bill next session entitled: "An Act to incorporate a National Brown-Séquard Institute, for the rejuvenation of Members of Congress incapacitated temporarily in the discharge of their duties to their country," reserving for United States Senators, however, the privilege of exemption from the application of the Act.—*Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*.

TRANSPLANTATION OF BONE.—Professor A. Adamkiewicz, of Cracow, recently made a communication to the Vienna Imperial Royal Academy of Sciences on experiments which he had carried out on the transplantation of bone. The author's well-known experiments on compression of the brain had led him to perform numerous trephinations on the animals on which the experiments had been made. For certain reasons, after having trephined, he replaced the round pieces of bone which had been removed, and sutured over them the periosteum and the skin. After the first experiments, he had perceived that the pieces of bone which had been introduced had healed into the skull. He had since paid great attention to this fact, and, as the result of a vast number of experiments, had arrived at the following conclusions, which, in the first place had been deduced from experiments on the rabbit:

1. Round plates of bone of a diameter of from 0.6 to 0.9 centimeters, which had been removed from the skull of the rabbit and inserted again into the opening, united perfectly with the surrounding bone, if the usual precautionary antiseptic measures were taken at the operation.

2. The length of time which was necessary for this process to take place was between four and six weeks. At least, the author had observed, after from four to six weeks, a perfect synostosis between the implanted piece of bone and the other bones.

3. The piece of bone to be transplanted could be exposed to the air for a certain time (from five to ten minutes) or could lie in a solution of carbolic acid (two or three per cent.) without preventing the success of the experiment.

4. Still larger pieces of bone, more than a centimetre long, and correspondingly broad, whose edges were not even smooth, also united with the skull, when implanted with the same precautions.

5. In the same way pieces of bone could be transplanted from one animal to another with equal success.

6. The osseous intergrowth occurred on the borders of the bones which touched each other, for these ossified and became more and more indistinct, whereas the free surfaces of the bones preserved their usual form and smoothness. In cases in which the implanted piece of bone did not touch the border of the surrounding bone, the union took place by the formation of connective tissue, and not by ossification, so that it might therefore be concluded that for an osseous union to occur the direct contact of the bones was of great importance.—*N. Y. Medical Journal*.

THE "DOCTOR OF 1889."—Professor Brouardell, the eloquent dean of the Paris faculty, holds the chair of legal medicine, and his lectures are always well attended. He opened this year by some pertinent remarks on the "Doctor of 1889." He said that medical science had become revolutionized within the last few years in a way that had no parallel since the beginning of the world. In surgery great changes had been brought about by the microbian doctrine, and indeed this question had altogether changed the role of a physician in society. For instance, no matter what locality a man now settled in, besides being the family doctor, he became a public officer, as he had the power of stopping epidemics in a way that had never existed before. Open almost any of