

placed in a chair in a room without a fire in very cold weather. The same plan, pursued for half an hour, restored the child perfectly.

Every thing in this last case was unfavorable to the restoration of the child; the mother's long continued disease, the circumstance of her having two children, and more particularly, the delay which took place before any attempt was made, during which time, the child was exposed in a room without a fire in the depth of a severe winter, with a partial and very slight covering. I am warranted by my own experience in recommending this attempt to restore suspended animation, and if the above plan of resuscitation be actively employed and steadily persevered in, I believe it will often be successful. I have never found anything necessary but the regular inflation of the lungs, which I do with my own mouth as described, and have generally observed the first symptom of returning life, to be a tremulous motion of the respiratory organs, the child next makes a slight gasp and feeble attempt to inspire, and the colour of the face changes. The inflation should then be made more quickly; and as the attempts to breathe increase, sal volatile, or brandy rubbed on the palm of the hand, and held over the mouth during the inspiration of air, will materially assist the recovery and have a better effect than pouring stimulants into the stomach.

It has always appeared to me that the first step towards recovery, should be to remove the collapse of the lungs, and that until this is effected, all other means are useless.

I am, etc.,

JONATHAN TOOGOOD.

Annandale, Torquay, Feb. 4th, 1861.

[Our correspondent will be able to judge from the following description of Dr. Silvester's method, how far it resembles his own.—ED.]

"I. *To Adjust the Patient's Position.* Place the patient on his back, with the shoulders raised and supported on a folded article of dress.

"II. *To Maintain a Free Entrance of Air into the Windpipe.* Draw forward the patient's tongue, and keep it projecting beyond the lips. If the lower jaw be gently raised, the teeth may be made to hold the tongue in the required position. Should it be found necessary, the tongue may be so retained by passing a handkerchief under the chin and fastening it over the head.

"III. *To Imitate the Movements of Deep Respiration.* Raise the patient's arms upwards by the sides of his head, and then extend them gently and steadily upwards and forwards for a few moments. (This action enlarges the capacity of the chest by elevating the ribs, and induces inspiration.)

"Next, turn down the patient's arms and press them gently and firmly for a few moments against the sides of the chest. (This action diminishes the cavity of the thorax, and produces a forcible expiration.)

"Repeat these measures alternately, deliberately, and perseveringly fifteen times in a minute.

"IV. *To Induce Circulation and Warmth, and to Excite Inspiration.* Rub the limbs from the extremities towards the heart. Replace wet clothing by warm and dry covering. Occasionally dash cold water in the patient's face. These measures are perfectly compatible with the systematic performance of the imitation of the movements of respiration. A similar remark applies to the use of the warm-bath, if indicated in the case of a still-born child.

"*Explanatory Remarks.* RULE I. This posture is not essential; but in the position recommended the vital capacity of the chest is larger than in any other recumbent attitude. The bony framework of the chest is more free to move, and both sides can be expanded at the same time. This, in fact, is precisely the posture chosen by persons suffering from dyspnoea.

"RULE II. In this way the patulous orifice of the windpipe is raised and drawn forward, so that nothing intervenes between it and the natural channel of air through the nose. The tongue is entirely prevented from falling back into the throat, whilst the extent to which the windpipe is put on the stretch is clearly indicated. The pharynx also is sufficiently opened to allow of the removal of liquids, etc., from the mouth, nose, pharynx, etc., if those have not been completely displaced by previous suitable treatment."

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The following gentlemen were admitted members on January 30th:—

Andy, Senjee Pulney, Madras
Belemore, Alfred John, Harlesden, Middlesex
Colah, Muncherjee Beramjee, Bombay
Davies, William, Frood Vale, Carmarthenshire
De Negri, Athenodore, London
Hume, Henry, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Huntley, Robert Elliott, Howden
Hunter, Richard Henry, Tottenham
Johnson, Cuthbert Newington Hughes, Winchester
Leach, Abraham, Oldham
Leech, Daniel John, Manchester
Leeds, Thomas, Stretford, near Manchester
Lonsley, Oded, Reading
Martin, John, Liverpool
Olive, Eustace Henry, Hastings
Orme, Charles Edward, Avenue Road, St. John's Wood
Parson, Edward, Cutcare, Liskeard
Reilly, Frederick James, Mile End
Reynolds, Henry Fitzgerald, Hull
Savage, James, Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire
Winstanley, Clement, Exeter

Gentlemen admitted on January 31st:—

Goodman, Charles Rowland, Southport
Griffiths, Francis Thomas, Sheffield
Hooper, Robert William, Dublin
Howard, Edwin Philpot, Tulse Hill
Johnson, Alfred, York
Lovegrove, Washington, Tulse Hill
May, Joseph, Devonport
Rayner, Thomas Vernon, Stockport
Riordan, Denis Augustine, Middleton, co. Cork
Robinson, George, Bedford
Rolls, Thomas, Chipping Norton
Stewart, Henry Charles, London
Tanner, John, Ledbury
Thomason, William James, London
Thompson, Daniel Robert, Madras
Vanderstraeten, John, Ceylon

The following gentlemen, having undergone the preliminary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology, will be admitted to the pass examination for membership when eligible:—

King's College.

Antonini, Charles
Axford, W. H.
Buckmaster, C. A.
Cocks, C. C.
Hyde, Sidney
Melladen, H. T. L.
Moss, Charles
Packer, J. M.
Turner, Richard
Wilcox, R. W.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Clarke, E. G.
Cocker, W. H.
Glover, W. J. S.
Griffith, W. T.
Mittou, M. J.
Peel, Robert
Potts, W. J.
Selwood, H. C.

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Allingham, J. H.
Colston, S. B.
Corbett, Thomas
Greene, F. W.
La Trobe, F. S.
Miskin, G. A.
Spencer, W. H.
Witherby, W. H.

Birmingham School of Medicine.

Baddeley, W. B.
Ballenden, J. H. M.
Cumming, S. McD.
Haswell, N. R.
Jones, Walter
Lathbury, T. A.
Maepherson, P. S.

University College.

Brereton, F. M.
Kempe, C. P.
La Mert, Lewis
Smith, George

St. Mary's Hospital.

Marris, Pryce
Nelson, C. E.
Nesbitt, Francis
Reed, Baynes

Guy's Hospital.

Penson, J. S.
Blason, G. J.
Brown, A. G.
Fasmore, T. H.

Madras School of Medicine.
 Andy, Serjee Pulney Thompson, D. R.
 Lyons, William
Bristol School of Medicine.
 Maurice, Benjamin Morton, S. M.
 Michell, Sloane
St. George's Hospital.
 Leyland, L. S. Sullivan, John
Galway School of Medicine.
 Comerford, M. S. Hooper, R. W.
Sheffield School of Medicine.
 Macaulay, F. F. Walker, Bernard
Edinburgh School of Medicine.
 Agassiz, Alfred Pole, Alexander
Cork School of Medicine.
 Moriarty, T. B. Riordan, D. A.
Newcastle School of Medicine.
 Douglas, George Todd, J. W.
Manchester School of Medicine.
 Bradbury, Joseph Roe, E. H.
Middlesex Hospital.
 Hursley, John
London Hospital.
 Lawrence, F. G.
Aberdeen School of Medicine.
 Moore, Henry
Charing Cross Hospital.
 Bonney, Francis
York School of Medicine.
 Cooper, W. H.
Westminster Hospital.
 Smith, W. T.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On Thursday, January 31st, the following licentiates were admitted:—

Bennet, W. F., Bath
 Caldwell, W. T. D., Kennington
 Colquhoun, A. G., Riseley
 Edwards, W., Bampton, Devon
 Harve, C. H.
 Hollinworth, J., Newton Moor, Cheshire
 Hume, H., Newcastle-on-Tyne
 Huntley, R. E., Howdon

APPOINTMENTS.

*HILL, Alfred, M.D., appointed Analyst for the Borough of Birmingham under the Adulteration Act.
 SOUTHEY, R., Esq., son of Dr. Southey, appointed to the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointments have been made:—

IVEY, W. F. T., Esq., Staff-Surgeon, to be Surgeon 6th Foot, *vice* G. Hyde, M.D., retired on half-pay.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

BRADLEY, James, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Impregnable*, for Plymouth Hospital.
 OLIVE, Edward, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.
 REDMOND, William, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victory*, for Haslar Hospital.

VOLUNTEER CORPS. The following appointments have been made (A.V.—Artillery Volunteers; R.V.—Rifle Volunteers):—

NUNN, R. S., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Essex R.V.

WILTON, J. P., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon, Royal South Gloucestershire Light Infantry Militia.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

CAUTLEY, J., Esq., 10th Company East York R.V.
 COWPER, J. A., Esq., 10th Forfarshire R.V.
 GEMMEL, J., Esq., 7th Argyllshire R.V.
 HICKS, T., Esq., 1st Gloucester Engineer Volunteers.
 WALLEN, W. S., Esq., 23rd Company Surrey R.V.

BIRTHS.

Of a son, the wife of—

*COCKEY, Edmund, Esq., Frome, on January 21.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON. On February 4, at Glasgow, aged 6, Frederick Thomas, second son of Dr. T. Anderson, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow.

BENTLEY, Edward, M.D., at Hackney, aged 43, on February 2.

BONNELAT, Dr., Physician to the Hospital of St. Amand, department of Cher, aged 87, lately.

BROWN. On January 27, at Mortlake, Mary, wife of Henry Brown Esq., Surgeon.

FOWKE, Thomas H., Esq., Surgeon, at Graisle, near Wolverhampton, on January 24.

GAMA, Dr., formerly Surgeon of the Hospital Val-de-Grâce, at Vaurigard, aged 86, lately.

HARTUNG, Dr., at Strasburg, lately. He had been in practice since 1812.

*LANYON, Edward, Esq., at Camborne, Cornwall, on January 21.

MACKER, M., the oldest practitioner in the department of the Upper Rhine, at Colmar, on January 15.

MOORE. On February 6, at 15, Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, aged 77, Mary, widow of the late Daniel Moore, Esq., Surgeon, of Ilford.

MORRIS. On January 31, at New Cross, Louisa, widow of Harvey Morris, Esq., Surgeon R.N.

OXLEY. On January 29, at Kyre House, Worcestershire, Lucy Caroline, wife of Thomas Oxley, Esq., Bengal Medical Service, retired.

SALUSBURY, John, L.R.C.P.E., at Conway, on January 20.

TREDEMAN, Dr., the celebrated German physiologist, at Munich, aged 87, lately.

VAN VAERENBERGH, M., the senior medical practitioner in Antwerp, aged 84, lately.

WOOD. On February 2, at 54, Upper Harley Street, Charles Arthur, infant son of *W. Wood, M.D.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. The Privy Council has confirmed the Report of the Commissioners relating to the granting of Degrees in Medicine and in Surgery by the University of Edinburgh.

THE HUNTERIAN ORATION. Mr. William Coulson, surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, will deliver the annual Hunterian oration, in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons, on Thursday next, February 14th.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE. The profession will be glad to know that the learned president of the Royal Society is recovering from the operation for cataract, which was performed upon the right eye, and which promises to be successful.

SPONGE FISHERY. There are six hundred boats, and four thousand two hundred men, now employed in the sponge fishery of the Ottoman Archipelago. Sponges are found at an average depth of thirty fathoms, and a good diver will make from eight to ten dives in a day.

MEDICINE IN PRUSSIA. The medical staff of Prussia, according to the last survey, in a population of 17,739,913 inhabitants, amounts to 358 district physicians (these are paid by government shares to attend the poor gratis); 4,327 physicians who have the doctor's degree; 996 surgeons of the first class; 643 of the second class; 6,026 doctors for animals, first and second class; 1,529 the first, and 11,411 midwives.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE. On the 1st inst. the first competitive examination of the students in the Army Medical School, recently founded at Chatham, for commissions as army-surgeons, commenced at Fort Pitt, when forty-five candidates presented themselves for examination. The examiners are Professors T. Longmore, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General; Professor E. A. Parkes, M.D.; and Professor W. Aitken, M.D.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION. The steamer *Pioneer*, for the Livingstone expedition, commanded by Captain May, who was formerly connected with the Niger expedition, arrived in Simon's Bay on December 7th. Her voyage has been a long one, as she put into several ports on the West Coast. She was to leave in a day or two for the Zambesi, under convoy of her Majesty's steam ship *Sidon*. (*Cape and Natal News*.)

IODINE IN RAIN-WATER. M. Chatin informs the Academy of Sciences of Paris that he has found iodine in the rain-water of Paris, and also in that of Pisa, Florence, and Lucca; and that although he had not succeeded in obtaining that element in its natural state from these waters, he had extracted it from two aquatic plants, viz., the *nasturtium officinale* and the *ceratophyllum demersum*, a fact which showed that the water in which they grew must have contained some.

CONSUMPTION OF MEAT. According to M. Block the yearly consumption of meat by each individual in the various European countries is as follows: France, 44.11 lbs; Great Britain, 59.51lbs; Bavaria, 45 lbs; Spain, 28.45lbs; Holland, 40.2lbs; Sweden, 44.56lbs; Denmark, 49.93lbs; Saxony, 41.9 lbs; Wurtemberg, 49.41bs; Austria, 44.11 lbs; Naples and Sicily, 23.6 lbs; Hanover, 41.9 lbs; Luxembourg, 43 lbs; Mecklenburg, 64lbs; Tuscany, 18.75 lbs. (*Gazette des Hôpitaux*.)

CINCHONA. The increasing demand for cinchona barks, and the increasing difficulty in supplying that demand, have induced the Dutch government to undertake the transportation of a supply of plants and seeds of the cinchonas to the island of Java, where the soil and climate are believed to be favourable for their successful growth. We learn from the *London Pharm. Jour.* that this enterprise has been entirely successful, the young trees already yielding bark of a good quality. The East India Company has also undertaken the same enterprise, and through the efforts of their agent, Mr. Markham, upwards of two hundred plants are now on their way to India. (*American Medical Times*.)

COURT-MARTIAL ON A NAVAL SURGEON. A court-martial was held last week, on board Her Majesty's receiving-ship *Hibernia*, to try Dr. Lowry Monteith, surgeon of Her Majesty's frigate *Melpomene*, Capt. Ewart, on a charge of neglecting to pay proper attention to his patients and not treating them with kindness, terminated its proceedings on the 29th inst.—the fifth of its sitting. The charge was divided into eight separate counts, specifying certain cases in which some of the crew had been sent back to their duty before, as was alleged, they were sufficiently recovered from sickness, and in two instances in which Dr. Monteith had unjustly accused them of skulking. Dr. Monteith, in his defence, totally denied the charge, replying to each of the counts contained in the indictment, and endeavoured to prove, on the contrary, that he was in the habit of treating the men with consideration and kindness. The Court, however, found him guilty of a sufficient portion of the charge to induce it to sentence him to be reprimanded and to be dismissed the ship.

FATAL EFFECTS OF LARGE DOSES OF CHLORATE OF POTASH IN PHTHISIS. An inquest held January 16th, upon the body of Mr. John S. Tuttle, of Bergen, New Jersey, reveals the fact that deceased was suffering from phthisis; that he applied to a physician of this city, who ordered eight ounces of chlorate of potash to be put up in twelve packages, one of which (containing over 300 grains) was to be taken daily in a pint of water. He took four powders on consecutive days when the pains in his bowels became very severe, incessant vomiting came on, and finally death ensued. Dr. Booth, assisted by Dr. Olcott, of Jersey City, made a *post mortem* examination, and found the external coat of the stomach in a state of inflammation; the internal coat was yellow, the same as that he had vomited; it was soft and could be easily separated off with the handle of the scalpel leaving the muscular coat entirely bare; the lungs were diseased, but the patient might have lived six months or longer. Dr. Olcott and Dr. Booth were of the opinion that the medicine (chlorate of potash) was the immediate cause of death. Dr. Booth testified that from ten to thirty grains of chlorate of potash was a dose, and he had known bad effects from twenty grains given once in three hours. (*American Medical Times*.)

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH. 102,557 deaths were registered in the last quarter of the year 1860, and the annual rate of mortality during the season was 2.024. The mortality was 0.158 below the average. Upon making up the account for the year the deaths are found to be 422,500; and the annual rate of mortality 2.113; or a little more than 21 in 1,000. The average of the

preceding ten years is 22. So one life in every 1,000 living was saved. Yet the mortality of England and Wales is still greatly in excess of the rate experienced in the least unhealthy districts. The deaths instead of 102,557, would at that rate have been 79,283; so during the 92 days 23,274 persons died unnatural deaths in the least unhealthy country in Europe. The densest districts are still the unhealthiest. In the population of town districts exceeding 8,000,000 at the last census the mortality was at the rate of 23 in 1,000; in the country districts, of more than 9,000,000, the rate of mortality was 18 in 1,000; so the chance of dying in the two groups of districts were as 23 to 18. There is a wide field open for sanitary improvement in the country as well as in towns, and it is gratifying to find that the progress is now evident; for the mortality of the town districts has declined from 25 to 23, and of the country districts from 19 to 18. Upon looking at the country generally, we find that the epidemic diphtheria still prevails in parts of the kingdom; measles, whooping-cough, small-pox, scarlatina, fever, are also so frequently mentioned in the registrars' notes that they may be considered prevailing epidemics. It is the characteristic of these zymotic diseases that they do not depend upon general atmospheric conditions, but are often very fatal in one community, while they are entirely absent from another in the same climate.

THE DEATH OF DR. BALEY. At the coroner's inquest on the late Dr. Baley, which was opened on Thursday week, the following evidence was given by Dr. George Wyld, who was a passenger in the same carriage with the lamented gentleman:—"On the afternoon of Monday, January 28th, I was a passenger by the 5.10 train to Guildford. I went into the middle compartment of a first-class carriage, to Guildford. I took my seat at the right hand corner, with my back to the engine. The carriage was about the middle of the train, rather forward than otherwise. I did not notice the guard-van then, but I can state that after the accident I saw no guard-van behind the carriage I had been in. Two gentlemen got into the carriage. One took the seat at my right hand in the corner, the other taking the diagonal corner opposite the second gentleman who got into the corner. I observed that the third gentleman on taking his seat was of dark countenance and pale. Immediately on taking his seat he covered his face with a white cambric handkerchief and went to sleep. I took no further notice until I found a sudden bumping. Having been in the accident at Hitchin, in September, 1859, I knew it was no use to do anything, so I sat fast. I observed the third gentleman get up; he looked surprised and only half awake. The carriage began to heel over, and I laid hold of the carriage on my left hand. I looked to the left, and saw a great hole or chasm. It was almost momentary. Immediately afterwards I saw the third gentleman fall backwards, his knees being drawn up towards his head, and his hands, instead of being extended, held up, as if to protect his face. I observed his face calm, not expressing fear. Immediately on falling he suddenly disappeared into the chasm. The carriage was then falling; it fell on that side. I imagine that the third gentleman was not fully awake. He did not make any remark. I think he lost his equilibrium, and fell through the aperture, but whether that was the door open on the side out I cannot tell. I cannot tell how far the carriage went, but my impression is that the deceased must literally have been ground into the dirt and gravel by the weight of the carriage, which must have caught him up in falling. I did not notice the action of the other person. I did not see any attempt made to open the door by any one in the carriage. I do not know whether the window was down, but it might have been. If the window was down the aperture was not large enough, and the door must have been forced open.

He fell past me. I can say that the second gentleman made no attempt to open the door, and I do not think the deceased did so."

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.
TUESDAY. Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.
WEDNESDAY... St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—Royal Ophthalmic, 2 P.M.
THURSDAY.....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.
FRIDAY. Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
SATURDAY.....St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical, 8.30 P.M.: Dr. B. W. Richardson, Lettsomian Lecture.—Royal Geographical.
TUESDAY. Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M.: Professor Savory on Food.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical.—Zoological.
WEDNESDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 4 P.M.: Dr. Brown-Séquard, Gulstonian Lecture.—Society of Arts.—Microscopical (Anniversary).
THURSDAY. Royal College of Surgeons, 3 P.M.: Mr. W. Coulson, Hunterian Oration.—Royal.—Antiquarian.
FRIDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 4 P.M.: Dr. Brown-Séquard, Gulstonian Lecture.—Geological (Anniversary).—Royal Institution.
SATURDAY. Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M.: Professor Savory on Food.—Asiatic.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course, not necessarily for publication.

THE JOURNAL.—SIR: I desire to say a word or two regarding the recent changes in our JOURNAL. 1. I quite agree with you, that it is right for our profession to have a weekly journal, independent of the interests of any particular proprietor. 2. I think the change in the size of the JOURNAL a great improvement. 3. The spirit and talents you have displayed in the articles which have appeared during your reign, and the selection of lectures and papers for publication, indicate that you are acquainted with the requirements of our profession, and that you are labouring to supply these requirements. Persevere, I pray you. May I conclude with one word of advice? Endeavour to uphold the dignity of the medical profession by advocating all measures calculated to add to its dignity; but never reply (even should it be in a dignified manner) to abuse and misrepresentation. *Magna est veritas.*
F.R.S. and F.R.C.S., AND AN OLD MEM. BRIT. MED. ASSOC.

[We have ventured the insertion of the above flattering note solely because it is from the pen of a distinguished member of our profession, whose name would, we know, if appended to his words, carry great weight with the profession at large.—EDITOR.]

THE NEW LICENSE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—A correspondent asks:—"How is it that no Examiner on 'Forensic Medicine' appears in the list you gave the other day of examiners for the new license of the College of Physicians? Is this subject to be omitted altogether, or is it comprised under 'Materia Medica, Chemistry, and Pharmacy?'"

[The examination in Forensic Medicine is included under the head of Practice of Medicine Examination.—EDITOR.]

MR. ARMSTRONG TODD.—We are sorry that we cannot insert Mr. Armstrong Todd's letter. It contains matters almost wholly of a personal character, and therefore in no way affects the general subject of Special Hospitals. We are sure that Mr. Todd will himself see this upon reflection. We are always open to a fair

statement made on either side of a disputed point; but we must, as far as possible, eschew all reference to personal shortcomings, whether hypothetical or real.

MR. ROPER.—Messrs. Weiss of the Strand have, we understand, undertaken the sale of the shade for the eyes—the Occhiombra, to use the ambitious nomenclature of the inventor.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION.—A correspondent asks us to inform him of the method of performing artificial respiration recommended by Dr. Silvester. Dr. Silvester's original paper on this subject appeared in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of July 17th, 1858. As the subject is one of much interest, we elsewhere give Dr. Silvester's rules for the treatment of apnoea, as laid down in that paper.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. J. BEALE; Dr. P. H. WILLIAMS; Mr. PRICE; Mr. T. M. STONE; Dr. W. O. PRIESTLEY; Dr. HASSALL; Dr. SKINNER; Mr. A. B. STEELE; Dr. R. HILL; Mr. ROPER; Mr. COULSON; Mr. TOYNBEE; Mr. FLEISCHMAN; Dr. WOLLASTON; Mr. JAMES PAGET; Mr. S. WOOD; Dr. NEWMAN; Mr. H. H. SHEPPARD; Dr. A. HILL; Mr. J. K. SPENDER; Mr. R. S. FOWLER; IGNORAMUS; Dr. FELCE; Dr. W. H. COOKE; Mr. ACTON; Mr. MACMANUS; Dr. THORBURN; Dr. INMAN; Dr. J. TOOGOOD; Mr. ARMSTRONG TODD; and Mr. J. GARDNER.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. On Food. Being a Course of Lectures delivered at the South Kensington Museum. By *E. Lankester, M.D., F.R.S. First Course. London: R. Hardwicke. 1861.
2. Case of Traumatic Spreading Gangrene. By P. Handyside, M.D., F.R.S.E.
3. Adulterations Detected; or, Plain Instructions for the Discovery of Frauds in Food and Medicine. By Arthur H. Hassall, M.D. Second edition. Pp. 712. London: Longmans. 1861.
4. The Gastric Region and Virtualising Department. By An Old Militia Surgeon. London: 1861.
5. Constipated Bowels, the Various Causes and the Rational Means of Cure. By *S. B. Birch, M.D. London: Churchill. 1861.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fourth Edition, just published, price 2s. 6d., by post for 32 stamps,

A Guide to the Treatment of DISEASES OF THE SKIN; for the Use of the Student and General Practitioner. By THOMAS HUNT, Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin. This edition contains two new chapters; one on the Vegetable Parasites of the Human Skin, the other on Metastasis in its practical bearings.
London: T. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen Street.

Second Edition, greatly enlarged, price 9s., 8vo, cloth, pp. 307.

A Treatise on Myalgia: its NATURE, CAUSES, and TREATMENT.

By THOMAS INMAN, M.D. (LOND.), Lecturer on Medicine; Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool.

"In introducing what is thus in reality a third edition of an old friend to our readers, we would simply say that the new cases and additional information contained in it confirm all the favourable impressions which we received and expressed on a former occasion."—*Ranking's Abstract.*

"There is much sound sense in what he says, and therefore we would impress on all practitioners to become acquainted with and to carefully test his opinions. As Dr. Inman truly says in his preface, 'many of our most cherished notions respecting the nervous system and its disorders require remodelling. If Dr. Inman succeeds satisfactorily in performing this task and in giving a definite form to many of our confused ideas, he will have gained no small glory to himself among the physicians of the present age. The promise he makes is good, and our hopes from him are not small.'—*British Medical Journal.*

Also, by the same Author, Second Edition, revised and greatly enlarged, price 10s., crown 8vo, pp. 575,
FOUNDATION FOR A NEW THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

"We are quite satisfied that there is much in this work that the reader will peruse with profit and advantage. The author is evidently a working man and an independent and original thinker."—*Med.-Chir. Rev.*

"We most heartily recommend the perusal of this work to every man who has at heart the advancement of his profession and the desire to be still learning."—*Dublin Medical Press.*

Liverpool: ADAM HOLMES, Church Street.
London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington Street.