

Association Intelligence.

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.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH: WEST KENT DISTRICT MEETINGS.

THE second meeting for the Seventh Session (1863-4) was held at the Town Hall, Maidstone, on October 30th; JOHN ARMSTRONG, M.D., President of the Branch, in the Chair. There were present sixteen members and visitors.

New Member. Dr. Charles Henry Allfrey, of Chislehurst, was admitted a member of the district. He was elected a member of the Association and of the Branch, at the annual meeting of the Branch in June.

The Discussion of Dr. F. J. Brown's Paper, on the Interment of Still-born Children (adjourned from the last meeting), was resumed. The following points were discussed.

1. Age at which a foetus is regarded as a dead body, and subject to the laws relative to interment. It appears that in England foetuses are distinguished into "mature" and "immature"; but that there is no law that enjoins the burial of a foetus that is still-born, whether it be mature or immature. In Prussia a foetus of one hundred and eighty days, viz. six calendar months, is considered to be a dead body in the Rhenish provinces; and one of two hundred and ten days, viz. seven calendar months, in the rest of the monarchy. The Roman law recognised the viability of a foetus at the age of one hundred and eighty-two days. Whether interment was regulated by the division of foetuses into viable and non-viable does not appear.

2. Mode of disposing of foetuses of three months and under. This was stated to be by burning, by burying in gardens, by throwing into latrines and sewers, etc.

3. Mode of disposing of foetuses of four months and upwards. This was stated to be by burial by the sexton in the first grave that might be dug in the cemetery.

4. Mode of burial of full-grown children, whether in other persons' graves or in separate graves. The custom appears to be to avoid the expense of a separate grave in the case of unbaptised children dying shortly after birth. It is not known how far this custom extends, whether to children under one month of age, or even still further.

5. Certifying the birth of a still-born foetus of four months and upwards; the certificate being given to the friends for delivery to the sexton. This was stated to be customary on the part of surgeons and midwives.

6. Registration of immature live born foetuses. This was stated to be unusual. The law of England requires registrars to enter as live-births every case in which breathing or movement occurs, however slightly, after the complete extrusion of the foetus from the maternal passages. This is witnessed sometimes at the fifth month. The law is clear as regards the duty of the registrar, but does not compel the parents to effect the registration. This law has no reference to viability, that is, to the power of maintaining life.

7. Registration of live-born mature foetuses; (a) of those that die within one hour; and (b) of those that die within twenty-four hours. It was stated that cases occurring in the first subdivision were commonly treated

as still-births, although improperly. Cases in the second subdivision were often similarly treated by the friends, although the medical attendant usually gives a certificate for the registrar.

At the conclusion of the discussion, it was the general impression that the subject requires consideration, and regulation by legislative enactments.

Communications. The following cases and papers were read.

1. Median Lithotomy in a Man aged 65, for the Removal of a Piece of Metal Catheter: Recovery. By F. Fry, Esq.

2. Lateral Lithotomy in a Child 22 months old: Contemplated Operation for a Recurrence of Stone, two years subsequently, rendered unnecessary by the Escape of the Calculus *per Urethram*. By F. Fry, Esq.

3 and 4. Median or Allarton's Operation of Lithotomy in a Boy aged two years and seven months: Death by Peritonitis. Ditto in a Boy aged three years and seven months: Recovery. By F. J. Brown, M.D.

5. On Puerperal Mania. By S. Monckton, M.D. The author distinguished four species:—(a) Phrenitis; (b) Insanity; (c) Delirium tremens; (d) Nervous exhaustion.

6. Case of Abdominal Abscess that discharged itself by the Rectum, together with Escape of Flatus *per Urethram*. By S. Monckton, M.D.

After the usual thanks, the members and visitors adjourned to dinner, which was served at the Mitre Inn.

Reports of Societies.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOVEMBER 5TH, 1863.

J. B. SANDERSON, M.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Premature Labour in Albuminuria. Dr. CLEVELAND made some remarks upon the period at which premature labour ought to be induced in cases of albuminuria.

Ascites and Ovarian Disease. Dr. DRYSDALE mentioned a case where the diagnosis of ascites and ovarian disease seemed to him to be doubtful.

SOME OF THE DISEASES CONSTITUTING THE CONDITION COMMONLY CALLED AMAUROSIS. BY ERNEST HART, ESQ.

Mr. HART said that amaurosis was not one, but many diseases; and that by the ophthalmoscope it was possible to distinguish in their early stage those deep-seated alterations in the tunics, nerves, humours, and vessels of the eye which, without it, could only be guessed at, but which constituted the variety of diseases leading to blindness, without change in the external appearance of the eye, called amaurosis. Upon their diagnosis and treatment in their early stage rested the possibility of saving the patient's sight. If they were so recognised, sight could now in the majority of cases be saved; if they were not, sooner or later it was lost. The subject was so wide, that he proposed only to describe one or two of the most common conditions, selecting those which most frequently occurred in general practice, and were most likely to be overlooked. Mr. Hart then showed the appearances presented under the ophthalmoscope by the first streaks of cataract; he said the chapters in ophthalmology which dwell on the difficulties of distinction between cataract and amaurosis might now be cancelled; for, with the ophthalmoscope, the diagnosis might be made absolute. He then proceeded to the distinctions between "musæ", or black spots before the sight, arising from organic destruction of the vitreous, and those which were indications of functional disorder. Both were very much under the influence of treatment (the former being often of syphilitic origin); but the

in length, in the centre; and, by a little manipulation, extracted what proved to be a fish-bone, being a portion of the cod fish which had been partaken of on the previous Saturday. Some little hæmorrhage followed. There was an almost immediate relief to his symptoms; and he is now doing well.

I am, etc.,
WM. SOPER.

1, St. George's Villas, Stockwell Road, Oct. 30, 1863.

Medical News.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD. Degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred, November 5th.

Andrew, James, Wadham College

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On November 5th, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Beddard, James, Edgbaston, Birmingham
Fox, Cornelius Benjamin, Truro
Gill, William, Truro
Joynson, George Thomas, Northwich, Cheshire
Keup, George, Eyre Street, Sheffield
Norton, William Augustus, Kensington Park Gardens
Peatfield, Thomas John, Edwinstowe, Notts

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

Fyson, Ernest East, Guy's Hospital
Hawkins, Edmund Woods, London Hospital
Heygate, William Nicholas, St. Thomas's Hospital
Rendle, George, Guy's Hospital
Siddall, Joseph Bower, St. Thomas's Hospital

APPOINTMENTS.

*BALCHIN, R., Esq., elected Mayor of Godalming for the ensuing year.
BRIDSON, John, M.D., elected Surgeon to the Isle of Man General Hospital and Dispensary, in the room of the late H. N. Scarff, Esq.
DUCKWORTH, Dyce, M.D., has been appointed Resident Physician to the Clinical Wards of Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.
FEARLEY, George, M.D., elected Mayor of Dewsbury.
HOLDSWORTH, S., M.D., elected Mayor of Wakefield.
MILLER, W. W., M.D., elected Mayor of Eye.
*PARKER, Edward, Esq., appointed North Divisional Surgeon to the Police Force, Liverpool, in the room of the late *H. Swift, Esq.
*RODEN, William, M.D., elected Mayor of Kidderminster.
TRUMAN, T., Esq., elected Mayor of Truro.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

BRODIE, Sir B. C., Bart., F.R.S.
MONRO, H., M.D.
OGLE, John W., M.D.
ROLLESTON, G., M.D.
SMITH, H. J. S., Esq.

appointed Examiners for the
degree of Bachelor of
Medicine.

POOR-LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

BOURNES, W. H., M.D., to the Ballycastle Dispensary District of the Killala Union, co. Mayo.
GRUBBIN, Hugh, M.D., to the Bangor Dispensary District of the Belmullet Union, co. Mayo.
KING, Robert, Esq., to the District of West Drayton and part of Hillingdon of the Uxbridge Union.
MACINTOSH, Matthew, Esq., to the Rotherfield District of the Uckfield Union, Sussex.
PERCIVAL, William, Esq., to the All Saints' and the St. Andrew's Districts of the Northampton Union.
RUST, James, M.D., to the Borrowby District of the Northallerton Union.
WILSON, John, L.R.C.P. Edin., to the Danby District of the Guisborough Union, Yorkshire.

VOLUNTEERS. (A.V.=Artillery Volunteers; R.V.=Rifle Volunteers):—

CHRISTIE, J., M.D., to be Surgeon 1st Monmouthshire A.V.

To be Honorary Assistant-Surgeons:—

BRUNTON, W. R., Esq., 1st Surrey R.V.
HASTINGS, H., Esq., 15th Norfolk R.V.

BIRTH.

LATHAM. On November 7th, at Cambridge, the wife of *P. W. Latham, M.A., M.B., Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital, of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWNE. On September 20th, on board H.M.S. *Himalaya*, aged 3 months, Emilie Ethel, daughter of R. Browne, Esq., Surgeon 2nd Battalion 25th Regiment.

BULLOCK. On November 9th, at Isleworth, aged 10 months, Albert E. A., youngest child of Henry Bullock, Esq.

*CAMPLIN, John M., M.D., of Islington, aged 73, on November 3.

COLLEDGE. On October 7th, at Bilaspur, North Western Provinces, India, aged 29, George Weistead, eldest son of *Thomas R. Colledge, M.D., of Cheltenham.

ELLIS. On November 10th, at Crowle, Lincolnshire, aged 4 years and 8 months, Robert Henry Phineas, eldest son of *Henry W. J. Ellis, L.R.C.P. Ed.

*SCANNELL, Daniel, Esq., at 22, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, on November 1.

THOMPSON. On November 7th, at Biggleswade, aged 52, Ann, wife of John Thompson, Esq., Surgeon.

WALLEN. On November 2nd, at Rotherhithe, Hannah Maria, wife of W. S. Wallen, Esq., Surgeon.

THE GRESHAM LECTURES. Dr. H. H. Southey this year delivers the Gresham Lectures on Physic.

NEW HOSPITAL AT POONA. Sir Bartle Frere laid the foundation-stone of the Sassoon General Hospital at Poona on September 8th.

DR. FINIZIO, who has been lately tried in Italy on the charge of producing criminal abortion, has been pronounced innocent of the charge.

NOTTINGHAM MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY. Mr. Thomas Appleby Stephenson has been elected President of this Society.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The practical medical examinations of candidates for degrees in medicine at the University of London are to be this year conducted at St. Mary's Hospital, by Dr. Sibson and Dr. Parkes.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH. Benjamin Bell, Esq., has been elected President; John Gairdner, M.D., Treasurer; Archibald Inglis, M.D., Librarian; and James Simson, M.D., Secretary, of this College.

A SENSIBLE ACT. The Vestry of St. George's Southwark have shown their sense by increasing the salary of their medical officer of health to £150 a year. It will be found a good investment.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF KAGOSIMA. The *London Gazette* of last Tuesday contains a notification of the promotion of Mr. C. R. Godfrey, Assistant-Surgeon R.N., to the rank of Surgeon, "in consideration of the successful operations against the batteries of Kagosima."

SUNDERLAND MEDICAL SOCIETY. Mr. George B. Morgan has been elected President of this Society for the ensuing year; Dr. Henry J. Yeld has been elected Secretary and Treasurer; and Mr. Edward Allan Maling has been re-elected Librarian.

MEDICINE IN PETTICOATS. A person, calling herself "Mrs. Major Gage, surgeon, U.S.V.," has been representing herself to surgeons in charge of hospitals in the North, as holding the President's commission as such, and demanding quarters, fuel, etc. It is needless to say that no such person is known or recognised by the Medical Department. (*American Med. Times.*)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. The Council held their first Session of the academical year 1863-4 on Saturday. A cheque for £3000, a gift to the College by Messrs. Cama and Co., was presented by Sir Edward Ryan. A vote of thanks was unanimously given to Messrs. Cama for their generous donation, and a further vote of thanks was passed to the same gentlemen for their recent donation of £1,000 to the hospital. A vote of thanks was passed for the generous contribution sent on August 14th, of £500 for the hospital by an anonymous benefactress. The Filler Exhibition of £30, for proficiency in Pathological Anatomy (Examiners, Dr. Sharpey and Dr. Wilson Fox, with Professor Hare, M.D.) was awarded to Mr. Alexander Bruce. The Longridge prize of £40, for general proficiency in medicine and surgery, was also conferred on Mr. Alexander Bruce.

LADY DOCTORS ON HORSEBACK. Miss Doctor Harriet N. Austin, of New York, has come out in favour of ladies riding on horseback astride. The present style of riding, she says, is unsafe, ungraceful, unhealthy, and unnatural. Dr. James C. Jackson, in his work on consumption, takes the same view. He says that the present style in which ladies ride, when long continued, is productive of numerous diseases; but thinks that, if women could have dresses fitted for the purpose, and would ride astride as men do, horseback riding might be used not only as a means of occasional relief from the monotony of life, but it might be elevated into a national characteristic. (*American Paper.*)

ACTION BY A MEDICAL MAN FOR ALLEGED ILLEGAL ARREST. The Court of Queen's Bench of Ireland has been engaged in hearing arguments on an application for criminal informations against Mr. Hunt, a magistrate for Antrim, at the suit of Dr. Thomas Courtney. The case arose out of the death, in last January, of Amelia Carey, under peculiar and melancholy circumstances, which were the subject of protracted magisterial investigation. Her death was supposed to have been caused by an irritant mineral poison, which Dr. Courtney, who attended her in her last illness, was suspected of having administered. Her body was exhumed soon after interment, and the contents of the stomach were analysed by eminent chemists, but no trace of poison was detected, and the coroner's jury returned an open verdict. Mr. Hunt, however, professing to act under instructions from the Castle, caused Dr. Courtney to be arrested and held to bail, and instituted an inquiry, which, after proceeding for several weeks, was at last quashed by order of Government. The allegations against Mr. Hunt were that Dr. Courtney was not, at the initiation of the proceedings, informed of the nature of the charge against him, that the investigation was unfairly conducted, and that at its close Mr. Hunt maliciously and corruptly caused the charge of being accessory before the fact to Miss Carey's death to be placed against Dr. Courtney on the books of the Ballymena Petty Sessions Court. The Judges have not yet pronounced their decision.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION. At a local committee at Edinburgh, Professor Archer read a report, which refers to the gratifying way in which the people of Edinburgh had sustained their reputation for hospitality, etc. It stated that the working men's meeting was a feature of special interest, no fewer than 34,960 applications having been received for admission, of which only about 3,600 could be gratified; and the order of the meeting, and the deep interest taken in the proceedings, were such as to excite the admiration of all. Great success had attended the excursions. Mr. Curror, city treasurer, read the financial report, which stated that the revenue of the general fund from the sale of tickets was £1,747 14s., and the disbursements £208; leaving a balance of £1,539. The local subscription fund amounted to £905, and the disbursements to £802; leaving a balance of £103. It was proposed to transmit immediately the sum of £1,500 to the Association in London.

HYDROPHOBIA. A young man was lately admitted at the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, labouring under unusual symptoms. He could swallow no solid of any kind. The doctor in attendance directed a glass of water to be given to him. The man evinced no fear of it, but endeavoured to swallow it. He managed to get the water to his mouth, and also to swallow it, to a certain extent. Then violent spasms of the muscles of the neck set in, and he ejected the water and also some froth and saliva, violently shaking his head at the same time, and apparently choking. This occurred every time he attempted to take anything. The medical man, thinking it principally nervousness, as the man denied ever having been bitten by a dog, ordered him a mixture of chloric ether,

etc. The patient, however, afterwards said that he had been bitten seven years ago, but it had escaped his memory when asked before. About two in the afternoon delirium set in; his head was shaved, and the temporal artery divided. He became so delirious that it was necessary to tie him down. Morphia was administered, but with little or no effect. Chloroform was also tried, but found to be of no service. His gestures and exclamations were horrible. He continued to eject froth and saliva, along with a dark fluid, which he threw some distance by the shaking of his head. He made attempts to bite those who came near him, and it was with great difficulty that he was restrained. He became insensible, and died in the afternoon.

HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY. Dr. Franklyn, surgeon of the 10th Foot, refers as follows to those diseases of a special type which are the bane of the British soldier:—"Professor Maclean, in his introductory lecture at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, states that the ills which arise from the diseases in question, rendering the soldier prematurely old and inefficient, amount to 50 per cent. In judging of the health of troops, the following points must be considered: viz., length of service; length of tropical service; age of the man; whether married or single. Among British soldiers, as age increases, so the mortality, in comparison with the civil population, increases to an immense degree; and almost all the rheumatism, and, in fact, many other diseases are traceable to the soldier having been the victim of that class of diseases of which I speak. If not, how is it that this is not the case in continental armies, as the French, Prussian, and Austrian; and why is it that in the Danish and Hanoverian armies the case is reversed, and the soldier, as age advances, becomes absolutely more healthy than the civil population? In the English infantry, the average number of sick is about 50 per 1000 men; in the English cavalry, a little less; in the Royal Artillery, a little more; and the Military Train and dépôt battalions, at most 7000 men, furnish about 1400 admissions *per annum*, on account of these two corps being chiefly composed of old and young soldiers. Striking an average, in the British army, the number of sick is nearly 55 per 1000 of strength; in the French army, 45; in the Prussian, 47; and in the Austrian, 48. Our average time in hospital is 17 to 20 or 21 days; in the French army, it is 16 days; in the Prussian army, it is 16 days; and in the Austrian army, it is 17 days. But the special diseases which constitute the chief admissions in our army keep men a long time under treatment; and this serves to explain why they are longer in hospital than is the case on the continent. These diseases in the English army run up the admissions to from 350 to 450 *per annum*, or nearly one-half, of which one-third are of lighter, and two-thirds of the severer kind. The French army is very fortunate in this respect. Taking the garrison of Paris and comparing it with some of ours, we find the admissions from these diseases were:—In 1858, Paris, 24 per 1000 men; Aldershot, 411 per 1000 men; and Woolwich, 512 per 1000 men. Sometimes in Paris it fell to 16 per 1000 men, while in England it was 20 times as great; and in the worst garrison—viz., Marseilles—it never reached above 113, or considerably less than one-third of our number even at Aldershot. And there is reason to believe, that if it were possible to carry out police regulations, establish special hospitals in our garrison towns, and occupy the men more with their respective trades, that an immense saving in men and money would be the result, and that in the event of a war we should have a fine, healthy, serviceable body of men, instead of the wretched, ill-formed boys who fill up our regiments after a little drain has taken place; boys who, if they enter at eighteen, have really many years to wait before they become completely formed and able-bodied men.

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 Orthopædic, 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. Clinical Discussion. The President, "Cases of Large Tumours of the Scalp removed by Operation"; "A Case of Fibrous Tumour of the Uterus"; Dr. Routh, "On a Case of Hydrocephalus of several years' standing"; Dr. Gibb, 1. "Removal of a Pin from the Larynx"; 2. "Removal of the Bristle of a Tooth-Brush from the Tonsil"; 3. "United Fracture of the Pomum Adami in a Phibisical Boy"; Mr. Hart, "Ophthalmic Disease"; Dr. B. W. Richardson, "On Iodine as a Disinfectant".—Asiatic.

TUESDAY. Statistical.—Pathological.—Ethnological.

WEDNESDAY. Meteorological.—Society of Arts.—Geological.

THURSDAY. Harveian Society of London, 8 P.M. Dr. Drysdale, "On Evidence against the Internal Use of Mercury in Syphilis and other Diseases."—Zoological.—Royal.—Antiquarian.—Linnean.—Chemical.

FRIDAY. Western Medical and Surgical Society of London, 8 P.M.

SATURDAY. Royal Botanical.—Association Med. Officers of Health.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—NOVEMBER 7, 1863.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys..1011 Girls.. 952 }	1863 1270
Average of corresponding weeks 1853-62		1879 1270

Barometer:
Highest (Fri.) 30.323; lowest (Mon.) 28.900; mean, 29.731.

Thermometer:
Highest in sun—extremes (Fri.) 80.4 degs.; (Sat.) 53.1 degs.
In shade—highest (Wed.) 60.8 degs.; lowest (Fri.) 34.3 degs.
Mean—47.3 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.+1.5 deg.
Range—during week, 26.4 degrees; mean daily, 10.9 degrees.
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 87.
Mean direction of wind, S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.86.

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.

IF A MEMBER will refer to the JOURNAL of August 29th, 1863, page 245, he will there find remarks made relative to the action of "Beck v. Sterne". Members and Licentiates of the College of Physicians can make legal charges for medical attendances. Fellows of the College cannot do so. They have debarred themselves of the privileges once offered to them of doing so under the Medical Act.

G. D. M.—A correspondent writes for explanation of a short notice at page 461 of the JOURNAL, headed "The New Register". He says he "cannot understand it, as it seems to be a self-evident truism."

[Our correspondent's error—for the error is all his—arises from his supposing that the Register is published on January 1st, which it is not. The paragraph simply says: That no names will be inserted in the published Register, which may be inserted in the Registrar's Register after January 1st. EDITOR.]

MEDICAL CHARGES.—SIR: I was very glad to see in the report of the late meeting of the South Midland Branch, that the subject of medical charges was brought prominently before the notice of the members. I am sure the great body of general practitioners would rejoice to see a change for the better; for as matters are at present, it is a difficult thing with some to make both ends meet; and many of the ignorant public are not satisfied unless they have a certain amount of medicine. It is only just and right "that the remuneration of the medical profession should depend solely upon the time and skill devoted to their patients, without reference to the quantity of medicine supplied." I think it would be advisable if a similar resolution were adopted by each Branch of the Association.

I am, etc., JOHN CANDY, M.D.
Alstonfield, near Ashbourn, Nov. 3rd, 1863.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. FREDERICK J. BROWN; Mr. H. COLLEY MARCHE; Dr. T. J. WALKER; Mr. J. VOSE SOLOMON; Mr. F. FRY; Mr. C. HUNTER; Mr. W. PARKER; THE HON. SECS. OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY; Dr. SANKEY; Mr. R. J. ROGERS; Mr. J. ROBERTSON; THE HON. SECRETARIES OF THE HARVEIAN SOCIETY; Mr. J. HALL; Dr. G. F. GILES; Dr. S. MONCKTON; Mr. LOWNDES; Dr. D. DUCKWORTH; Mr. WILLIAM BOWMAN; Dr. GIBB; Mr. HULKE; Mr. J. Z. LAURENCE; THE SECRETARY OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH; Mr. S. W. FEARN; Mr. APPEYARD; Mr. G. E. FORMAN; Mr. THOMAS LONGMORE; Dr. J. GARDNER; Dr. P. W. LATHAM; Dr. H. SANDWICH; Dr. H. W. J. ELLIS; Mr. R. W. MARTYN; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. F. PITMAN; Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON; and Dr. G. M. HUMPHRY.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Reports of Dr. W. T. Gairdner, the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Glasgow. 1863.
2. Principles and Methods of Medical Observation and Research. Second edition. By Thomas Laycock, M.D. Edinburgh: 1863.
3. Asthma, etc., treated by the Water Cure and Air Bath. By W. Macleod, M.D. 1863.
4. Report on Gun-Shot Wounds of Invalids sent to Fort Pitt, etc. By T. Longmore. London: 1863.
5. Life: its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena. By Leo H. Grindon. Third edition. London: 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now ready, Vol. XLVI, in 8vo, pp. 280, with 11 Plates (2 coloured) and 2 Diagrams, price 12s., cloth, gilt top.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions published by the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Vol. XLVI; Second Series, Vol. XXVIII. London: LONGMAN, GREEN, and Co., Paternoster Row.

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