No.	Reference.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation, etc.	Previous health, etc.	First symptoms.	Degree of bronzing.
21	<i>Med. Times & Gaz.</i> , Dec. 29, 1855, p. 648. <i>Ibid.</i> , May 24, 1856, p. 519. (Dr. Peacock)	F.	14	At school.	Healthy.	Lassitude; muddy complexion, and slight cough.	Of a brown muddy tint, deepest on face, arms, and shoulders. No mottling.
22	<i>Med. Times & Gaz.</i> , Jan. 19, 1856, p. 61. (Dr. Burrows)	F.	28	Married; temperate.	Delicate.	Menorrhagia and subsequent debility 2 years before the change of colour.	A tawny or yellowish brown tint, most deeply marked on the face, arms, thighs, and legs. Patchy discoloration in parts.
23	<i>Med. Times & Gaz.</i> , Feb. 23, p. 191. (Dr. Rowe.)	M.	45	Carter; married; temperate.	Robust.	Spots of dark tints in various regions of the body. At first there was no illness or discomfort.	Skin generally of dusky brown, not unlike a Mulatto; darker in some parts than in others.
24	<i>The Association Journal</i> , Jan. 19, p. 42. (Dr. Budd.)	F.	42	Married.	Good.	A brown tinge of skin, followed by a three weeks' illness (typhus fever), after which the bronzing became more marked.	Tint of skin generally like that of a North American Indian; certain parts darker than others.
25	<i>The Association Journal</i> , Jan. 19, p. 43. (Dr. Budd.)	F.	40	Not stated.	Not stated.		Very dark, general discoloration, large black patches in mouth.
26	<i>Med. Times & Gaz.</i> , Feb. 23, 1856, p. 189. (Dr. Thompson.)	M.	33	Married.	Good.	Paroxysmal pain in the abdomen; loss of strength; amenorrhœa.	The skin generally became suddenly of a peculiar dirty brown tinge.
27	<i>Med. Times & Gaz.</i> , Dec. 22, 1855, p. 629. (Dr. Rankin.)	F.	58	Married.	Formerly very stout and of large frame.	Loss of strength and flesh.	Face and hands dark brown; "as brown as a Japanese;" other parts not seen.

9. *Starch as an External Application in Cases of Smallpox and other Skin Diseases of an Inflammatory Nature.*—Dr. THOS. W. BELCHER extols (*Dublin Hospital Gazette*, April 1, 1856,) the efficiency of starch used externally, in skin diseases generally, and more particularly in smallpox. He relates several cases of smallpox in which he used the starch. This article is made thick, and frequently applied. The entire surface of the body was sponged with tepid water at least once daily, after which the mucilage of starch was immediately laid on. It allays the itching, and completely prevented pitting.

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, AND OPERATIVE SURGERY.

10. *Amputations.*—Dr. MENZIES read a very interesting paper on this subject before the Military Medical and Surgical Society (Feb. 28, 1856).

Although, he remarked, the works of our most distinguished civil and military surgeons would appear to embrace and elucidate every point of the question or difficulty connected with the subject, the matter he had selected for the Society was one of interest at the present time, and, without venturing to suggest any novelty or theory of practice, he felt it a duty to elicit every possible information which might hereafter tend to preserve either life or limb. Three