

which a small amount of invisible vapour should always exist, (which helps much to make the skin perspire more freely, and renders the breathing easier and pleasanter than absolutely dry air could do,) he will find a very sensible change of temperature. If the room is at a suitable heat of 150° to 160°, the perspiration will gush forth freely; and the more readily and freely it does so, the inconvenience and distress of the heat will proportionally subside, the relief to the skin and lungs will be in the ratio of a free secretion. But, if the patient goes from a chamber of 100° to another of 130°, and thus gradually and slowly attains the perspirable condition, he will experience far more uneasiness from the slow process of sudorification: it is the slow development of perspiration which causes the oppressiveness of heat, its rapid development relieves the system. I have invariably found this to be the fact. I believe a heat of 130° will not fulfil what is wanted, a copious exhalation and consequent relief of the tightness and oppression of the chest and distension of the head.

While I am anxious to support the practice of a heat of 150° or 160° as necessary to produce the wished for result, I am, on the other hand, careful to guard against the adoption of temperature so high as to occasion faintness or a bursting of blood-vessels—and consequent danger. But the real efficacy of the bath does not depend on merely promoting perspiration; its influence is deeper seated. The superficial blood-vessels are fed by the lower stratum, and these again, by the main trunks of the system. A drain on the surface, gives an impetus to the whole circulation, hence arterial action is excited and venous congestions relieved. The gorged condition of the great glands and organs, the liver, lungs, kidneys, intestines, is set free and the normal action is restored, and healthy secreting action pervades the system. With regard to the chemical changes mentioned by Dr. Thudichum, who has paid minute attention to this part of the subject, and given us the result of valuable experiments, we deduce the fact, that the functions of one organ do not vicariously perform those of another. The lungs exhale water and carbonic acid; the kidneys are the chief emunctories of the urea, the phosphates, and the sulphates; the intestines of their own special contents. The skin chiefly secretes water, holding in solution a small portion of saline ingredients, and sometimes urea, as mentioned by Dr. Gooden, in those remarkable cases of kidney disease, where the effluvium from the patient was so characteristic and offensive. In our therapeutical indications, we must never forget the utility of cathartics and diuretics, nor of the necessity of bodily exercise, whether gymnastics, peripatetics, running, or riding. If we form extravagant expectations of the Turkish bath we shall soon be disappointed, and an important agency in the cure of many diseases will be abandoned as readily as once adopted, if the operation of the bath is not placed on its true limited and legitimate basis. I need scarcely mention the diseases which may be more or less benefited by the hot air bath—but in chronic and skin diseases it is especially beneficial. Who does not regret to find, that patients are still invalids, who have been well physicked with calomel and purges, quinine and sarsaparilla, arsenic and iron, how their aches and pains still linger upon them. It was said by a witty physician of his patients—

"I purges, bleeds, and sweats 'em,
And if they dies. I LETTSON."

"Hic venditur emeticum, catharticum, diureticum, et omne quod exit in unum *præter remedium*." Now the elixir vitæ is discovered; Lettson need not despair and let them die—there is balm in Gilead, and that balm is the Turkish hot-air bath.

I cannot coincide with Dr. Richardson, that the moral or physical decay of the Turks has had anything to do with the Turkish bath—there are far more demoralising

and deteriorating causes which have enervated them; Nor was the bath the destroyer of the Roman commonwealth. The illustrious Romans were never more martial, never more intellectual, than in the palmy days of the bath. Look at the proud monuments, the remains visible at this day, of the magnificent baths of Agrippa, of Caracalla, of Diocletian, and a hundred others. If the example set by the Romans and the Turks be adopted by us, and baths erected all over the kingdom, to wash clean, and purify the people, the promoters will have achieved a great work in the physical and moral improvement of their countrymen. "Cleanliness is next to godliness," wash and be clean.

I am, etc.,

ROBT. WOLLASTON.

Wolverhampton, Feb., 1861.

THE MEDICAL ACT.

LETTER FROM A. B. STEELE, Esq.

SIR,—In appealing to me for practical proposals, you are, I think, asking of an individual associate, that which could be done far more effectively by a committee; nevertheless, I venture to suggest—1. That the Medical Reform Committee, if still in existence, or, if not, then the sub-committee chosen by the council of the association, should be requested to draw up, with *proper legal assistance*, an Amended Medical Act, founded upon the basis of the old act, but freed from its blunders, legal as well as grammatical.

2. That the amended act should be published in the JOURNAL, with a view to elicit the opinions of the members.

3. That having matured their scheme, the council should lay it before the Medical Council, in the name of the Association, and urge them to bring it before Parliament.

I am not insensible to the advantages you speak of, as resulting from the passing of the Medical Act; viz., that we have "a direct, a responsible, and an authoritative means of communication with the legislature of the country," and it is just because the way is now open, that I urge the Association to avail itself of the opportunity thus afforded, of placing medical legislation upon a sound and satisfactory footing. I am, etc.,

A. B. STEELE.

January 30th, 1861.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON. At the Comitia Majora Extraordinaria, held on Thursday, Feb. 14th, the following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examination, and satisfied the College of their proficiency in the science and practice of medicine and midwifery, were duly admitted to practise physic as licentiates of the College:—

Bowes, J., Herne Bay
May, H., Longton, Staffordshire
Prior, F. J., Tewkesbury
Roberts, A., Montpelier Square, Brompton
Suffield, C. R., Harborne, Birmingham
Wheeler, H., Clifton
Williams, W., Penryn, near Holyhead

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On Thursday, February 14th, the following licentiates were admitted:—

Annis, W. J., Devonport
Brecknell, W. H., Gateshead, Durham
Dawson, R. H., Broxholme, near Lincoln
Dickens, F. V., Manchester
Ellis, T. S., Eastington, Upton-on-Severn
Hitchman, W., Liverpool
Long, R. G., Sturminster Newton, Dorset
Richardson, T., Union Terrace, Commercial Road East
Stocker, R. C. S.
Woodman, W. B., Stonehouse, Gloucestershire

APPOINTMENTS.

GUTHRIE, Dr., Chemical Assistant in the University of Edinburgh, appointed Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the College of the Mauritius.

JENNER, William, M.D., appointed Physician-Extraordinary to the Queen, in the room of the late William Baly, M.D., F.R.S.

LISTER, Edward, L.R.C.P.Ed., appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Dispensaries, Liverpool.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointments have been made:—

BICKNELL, Assistant-Surgeon H., 81st Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon 84th Foot, *vice* Gregory.

GREGORY, Assistant-Surgeon H. P., 84th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon 81st Foot, *vice* Bicknell.

HENRY, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon R., to be Assistant-Surgeon 91st Foot, *vice* Marshall.

LUMSDEN, Assistant-Surgeon C. G., 90th Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* Henry.

MARSHALL, Assistant-Surgeon J. M'L., 91st Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* Spry.

M'CARTHY, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F. T., to be Assistant-Surgeon 90th Foot, *vice* Lumsden.

MUIR, Deputy Inspector-General W. M., M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.

OGLIVY, J., M.D., from the 33rd Foot, to be Staff-Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* M'Carthy.

RUTHERFORD, Staff-Surgeon W., M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

SPRY, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon G. F., to be Assistant-Surgeon 33rd Foot, *vice* Ogilvy.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

BENNETT, W. N., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Britannia*.

BRADLEY, James, Esq., Acting-Assistant-Surgeon, additional, to the *Nile*.

CAMERON, W. H., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Mutine*.

REDMOND, Wm., Esq., Acting-Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Bacchante*.

DEATHS.

AINGER, Major, Esq., Surgeon Indian Army, at Oxford Terrace, on February 10.

BURNETT, Sir William, M.D., K.C.B., F.R.S., late Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, aged 82, on February 16.

HARRIS, George H., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 2nd West India Regiment, at Ruanan Bay Island, aged 25, on December 31, 1860.

MACKINNON, Kenneth M., M.D., in Edinburgh, aged 56, on Feb. 13.

PAUL, John, M.D., of Elgin, in London, aged 68, on February 11.

*RICE, David, Esq., at Stratford-on-Avon, aged 61, on Nov. 28, 1860.

GAETA. Typhus and dysentery, the usual scourge of armies in which sanitary science has no voice, are raging at Gaeta.

STUDY OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY. A clinique for mental diseases has been established in the University of Bologna, by a decree dated December 22nd, 1860.

CURE OF OVARIAN CYSTS BY MINERAL WATERS. Dr. Davat has communicated to the Imperial Society of Medicine, at Lyons, that he has ascertained that the thermal springs of Aix, in Savoy, may be used with advantage in cases of cystic disease of the ovary.

THE SEWING MACHINE. Professor Gardner, of New York, comes to the conclusion, "after six months deliberate investigation of this subject, that the sewing machine is a blessing to mankind, and especially to the female, and that without an appreciable drawback."

INFLUENCE OF PREGNANCY ON INSANITY. Dr. Tanner, in his recent work on the *Signs and Diseases of Pregnancy*, says that in his experience insanity in women is not benefited by becoming pregnant, and, that in two cases under his observation, marriage only aggravated the morbid symptoms.

POPULAR STUDY OF NATURAL SCIENCE. Two new classes for the study respectively of botany and physiology have been added to the institution for the promotion of art, science, and literature, which has been established in connexion with the Crystal Palace. The lecturers are Dr. Dresser and Dr. Lankester.

ALLEGED INHUMAN CONDUCT. A female servant who was brought to the Small-pox Hospital, where she died,

had been living in a family in Kensington where there was small-pox, and when she was attacked by the disease it is stated that she was turned into the street. A statement of so grave a character requires investigation. (*Registrar General*.)

SUBSTITUTES FOR QUININE. The Society of Pharmacy of Paris have offered a prize of 6000 francs, to which the Minister of War will add 4000 francs, for the discovery of a substitute possessing equivalent febrifuge properties to *quinine*, or for the artificial formation of that alkali. Nine essays have been sent in, neither of which has been thought deserving of the prize, which is left open until 1st of July, 1861. (*Chemist and Druggist*.)

DE MORTUIS BONUM. The following resolution was passed by an American Medical Society on the occasion of the death of a member:—"Resolved, That as a practitioner of medicine, Dr. Hampton was careful, judicious, successful, a rapid thinker; of vivid imagination, in temperament active and versatile, and gifted with rare colloquial powers, he acquired a high position among medical men."

THE COLOURING MATTER OF LEAVES. When leaves are extracted by alcohol a green oil is obtained, which is called *chlorophyll*. Fremy has ascertained that this consists of a *blue* and a *yellow* principle, which he has succeeded in isolating. To the blue principle he has given the name *phyllocyanine*, and to the yellow the name *phylloxanthine*. Leaves which become yellow in autumn contain only the latter. (*Chemist and Druggist*.)

DENSITY OF ICE. M. Dufour has determined this vexed question by a new method of experimenting, which is as simple as it is exact. He made a mixture of water and alcohol, of such a density that ice floated in it in equilibrium; he then determined the density of the liquid mixture; the mean of his experiments gave the number 0.9175 for the density of ice at 0°C, which is almost exactly that obtained by C. Brunner, by an entirely different method.

POISONING FROM EATING WATER-HEMLOCK. We find, from a report in the *Royal Cornwall Gazette*, that two men out of four of a boat's crew, who went on shore for water at St. Just's Creek, in Falmouth Harbour, collected and ate a quantity of water-hemlock (*Enanthe crocata*), and, as the account runs, "fell on the beach, moaning and foaming at the mouth." Neither of them spoke from the time of the attack, and both quickly died. It is a pity that there is no medical record of this uncommon kind of poisoning.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM BURNETT. We regret to announce the demise of this gallant officer, which took place on the 16th inst., at the advanced age of 82. The deceased was appointed a medical officer in the Navy in 1795, and appointed Physician and Inspector of Hospitals to the Mediterranean fleet in 1810; became Medical Commissioner of the Navy in 1822, and subsequently Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy; and was Physician in ordinary to his late Majesty William IV. The deceased was present at the battles off Cape St. Vincent, at the Nile, and at Trafalgar, for which services he was made a K.C.B., and decorated with four war medals.

THE PERIODS OF LIFE. It is difficult to determine the exact duration of the different periods of life; they may, however, be divided as follows. The first, infancy, lasts from birth to the tenth year; the second period, from 10 to 20, is adolescence, the second infancy; the first period of youth, from 20 to 30, and the second from 30 to 40; the first period of virile age, from 40 to 55, and the second from 55 to 70. The virile period, taken altogether, is the robust period, the epoch of man's virility. The first old age commences at 70, and reaches to 85; and at 85 commences the second and last old age. (*Flourens*.)

FOREIGN BODY IN THE AIR-PASSAGES. The report of the proceedings of the Rhode Island Medical Society, records the case of a lady aged twenty-eight years, who when five years old had the brass tip of one of the ribs of an umbrella slip into her windpipe. It gave much distress at the time, and during several subsequent years produced severe attacks of pneumonia. In six or seven years it became permanently fixed and ceased to annoy her. About a year before her death she began to be troubled with a severe cough, and during a violent paroxysm threw up the foreign body along with blood and purulent matter. Death followed in a few days.

AN APOLOGY FOR ALCOHOL IN DISEASE. An American writer kindly suggests that, a partial apology for the extent to which Dr. Todd recommends the employment of stimulants in inflammatory disease, may be derived from the very general habituation of the great mass of the English people to the use of fermented or distilled drinks; which is carried, we believe, much further than the similar practice of the United States. So much is this the case, that such potations at meals seem to be considered as a matter of course; 'drink,' with very respectable writers, appearing to imply drink of that description.

PRODUCTION OF INTENSE COLD. Messieurs Loir and Drion have described a method by which many of the gases may be liquefied in considerable quantities. It depends on the cold produced by the evaporation of volatile liquids; e.g. by blowing a current of dry air through several tubes into about seven ounces of ether, a temperature of -34° F. can be obtained, by which sulphurous acid gas may be liquefied; if, now, this liquid sulphurous acid be substituted for ether, a minimum temperature of -50° F. may be obtained; and when liquid ammonia is used as the cooling agent, the thermometer sinks to -87° F. By this temperature the authors are able to liquefy carbonic acid gas under the atmospheric pressure. (*Chemist and Druggist.*)

ALCOHOL IN FEVER. Dr. Swinburne, during his charge of the Alms-House Hospital, in Philadelphia, in 1851, treated over eight hundred cases of ship fever. His treatment was alcoholics and soups. He visited the hospitals in New York, where several thousand cases were treated that year. There the mortality was twenty-five per cent., here only fifteen; there the advantages were superior; here the patients were received into shanties. The patients here received not over ten ounces per day; there they were given from sixteen to thirty-two ounces, which he believed was quite too much, and at least one reason for the increase of mortality. He was accustomed to treat pneumonia with this remedy, and had been for years. His exceptions to its use are when a man is in good health.

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF A LUNATIC IN THE WORCESTER ASYLUM. Three attendants of the Worcester County Asylum have been committed for trial by the magistrates for assaulting a lunatic in the asylum. They were admitted to bail. Dr. Sherlock, on examination of M'Kenna, the lunatic, found that his breast-bone was broken, and one rib detached therefrom and also from its cartilage, making a depression into which the hand freely entered. This was on the left side. Another rib was broken on the right side, and he believed another on the left side. There were four fractures of the ribs besides the breast-bone, and he believed there were others; but, on account of the exhausted state of M'Kenna, he did not pursue the examination further, but gave directions to Dr. Hunt to attend him. There were a number of bruises upon the chest. It appears doubtful whether the man will recover from the injuries inflicted on him. The three attendants, it is worthy of note, have the character of being humane and steady men.

MANNA. The *Alhagi maurorum*, D.C., is a thorny shrub belonging to the natural order Leguminosae. The manna exudes upon the leaves and branches in the form of small semi-fluid drops, which become hardened by the action of the air. The inhabitants collect these exudations, and make them into loaves or cakes. These are of a greenish-yellow colour at first, but they soon become black, owing to a kind of fermentation produced by the influence of the air and moisture. Little care is bestowed upon the collection of the manna, and hence it is always mixed with a large proportion of broken leaves and branches, by which its value is diminished. The odour of these manna loaves or cakes resembles that of senna; in taste, also, they resemble senna, combined with sweetness. These two characters would lead us to suppose that this manna is more purgative than nutritive. The manna should be collected, according to the statements of travellers, in the morning, as the rays of the sun cause its liquefaction. It is not produced indifferently in all localities, because its production only takes place under certain conditions of vegetation, which are only commonly met with in limited areas. Some authors, as Hallé and Guillemin, supposed that this manna of the *Alhagi maurorum* was that which constituted the manna of the Hebrews; but, at the present day, it is more generally supposed that the *Lecanora affinis*, Everem, was the substance upon which the Israelites fed in the wilderness. (M. Soubeiran in *Gazette Médicale and Phar. Jour.*)

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 Orthopaedic, 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, 8:30 P.M.—Zoological.
WEDNESDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 4 P.M.: Dr. Guy, Croonian Lecture.—Society of Arts.—Royal Society of Literature.
THURSDAY. Royal College of Surgeons, 4 P.M.: Professor Savory on Food.—Royal Society.—Antiquarian Society.
FRIDAY. Royal College of Physicians, 4 P.M.: Dr. Guy, Croonian Lecture.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical (Anniversary), 8 P.M.—Western Medical and Surgical, 8 P.M.—Royal Institution.—Archæological Institute.
SATURDAY. Army Medical, 7:30 P.M.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—FEBRUARY 16TH, 1861.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.		Deaths.	
During week.....	{ Boys .. 889	1792	1328	
	{ Girls.. 903			
Average of corresponding weeks 1851-60		1747	1345	

Barometer:
Highest (Sun.) 30.017; lowest (Fri.) 29.513; mean 29.697.

Thermometer:
Highest in sun—extremes (Mon.) 93.5 degrees; (Fri.) 54 degrees.
In shade—highest (Sat.) 53.3 degrees; lowest (Tu.) 24.4 degrees.
Mean—37.6 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—0.7 degs.
Range—during week, 28.9 degrees; mean daily, 12.2 degrees.
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100) 89.
Mean direction of wind, var.—Rain in inches, 0.22.

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.

COLD DAMP HANDS.—"SIR: Would some of your physiological readers tell me the philosophy of 'cold damp hands.' It is evidently condensation of what is called insensible perspiration, and has its origin, probably, in feeble arterial circulation—if so, what is required? I rather think that they who know why will not trouble themselves to inform what is called a 'professional brother,' as I consider such fraternal affection is by no means epidemic or endemic. Yours respectfully, VERAX."

DR. MITCHELL.—Our attention has been called to the following advertisement in the *Manchester Examiner*:—

"*New Cure for Deafness.*—We beg to call the attention of our readers to a small work on deafness, by Dr. Mitchell, of Liverpool, being the substance of a communication made by him to the *British Medical Association*. The treatment is novel and ingenious, and in cases fitted for its employment has been eminently successful. It has also the advantage of being perfectly free from danger, or any formidable operation. The author has proved that in a great many cases, which have been said to be nervous, the deafness proceeds from a thickening of the membrane covering the drum of the ear, and by a peculiar treatment Dr. Mitchell removes the thickening, and enables the membrane to vibrate freely again. In true nervous cases, so long considered incurable, considerable relief has been afforded by the means employed, and we strongly recommend those interested to peruse the book.—[ANON.]"

If the gentleman referred to in it is a member of the British Medical Association, we trust that he will take the earliest opportunity of repudiating any connexion with such a proclamation.

G. M.—A correspondent inquires concerning the mode of carrying out the purification of gas according to Mr. Bowditch's plan. We are not aware that Mr. Bowditch's method has yet been taken in hand by any practical fitter-up of apparatus for the purpose. All particulars, however, on the subject will doubtless be found in Mr. Bowditch's work, entitled *A Discourse on Coal Gas*, by the Rev. W. R. Bowditch, published by Van Voorst, of Paternoster-row.

THE OPINION OF A BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF THE QUALIFICATION OF A F.R.C.S.—SIR: I am a surgeon to a dispensary in a rural district, which is attended annually by 600 or 700 patients. To a patient entitled to receive it, I recently recommended that extra relief, in the shape of meat, should be allowed by the Board of Guardians. Although I am a F.R.C.S. Eng., and registered under the Medical Act, and this was a purely surgical case, the Board refused to attend to my recommendation, *solely because* I was not also a L.A.S. Were the Guardians justified in refusing, on these grounds, to grant the extra relief recommended?

I am, etc.,

I. H. R.

East Sussex, Feb. 16, 1861.

[We believe that the Guardians of the Poor are not obliged to attend to the orders of any medical man excepting those of their own appointment. If they do so on any occasions, it must be, so to say, as an act of courtesy. Any sick person receiving relief from the parish must, according to the Poor-law theory, receive it through the medium of the Poor-law officials—the relieving-officer and union medical attendant. The refusal to give extra relief on the order of a Fellow of the College of Surgeons in a surgical case, because the Fellow was not an apothecary also, must have been simply a pretence for not giving the relief at all. One can hardly suppose a Board of Guardians so utterly ignorant of the high professional status of a Fellow of the College of Surgeons, as to fancy that he requires to be a Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall in order to treat a surgical case effectually.—EDITOR.]

MR. DAYMAN.—Let us hope that the lesson already read to the coroner may not be without some benefit *in futuro*. Further reflection will probably open his eyes to the absurdity of the position he assumed on the occasion referred to.

MR. APPLETON.—Could not our correspondent obtain from the medical attendants a professional account of the interesting and rare cases he refers to?

DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.—SIR: Will you kindly allow me to put the question of your correspondent A. F. in another form, and ask your opinion upon it? Is it etiquette for the medical officer of a charity to visit, prescribe for, and furnish medicine to a pauper patient, without the knowledge or consent of the Poor-law medical officer in attendance on the case? I am, etc., W. W.

[We should say, certainly not, providing the medical officer of the charity was aware that the Poor-law medical officer was in attendance on the pauper patient.—EDITOR.]

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

ANY qualified medical practitioner, not disqualified by any bye-law, who shall be recommended as eligible by any three members of the Association, shall be admitted a member at any time by the Committee of Council, or by the Council of any branch. The subscription is One Guinea annually, due on January 1st; and each member, on paying his subscription, shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association for the current year.

Gentlemen wishing to join the Association are recommended to communicate with the General Secretary, DR. WILLIAMS, Worcester; or with either of the following officers of the District Branches: *Bath and Bristol Branch*—President, John Soden, Esq., Bath: *Hon. Secs.*, R. S. Fowler, Esq., Bath; H. Ormerod, Esq., Bristol: *Birmingham and Midland Counties*—Pres., E. Moore, Esq., Halesowen: *Hon. Sec.*, O. Pemberton, Esq., Birmingham: *Cambridge and Huntingdon*—Pres., Dr. G. F. Paget, Cambridge; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Humphry, F.R.S., Cambridge: *East Anglian* (Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex)—Pres., R. Faircloth, Esq., Newmarket; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Chevallier, Ipswich; Dr. Pitt, Norwich: *East York and North Lincoln*—Pres., W. H. Eddie, Esq., Barton-on-Humber; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. H. Munroe, Hull: *Lancashire and Cheshire*—Pres., Dr. M. A. Pason Wilkinson, Manchester; *Hon. Secs.*, Dr. A. T. H. Waters, Hope Street, Liverpool; J. M. Robinson, Esq., Bolton; J. Sharp, Esq., Warrington; Dr. J. Thorburn, Manchester: *Metropolitan Counties*—Pres., J. Birkett, Esq., 59, Green Street, Grosvenor Square; *Hon. Secs.*, Dr. A. P. Stewart, 74, Grosvenor Street; Dr. A. Henry, 15, George Street, Portman Square: *Midland*—Pres., G. E. Stanger, Esq., Nottingham; *Hon. Secs.*, Dr. Goode, Derby; H. Lankester, Esq., Leicester: Dr. Mitchinson, Lincoln; Joseph White, Esq., Nottingham: *North Wales*—Pres., Dr. Turnour, Denbigh; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. K. Jones, Esq., Beaumaris: *Reading*—Pres., Dr. Woodhouse, Reading; *Hon. Sec.*, G. May, jun., Esq., Reading: *Shropshire (Ethical)*—Pres., H. Fenton, Esq., Shrewsbury; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Styrap, Shrewsbury: *Shropshire (Scientific)*—Pres., Dr. H. Johnson, Shrewsbury; *Hon. Sec.*, S. Wood, Esq., Shrewsbury: *South-Eastern* (Kent, Surrey, and Sussex)—Pres., F. Fry, Esq., Maidstone; *Hon. Sec.*, P. Martin, Esq., Reigate; *Hon. Sec. Rochester, etc., district*, Dr. Dulvey, Brompton, Chatham: *South-Midland* (Beds, Northampton, and Bucks)—Pres., Dr. Barker, Bedford; *Hon. Secs.*, Dr. Bryan, Northampton; R. C. Hurst, Esq., Bedford: *South-Western* (Devon and Cornwall)—Pres., Dr. Hall, Torquay; *Hon. Sec.*, C. H. Roper, Esq., Exeter: *Hon. Secs. Cornwall district*, Dr. Littleton, Salush, Plymouth; R. Q. Couch, Esq., Penzance: *West Somerset*—Pres., John Prankerd, Esq., Langport; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. W. E. Gillett, Taunton: *Yorkshire*—Pres., W. Favell, Esq., Sheffield; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Hornby, Esq., York.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. R. C. HURST; Mr. C. H. CORNISH; Mr. P. C. PRICE; Mr. W. JACKSON; Dr. LISTER; Mr. J. C. S. JENNINGS; Dr. BEALE; Dr. GRAILEY HEWITT; Mr. JENNINGS; Mr. ROGERS; Mr. MARTIN; Mr. DAYMAN; Dr. T. K. CHAMBERS; Mr. HUTCHINSON; Mr. NUNNELEY; Dr. SANDWICH; Dr. S. FELCE; Mr. T. MELLOR; and AN OLD MEMBER OF THE WEST SOMERSET BRANCH.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Course of Lectures on the Physiology and Pathology of the Central Nervous System. Delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England in May 1858. By *C. E. Brown-Séquard, M.D., F.R.S. London: Williams and Norgate. 1860.
2. The History of Medicine: Comprising a Narrative of its Progress from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time. By *Edward Meryon, M.D., F.G.S. Volume I. London: Longman and Co. 1861.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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