was not put to the meeting. Thus ended this brief excitement, but its results are still evident. That it will be revived next year, is heard on every hand. How it will then result we do not predict, but we believe we are correct in saying that the strength which the vote developed was a surprise to many.

Before we close we desire to say a word as to the accommodation which the Governors room affords for such meetings. It is utterly inadequate. Many are unable to gain admittance to it, and when a vote is taken, many who are crowded on the gallery are, we have been assured, ignorant of the fact, and have thus been deprived of voting. If the by-laws render it necessary to meet within the Hospital building, is it not possible to adjourn to where larger accommodation can be obtained.

"Thackeray as a Draughtsman" is the subject of a paper by Mr. Russell Sturgis in the June *Scribner*, which brings together thirty or more of the novelist's sketches. As Mr. Sturgis says, Thackeray was by no means a good draughtsman; but the humor, "character" and picturesqueness of his pencilings have such an interest for most readers that technical deficiencies are apt to be forgotten. The examples selected are largely from early numbers of "Punch" and from the novels. The famous "Three of Spades," "from the original in sticking-plaster by Miss Williams," the initial to the "Ballad of Eliza Davis" and the "Horrid Murder," from "Punch," are among the wittiest and best.

REVIEWS.

A Guide to the Practical Examination of Urine for the Use of Physicians and Students. By James Tyson, M.D., Professor of General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, &c., &c., &c. This edition revised and corrected, with illustrations. Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston, 1880. Montreal, Dawson Brothers.

This small manual has so recently been noticed in these columns that little more is left for us to say. That it is well adapted for being a guide to so important a study as the Pathological secrets, revealed by a urinary examination, is amply proven by the fact that a very few months has sufficed to dispose of a second edition. We have for several years had this volume a constant occupant of our clinical laboratory, and have rarely found it fail to give us just the information we needed. We have heard others express a similar opinion.

Richet's Histology and Physiology of the Cerebral Convolutions. pp. 142. W. Wood & Co., N.Y.

Perhaps in no department of medicine has greater advances been made during the past decade than in cerebral physiology. Previous to the past five or six years take up any work on physiology, and you will find the functions of the cerebral convolutions described as being limited to the functions of thought. It is quite true that Hughlings-Jackson, fifteen or sixteen years ago, had published in various periodicals his views on the probability of the cerebral convolutions containing centres for the regulation of certain definite and methodical movements, but it is not yet ten years since anything approaching these suppositions were actually verified by experiment. With the publication of the results of experiments by Fritsch and Hitzig, and the more satisfactory ones of Ferrier, a new era commenced in cerebral physiology. We now know that, besides being associated with the mind, certain convolutions, if not actually possessing "centres," are capable of giving rise to certain definite movements when stimulated by electricity.

Subsequent to the publication of these experiments a host of other investigators, notably French and German, have entered the field of enquiry, and contributed much to the elucidation of the subject. The work, the title of which heads this article, besides containing a description of the histology of the convolutions quite up to date, has also a resumé of the most important researches that have been undertaken by these investigators for the purpose of ascertaining their functions. Richet does not seem to have added much to our knowledge through his own investigations. We cannot quite agree with him in his preferring galvanism as a stimulant for the centres. We think faradization as applied by Ferrier is more likely to develope the purposive movements of the so-called