during the first three months of motherhood, when the woman, being weakly after her recent confinement, her milk is as yet deficient in that amount of nourishment which is requisite for the child, and which it acquires with the mother's returning strength; and, for the same reasons, we may observe the child to suffer from a similar affection whenever its nurse is operated upon by purgative medicine, or when the current of nervous and vascular action is turned towards a new channel, such as the occurrence of menstruation or pregnancy before the child is weaned.

I may here also remark, that those diseases which are characterised by an impeded circulation of the blood, such as asthma, and some forms of heart disease, are ever accompanied by a distressing flatulence, which aggravates so extremely the sufferings of the patient afflicted with these diseases.—Dr. Steele.

MORBID CONDITION OF THE BLOOD IN GLANDERS.

M. Renault made a number of experiments to ascertain whether the blood of an animal laboring under glanders could communicate the disease to a healthy animal. A horse was inoculated with pus taken from a man laboring under glanders; the horse was soon after seized with the disease. Before killing it a quantity of blood (ten ounces) was taken from the jugular vein, and injected into the veins of a healthy horse. At the end of three days the horse was seized with acute glanders; and blood drawn from it, and injected into the veins of another healthy and vigorous horse, in its turn produced glanders also in three days. From these and other experiments, M. Renault concludes that the blood is essentially diseased in this fearful malady.

ADULTERATION OF CALOMEL.

It is stated in the "Journal de Chimie Médicale," on the authority of M. Moritz, that, in the examination of two specimens of calomel, the one prepared by steam, the other called "calomel by precipitation," that the former was found to contain a fifth of its weight of sulphate of barytes; whilst the latter was, in fact, the ammonio-chloride of mercury, also mixed with a fourth of its weight of the sulphate of barytes.

INSANITY A PHYSICAL MALADY.

Instead of delirium, mental derangement, and insanity, being merely mental disorders, each of them must be in part, and its origin, a bodily one; moreover, although they may appear to be removed by remedies which were intended to divert the mind from its own thoughts, the cure is, nevertheless, brought about generally and really by the action of these remedies on the body.—Dr. F. Willis.

DICTAMNUS CRETICUS.

At a late meeting of the Medico-Botanical Society, Mr. Bennett described this plant as a native of Candia, perennial, and flowering in July. Of the many properties attributed to it, its emmenagogue, alexipharmic, and vulnerary, appear to be the chief. It is used in infusion, or by being smoked. The leaves have an agreeable aromatic smell, and a hot, biting taste, imparting their virtues both to water and spirit. They contain a yellow essential oil, congealing when cold

OPERATION FOR CATARACT

PERFORMED ON A PATIENT 110 YEARS OF AGE.

Dr. Boling, of Montgomery, Alabama, has recently performed the operation of couching in a case of cataract occurring in a man, aged 110. The patient was benefitted by the operation, and is described as now possessing "better sight than is generally enjoyed by persons of his age."

WESTMINSTER MATERNITY CHARITY.

The following appointments have been made to this institution:—As consulting physician, Dr. Bright; consulting surgeon, Anthony White, Esq.; physicians, Dr. Andrews and Dr. Frederic Bird.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

Members admitted Friday, June 30, 1843.

J. Fox, W. H. Attree, W. H. Saxton, C. O. Baylis, L. A. Lawrence, T. Hall, P. W. Thompson, J. Carruthers, B. F. Hodges, E. Hanks, R. Clark.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

Licentiates admitted Thursday, July 6, 1843.
William Nash Spong, Kent; Arthur Sarjeant; Edward Quigly Mc Illree; John Postgate, Scarbro';
James Utten Easson, London.

ERRATA.

In last Number, p. 266, c. 2, l. 22, for "rigo," read Vigo; p. 278, c. 1, l. 28, for "Opi fergue per ortem de cor," read Opiferque per orbem dicor.

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