

be but temporary, and may they both of them soon return again to the lares and penates of medical life. It is difficult to give an idea of the interest felt by all classes of society in Gräfe's illness. No medical man's name since the days of the venerable Heine has been so popular and so honoured as that of 'young Gräfe.' In the cottage and in the palace the man is known and honoured. Patients regarded him as their restorer to health; and medical men knew him as their friend and teacher. The news of his illness, instead of that of his expected marriage, came like a thunder-clap upon us; and when we heard that his valuable life was in danger, the sword of Damocles seemed suspended over us. This deep interest is still felt in him, notwithstanding that he has now been ill four months. The political life which Virchow has entered upon, and in which his eloquence and genius have obtained for him a foremost place, will seriously occupy his time. During the elections here, Virchow rapidly became distinguished and admired. The power of his eloquence, without dazzling the mind by spirited impromptus, or brilliant strokes of rhetoric, finds its way into and carries away the souls of his hearers like a beautiful and mighty stream of waves of thought. However proud we may be of his success, we cannot say that our joy is without alloy."

Association Intelligence.

SOUTH-EASTERN BRANCH:

EAST KENT DISTRICT MEDICAL MEETINGS.

THE next meeting will be held at the Saracen's Head Inn, Ashford, on Thursday, March 13th, at 3 P.M.

Gentlemen who intend to read papers, are requested to forward their titles to the Secretary before the 6th proximo.

Dinner will be provided at 5 o'clock.

THOS. BOYCOTT, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*, Canterbury.

BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE ordinary meeting of this Branch was held at the York House, Bath, on Thursday, February 20th; J. G. SWAYNE, M.D., President, in the chair. There were also present forty-eight members and one visitor.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

New Member. W. E. Day, L.R.C.P., Barrow House, Barton Hill, Bristol, was elected a member of the Association.

Papers. The following papers were then read, and discussions held on each:—

1. On some Obscure Causes and Results of Palpitation. By S. Martyn, M.D.

2. Case of Absence of the Vagina with Rudimentary Uterus. By W. Davies, M.D.

3. The Relation of Temperament and Complexion to Disease. By John Beddoe, M.D.

4. On Diabetes. By J. K. Spender, Esq.

[The above papers will be forwarded for publication.]

Reports of Societies.

OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1862.

W. TYLER SMITH, M.D., President, in the Chair.

The Uterine Douche as a Therapeutic Agent: with Exhibition of a New Instrument. By GRAILY HEWITT, M.D. The beneficial action of cold water applied by means of the douche to the portion of the uterus accessible to its action from the vagina, in the treatment of chronic leucorrhœa and allied affections, had been recognised by many authorities. But although the principle in question was recognised, the uterine douche was very rarely employed by the profession at large. One reason was, that there was no ready and efficacious mode of administering it. The various forms of injection-apparatus procurable were all more or less open to objections: the quantity of fluid capable of being used was too limited; or manual effort was required; or possession of ingenuity on the part of the patient was essential. In order to administer the douche effectively, an instrument is required at once portable, necessitating no mechanical or other effort on the part of the patient, and admitting of the use of a large quantity of water. The fatigue attending the use of ordinary forms of injection-apparatus interfered most seriously with their useful employment. The high opinion which the author entertained of the therapeutic power of the uterine douche had induced him to devise an instrument which should fulfil the necessary indications.

The apparatus now exhibited, (ingeniously constructed under the author's directions by Mr. Thos. H. Savory, of the firm of Savory and Moore, of New Bond-street) is extremely portable; the whole is contained in a box seven inches across and four inches deep. It consists of an india-rubber vessel, folding up like a "Gibus" opera-hat, and from the bottom of which a long flexible tube conveys the fluid. When opened out, the rigidity of the reservoir is maintained by a brass rod screwed in its centre. The reservoir holds nearly a gallon of water, the whole of which can be used at one operation. The action of the douche, which is not that of the syphon, is dependent entirely on gravitation; all that is necessary to set it in action is, that the reservoir be placed on some object a foot or two above the seat or couch on which the patient is reclining. On turning the stop-cock the water flows out continuously, fast or slow as may be desired, through the vaginal tube, until the reservoir is empty. The instrument possesses all the requisite qualities: it is portable, self-acting, and not liable to get out of order.

In cases belonging to any of the following categories, irrigation of the os and cervix uteri, which could be most perfectly and easily carried out with the aid of this instrument, would be found of very great service:—Cases of profuse menstruation, dependent on the presence of a lax condition of the vessels of the uterus, giving rise in many cases to prolapsus uteri; chronic leucorrhœa, proceeding from the same cause; enlargement of the uterus, proceeding from defective involution after pregnancy or after abortion; cases of engorgement of the lips of the os uteri, associated with hypertrophied condition of the mucous membrane and excessive secretion of the mucous follicles of the cervix; in all cases, indeed, in which there is undue fulness of the uterine vessels, or defective tonicity of the muscular fibre generally.

Mr. BAKER BROWN observed, that the principle of Dr. Hewitt's apparatus had long been known, and an instrument is sold by Bucklee, of New Bond Street, which act-

out leaving it poorer than it was before; and this poorer blood has not only to nourish the whole body, but within that body, a particular organ which, according to the conditions of the problem, is habitually over-worked.

Now, in helping the heart to do its extra duty, we virtually annul some of the effects of the regurgitant blood-stream, proportionately unload the pulmonary veins, unlock the capillary stasis, relieve dyspnoea, and prevent dropsy.

Much of this benefit may be produced by the prolonged administration of iron. I have notes of four or five cases, in which most perilous symptoms were long averted by giving one or other of the following draughts three times daily:—

R Ferri sulph. gr. iij; spiritus æther. chlor. ℥xv; aquæ puræ ℥iss. M.

R Tincturæ lobeliæ etheræe mxx; ferri sulph. gr. iij; tincturæ quinae comp. 3j; aquæ puræ ad ℥iss. M.

With this a generous diet was ordered, and all unnecessary exertion forbidden. Very seldom indeed was a purgative required.

I have not Dr. Stokes's great work at hand; but in some memoranda taken from it several years ago, I find that he speaks of "a general morbid state accompanying this condition (regurgitant aortic disease), approaching that which favours the deposition of fatty, atheromatous, and probably tuberculous matter—a state of deficient hæmotosis. Generally, the fatal termination is preceded by a gradual failure of the powers of life.

I am, etc.,

JOHN K. SPENDER.

Bath, February 22, 1862.

Medical News.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, EDINBURGH, AND FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, GLASGOW. The following gentlemen received certificates of having passed successful examinations in "Arts", on February 1st:—

Bird, Edward R., Tarporley, near Chester
Daniels, Edwin, Stone, Staffordshire
Davies, John, Wrexham, Denbighshire
Davies, P. Lloyd, Abergelle, North Wales
Davies, William, Wrexham, Denbighshire
Huthwaite, Charles, Nottinghamshire
Jackson, John, Wigan, Lancashire
Jones, John Thomas, Tremadoc, Carnarvonshire
Jones, Robert, Llanrwst, Denbighshire
Jones, William, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire
Redford, George, Fulham, Middlesex

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS. The following gentleman, having undergone the necessary examinations, received their Diplomas in Dental Surgery, at a meeting of the Board, on February 26th:—

Croall, William, Davies Street, Berkeley Square
Gibbons, Sils Clifford, New Burlington Street
Gregson, George, Harley Street, Cavendish Square
Simons, John Blencowe, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square
Steele, Joseph, Plymouth
Tibbits, William, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire
Watson, Samuel Key, St. Heliers, Jersey

APPOINTMENTS.

FERNIE, Henry M., Esq., elected Resident Medical Officer to the Dover Hospital.

HARLEY, John, M.R.C.P., elected Assistant-Physician to the London Fever Hospital.

***MACKENZIE, Frederick W., M.D.,** appointed Physician-Accoucheur for In-patients to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital.

WRIGHT, Alfred, Esq., appointed Assistant House-Surgeon to the Bradford Infirmary and Dispensary.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

JENNISON, Dunbar A., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surg., to the *Petrel*.

BOLSTON, Peter W., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Fox*.

STEVENSON, Archibald, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Petrel*.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS, Wm., Esq., Surgeon, at Salisbury, aged 78, on Feb. 19.

BROWN. On February 22nd, at Strood, Kent, aged 72, Charlotte, wife of Robert Brown, M.D., Staff-Surgeon, and Medical Superintendent of Quarantine at Stangate Creek.

COTTREW. On February 13th, at Hornsey Road, Holloway, Ellen Mary, aged 9, and Harriet Eliza, aged 7; and on February 21st, Edward H., aged 13 months—children of E. Cottrew, L.R.C.P.Ed.

JACKSON. On February 19th, at Stamford, aged 68, Jemima, wife of Mark W. Jackson, Esq., Surgeon.

SCOTT. On February 17th, at Plymouth, Florence, infant daughter of R. T. C. Scott, Esq., Staff-Surgeon R.N., H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide*.

TRUMAN, M., M.D., of 40, Norland Square, aged 56, on Feb. 19.

NEW LOCK HOSPITAL. We understand that the governors of the Lock Hospital have purchased a freehold site in Dean Street, Soho. It is intended that the male patients exclusively shall be admitted into this branch of the establishment; and that the female patients shall be received as formerly in the hospital in the Harrow Road. All the out-patients will probably be seen in Dean Street.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA. A letter from Venice, of February 14th, says, "The health of the Empress of Austria has so far improved that no fear of a relapse is now felt. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Imperial and the Princess Gisela, goes out twice a day in her gondola, and will shortly make an excursion in a steamer. The Emperor is expected at Easter, and he will then take the Empress and the children back to Vienna. (*Standard*).

THE LATE MR. PITTARD. The *Athenæum* states that a deputation of ladies, consisting of Mesdames E. Deas Thomson, Allwood, Hay and Roberts, presented Mrs. Pittard, widow of the late curator of the Sydney Museum, with £531 in Australian sovereigns. This tribute of sympathy was raised by a committee of ladies, who are ever forward in the performance of those good offices that reflect such lustre upon woman's tenderness. The present was inclosed in a handsome case, upon which were appropriately inscribed these words: "A Tribute of Sympathy from Australia."

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, MOORFIELDS. The annual general meeting of the governors of this hospital was held on Thursday week. The report then stated that the financial condition of the hospital was in a favourable condition. The donations and subscriptions, including two bequests, had exceeded those of 1860 by upwards of 600*l*. The number of patients this year amounted to 15,951, or more than double the number reached in 1847. The building fund account showed that it had 1000*l*. in Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. East India Five per Cent. Debentures, and that there was a cash balance in bank, and in the hands of the secretary, of 543*l*. 8*s*. 3*d*. The receipts of the general fund, including the balance in hand at the end of 1860, were 2463*l*. 15*s*. 11*d*.; and sale of stock, 1885*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*. The expenditure had amounted to 2373*l*. 17*s*. 1*d*.; legacy duty, etc., 1885*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*.; purchase of Consols, 280*l*.; and cash in hand, 271*l*. 13*s*. 1*d*.

PROTEST AGAINST HOMŒOPATHY. At a special meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, the following letter, directed to the President, was received from Dr. Valentine Mott:—"Sir,—We have all been annoyed with the intimation that the noble surgical staff of our army might be polluted with homœopathy. We all honour the regular profession; and when an attempt is made to impair its usefulness, or detract from its dignity, we should promptly and unitedly repel it. Influenced by these sentiments, I forward to you the accompanying resolutions, and beg you to introduce them at the meeting this evening as coming from me. A broken metacarpal bone prevents my presenting them in person. Yours truly, VALENTINE MOTT. 1, Grammercy Park, January 29, 1862. 'Whereas, petitions have lately been presented to the Senate and House of Representatives

of the United States, for the employment of homœopaths as surgeons in the army; therefore, resolved: That the New York Academy of Medicine deem it their duty, in the interest of the army, respectfully to protest against the employment of such practitioners for the following reasons:—1. That the practice wherever subjected to accurate observation has failed to establish itself in any hospital. 2. That in the countries where it originated and attained its fullest degrees of development, it has not been introduced into the army or navy. 3. That it is no more worthy of such introduction than other kindred methods of practice as closely allied to quackery. 4. That such appointments would dissatisfy and dishearten the medical staff of the army, who understand the true character of homœopathy, and who have entered the service of their country, with confidence that the government would strive to elevate the standard and promote the efficiency of the medical staff—results surely to be defeated by the appointment of homœopaths. Resolved: That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the Hon. Ira Harris, of the United States Senate, and the Hon. F. A. Conkling, of the House of Representatives, with a request that the resolutions be presented to the two Houses of Congress."

AN ACTION. The plaintiffs carry on business on Snow Hill, as chemists and druggists, under the style of Messrs. Hodgkinson and Co., and brought the present action to recover the sum of 417l. 12s., being the balance of their account for medicines supplied for the use of the Blenheim Dispensary; an institution which had become first indebted, and then defunct. The defendant, Mr. Ashton, of Cavendish Square, was surgeon and sub-treasurer, and the other defendant, Dr. Wane, of Grafton Street, was one of the physicians to the institution; but, though they admitted that the goods had been supplied by the plaintiffs on the orders of the committee of which the defendants were members, they denied that they were personally liable, and contended that the medicines were supplied on the credit of the funds of the institution only. It appeared the plaintiffs had supplied the dispensary for several years, but their present demand was for medicines supplied from the year 1852 to 1856. During this period the committee consisted of the medical officers, who were six in number; but these gentlemen seemed to have been more successful in obtaining patients than in collecting money from the public; so that towards the end of the year 1856, the plaintiffs, in sending in their bill, reminded the committee that a portion of it was contracted so far back as 1852, and that, as this was "totally at variance with all business," they had decided not to supply their institution with medicines beyond the end of the year, unless the committee would make satisfactory arrangements for the yearly payment of future supplies, and the gradual but certain liquidation of the outstanding debt. In consequence of this letter, the six medical officers (including the two defendants) gave the plaintiffs a written undertaking to pay their future bills within one month from the expiration of each quarter, but no arrangement was made for the liquidation of the old debt. The plaintiffs from time to time pressed for their money, and the defendants, who had added some lay gentlemen to their committee, made several appeals to the public, and on one occasion they received as much as 500l. as the proceeds of a fancy fair got up in favour of the charity; but of this sum, as much as 400l. was swallowed up in clearing off a liability incurred by one of the committee in respect of a lease taken of some new premises for the dispensary in the Portland Road. Eventually, the institution, which during its existence had administered to the necessities of upwards of 100,000 poor patients, was given up, and the plaintiffs, when they applied to the medical gentlemen, were put off from time to time, till at length, to save the Statute of

Limitations, they were obliged to bring the present action. Indeed, a large portion of their claim would have been barred but for the circumstance that, on the 19th of January, 1856, the two defendants and some other members of the committee had given the plaintiffs a check on Messrs. Herries and Co., the bankers to the dispensary, for the payment of 30l. on account. The jury found for the plaintiffs the amount claimed—viz., 417l. 12s.

AMERICAN NEWS. The regular meetings of societies, medical and literary, at this period of the year, betray no evidences whatever of the troubles now agitating North and South. Quorums find no difficulty in being formed, and papers of vital import to science and hygiene continually appear before the reading public.—In the battle at Hilton's Head, S. C., Buist, a surgeon in the Confederate Army, was killed. The federal troops, in digging out anew a bomb-proof passage, discovered the body buried in the sand. In the hand was found a case of instruments, bandages, etc. On his handkerchief was the name Buist. His effects were gathered up, and a lock of his hair severed, with the design of sending them to his family. In a few days after, a flag of truce came from the Confederate lines to identify and procure his body. Every facility was afforded for the purpose. The body, already buried, was taken up, the instruments and effects all carefully returned, and, much to the surprise of the Confederates, a portion of the Federal forces formed in procession to accompany the remains to the landing place, whence they were to take their departure for his mourning friends.—The *Scientific American* says that a patent has just been taken out in England, by M. A. Prenslan, for curing toothache by what he terms "oil-paper liquid."—The regular medical schools of Cincinnati have each about 60 students in attendance. There are no lectures in progress at Louisville or St. Louis.—A correspondent estimates the number of Confederate troops sick at the army hospitals in Nashville, at from 8,000 to 10,000. The prevailing diseases are pneumonia and small-pox. The troops from Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi suffer most. Deaths are frequent, and supplied the draymen with their principal business. It is no uncommon sight to see a drayman carting away the bodies of dead soldiers.—Mr. B. Greenough, of Bradford, Vermont, has succeeded in perfecting his apparatus for the ejection of *liquid fire*. Mr. Greenough is the inventor of the non-explosive burning fluid, and has been engaged in his chemical investigations for a number of years until he has produced what now promises to be a terrible auxiliary in warfare. The experiments at Washington, under the direction of a Board, were quite successful. The composition, the secret of which is known only to the inventor, promises to deal death to foes, and is a great advance in science. We record Mr. Greenough's addition to modern science with pride and pleasure.—Lovers of cures will be delighted to read the following: Mr. J. Lightfoot, Jr., of London, England, has succeeded in making a magnetic phosphate of iron which is readily dissolvable in citric acid, and which, in the few instances in which it has been used, has proved quite effectual in the cure of albuminuria, diabetes, and various forms of heart disease.

THE HOSPITALS OF PARIS. Our readers will recollect that a few weeks ago a very animated discussion took place at one of the sittings of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, on the relative advantages of the London Hospitals compared with those of Paris. The debate still continues; its latest incident being a letter from M. Husson, director of the Assistance Publique of Paris, who expresses himself as follows:—"A large portion of the hospital of Glasgow has just been rebuilt on an improved plan, and in London the hospital of King's College has received an addition of two or three new wards, which in truth are rather large, but are by no means

favourably arranged. Now it is these improvements on which the whole debate is made to rest. The hospitals of London only contain 3700 beds for a population which is double that of Paris. The hospitals of the latter city contain 7000 beds, without counting the beds of the sick wards in the hospices; we have, therefore, to provide for greater wants under more difficult circumstances. Most of our hospitals are situated on high grounds, or in the midst of plantations free from houses, as is the case with Beaujon, Lariboisière, St. Antoine, La Pitié, Cochin, the Enfants Malades, and Necker. Nothing of the kind exists in London. With the exception of a single hospital, situated near Hyde-Park, all the hospitals of the city are built in the midst of populous districts, and in narrow streets. They have generally neither gardens nor courts, and the sick wards receive light from one side only, which is a great defect. There are even dissecting rooms in several of the hospitals. Now these are the establishments which are compared to ours! It is true that the wards of these imperfect hospitals in general contain fewer patients than ours. The English like to leave large open spaces in their wards; but, by an illogical arrangement, they pack the beds closer together. There is no bad smell in the hospitals of London, although there is no artificial ventilation; and this advantage, with few exceptions, we certainly do not enjoy at Paris. But in London they open the windows during the doctor's visit, and several times a day, which explains the absence of smells. The English beds are much more simply constructed than ours, which are too complicated. There are no curtains to the English beds. The wards are warmed by fire-places, but it is a mistake to believe them sufficient to ventilate the wards, or to suppose that they can replace a well-arranged artificial ventilation. There are no refectories in most of the London hospitals. At Guy's Hospital the dining tables are placed in the sick wards. I will not continue this parallel any further, but I beg the Academy to keep in mind, that various improvements, especially as regards the bedding, are in contemplation for the hospitals of Paris."

OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

MONDAY......Royal Free, 2 P.M.—Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 1.15 P.M.
TUESDAY.....Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.
WEDNESDAY....St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.
THURSDAY.....St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—London, 1.30 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.
FRIDAY......Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.
SATURDAY.....St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY. Entomological, 8 P.M.—Odontological, 8 P.M.—British Architects, 8 P.M.—Epidemiological, 8 P.M.: Dr. Elliot (of Carlisle), "On Industrial Pathology; or the Special Diseases and Mortality arising from Certain Trades or Occupations." Medical, 7 P.M.: General Meeting for Election of Officers and Councillors. 8.30 P.M.: Dr. Richardson, "Further Researches on the Therapeutic Properties of Peroxide of Hydrogen."
TUESDAY. Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.—Pathological, 8 P.M.—Photographical, 8 P.M.—Ethnological, 8 P.M.
WEDNESDAY. Society of Arts, 8 P.M.—Geological, 8 P.M.—Obstetrical, 8 P.M.: Dr. Barnes, "Note on the Broncho-pneumonia of Lying-in Women"; Mr. I. Baker Brown, "On Ovariectomy, the Mode of its Performance, and the Results obtained at the London Surgical Home."—Pharmaceutical, 8 P.M.
THURSDAY. Royal, 8.30 P.M.—Harveian, 8 P.M.: Mr. De Méric, "On Gonorrhoeal Ovaritis."—Antiquaries, 8.30 P.M.—Linnean, 8 P.M.—Chemical, 8 P.M.
FRIDAY. Western Medical and Surgical, 8 P.M.—Royal Institution, 8 P.M.—Archaeological Institute, 4 P.M.
SATURDAY. Asiatic, 3 P.M.—Royal Botanic, 3.45 P.M.—Medical, 5 P.M., Anniversary: Oration by Mr. De Méric.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

During week.....	Births. Deaths.	
	Boys.. 973	1065 1415
	Girls.. 992	
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61	1394	1426
Barometer:		
Highest (Sun.) 29.729; lowest (Tu.) 29.260; mean 29.507.		
Thermometer:		
Highest in sun—extremes (Fri.) 101 degs.; (Mon.) 48 degs.		
In shade—highest (Th.) 56.3 degrees; lowest (Sun.) 32.3 degs.		
Mean—45.4 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs. 47.0 degs.		
Range—during week, 24 degrees; mean daily, 13.8 degrees.		
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 88.		
Mean direction of wind, S.E.—Rain in inches, 0.35.		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course not necessarily for publication.

DR. KIRKMAN.—We regret to find that the receipt of the report referred to should have escaped acknowledgment.

ERRATUM.—SIR: In your notice of communications received this week, my name is misspelt "Tulloch". Will you kindly see it rectified in your next? I am, etc.,

RICHARD BEALY SULLOCK.

Lathallan Cottage, Teignmouth, Feb. 23rd, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE following Laws of the Association will be strictly enforced:—

15. The subscription to the Association shall be One Guinea annually; and each member on paying his subscription shall be entitled to receive the publications of the Association of the current year. The subscriptions shall date from the 1st of January in each year, and shall be considered as due unless notice of withdrawal be given in writing to the Secretary on or before the 25th of December previous. If any member's subscription remain unpaid twelve months after it shall have become due, the publications of the Society shall be withheld from such member until his arrears be paid.

16. The name of no member shall remain on the books of the Association, whose arrears extend over three years; but the omission of the name from the list of members shall not be deemed, either in honour or equity, to relieve any member from his liability for the subscriptions due for the period during which he has availed himself of the privileges of membership.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, M.D., General Secretary.

Worcester, March 1862.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. CRAILY HEWITT; Mr. DAYMAN; Mr. F. W. PITTOCKE; G. P.: Mr. C. HOLMAN; Mr. R. B. SULLOCK; Mr. J. JARMAN; Dr. WILLIAM NEWMAN; Mr. SPENDER; Dr. ROUTE; Dr. DUFFIELD; Mr. A. COX; Dr. P. LESLIE; Dr. W. OGLE; Dr. KIRKMAN; Mr. WILLIAM COPNEY; Mr. P. L. DAVIES; Mr. W. STANWELL; Mr. HAYNES WALTON; Dr. WADHAM; Dr. McWILLIAM; Dr. F. J. BROWN; Dr. LANKESTER; Mr. A. B. STEELE; Dr. A. T. H. WATERS; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. T. M. STONE; and Mr. R. S. FOWLER.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Dropsy connected with Disease of the Kidney. By Wm. R. Basham, M.D. London: 1862.
2. A Treatise on the Physiological Anatomy of the Lungs. By J. Newton Hasle, M.D. London: 1862.
3. The Placenta, the Organic Nervous System, the Blood, etc., physiologically examined. By John O'Reilly, M.D. New York: 1862.
4. Ten Years of Operative Surgery in the Provinces. By Augustin Prichard. London: 1862.
5. Public Health in Relation to Air and Water. By W. T. Gairdner, M.D. Edinburgh: 1862.
6. An Effectual and Simple Remedy for Scarlet Fever and Measles. With an Appendix of Cases. By Charles Witt, M.R.C.P. Third edition. London: 1862.
7. Reports of Clinical Cases treated during the Session 1859-60, and 1860-61, in the Clinical Wards of the Royal Infirmary, under the care of James Spence, Esq. Edinburgh: 1861 and 1862.