

lar has ever been provided for chemical work to be done for the Board; in fact, the Board would have been entirely without a chemist had it not been for the liberal offer of Professor Lupton, of Vanderbilt University, who offered five years ago to do the work without recompense.

The volume opens with the report of the Secretary, Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, which occupies over two hundred pages. This is followed by a report on School Hygiene, by Dr. Daniel F. Wright, a paper of some seventy pages. In connection with this might be read with profit the succeeding paper on Physical Training at the State Normal School Gymnasium, which is only too short, by Mary E. W. Jones, the Director. Following these are report on Vital Statistics in Tennessee, by Dr. J. D. Plunkett; the report of the Committee on Prisons in Tennessee, by Dr. P. D. Sims; a report on Epidemics and Contagious Diseases, as they prevailed in the State in 1881-1882, by G. B. Thornton; a report by Dr. Plunkett on Bovine Tuberculosis; one on Abattoirs by Dr. Thornton; and two others by him on Gulf Coast Quarantine and the Conferences of State Boards of Health. Dr. James M. Stafford contributes a paper on the Natural Divisions of Tennessee in their Relation to Disease, which with the succeeding paper on the Medical Topography of the Valley of East Tennessee, are valuable contributions to the Medical Geography of the State. The remaining paper in the Report is by Dr. Plunkett, on Ozone, and its Relations to Public Health. The volume closes with the usual reports of local and county boards, etc.

Although this volume is not such as should come from a Board of Health which is in good working order, it is certainly due to no fault of the Board or of the individual members of it that it is not. The papers and reports show that the present Board is such as would make an efficient body for the protection of the health of the State should the people arouse their law-makers to a sense of their duty to themselves and to their neighbors. The papers are instructive, and are evidence that the writers only need State provision to do good work in public health.

A CORRELATION THEORY OF COLOR-PERCEPTION. By CHARLES A. OLIVER, A.M., M.D.; One of the Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeons to the St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. A reprint from the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, January and April, 1885.

The author has carefully and patiently studied the many conflicting and opposing theories of color-perception, and has done much toward their elucidation and simplification. Accepting the theory of undulation, and that a difference in the number of vibrations makes a change in the natural result, he makes three positive assertions:

First—That as these actions are perceived, there must be organs able to appreciate them;

Second—That each series of organs must have an apparatus able to respond to the quality of its perceived impressions;

Third—That as all natural imponderable stimuli are the resultants of a mere difference in the number of vibrations of one and the same ether, the organs for the receipt of the different varieties must be but analogues and modifications of each other.

The author very properly advises the discontinuance of the terms "anthropochromatopsia," "hypochromatopsia," "pseudochromatopsia," and the substitution of the much better English expressions, "normal human color-perceptions" and "sub-normal human color-perceptions." The latter is subdivided into acquired and congenital.

The article shows much study and originality, and its careful perusal will fully repay anyone who wishes clearer ideas of how natural colors are perceived.

A TEXT-BOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY. BY M. FOSTER, M. A., M. D., F. R. S., Prælector in Physiology and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Third American from the Fourth and Revised English Edition. With Extensive Notes and Additions, by EDWARD T. REICHERT, M. D., Demonstrator of Experimental Physiology in the University of Pennsylvania. With 271 Illustrations. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1885. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

For several years Foster's Physiology has occupied a peculiar and quite enviable position among the text-books on this most important branch of medicine. In the highest sense scientific, it should nevertheless be the constant companion of every student of medicine who has some other work on this subject as a text-book. To the student who is not engaged in special physiological study it should be his most constant book of reference, while to him who is specially engaged in physiological work it is an absolute necessity.

The present edition has not been greatly changed; indeed, there are but few essential changes, except in the general make-up of the book. Quite a number of good illustrations have been added, and additions have been made to the appendix on the "Chemical Basis of the Human Body," by Mr. Sheridan Lea, who has had charge of this department of the work in this as in former editions.

ASSOCIATION ITEMS.

MEMBERSHIP BY APPLICATION.

At the meeting of the American Medical Association held at Washington, in May, 1884, an amendment to Regulation II was adopted, which provides that membership in the Association shall be obtainable by any member of a State or County Medical Society recognized by the Association, upon application endorsed by the President and Secretary of said Society; and shall be retained so long as he shall remain in good standing in his local Society, and shall pay his annual dues to the Association. Hitherto attendance as a delegate at an annual meeting has been necessary in order to obtain such membership.