

THE LATE ALLAN WEBB, M.D.

THE medical profession and the Bengal Medical Department have sustained a great loss in the premature decease of this gentleman. The distinguished author of the *Pathologia Indica*, after an arduous professional career of above thirty years, of which twenty-seven had been devoted to the Indian medical service, succumbed on September 15th, at the comparatively early age of 55 years, to disease brought on by the arduous nature of his duties. He was a pupil of the late Mr. Haden of Derby; then of Mr. Jennings of Leamington; afterwards, of the late Mr. Thomas Alcock, lecturer on surgery, in London, whom he assisted by drawing, dissecting, and modelling; and, at this period, he obtained from the Society of Arts the large silver medal for anatomical drawing. Subsequently, he was clinical assistant at the Westminster Hospital. His remarkable qualifications as a surgical anatomist and an artist attracted the notice of the late Sir Robert Peel, no mean judge of merit; and it was through his influence, we believe, that Dr. Webb obtained an Indian medical appointment.

After his arrival in Bengal, he did not remain long on general duty; for his superior attainments induced Government to appoint him surgeon to the Bishop of Calcutta, and in his company he traversed most parts of our Indian empire. During these years, his opportunities for observing the varieties of tropical disease were almost unlimited; and so well did he use them, that the views on their pathology and treatment which he embodied in his principal work, the *Pathologia Indica*, have had a marked effect in modifying the views and influencing the practice of our medical brethren in the East. Ever on the look out to render professional aid where it was most wanted, he worked energetically in support of a hospital at Simla, to which he devoted all the time he could spare. Government employed him to report upon an outbreak of cholera which had destroyed large numbers of native convicts upon portions of the Grand Trunk Road, then being constructed. His recommendations were acted upon; and a stop was put to the outbreak. Eventually, he was appointed Professor of Military Surgery in the Calcutta Medical College; and, in course of time, Clinical Professor of Surgery at the College Hospital, and surgeon to the Native Hospital. Fortunate it was for the present race of native practitioners, as well as for Indian medical science, that his great attainments as an anatomist and scientific surgeon, combined, as they were, with his abilities as an artist, were thus made available; and that he was enabled to become one of the most successful operating surgeons of the day. He first carried out systematic courses of surgical anatomy in the College; and from his immense surgical experience, he was enabled to lay down rules for operating, more precise than had before been attempted. These he afterwards embodied in his *Field Notes for Surgical Operations*. He was also curator of the College museum; and for some years laboured with indefatigable industry to collect specimens of all the forms of disease most prevalent in India, and thereby was enabled to lay the foundation of a rational

system of pathology and treatment. In accordance with his system of applying the humoral pathology to many Indian diseases, he looked upon cholera as an exhausting disease, in which there was an excessive elimination of disintegrated blood; and advocated the use of opium and stimulants, in opposition to the plan of treating it by depletion, salines, etc. In abscess of the liver, he advocated a modification of the plans adopted by Graves, Alcock, and others, of promoting adhesions between the hepatic lining and the abdominal parietes, with the view of facilitating the outward evacuation of matter and preventing introduction of air into the cavity.

Great as were his labours as an Indian physician, probably those which he undertook in the character of surgeon were of more importance. We believe that no European surgeon had ever more experience in operating upon cases of elephantiasis of the scrotum. He instituted researches into the nature of these tumours; and the results were embodied in a paper which was read by him and discussed, not long ago, before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

In the midst of his toils, he could always spare time to do a beneficent act; to aid a professional brother in his researches; or to investigate the causes of phenomena himself with the scalpel or microscope. Few men were more esteemed by their patients than Dr. Webb; he was always looked upon as the personal friend as well as the medical attendant. For very many years, he was the medical adviser and chosen friend of the Bishop (Daniel Wilson). His name is now to be added to the list of those who, having served their country long and well in the East, have only returned to commence their long rest in their native land.

Association Intelligence.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS: ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

THE following memorial has been forwarded to the President and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, in consequence of a recommendation made by the Council of the British Medical Association at the meeting in Bristol.

To the President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

The memorial of the President and members of the British Medical Association,

SHEWETH,—

That the British Medical Association numbers more than two thousand medical practitioners in the metropolis and the provinces, including many Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

That the mode of election of the Members of Council of the College of Surgeons has been brought under the notice of your memorialists.

That your memorialists understand it to have been the intention of the charters granted to the College, that the opportunity of voting in the election of Members of the Council of the College should be afforded equally to all its Fellows.

That, under the present bye-laws of the College, personal attendance on the day of election is required; whereby many Fellows residing in the country, and prevented by their professional duties from going to Lon-

don, are prevented from recording their votes, although desirous and justly entitled to do so.

That, in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the voting at the election of members of Parliament is conducted by means of voting-papers, filled up by the non-resident electors and sent by post; proper provision being made for their authenticity.

That your memorialists are of opinion that the adoption of some such method would remove the dissatisfaction at present felt by the profession as to the mode of election of Councillors of the Royal College of Surgeons, and would entitle the result of the election to be considered a more correct expression of the wishes of the Fellows than it now is.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly request that you will be pleased to take into consideration the propriety of altering the bye-laws of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in regard to the election of Members of Council, or, if necessary, of obtaining the legal powers for doing so, so that non-resident Fellows of the College may be enabled to vote by proxy at the annual election of Members of Council, in accordance with the principle which has already been advantageously adopted in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

(Signed)

J. A. SYMONDS, M.D., etc., President.

T. WATKIN WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S.Eng., Gen. Sec.

BRANCH MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BIRMINGHAM AND MID-LAND COUNTIES.	Medical Department of the Birmingham Library.	Thursday, November 12th, 1863.

EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the Fountain Hotel, Canterbury, on Thursday, November 26th, at 3 p.m.

Dinner will be ordered for 5 o'clock.

THOMAS BOYCOTT, M.D., Hon. Secretary.

Canterbury, November 2nd, 1863.

SHROPSHIRE SCIENTIFIC BRANCH.

"Felicitas infelicibus adjuvante scientia."

THE members of this Branch held one of their periodical evening meetings at the Raven Hotel, on September 22nd last; ROBERT BLAIKIE, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Communications. 1. A Paper, illustrated by Diagrams and Experiments, on the Cause of the Deformities of the Skulls found in Excavating at the Ancient Roman City of Urionium (Wroxeter). By H. Johnson, M.D.

2. A Paper on some Cases of Poisoning by the Administration of "Bear's Foot" (*Helleborus Fatsidus*) as a Vermicide to Children. By T. B. Barrett, Esq. It appeared probable that the *Helleborus Niger* had been the plant used.

3. Some Mineral Waters, strongly impregnated with Salts, from Natural Springs near to Llanrwst, were exhibited by R. Blaikie, Esq.

4. A number of New Preparations were exhibited.

5. A present of the Patent Oxygenated Water, prepared by the Patented Oxygenated Water Company, was received and tasted. A report was suggested to be made of its value as a remedial agent, after trial.

6. Mr. Barrett showed a number of beautiful and interesting Photographs.

7. Microscopes and Preparations were on the tables; and amongst other interesting things exhibited was a case of Roman Surgical Instruments, Charms, and Relics, relating to the profession, and discovered at Uric-

nium (Wroxeter), which had been used by our professional forefathers more than 1300 years ago.

Business. T. B. Barrett, Esq., of Welshpool, was unanimously elected Vice-President for the ensuing year, and three new members were added to this Branch.

The members then partook of coffee, and the meeting closed.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE ordinary meeting of the Bath and Bristol Branch was held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday, October 22nd; F. K. Fox, M.D., President, in the chair. There were also present thirty-seven members and six visitors.

Cases. The following cases were read:—

1. Spasmodic Affections of Children: i. Pertussis. By E. L. Fox, M.D.
2. The Nature and Treatment of Non-Syphilitic Psoriasis. By J. K. Spender, Esq.
3. Case of Congenital Deformity of Foot. By A. Prichard, Esq.
4. Dr. Falconer exhibited a patient with well marked Wasting Palsy of the Upper Extremities.

Correspondence.

FEVERS AND THEIR CAUSES.

SIR,—An accurate knowledge of the laws of epidemic disease, so long needed, now appears to be one of the advances in medicine most nearly "looming in the distance". To exclude all erroneously supposed modes of causation, is the first step towards ascertaining the true cause. Dr. Christison has done good service in publicly expressing his conviction that foul air and sewage emanations cannot of themselves generate typhus or typhoid fever. The occasion seized by Dr. Christison, and the authority of the speaker, will do more to direct general attention to this question than could have resulted from cursory papers in the medical journals, however reiterated. And as a certain amount of impulse is necessary for sanitary action, as for every other action on a large scale, one may perhaps rejoice that the anti-foul-air movement has so long been looked upon as a vital point in the eradication of fevers, before the reaction of opinion touching its share in causing fevers becomes general. Antisemitary sluggishness stands in need of no support from a feeling that bad drainage does not do quite all the evil with which it has been credited. Granting that a bad drain cannot become a fever-poison factory, so long as the specific poison of fever cannot gain admission into it; yet facts innumerable prove that a bad drain may become a fever-poison receptacle, carrier, and general distributor. And, although a nauseous drain-smell may not be competent to induce disease, yet the gaseous drain emanations, whose presence the bad smells indicate, may convey volatile germs of disease, whether diphtheria, cholera, dysentery, or continued fever. Such volatile germs may be in the air without any odour; or they may be in the air which causes a bad smell. The only connection of the smell with them seems to be, that it itself proceeds from, and points out, a source from which these germs may proceed, and one, too, which is avoidable or removable. Some facts connected with cholera leave it rather doubtful whether the unknown cholera-poison (or ferment) may not breed and increase itself in putrescent matter; or, if not that, may not, at all events collect by preference, and so accumulate there as to make the place a virulent focus of the disease.

How far this may be true of fever-poison, is neither

Medical News.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On October 29th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Gervis, Frederick Henebournck, Tiverton
Leach, Matthew, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire

At the same Court, the following passed the first examination:—

Hederson, Roderick William, Guy's Hospital
Illes, Daniel, St. Thomas's Hospital
Milburn, Frederick Le Feve —, Charing Cross, Hospital
Reed, Walter Hugo, St. Thomas's Hospital
Wells, James, Bristol Medical School

APPOINTMENTS.

BLASSON, Thomas, Esq., has been appointed Medical Officer to the House of Correction at Falkingham, Lincolnshire.

COOKE, Robert T. E. B., L.R.C.P.Ed., elected Consulting Medical Officer to the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Scarborough.

HORGAN, William C., M.D., has been elected Coroner for the Borough of Drogheda.

KING, Charles C., M.D., has been appointed Medical Inspector under the Poor-Law Commission, Ireland.

***ROWE**, Thomas Smith, M.D., has been elected Surgeon to the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate, in the room of *G. H. Hoffman, Esq., resigned.

TAYLOR, William, Esq., elected Consulting Medical Officer to the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Scarborough.

TYNDALL, George H., Esq., has been appointed Surgeon to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Ceylon*.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

BOURNES, William H., M.D., to the Ballycastle Dispensary District of the Killala Union, co. Mayo.

BRADLEY, John D., M.D., to the Kilbeggan Dispensary District of the Tulamore Union, King's County.

LAND, John F., Esq., to part of the West District of the Patrington Union, Yorkshire.

LUMLEY, Bartholomew, Esq., to the Osmotherley District of the Northallerton Union.

MACMANUS, Thomas A., Esq., to the Middle District of the Patrington Union, Yorkshire.

MAY, Henry, Esq., to the Ashted District of the Aston Union, Warwickshire.

SHEPARD, Henry C., Esq., to the Raglan District of the Monmouth Union.

WIGG, Thomas C., Esq., to the Southminster District of the Maldon Union, Essex.

INDIAN ARMY.

MACPHERSON, Surgeon H. M., Bengal Army, to be Surgeon-Major.

ROYAL NAVY.

FISHER, John, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Royalist*.

GEORGES, Thomas E., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Tamar*.

LONG, James, M.D., Surgeon, to the *Tamar*.

WAY, John P., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Royalist*.

DEATHS.

BAIN. On October 12th, at Suez, Elizabeth Piper, wife of James Bain, M.D., 6th Bombay Native Infantry.

BARKER. On October 31st, at Dorchester, aged 26, Mary Esther, wife of Joseph Barker, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon Royal Horse Artillery.

BISHOPP. On October 26th, at Thornby Hall, Northamptonshire, aged 88, Mary J. W., widow of Thomas Bishopp, M.D.

BLAND. On October 31st, aged 86, Emma, widow of Thomas Bland, M.D., of Melton Woodbridge, Suffolk.

DIGHTON, Christopher, Esq., Surgeon, at Northallerton, aged 74, on November 2.

JONES. On November 2nd, at Sydenham, Mabel Eveline, infant daughter of *Sydney Jones, M.B., of St. Thomas's Street.

WARREN, Henry, Esq., Surgeon, late of Oswestry, at Park Road, Leight's Park, aged 44, on November 2.

COLLODION AND GLYCERINE. Two parts of glycerine, mixed with one hundred parts of collodion, form an application which, when spread on the skin, will not crack.

EXPENSES OF POOR-LAW GUARDIANS. Last week, the Poor-law Guardians of Bethnal Green successfully sued a person, whose son had been sent into the Small-Pox Hospital by them, for the admission-fee of one guinea paid by them and costs.

LEGACY. A Birmingham paper states that the magnificent legacy of £10,000 has just been bequeathed to the General Hospital in that town by the late Mr. Daniel Darbey, who died a few days ago at Rowley. By the law at present in operation respecting legacies, half this sum will have to be invested; but the remaining half will clear the hospital of its present debt, and the invested half will add some £200 to its regular income.

MEDICAL ETHICS. The following resolutions have been carried at annual meetings of the Herefordshire Medical Association:—"That this meeting disapproves of the system of giving certificates in favour of any particular line of practice, medicine, or article of diet, as derogatory to the profession; and hopes that in future the members of this Association will abstain from lending themselves to such a course. That this Association strongly disapproves of medical men publishing scales of charges, or otherwise advertising for practice, the more particularly so when done for private motives under the guise of charity."

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY. The winter session of the University of Edinburgh was publicly opened in the Music Hall, on Monday, with an inaugural address by Principal Sir David Brewster. The learned Principal was accompanied on the platform by their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and Prince William of Hesse, the members of the Senatus Academicus, and the University Court. Their Royal Highnesses, who received a most enthusiastic welcome from the audience, occupied seats at the right hand of Sir David Brewster during the delivery of the address. Among those on the platform were Lord Llanover, Lord Elcho, Major Cowell, and Capt. Zangen.

ALDERSHOT HOSPITAL FOR SOLDIERS' WIVES. The third annual report of the committee of the Aldershot Hospital for the wives and children of soldiers has just been issued. The hospital was established in September 1861, and has afforded relief to some thousands of persons. During the past twelve months 809 cases have been treated in the hospital—namely, confinements, 331; sick women, 232; sick children, 246. Out of that number there have been only 23 deaths—women 7, and children 16. The report, which is signed and "approved" by Lieut.-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., contains the expression of the committee's thanks to Mr. D. P. Barry, secretary and medical attendant, and to Major Smith, treasurer, to whose persevering exertions the very satisfactory state of the hospital is, in a great measure to be attributed.

A FIGHT WITH A MONKEY. A Bordeaux journal states that a medical student of that town last week narrowly escaped being strangled by a female baboon which he had received as a present from a friend. It appears that the animal, which was of large size and savage, had always been kept chained up, but its new master set it loose in his room. The monkey leaped on its master's shoulders and attempted to strangle him by clasping him round the neck. The young man vainly endeavoured to shake the animal off, and even stabbed it several times with a bistouri, but this only rendered it more furious. It is impossible to say how the struggle might have ended, if a brother student had not opportunely entered the room and despatched the monkey with an amputating knife. The student was severely bitten and torn about the neck and breast, but his wounds are not likely to be followed by any serious consequences.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. The annual meeting of the Edinburgh University Council took place on October 30th; and a rather breezy kind of meeting it was, as, indeed, what else could it be among several hundred old students, who grow young again at the sight of each other, and ready for mischief? They have, however, done one good thing; and that is, elected Mr. Muir, D.C.L., the founder of the new chair of Sanscrit, as

their representative in the University Court. This gentleman, besides being an eminent Sanscrit scholar—he was once of the Indian Civil Service—is a most accomplished man, and so rational in matters of religion as to be a regular hearer of Dr. Robert Lee. The University Council did another thing, which was questionable; they refused to pass a vote of thanks to Lord Barcaple, the retiring assessor, chiefly because he had supported the exclusion of reporters from the University Court.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. The surviving founders of University College will remember the hearty co-operation which they met with in their project to create the University of London from several opulent merchants of India, and notably from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and others, of Bombay, for shares in the institution. It will now gratify them to find that for several years past the College has had a constant succession of students from the Presidencies, mostly Parsees. Of the estimation in which intelligent and distinguished Indians hold these advantages substantial proof has just been afforded by the munificent gift of £1000 for the hospital, and by the terms of a letter addressed to Dr. Walshe from the eminent firm of Cama and Co.:—“London, Oct. 20. Dear Sir,—Referring to the conversation we had with you, we now beg to enclose a cheque for £1000, as a donation to the University College Hospital, in gratitude for the instructions and assistance received by our countrymen in this excellent institution, and we feel it a pleasure to give this amount through you, in token of friendship, and successful studies of our countrymen under your former professorship. We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully, CAMA and Co.”

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY.....Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.15 P.M.—Samaritan, 2.30 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.—London, 2 P.M.
 THURSDAY.....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 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.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M. Mr. Wm. Adams, “On the Treatment of Disease of the Spine, and Angular Curvature.”—Royal Geographical.
 TUESDAY. Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 P.M. Dr. Rowand, “On Treatment of Frost-bite by Friction with Snow and Incision”; Mr. Holmes Coote, “Cancerous Infiltration of the Penis”; Mr. A. Durham, “Mucous Cyst of the Epiglottis, treated by Incision.”—Zoological.
 WEDNESDAY. North London.—Microscopical.
 FRIDAY. Astronomical.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—OCTOBER 31, 1863.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

		Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys.. 962 Girls.. 873 }	1835	1252
Average of corresponding weeks 1853-62	1882	1224	
Barometer:			
Highest (Mon.) 29.878; lowest (Fri.) 21.109; mean, 29.521.			
Thermometer:			
Highest in sun—extremes (Sun. & Mon.) 84 degs.; (Fri.) 55 degs. In shade—highest (Wed.) 56.2 degs.; lowest (Tu.) 34.7 degs.			
Mean—45.7 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—1.3 deg.			
Range—during week, 21.5 degrees; mean daily, 14.8 degrees.			
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 88.			
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.47.			

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 MEDICAL SCHOOLS.—In our last number, we announced the fact, that Guy's Hospital could boast of more than two hundred students in attendance this year; and that no other hospital had so many. We have since learnt that St. Bartholomew's Hospital has one hundred and ninety-six registered students in attendance this year; and that with other occasional students perfecting themselves in different branches of professional knowledge, the whole number of students at that great medical school also exceeds two hundred.

THE SPECULUM.—SIR: Having repeatedly, in reading your valuable periodical, seen observations regarding the use of the speculum, tending to bring it into discredit and disuse, I would wish simply to state that the insinuations against its use are so derogatory to the honour of the profession and the dignity of science, that they ought really only to be treated as utterly unworthy of note or comment. Insinuations of this kind can only tend to lower the character of its members, excite the suspicion and disgust of the public, and bring into disuse the application of this almost invaluable instrument. I think no unprejudiced mind can but allow that, since its introduction into practice in demonstrating the existence and character of very obscure and otherwise utterly unattainable phases of disease, it has undoubtedly indicated the successful application of remedies; in many cases affording immediate and permanent relief, and in others performing an absolute cure, restoring back to society and to happiness many valuable lives, otherwise rendered miserable to themselves by pain and suffering, and lost to their families, by their necessary withdrawal from social intercourse. I can truly say, that in my own practice I have found the speculum an almost invaluable adjunct in relieving an immense amount of human suffering, entirely unattainable by any other agency.

I am, etc.,

Enfield, October 27th, 1863. GEORGE KITCHING, M.D.

[No one doubts the use of the speculum; and we are sure our correspondent will not deny that the instrument has been abused, and that no instrument is more capable of being readily abused. If so, clearly its proper application requires the attention of the profession. EDITOR.]

CHLOROFORM.—SIR: As the problem of why we have deaths from chloroform has been at length worked out, I wish you would let me say, that in a French *annuaire* (equivalent to our “Braithwaite”), just published, there appears a most important case of chloroform accident in France, in which life was restored by the “Faradisation” plan, as recommended so strongly by me, as founded on numerous experiments on animals, and in one remarkable case in a female patient in a London hospital.

As I am made the depository in some measure of these cases, perhaps I may say, I heard of two deaths from chloroform last week; two the week before, in London alone; and six in the summer, all not published.

Sackville Street, Oct. 25th, 1863.

CHARLES KIDD, M.D.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. THOMAS BOYCOTT; Mr. ASHBY G. OSBORN; Mr. W. H. GATTY; Mr. J. KENT SPENDER; Dr. F. J. BROWN; Mr. R. S. FOWLER; Mr. J. C. WORDSWORTH; Mr. JAS. SYME; Mr. SOFER; Mr. S. WOOD; Mr. WILLIAM BOWMAN; Dr. T. J. WALKER; Dr. T. S. ROWE; Mr. T. JONES; Dr. H. MUNROE; Mr. W. SANKEY; Mr. HUGH ROBINSON; Mr. J. VOSE SOLOMON; Mr. G. F. HELM; Dr. CANDY; Dr. THOMAS SKINNER; Dr. J. E. CROOK; Mr. G. H. HOFFMAN; THE HON. SECRETARIES OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; AN UNION SURGEON; Mr. W. MARSDEN; Dr. A. SAMELSON; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; and Mr. C. F. HODSON.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Notices of Pulmonary Lesions associated with Syphilis. By W. Aitken, M.D. London: 1863.
2. Report of the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary, and Dispensary, of Montrose, for 1863. With an Appendix. Montrose: 1863.
3. Urine, Urinary Deposits, and Calculi. By Lionel S. Beale, M.B., F.R.S. Second edition. London: 1863.
4. On Glycerine, and its Uses in Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy. By W. A. Smith, M.D. London: 1863.
5. On the Influence of Mechanical and Physiological Rest in the Treatment of Accidental and Surgical Diseases. By John Hilton, F.R.S. London: 1863.
6. Introduction to Anthropology. By Dr. Waitz. Edited by J. F. Collingwood. London: 1863.