the left side of the uterus, which was undisturbed, where he could not fail to find the ganglia and nerves. As far as I can remember, he actually published and patented a machine for the examination of the viscera in the museum, and as likely to approve of his purpose. This he did with the cognizance and approval of Dr. Lee.

Dr. Lee was a zealous supporter of Dr. Lee's views. Mr. Beck offered to make a preparation, exhibiting Dr. Lee's nerves, for the museum of University College, where he had been a student, and naturally applied to me, as taking rather an active concern in the preparation was putrid and good for nothing. While I have every reliance to place on Mr. Beck's accuracy, I am as little responsible for his results as any one of the intelligent anatomists whom I have recommended to dissections; and it is base to insinuate that he contrived to make his dissections coincide with my prepossessions. Such may, perhaps, be Dr. Lee's view of the relation that ought to subsist between teacher and pupil, but it is not mine.

Will it be believed that Dr. Lee, knowing all this, actually furnished information to Dr. Lancer, on the faith of which he was charged against me, that Mr. Beck's dissections were nothing but an erect preparation, and that his results were not competent to make any advances towards the results of Mr. Beck's dissection.
numerous nerves connected with the ganglia, forming a plexus under the peritoneum.

nearly two inches in breadth in a uterus at full term, and now also calls it, he describes (Phil. Trans., 1842, p. 175) as the body of the uterus, one before, the other behind, with says "it appears to consist of six or seven smaller ganglia, which are connected together by nervous cords." He confes- by unwarrantably resolving it into a plexus containing several LANcET, p. 552.) Now, in point of fact, the discovery of ganglia in situation, united by nervous cords," (which being matted by cellular tissue, make up the larger or utero-cervical ganglion, or "brain of the uterus," as he subpcritonsElal ganglia and plexuses, is not altogether a novice. The discovery of the "subpcritonsElal ganglia and ple-plexus in a perfectly fresh gravid uterus; and I have no hesi-
described by Dr. Lee forming a subperiostal nervous plexus, are not nerves. I am still of opinion that they consist of organic muscular fibres and cellular tissue. I have no wish to set my opinion against that of gentlemen whom Dr. Lee has been thought right to publish, and which, as my name is affixed to a public document thus:-

"FIRST class, (gentry,) for three to five visits, one guinea.

SECOND class, (trades,) for eight visits, one guinea.

THIRD class, (artizans,) for twelve visits, one guinea. The medicines to be charged at their true and mere cost, and to be supplied invariably by the practitioner himself. The advantage which the "chemist and druggist" has over the general practitioner's title.-Members of the medical profession are not unfrequently sensible of a difficulty when they have to appoint a denominate to their specialty. A general practitioner, holding an apothecaries' licence, gene-

ally, and very justly, is conscious of an inward compunction at the sight of his name affixed to a public document thus:- Apothecary to Dr. Lee. Apothecary to Dr. Lee. Apothecaries; yet how few we see exhibiting this honoured and dignified appellation, publicly added to their names, in their letters, for instance, to The Lancet. So, again, the title of "surgeon-apothecary" is shown upon a public exhibition of the dignity of his apothecaryship, and signs himself "surgeon," which is open to the objection that it is not descriptive of his medical province. While "L.A.C." displays a decidedly middle-class, puling aspect, "M.R.C.S. Lond." is