ter, I hope, than those three men—who, I believe, were all duly rejected.

A second rigorosum, embracing the subjects of legal medicine, chemistry, pharmacology, theory and practice, and ophthalmic surgery, was as creditable to the candidates concerned as the other was discreditable. It is not possible to form a general estimate of scholarship from hearing only five men examined. But the test of scholarship seemed to me to be in no wise exorbitant; and if the students really acquire a fair knowledge of botany, zoölogy, mineralogy, legal medicine, and ophthalmic surgery—in addition to the ordinary "practical" branches—they are all the better for it.

D. F. L.

STATISTICS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

By J. M. TONER, M.D., Washington, D. C.

HAVING completed a synopsis of the list of all the physicians of the United States who have paid the special internal revenue tax of ten dollars on their profession for the year ending April 30, 1871, and forwarded it to W. B. Atkinson, M.D., Permanent Secretary of the American Medical Association, as requested by a resolution of that body, for publication in its forthcoming volume of transactions, I am left in possession of the following data, which are deemed of sufficient interest to the profession to make public.

Quite a number of letters from medical men in different parts of the country have been received, inquiring as to the completeness and reliability of the list, and whether it has been published; and, if so, where a copy may be had. It has not been published, but should sufficient encouragement be given to justify the expense of printing, the project will be entertained, and other matters of interest to the profession, such as brief notices of the *personnel* of the medical colleges, medical societies, and medical institutions of the different States added, which would make it a valuable handbook for this kind of information.

The list, as it is at present, may be considered a complete "Medical Register of the United States." It is arranged by States and Territories, and has the post office address, with a prefix to each physician's name showing the theory or system of medicine which he practises. The profession is divided and classified under the following heads:—Regular physicians, homœopathic, hydropathic, eclectic, and mis-

cellaneous and unknown. The latter includes all those irregulars who could not be placed in either of the classes named, as well as many supposed to be regular, but of whom we have not sufficient facts to warrant placing their names in that class.

Whole number of physicians of all classes,	49,798
“ “ regular physicians,	39,070
“ “ homœopathic physicians,	2,961
“ “ hydropathic	133
“ “ eclectic	2,860
Miscellaneous and unknown,	4,774

This gives a ratio of 16·8 physicians to one homœopath in the whole number, and 13·1 regular physicians to one homœopath. Estimating the population of the United States in round numbers at 39,000,000, we have one regular physician to every one thousand of the population. The proportion of homœopathic physicians to the whole population would be about one in every 13,000.

CASE OF SIMULTANEOUS EXTRA- AND INTRA-UTERINE PREGNANCY.

Reported by Dr. HADERUP in the "Nordiskt Medicinski Arkiv," 2 Bd., 2 Heft., 1870. Translated by Dr. HENRY TUCK.

Mrs. N. N., born in 1842, a tall, slender woman, with small muscular development and pale, flabby, transparent skin, was married in the summer of 1864, and in May, 1865, gave birth to a healthy, robust child. The menses reappeared in November, but only for that month. In January, 1866, she had an abortion, followed by quite severe hæmorrhage and a series of hysterical attacks, in one of which she lay in a rigid spasm for eleven hours. She also became greatly emaciated. She came under my care in the spring of 1866. In June, 1866, her menses reappeared, and again in July, but not after that. She was somewhat better through the summer, but after August her condition became worse than ever, and she had very frequent hysterical and nervous attacks, and often fainted, once remaining in a rigid spasm for many hours, but instantly coming out of it after having a subcutaneous injection of morphia. About this time she began to suffer from pain in the region of the ovaries and a bearing-down sensation about the genitals. In November, I noticed a resisting, circumscribed tumor in the region of the ovary (on which side of the body is not stated), which was tender on pressure, and steadily increased in size. The neck of the uterus was somewhat depressed, but no increase in size of the uterus, such as would indicate preg-