

irregularity exists in the numerical results ; but whether these arise from irregularities in the distribution of the terrestrial magnetism, or from any active agency of a volcanic nature, or other cause, the author does not venture to decide.

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January 31, 1833.

JOHN WILLIAM LUBBOCK, Esq. M.A., V.P. and Treasurer,  
in the Chair.

A paper was read, entitled, "An experimental Inquiry into the Treatment of Tic Douloureux." By W. R. Whetton, Esq. F.S.A. M.R.C.S. Communicated by P. M. Roget, M.D. Sec. R.S.

The author, after giving a brief account of the history of neuralgia facialis, and of the opinions that have been entertained of its nature, states the results of his trials of morphia applied to the skin, when denuded of cuticle by the previous application of a blister. The form he usually employs is that of a cerate, composed of eight grains of the acetate of morphia, finely powdered, to an ounce of simple ointment or lard, one dram of which is applied every eight hours. After a few weeks the proportion of the acetate is doubled, and occasionally, in very severe cases, a cerate, containing twenty or twenty-four grains in the ounce, was used. He relates a number of cases in which this treatment was perfectly successful in curing the disease, even when it had been of long standing, and had resisted every other mode of treatment.

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February 7, 1833.

WILLIAM GEORGE MATON, M.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Very Rev. George Chandler, D.D., Dean of Chichester ; Woronzow Greig, Esq. M.A. ; and the Rev. Frederick Nolan, LL.D. ; were elected Fellows of the Society.

A paper was read, entitled, "On the relation which subsists between the Nervous and Muscular Systems in the more perfect Animals, and the nature of the Influence by which it is maintained." By A. P. W. Philip, M.D., F.R.S. L. & E.

The author, after referring to his former papers which have at different times been read to the Royal Society, and published in their Transactions, is led to view the brain and spinal marrow as the only active parts of the nervous system ; the nerves, whether belonging to the class of cerebral or ganglionic, together with their plexuses and ganglions, serving only as the means of conveying and combining the various parts of the former organs, and therefore being passive with reference to their functions. This view of the subject is directly opposed to that which has been adopted by many physiologists, who consider these ganglions as the sources, and not the mere vehicles, of nervous influence. In order to determine this point, the author made the following experiment on an animal that had been pithed