duce congelation, he destroys the sensibility of the parts, and is thus enabled to apply caustics without the production of the pain and its consequences, which result from the ordinary mode of application of these remedies. The subject is well deserving the attention of surgeons.

ART. XIII.—Summary of New Publications.

The first work that we have to mention in this quarter's Summary of New Publications, and to which we hope in our next issue to draw the attention of our readers more especially, is the second edition of Dr. Bennett's 'Clinical Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicines.' 'An Essay on Physiological Physiology,' by Mr. Dunn; 'A Manual of Psychological Medicine,' by Drs. Bucknill and Tuke; a work by Dr. Noble, entitled, 'The Human Mind in its relations with the Brain and Nervous System;' and Dr. Roberts' 'Essay on Wasting Palsy,' or progressive muscular atrophy, mark the results obtained by various labourers in the field of neuropathology. This branch of science has received a fresh impulse from the brilliant experimental researches of Dr. Brown-Séquard, whose lectures have recently created such unprecedented interest in the metropolis, and the first number of whose 'Journal de Physiologie' will, with the second number, receive special notice in our Half-yearly Report on Physiology.

'The Institutes of Medicine,' by Dr. Martyn Paine, of New York, will command a very different class of admirers from that led by Dr. Bennett; we hope again to advert to it, as to the 'Essay on the Pathology of the Blood and its Containing Vessels,' by Dr. Wise. Mr. Lister, in an interesting paper 'On the Causes of the Coagulation of the Blood in Diseases of the Bloodvessels,' *adpropos* of a case of spontaneous gangrene from arteritis, follows up his former researches into the nature of inflammations, and arrives at the conclusion, that in the early stages of arteritis and plebitis, the impaired vital energy of the vascular coats give rise to an evolution of ammonia and consequent coagulation, with its sequelae. The Proceedings of the Royal Society for 1857 contain the abstract of a paper, by Mr. Lister, 'On the Early Stages of Inflammation,' in which he reconciles solidism and humoralism, by showing how, in the production of inflammation, the withdrawal of the influence of a healthy part in the vicinity of the bloodvessel operates in inducing the changes seen within the vessels. From France we have received a work, by Dr. Willemin, 'On the Waters of Vichy,' in which the author discusses their value in the treatment of chronic affections of the uterus, which his cases would argue as being very considerable.

Under the head of History of Medicine, we introduce to our readers the first volume of a work by Dr. Simon, of Hamburgh, entitled 'Kritische Geschichte des Ursprungs der Pathologie und Behandlung der Syphilis.'

Under the head of Hygiene, we introduce to our readers a work by
Dr. Armstrong, the well-known medical officer of the *Investigator*, the first vessel that achieved the North-west passage. The title is, 'Observations on Naval Hygiene and Scurvy.' Mr. John Roberton, of Manchester, again favours us with valuable 'Suggestions with a view to the Improvement of our Hospitals.' We are glad to find that he has not laboured in vain, and that a new hospital is about to be erected at Blackburn, in which the old principle of construction—by which proper ventilation was impossible, and the generation of a hospital atmosphere unavoidable—is cast to the winds. This building will be erected upon a plan already adopted in the great Hospital of Bordeaux, in the Hôpital St. Jean of Brussels, the magnificent Laribosière of Paris, and, last not least, the admirable but now historical hospital of Renkioi*—viz., of having detached wards, with windows on each side, connected only by a common corridor. 'Suggestions and Instructions, in reference to Sites, Construction, and Arrangement of Buildings, and Plans of Lunatic Asylums,' come to us as the first achievement of the new Lunacy Board of Scotland. A lecture 'On the Sanitary Condition of the British Army,' by Dr. Guy, places certain points of the recent Sanitary Report on the Army, especially the evil results of overcrowding, in a very strong light. On the other hand, Dr. Barker gives us experimental proof of the noxious influence of sewer emanations, and of the individual gases which prevail in the cloaca, and make their way to the lungs and noses of her Majesty's lieges through the untrapped gully-holes of the streets and open mouths of conduits discharging into the Thames. It is interesting to observe the close resemblance of the symptoms produced in the animals experimented upon to the typhoid fever of man, especially when subjected to the influence of sulphide of ammonium. We trust that if the new Public Health Act, of which a copy is before us, be carried in the present session, the good sense of our corporations will prevail to cause its universal adoption, and the consequent abatement of all removable causes of disease. In connexion with sanitary matters, we have to mention the Second Report of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, including the Medical Report 'On the Health of the Water-guard and Waterside Officers,' by Dr. McWilliam.

The Surgical works that claim our attention are Mr. Zachariah Lawrence's work 'On Surgical Cancer,' which has attained the honours of a second edition; the second number of the 'Ophthalmic Hospital Reports,' edited by Mr. Streatfield, containing communications from Messrs. France, White Cooper, Dixon, Bader, and the editor, besides a polemical article of Dr. Von Grise; and Mr. Marion Sims' address, in which he dwells with great unction on the importance of silver sutures in surgery. As a branch of surgery, we next advert to Odontology, which now has its separate representative in the republic of literature under the title of 'Transactions of the Odontological Society,' to the first number of which Mr. Rogers, Mr. Bate, Mr. Tomes, Mr. Shelley, and other well-known dentists, have contributed.

* See British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, Oct. 1856, p. 451; and Oct. 1857, p. 445.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics are represented by a large work by Dr. Tully (United States), of which the two first parts of the first volume have already appeared, extending already to 1534 octavo pages. Under this head we would also mention a new work by Dr. Lawrance, 'On Localised Galvanism,' a subject which, with daily improving knowledge, attracts daily greater attention. We intend shortly to lay before our readers a summary of this department of therapeutics, when we shall revert to Dr. Lawrance's volume. Dr. Tyler Smith's Manual of Obstetrics, a similar German work by Dr. Spiegelberg, and the reprint of a paper by Dr. Bozeman, of North America, 'On Urethro-Vaginal and Vesico-Vaginal Fistules,' comprise the productions of Midwifery that the past quarter has brought.

In Medical Jurisprudence, we have received the sixth edition of Dr. Taylor's well-known, and evidently well-appreciated, manual—one of those works upon which the deserved applause of a discerning public has already conferred the highest distinction to which an author aspires. The proposed scheme of Mr. Pearson* to offer certain facilities to medical students in taking their degree at Oxford, is discussed by Dr. Child and Mr. Hussey; both speak as if they were treading on dangerous ground. It becomes daily more apparent that if Oxford is really to do her duty as the alma mater of all the learned professions, a more searching reform is necessary than that implied in Mr. Pearson's well-meant proposition. Let those who do not clearly apprehend the intimacy of the relation between the physical and moral and mental training of man, read Mr. Buckle's introduction to the 'History of Civilization' as an indication of the advantages to be derived from a symmetrical development of the intellect. We wish to see Oxford the representative of the whole mind of the nation; and for this reason, more than for the benefit that will accrue to the medical profession, we hope yet to see medicine occupying its legitimate position there. We are glad to perceive by the daily papers that Cambridge is also agitating reforms in a similar direction; the Council of the Senate having submitted to the Senate for adoption, certain regulations which will much facilitate the graduation of medical students at that University.

It remains for us to notice a well-written and interesting book, by a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, entitled the 'Unity of Medicine,' to which we shall again recur; the essays of Mr. Herbert Spencer, collected from the Quarterly Reviews, and a second edition of the 'Handbook of Chemistry' of Messrs. Abel and Bloxam, which on a cursory glance makes the impression of being valuable as a practical guide to the student; if to this we add Mr. Chalmers' work 'On Electro-Chemistry,' and Dr. Harvey's letters 'On Administrative Reform,' which have reached us at the last moment, we have exhausted the list of the more important productions to which in this summary we wished to advert.

*See British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, p. 538. April, 1858.