

liams was visiting medical officer to two private asylums in the neighbourhood of York. His large experience in the treatment of the insane gave him a widespread reputation, and his aid was sought for from far and near by the friends of this unhappy class. Fifteen years ago Dr. Williams appeared as the advocate of a wider range of the plea of insanity in criminal cases than judges, or jurors, or public opinion were then prepared to admit. In 1856 he made known his opinions, the results of long and careful observation, in a work "On the Criminal Responsibility of the Insane." Recent events have shown that public opinion now adopts wiser and more humane views on this subject. Dr. Williams's course as a practitioner was one of constantly increasing reputation. His skill and judgment in his medical career, of which his success is some guarantee, was united with refinement, courtesy, and gentleness of manner, that made him a favourite with his patients and their friends.

On the 9th inst. his remains were deposited in a vault in the Friends' Cemetery, Heslington-road. The funeral was attended by many members of the medical profession, by many of his fellow-citizens, and his friends from far and near. The large company was addressed by Mr. Isaac Brown, of Kendal, a minister of the Gospel, and an intimate friend of the deceased, and who referred to the Christian course and the bright example of his departed friend.

Dr. Williams has left a son, Mr. Isaac Williams, as his successor, upon whom we sincerely trust the mantle of a beloved and much esteemed father will fall.—*The Lancet*, Nov. 18th.

Books Received.

1. A Manual of Anthropology, or Science of Man, based on Modern Research. By Charles Bray, author of "The Philosophy of Necessity," "Force and its Correlates," "The Education of the Feelings," &c. London: Longmans & Co. 1871.

(*In this work Mr. Bray has brought together, within a small compass, a vast amount of information concerning the wide range of subjects with which he deals. We hope, in our next number, to give a review of his book, which meanwhile we recommend to the attention of our readers.*)

2. Restorative Medicine. The Harveian Oration delivered at the Royal College of Physicians, London, on June 21, 1871. With two Sequels. By Thomas King Chambers, M.D. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea. 1871.

(*Dr. Chambers has printed and published his Harveian Oration in America, as an offering of love and affection. Considering that the subject of it is chiefly of English interest, we fear it will hardly prove so acceptable an offering as would have been one of Dr. Chambers's former works, all of which have been much appreciated in America.*)

3. Lectures on the Clinical Uses of Electricity. Delivered in University College Hospital. By J. Russell Reynolds, M.D., F.R.S. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1871.
(*A republication of three lectures, which first appeared in the pages of the Lancet. They are of a strictly practical character, and cannot fail to be useful to the practitioner.*)
 4. On the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption by Hygiene, Climate, and Medicine. By James Henry Bennet, M.D. Second edition. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1871.
(*As our experience of diseases increases, says the author, when we have followed its development in several generations of human beings, we learn to take more comprehensive views, to attach less importance to local morbid manifestations, more importance to general laws, to hereditary, constitutional, social, hygienic conditions. It is, after all, to this comprehensive clinical experience of disease that we must appeal in such discussions as the one which is reviewed in this essay.*)
 5. Darwinism. Being an Examination of Mr. H. George Mivart's "Genesis of Species." (Reprinted from the North American Review.) By Chauncey Wright, Esq. London: John Murray. 1871.
(*Mr. Mivart's book, we think, acquired a reputation beyond its deserts. The religious world was eager to proclaim its merits, because it appeared to it to deal some effective blows against Mr. Darwin, and to shew a way of making science compatible with religious belief. Mr. Chauncey Wright has subjected it to a searching criticism, which we commend to the attention of those who may have attached more weight to some of Mr. Mivart's criticisms than they actually carried.*)
 6. Etude Experimentale et Clinique sur l'Alcoolisme. Par le Dr. Magnan, Médecin de Sainte-Anne. Paris. 1871.
 7. Centenary Address delivered before the Society of New York Hospital. By James William Beekman. 1871.
 8. Statistical Report on the Health of the Navy for the year 1869. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, July 1871.
 9. Archives of Ophthalmology and Otology, edited and published simultaneously in English and German. By Professor H. Knapp, M.D., New York, and Professor S. Moos, M.D., Heidelberg. Vol. I., Nos. 1 and 2. Vol. II., No. 1.
(*It is not within our natural domain to review these Archives, but we have pleasure in calling attention to the appearance of them. They are well printed, and appear to us to meet a want in medical literature. We have gladly placed them on our list of exchanges.*)
 10. The Monthly Homœopathic Review. October 1, 1871. Turner and Co., Fleet-street.
(*We are not homœopaths, but we have read with pleasure a very philosophical article "on the Relation of Therapeutics to Modern Physiology," by Dr. Henry R. Madden.*)
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