

Those attendants who consider that at any time and no fault of their own, they may find themselves under similar circumstances, are earnestly besought to contribute their *mite*.

The smallest sums in stamps, or P. O. O, made payable to G. POWELL, Post Office, Turnham Green, Middlesex, and at the above address, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by post. At the close of the subscription, the amount will be advertised in the 'Standard,' 'Weekly Times,' and 'Lloyd's Weekly London Paper.' Any further information will be gladly given on writing to the above.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE POWELL, *Attendant*.

Publications Received, 1866.

(Continued from the 'Journal of Mental Science' for July.)

'A Manual of Practical Hygiene. Prepared especially for Use in the Medical Service of the Army.' By Edmund A. Parkes, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Military Hygiene in the Army Medical School, &c. London: Churchill and Sons. 1866. Pp. 624. Second edition.

'Army Hygiene.' By Chas. A. Gordon, M.D., C.B., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Army Medical Department, Member of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal. London: Churchill and Sons. 1866.

We notice with great pleasure the appearance of a second edition of Professor Parkes' admirable treatise on Practical Hygiene; a work, of the first edition of which we took occasion to express a most favorable opinion (see 'Journal of Mental Science,' April 1866). Dr. Gordon's work is more specially confined to Army Hygiene. It is printed, we observe, in Calcutta. We shall recur to the subject of Hospital Hygiene in our next number.

'A Practical Treatise on Apoplexy (Cerebral Hæmorrhage); its Pathology, Diagnosis, Therapeutics, and Prophylaxis; with an Essay on (so-called) Nervous Apoplexy, on Congestion of the Brain, and Serous Effusion.' By William Boyd Mushet, M.B. Lond., Physician to the North London Hospital for Consumption, &c. London: Churchill and Sons. 1866. Pp. 194. (*See Part II, Reviews.*)

'Observations on the Pathology of some of the Diseases of the Nervous System.' By Samuel Wilks, M.D. From the 'Guy's Hospital Reports,' vol. xii, 1866.

'Remarks on some of the Functional Diseases of the Nervous System.' By Samuel Wilks, M.D., &c.

We are compelled to defer to our next number an analysis of these remarkable papers.

'Diarrhœa and Cholera; their Nature, Origin, and Treatment through the agency of the Nervous System.' By John Chapman, M.D. Trübner and Co. 1866. Second edition.

In this work Dr. Chapman applies to cholera his well-known views of the pathology of disease, and of its treatment through the agency of the Nervous System. Our readers have had the opportunity of seeing these views expounded in this Journal by the author himself, and it is not necessary, therefore, that we enter here into an exposition of them. We may say, however, that they are now applied by

Dr. Chapman with wonderful ingenuity to explain all the phenomena of cholera, and that his principle of treatment is confidently recommended as promising the best success in this formidable disease. The power of the cerebro-spinal system to modify the nutrition of the ultimate elements of the tissues is a fact which, broadly stated, can admit of no dispute; and we think it a pity that Dr. Chapman has overlaid it with theories that appear to be without proper foundation. For example, he has really gone out of his way to complicate matters in the present work by the assumption of a so-called positive motor nerve going from the cerebro-spinal system to the elements of a tissue, and of a so-called negative motor nerve going from the sympathetic system to the vessels. Now, there is not only no evidence of the existence of any such special distribution of nerves, but there is evidence in the experiments and observations of Lister, on the early stages of inflammation; and on the movements of the pigment granules in the stellate cells of the frog's skin, that the vessels themselves are under the control of the cerebro-spinal system, and that the influence exerted upon them is very much akin to that exerted upon the ultimate elements. Holding that the element of truth which there is in Dr. Chapman's new method of treating disease has not received the attention which it merits, we cannot but regret that he should thus have needlessly aggravated the difficulties which it has to contend with. Apart, however, from all peculiarities of theory on the author's part, the present work will be found to contain a clear and complete account of what is known of cholera, and an acute and instructive criticism of the theories of its nature which have been propounded by different writers.

'The Convolutions of the Human Cerebrum topographically considered.' By William Turner, M.B. Lond., Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. (Pamphlet.)

This is a reprint, with additions, of a paper which appeared in the 'Edinburgh Medical Journal.' It contains a clear and concise description of the convolutions of the brain, and will be found most useful in furnishing a faithful and compact account of the state of anatomical knowledge of a subject which has of late received so much attention. Mr. Turner gives not only the results of his own observations, but the results of the researches of the best anatomists, English and Foreign. He has done well, in an unpretending manner, what was very much needed, and what will doubtless save much weary labour to others.

'A Treatise on Emotional Disorders of the Sympathetic System of Nerves.' By William Murray, M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond., Physician to the Dispensary, and Lecturer on Physiology in the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne. London: John Churchill and Sons. 1866. Pp. 118. (See Part II, Reviews.)

'Clinical Histories, with Comments.' By Henry Day, M.D., M.R.C.P., Physician to the Stafford County Infirmary. London: John Churchill and Sons, New Burlington Street. 8vo. Pp. 254.

We shall refer to Dr. Day's "Clinical Histories," 8 and 9, 'Epilepsy from Peripheral Irritation,' and 'Epilepsy from Hepatic Congestion,' in our next Report on the Progress of Psychological Medicine—"English Literature."

'Acholice Diseases; comprising Jaundice, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera.' By Alex. Chas. Macleod, L.K.Q.C.P.I., Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London; Surgeon-Major on Her Majesty's Madras Establishment. London: John Churchill and Sons. Post 8vo. 1866. Pp. 230.

Contains a sensible Chapter on Sanitary Conditions.

'The Tropical Resident at Home: Letters addressed to Europeans returning from India and the Colonies, on subjects connected with their Health and

General Welfare.' By Edward J. Waring, M.D., M.R.C.P. London: John Churchill and Sons, New Burlington Street. 1866. Crown 8vo. Pp. 242.

A most readable book, full of excellent suggestions.

'Cholera: its Seat, Nature, and Treatment.' By Charles Shrimpton, M.D., Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur. London: John Churchill and Sons. 1866. Pp. 109.

Contains as an appendix Dr. Beale's valuable Researches on the Microscopic Anatomy of Cholera, originally published in the 'Medical Times,' August 4th and 18th.

'Malaria, the Common Cause of Cholera, Intermittent Fever, and its Allies.' By Dr. A. T. Macgowan. Pamphlet. (*A Reprint from the 'Medical Mirror.'*)

'On the Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption, by Hygiene, Climate, and Medicine.' By J. Henry Bennet, M.D. John Churchill and Sons, New Burlington Street, 1866, pamphlet.

Dr. Bennet writes wisely and well on the several influences of hygiene, climate, and medicine, on the progress of pulmonary consumption. We confidently endorse all Dr. Bennet's statements of the vast superiority of the winter climate of the Riviera (the coast line which forms the north shore of the Mediterranean from Cannes to Pisa) in the treatment of all diseases characterised by organic debility to any that can be found in the British Isles. Indeed, it is a mere delusion for the invalid to seek change of winter climate in England.

'Homœopathy and Hydropathy impartially appreciated, with Notes Illustrative of the Influence of the Mind on the Body.' By Edwin Lee, M.D. Fourth Edition, re-issued. With Supplementary Remarks on Homœopathy. London: John Churchill and Sons, New Burlington Street, 1866.

The reviewer of a recent pamphlet ('True and False Sciences') on Homœopathy, in the last number of the 'Westminster Review' (Oct., 1866), remarks on the pretensions and shallow sophistry of Homœopathy:—"Were the question one in which evidence had any weight, or argument availed aught, there could be no further ground of dispute; but credulity has never shown itself affected by argument, and a system which rests on no principle but the principle that there are many people always ready to be deceived by a boldly sustained imposture, and which has no rule of practice really adhered to by its disciples, is not likely to suffer much from the most logical demonstration of the falseness." Dr. Lee's work is of an inferior stamp to the essay thus referred to by our contemporary.

'Cancer: a New Method of Treatment.' By W. Broadbent, M.D., London; Assistant Physician to St. Mary's Hospital. London: John Churchill and Sons, 1866, pamphlet, pp. 28.

A suggestion to treat cancer by the local injection of acetic acid. The results already obtained by Dr. Broadbent are most encouraging.

'On the Functions of Articulate Speech, and on its connection with the Mind and the Bodily Organs.' By W. T. Gairdner, M.D., Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Glasgow. Glasgow, 1866 (pamphlet).

A most able essay. We shall refer to it more fully in our next report on English psychological literature.

'La Medicina Legale delle Alienazioni Mentali studiata col Metodo Esperimentale.' Saggio del Dottore Cæsare Lombroso, Incaricato della Clinica di Malattie Mentali nell' Università di Pavia. Padova: Premiato Stab. di P. Prosperini, 1865.

'Casi Clinici Psichiatrici del Prof. Cæsare Lombroso. Bologna: Tipii Fava e Garagnani, 1866.

These papers will be noticed in our next report on Italian psychological literature.

'A Few Thoughts concerning Infanticide.' By Mrs. M. A. Baines. Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly, 1866 (pamphlet).

A Reprint from Dr. Lancaster's 'Journal of Social Science' for August, 1866.

'Statistique de la France.' Deuxième série, tome xiv. Statistique des asiles d'aliénés de 1854 à 1860.

The most accurate volume of Lunacy statistics which we have yet seen. It is a model of what might and ought to be done for England and Scotland. We shall hope in an early number to give an analysis of this official document.

'Sanct Hans Hospital og Claudi Rossets Stiftelse et Mindeskrikt.' Af C. A. Gad, Reservelæge ved Hospitalet. Kjobenhavn, 1866.

Contains some well-executed drawings and plans of the asylum, together with an explanatory text, &c., which our ignorance of the Danish language prevents our profiting from.

'Clinical Lectures and Reports by the Medical and Surgical Staff of the London Hospital.' With an Appendix on the recent epidemic of Cholera. Vol. iii, 1866.

This volume contains two papers by Dr. Langdon Down "On Marriages of Consanguinity in relation to Degeneration of Race," and "Observations on an Ethnic Classification of Idiots," to both of which we shall revert in our next report on English psychological literature.

The 'Allgemeine Wiener Medizinische Zeitung,' November, 1866.

Contains a report of the meetings of the K. K. Gesellschaft der Aerzte, October 19th and November 2nd, at which our indefatigable associate the Baron von Mundy (Regimentsarzt) brought forward the question of Lunatic Colonies (Irrencolonien), which he advocated with his usual zeal and eloquence. With regard to the general advancement of Psychological Medicine, it is, according to Baron Mundy, of small account. In most asylums which he has visited he has found the post-mortem room covered with dust, the knives rusting unused. In therapeutics less progress still is to be observed. Lunatic palaces, he says, have been built in Germany for the adornment of every small capital, but little or no treatment is carried out. The administration of the public asylums throughout Europe is also, according to Baron Mundy, most faulty. Light, air, and freedom are alike denied to the insane. Of the 500,000 lunatics in Europe, 20,000 only are treated without the seclusion of an asylum. Passing to the question of restraint, the Baron testifies to the brilliant success (die glänzendsten resultate) of the English non-restraint system, which he contrasts with the seclusion in cells and the strait-jacket system of the French asylums. He passes then to an account of Gheel—a city of refuge, he holds, for the insane "until these calamities be overpast"—which he urged on the imitation of the authorities of Vienna. Professor Schlager defended the science of Psychology from Baron Mundy's attacks. It had (he asserted) made great progress in recent time. While doubting the practicability (as we also do) of founding another Gheel in the thickly peopled countries of Europe, Professor Schlager gave his warm adherence to the English system of non-restraint in the treatment of the insane.

In a more recent number of the same journal we find a full report of Baron Mundy's Introductory Lecture on Psychology to a densely crowded class in Vienna.