

bers, and let, say, eleven of these be Members of the College, elected by the Members, and the rest Fellows of the College, elected by the Fellows. Scotland and Ireland each send representatives of their respective countries to the English Parliament. Let the Members of the College, then, if they wish, have some representative in the Parliament of the College, which hitherto has exclusively been elected by the Fellows. Enlargement of the franchise is at present the claim of the Members. But enlargement of the franchise without redistribution has been deemed in the political world of England to be inexpedient. Therefore the cases being parallel, or nearly so, I venture to think that the treatment of each should be the same.

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
St. Stephen's-road, W., Dec., 1885. H. PERCY DUNN.

## TABLE OF CASES OF AXILLARY ANEURYSM.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Since the publication of this table (THE LANCET, Oct. 3rd, 1885) I have been requested to furnish the sources of information from which the cases have been collected, so that the time and trouble of subsequent workers may be saved, and a loophole for confusion avoided. I have therefore carefully revised the list, and have much pleasure in adding the following supplementary information:—

No. in Table.	Reference and source of information.
1.	Calcutta Hosp. Reports. THE LANCET, July 5th, 1884, vol. ii., p. 16.
2.	St. Thomas's Hosp. Reports. THE LANCET, Jan. 6th, 1883, vol. i., p. 11.
3.	Univ. Coll. Hosp. Reports. THE LANCET, Feb. 24th, 1883, vol. i., p. 318.
4.	Liverpool Royal Infirm. THE LANCET, Jan. 21st, 1882, vol. i., p. 104.
5.	Clin. Soc., March 10th, 1882. Brit. Med. Jour., March 25th, 1882.
6.	St. Thomas's Hosp. Rep. THE LANCET, March 25th, 1882, vol. i., p. 481.
7.	Liverpool Southern Hosp. Reports. THE LANCET, Sept. 24th, 1881, vol. ii., p. 547.
8.	Royal Med. Chir. Society, Feb. 8th, 1881. Brit. Med. Jour., 1883, vol. i., p. 233. (There is a slight error in the report of this case. Pulsation returned in 3 weeks; amputation on 64th day.)
9.	Manchester Royal Infirmary Reports. THE LANCET, Aug. 30th, 1879, vol. ii., p. 319.
10.	Annual meeting of the British Medical Association, Worcester, 1882. Brit. Med. Jour., 1882, vol. ii., p. 733.
11.	Academy of Medicine in Ireland, Feb. 9th, 1883. Brit. Med. Jour., 1883, vol. i., p. 671. (Correction: For name of operator read Little instead of "Barton.")
12.	Brit. Med. Jour., Dec. 4th, 1880, vol. ii., p. 879.
13.	Liverpool Royal Infirmary. March 5th, 1881, vol. i., p. 341.
14.	Marlybone Infirm. Rep. in Brit. Med. Jour., vol. ii., 1883, p. 167.
15.	Brit. Med. Jour., 1882, vol. i., p. 576.
16.	Clinical Society of London, March 8th, 1878. Brit. Med. Jour., 1878, vol. i., p. 391.
17.	THE LANCET, March 17th, 1877, vol. i., p. 385.
18.	Medico-Chirurgical Society, Edinburgh. Brit. Med. Jour., 1879, vol. i., p. 289.
19.	Brit. Med. Jour., May 4th, 1878.
20.	University College Hospital. THE LANCET, 1873, vol. ii., p. 701.
21.	THE LANCET, October 3rd, 1883.

In addition to these I have found records of four cases of recent wound or rupture of axillary artery, which were not included in the table, and which do not modify the general results. They are to be found:—

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| 1. THE LANCET, 1880, vol. ii., p. 260. | 3. Brit. Med. Jour., 1884, vol. ii.   |
| 2. Medical Times, 1873, Feb. 1st.      | 4. THE LANCET, 1878, vol. i., p. 602. |

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

BENNETT MAY, F.R.C.S.,  
Dec. 21st, 1885. Surgeon to Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.

## THE FELLOWS AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—Allow me to support the statements of Mr. Greenish in this week's LANCET with regard to the College library. Several times lately have I gone to consult it, and found it closed, and I have no doubt that many more have been similarly inconvenienced. It is not always possible to consult THE LANCET beforehand, and even were it possible to do so, this would be no valid defence for the frequent closure of an important public library. I also fail to see the necessity for the regulations whereby the library is closed on Saturday afternoons and on all week-day evenings, when many who are at other times fully occupied might wish to read at the College. Such vexatious restrictions are incon-

venient for medical men practising in London, but must be ten times more so for all country practitioners wishing to consult the library, and are, I submit, scarcely worthy of a great and wealthy corporation.

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
Moorgate-street, Dec. 19th, 1885. F. R. WALTERS, F.R.C.S.

## PARIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

### PROFESSOR SÉE ON DIETETICS.

IN continuation of Professor Sée's lectures on dietetics, an abstract of which was published in THE LANCET of the 5th inst. I may add the classification proposed by him of the alimentary substances usually employed in civilised life. 1. Nitrogenous and fatty substances: the flesh of animals, eggs. 2. Nitrogenous substances: fats and sugar: milk. 3. Nitrogenous and farinaceous substances: bread, dry vegetables. 4. Farinaceous substances: potatoes, rice. 5. Substances almost inert, a few salts or a little sugar: green vegetables, fruits. 6. Free salts and water. These substances contain, in round figures: 1. Meat, on an average 17 to 20 per cent. of nitrogenous elements, 15 to 20 per cent. of fat. 2. Milk, 38 to 40 per cent. of casein, 40 per cent. of butter, 40 to 50 per cent. of sugar. 3. Bread, 10 to 15 per cent. of gluten, 85 per cent. of farinaceous substances and water. Dry vegetables, such as lentils, contain 10 to 15 per cent. of leguminose. 4. Potato, a large quantity of farinaceous matter, plenty of water and asparagine. 5. Green vegetables contain principally water, a little cellulose, and a few salts, particularly that of potash. Fruits contain cellulose, water, salts, and sugar. In developing the subject, Professor Sée recalled the importance of the use of water with food, an importance which may be estimated by the proportion of this fluid contained normally in the animal organism—viz., about 75 per cent. of the weight of the body, and which must be kept up in that proportion, otherwise the regular functions of the different organs must be more or less affected. Moreover, he added, no other fluid can replace pure water, as this alone can effectually promote assimilation by dissolving the salts and other substances taken with food, and which are eliminated when no longer required in the system. After the above considerations, it may be seen that meat or the flesh of animals, that of fowl and fish being included, is a fair representative of a perfect aliment, and is almost entirely sufficient in itself for all the purposes of nutrition; but, as Professor Sée suggests, man cannot live on meat alone, nor can he live on vegetables alone, consequently the practice of pure vegetarianism is simply impossible, as it is not conducive to robust health, whether physically or intellectually. The so-called vegetarians are so well aware of this fact that they make up the deficiency by consuming a quantity of milk, eggs, and butter. Man, concludes Professor Sée, is manifestly omnivorous, and is destined to live on the elements furnished by the three kingdoms of nature.

### DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

About a week ago a young man, aged twenty-seven, and an inhabitant of Montagne, in the department of the Loire, on perceiving the first symptoms of an indisposition which he thought was hydrophobia, asked to be brought to Paris to undergo M. Pasteur's treatment. En route he was seized with a terrible paroxysm in a railway carriage, and was obliged to be removed to an hotel, where he remained for six hours. He then became somewhat calm, and was able to continue his journey. On his arrival at Paris he was admitted to the Hôtel Dieu, when M. Pasteur was summoned, but he could not examine the patient, as the latter was in a fit even more terrible than the preceding one, and he expired in six hours, in the most excruciating suffering. The father and the brother who accompanied the patient were not aware that he had been bitten; they remembered, however, that a bull-dog they had disappeared suddenly about five months ago, and no trace could be found of it. There being no mark of a bite on the patient's face or hands, the case was about to be considered another one of spontaneous hydrophobia, but on the body being stripped after death two scars were found on the left arm, which seemed sufficient to clear up the matter. The autopsy was