

the course of the delivery of his judgment, the judge (Mr. Falconer) made the following remarks.

"Until very recently, physicians, like barristers, could not recover any fee by an action at law; the theory, derived from the Roman usage of patron and client, being that the sum presented to them in acknowledgment of their services was a free gift, and not a payment. A recent act, however, had enabled physicians to recover their fees by legal process, if there was no bye-law of any of the Colleges of Physicians to prevent them; and he certainly thought this was a decided improvement upon the old system. Lawyers generally took very good care to be paid for their services, and a physician had at least an equal right to payment; the only difference between the two cases seemed to be that, whereas they never heard of a lawyer doing anything for nothing, they frequently did hear of physicians, from motives of humanity, doing a great deal of work for nothing. As to the members of the remaining profession, it was rather singular that they never—not even in theory like the lawyers, much less in fact like many physicians—did any part of their duty, even as a matter of assumption, for nothing."

THE French government has resolved to erect a statue to Esquirol. M. Toussaint has executed it, and its elevation in the court of the *Maison Impériale* at Charenton is to be shortly inaugurated.

MM. Demarquay and Leconte state that their observations lead to this positive fact; viz., that carbonic acid not only favours the healing of subcutaneous wounds, but that it is also the most powerful promoter of cicatrisation of wounds exposed to the air, when, through any local or general causes, they are rebellious to the ordinary methods of treatment. The carbonic acid acts as an excitant, and is only applicable in cases of old atonic sores. Under its influence, the sores become cleaner, assume a rose-colour; their borders are levelled; and in a short time a superficial pellicle forms around them, and also at different points of their surface. The gas is applied by means of caoutchouc bags, etc.

Dr. F. Sacc asserts that he has discovered a specific for the cure of eczema, a very common disease in his neighbourhood. This specific is the pure and concentrated commercial acetic acid. In his first case of severe eczema of the hand, he applied the acid with a brush to one finger only. The pain was very great, but disappeared in a few minutes, together with the *pruritus*. A white eschar formed, which was detached in a few days, and left a healthy epidermis. He then gradually applied it over all the other parts, and completely cured his patient. Since that case, which occurred two years ago, Dr. Sacc has treated all his cases in this manner, and "has cured them all without exception".

There are, we read, only four homœopaths in all Denmark; no respectable physician has yet embraced the delusion. There are three practitioners of it in Copenhagen, and one—an evangelical ex-minister—in Jutland.

Association Intelligence.

BRANCH MEETING TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BATH AND BRISTOL. [Ordinary.]	White Lion Hotel, Bristol.	Thurs., May 1, 7 P.M.

Reports of Societies.

ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION. MEDICAL SECTION.

MEETING HELD APRIL 2ND, 1862.

L. BORCHARDT, M.D., in the Chair.

CASES AND SPECIMENS.

Egyptian Mummy. Mr. GREAVES presented to the Society for examination the limb of a mummy from Thebes, and read also some notes upon the manner of embalming practised by the ancient Egyptians. Mr. Lund and Dr. Deville also, by previous appointment, presented a report upon the same subject. The limb was unrolled in the presence of the meeting, displaying a beautiful specimen of the adaptations of circular bandaging without reverse turns. The principal points referred to were the modes of bandaging, the texture used (flax), and the nature of the saline and resinous substances employed for antiseptic purposes.

Rolent Ulcer. Mr. T. WINDSOR exhibited a case of this disease. The patient, a woman, advanced in life, had completely lost both eyelids and the orbital contents on the left side. On the right side partial ankyloblepharon had formed before ulceration took place, but the lower eyelid was now being rather rapidly destroyed.

Fistula Lacrymalis. This case was exhibited by Mr. T. Windsor, for the purpose of showing Mr. Bowman's method of treatment by slitting up the lacrymal canal and occasionally passing probes down the duct.

Cholesteatomatous Tumour. Dr. ROBERTS exhibited one of these tumours removed from the neighbourhood of the mamma by Mr. Dumville. It consisted entirely of plates of cholesterine lying among cells of the diameter of the epithelium cells of the mouth, non-nucleated, and of so delicate a structure as to resemble rather the cells of vegetable than animal tissue. Exactly similar cells had been found by him in two other tumours from another patient. They differed, however, from the first, in the absence of pearly lustre to the naked eye, and one of them contained no cholesterine. Histologically, Dr. Rogers considered the three tumours to be identical, and that their peculiarity consisted in the large delicate and nucleated cells. He was unaware that the existence of similar cells in the normal state had been pointed out, but he had found them in the white matter of the sebaceous follicles of the face. In order to discover them, it was necessary to dissolve out the fat from the follicles by dilute caustic soda. The nature of the cells and their similarity from the different sources was illustrated by drawings and microscopic preparations.

Operation for Squint. Mr. T. WINDSOR exhibited a case for the purpose of illustrating the frequent evil effects of the old operation. The patient had been operated on in 1840 for a slight convergent strabismus, and now showed as a result a divergent one, with great bulging of the eyeball, and perfect loss of motion inwards beyond the middle line.

PAPER.

Treatment of Puerperal Convulsions. Mr. E. THOMAS read a paper chiefly with a view to elicit a discussion on

I had last year to content myself with feeling the thanks which I have now the opportunity of expressing to the many metropolitan Fellows who volunteered to me their votes and warm approval of the step I was taking.

I am, etc., THOMAS PAGET.

Leicester, April 21st, 1862.

Medical News.

APPOINTMENTS.

ANDREWS, John, Esq., appointed Surgeon to the County Gaol, Salisbury, in the room of the late W. Andrews, Esq.

*BARCLAY, Andrew W., M.D., appointed Physician to St. George's Hospital.

BLACKETT, Edward R., M.D., appointed Physician and Surgeon to the Southwold Dispensary, Suffolk.

FOX, Wilson, M.D., appointed Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College, London.

*HASTINGS, Sir Charles, M.D., appointed Honorary Consulting Physician to the Kidderminster Infirmary.

HUTCHINGS, Henry E., Esq., appointed House-Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

*MCLEAND, R. H., Esq., elected Surgeon to the Manchester Eye Hospital.

SAMELSON, Adolphus, M.D., appointed Surgeon to the Manchester Eye Hospital.

STURT, Thomas J., M.D., elected one of the Medical Officers in Ordinary to the St. Marylebone Provident Dispensary.

*WADHAM, William, M.D., appointed Assistant-Physician to St. George's Hospital.

ROYAL ARMY. The following appointments have been made:—

MCWHARRIE, Surgeon R., M.D., 59th Foot, having completed twenty years full pay service, to be Surgeon-Major.

MARSHALL, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon S. H., to be Assistant-Surgeon 46th Foot, *vice* J. A. Hanbury, M.B.

WARREN, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J., to be Assistant-Surgeon 59th Foot, *vice* W. Crisp.

To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons:—

CLIMO, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon W. H., M.D., from half-pay.

CRISP, Assistant-Surgeon W., 59th Foot, *vice* J. Warren.

FITZPATRICK, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. A., from half-pay.

HANBURY, Assistant-Surgeon J. A., M.B., 45th Foot, *vice* S. H. Marshall.

MCARTHY, E., Esq.

POPE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. J., from half-pay.

STAPLES, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F. P., from half-pay.

ROYAL NAVY. The following appointments have been made:—

CLIFF, Samuel, Esq., Surgeon, to the *Adventure*.

HILL, William G., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Coquette*.

STERLING, H. H. J., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surg., to the *Adventure*.

The following Assistant-Surgeons have been promoted to be Surgeons:—

ADAMS, John S., B.A., of the *Nile*.

ATCHISON, Cunningham, Esq., recently of the *Devastation*.

COOGAN, John, Esq., of the *Doris*.

DAVIS, Francis W., Esq., of the *Marlborough*.

EVANS, Edward H., Esq., of Greenwich Hospital.

HILL, William G., Esq., of the *Excellent*.

MCARTHY, Thomas, Esq., of the *Victory*.

WILLIS, Simon A., M.D., of Bermuda Hospital.

VOLUNTEER CORPS. The following appointments have been made (A.V.=Artillery Volunteers; R.V.=Rifle Volunteers):—

BAILEY, F. J., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 80th Lancashire R.V.

MARTINE, W., M.D., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Haddingtonshire R.V.

PRIE, G. C., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 4th Forfarshire A.V.

WILLIAMS, J., Esq., to be Surgeon 1st Administrative Battalion Brecknockshire R.V.

DEATHS.

BLAXLAND. On April 22nd, at Tunbridge Wells, Louisa, wife of *John Blaxland, Esq.

BURROWS. On April 16th, at 18, Cavendish Square, aged 21, Robert Henry, second son of *George Burrows, M.D.

DELVESS, Joseph, Esq., Surgeon to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship *Shanghai*, off Manila, on February 14.

GRANT, John, Esq., late Superintending-Surgeon, Bengal Establishment, at 26, Blandford Square, on April 14.

LUDLOW, Henry C., M.D., late 2nd Madras Cavalry, at Southsea, aged 58, on April 21.

OLIVER, Lewis B., M.D., at 7, Addison Terrace, Kensington, on April 16.

POTTER. On April 15th, at Culmington, Devon, Reginald C., infant son of *S. R. Potter, M.B.

Row, John, Esq., late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Army, at Nice, aged 68, on April 3.

STAMPA, Guglielmo, M.D., at Constantinople, on April 11.

TUCKEY, William A., Esq., Surgeon, in Bermondsey Street, on April 21.

TUKE. On April 17th, at Chiswick, Frances C. S., second daughter of *Harrington Tuke, M.D.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. The next registration at the Hall will commence on Thursday, May 1st, and continue for fifteen days.

BEQUEST. Miss E. Miles has left £200 to the Bristol Infirmary, and the same sum to the Clifton Dispensary.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. M. Ossian Bonnet has been elected successor to M. Biot in the Academy of Sciences.

MR. WAKLEY, the Coroner, has written from Madeira to state that he hopes, in a very few weeks to be sufficiently restored to health to return to Middlesex, and resume his official duties. (*Lancet*.)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. We understand that the Corporation of the City of London have granted the use of Guildhall, with the courts and offices adjoining, for the purposes of the sixth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, to be held in London from the 5th to the 14th of June next.

VACANCIES. The following appointments are vacant:—Physicians at the North Staffordshire Infirmary, Newcastle-under-Lyme, by the death of Dr. Wood, and by the appointment of Dr. Wilson Fox, as Professor of Pathological Anatomy at University College; Poor-Law Medical Officer for the Western District of the St. George-in-the-East Union; Medical Officer for the parish of Boleskine and Abertarf; and the Glengarry district of the parish of Kilmornaig.

MURDER BY A LUNATIC. An inquest was last week held at Mullingar on the body of a lunatic, who was strangled by another inmate of the lunatic asylum. There were four in the same dormitory. The murderer, Sarrell, who had become very quiet, rose from his bed in the dead of night, and, stealthily approaching his companion while asleep, killed him almost instantaneously, and was attempting to do the same with another inmate, when the keeper's attention was aroused. The latter then became the object of a fierce attack, and the infuriated maniac was overpowered and secured with great difficulty.

DUBLIN HOSPITALS. The fifth report of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospitals to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has just been published. The report states that on making these inspections, the Board carefully inquired respecting the state and condition of each institution, to ascertain that the wards were clean and well ventilated; that every necessary provision was made for the treatment and comfort of the patients; and that the several buildings were kept in good repair. They have since issued a circular, requesting any information or suggestions which the governors of each hospital might wish to offer in respect to its funds or management, and they give their replies in an appendix. The hospitals were found to be all in a satisfactory state.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF "DR. BRODIE." "Dr. Brodie of London" arrived at Inverness a few days ago; but his silent and sudden departure, perhaps, has more right to be chronicled than his arrival. Superintendent Sutherland paid the learned gentleman a visit about the third day of his residence, and politely asked the "Doctor" to show his diploma. He exhibited little readiness to comply with this request, and tried to

shuffle off with the excuse that he was a vendor of "patent medicines," and expressed surprise at the interruption. The superintendent assured him that it was quite well known to the authorities what class of practitioners he belonged to, and represented the consequences of his remaining in Inverness. There was considerable embarrassment on the part of Dr. Brodie; but it vanished when Mr. Sutherland said he did not intend applying to the procurator fiscal before a certain hour—naming one shortly after the departure of the next train. By a curious coincidence, Dr. Brodie found himself obliged to hurry off that afternoon to a consultation in a distant part of the empire. (*Inverness Courier*.)

AN HONOURABLE TRIBUTE. The following general order has been issued from General Burnside's headquarters, Roanoke Island:—"The General Commanding desires to render a tribute to the memory of Dr. Minis, of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was detached from his own regiment, and appointed to accompany the 9th New Jersey, then going into the field. He lost his life by disease, brought on by his untiring devotion to the wounded during and after the action of the 8th. To the forgetfulness of self which kept him at his post at the hospital, regardless of rest or sleep, the Department owes a debt of gratitude. By command of Brigadier-General A. E. BURNSIDE. (Signed) LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant-Adjutant-General. (*Amer. Med. Times*.)"

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION IN SAN FRANCISCO. The students of the medical department of the University of the Pacific will, in future, enjoy the benefits of clinical instruction to the fullest extent. The City and County Hospital, constantly filled with interesting cases, composing nearly every form of disease to which our coast is subject, is now open to them. The St. Mary's Hospital, under the supervision of the ever zealous and self-sacrificing Sisters of Charity, which bids fair to be one of the noblest and most prosperous institutions for the sick, will, as we are assured by one of the attending physicians, admit the class during the last half of the present session, and, after that time, continuously during future sessions. These, associated with the surgical clinics of the Pacific Clinical Infirmary, constitute an amount of bedside instruction seldom offered to medical students. (*San Francisco Medical Press*.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN INDIA. In the House of Commons, on Friday week, Mr. Blake asked the Secretary of State for India what arrangements had been made with regard to the position of the medical officers of the late East India Company's army on amalgamation with the Queen's forces; whether it was still intended that the term "Service in India," used throughout the warrant of the 13th day of January, 1860, should be restricted to actual residence in India, exclusive of leave; and, whether the senior medical officers of her Majesty's Indian army would be considered entitled to promotion to the rank of principal and deputy inspector general, and inspector general of hospitals, as heretofore, or whether these appointments were in future to be filled by the medical officers of her Majesty's Royal army. Sir C. Wood was understood to say, in regard to the first question, that the arrangements respecting the medical staff of India were under consideration, and he expected a report from the Indian government immediately.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE. Last week, an inquest was held on Philip Fitzpatrick, aged 22, who expired on Thursday last from the effects of drinking off at a draught a pint of neat rum. Francis Clarke said that he saw deceased, who was a friend of his, speaking to a young woman with whom he had been keeping company some time previous. They appeared to have made up some quarrel, and deceased was in high spirits. They had been drinking some half-and-half, but he was quite sober. The young woman ordered a pint of rum, witness

supposed to treat the company; but the moment it was laid on the bar deceased took it up, and, saying he would drink to her health as it had never been drunk before, drank off the whole without once taking the measure from his lips. He changed countenance, instantly staggered backward, and sat down. He became totally insensible in less than five minutes. He only spoke, after drinking the rum, to ask for a pipe; but, of course, it was not given to him. He was conveyed in a cab to the hospital, where he died in two or three hours. Deceased was not a man of drunken habits. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That deceased died from the mortal effects caused by drinking a pint of neat rum at a draught."

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION. The following is an extract from an Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 21st of March, 1862, on the hearing of the Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, to whom had been referred the Ordinance of the Scottish Universities' Commissioners of the 16th of June, 1861, relating to Graduation in Medicine in the University of St. Andrews, and four petitions against the confirmation of certain parts of such Ordinance from the Governors of St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Guy's, and Middlesex Hospitals:—"Her Majesty having taken the said Report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the said Ordinance (No. 10, St. Andrews No. 3) framed by the Scottish Universities Commissioners on the 10th of June, 1861, be, and the same is hereby confirmed, subject to the omission from the 8th Article of the said Ordinance of the words, 'University College, London, King's College, London,' and to the insertion in the 1st Section of the 9th Article of the said Ordinance of the words rendered necessary by such omission—viz., 'University College, London, King's College, London,' before the words 'the Hospital Schools of London.'"

THE LATE E. A. LLOYD, ESQ. This eminent surgeon died at Ventnor, on the 4th of March, after a protracted illness which had made him comparatively an invalid for several years. We believe he suffered principally from bronchitis, which eventually led to his decease in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Lloyd began his professional career at a time when Sir James Earle, Abernethy, and Vincent were the leading men at St. Bartholomew's. He was a favourite pupil of Abernethy, whose house he afterwards occupied, and where he successfully practised for above thirty years. In 1824, when hardly twenty-nine years of age, he was appointed assistant-surgeon at St. Bartholomew's, having already been house-surgeon to that institution and surgeon to the Aldersgate Street Dispensary, and having gained the Jacksonian prize on Scrofula. From this period he entered on a very successful career. He possessed the unlimited confidence of Mr. Abernethy, who, when unable to attend to it himself, frequently placed his private practice under Mr. Lloyd's care. British surgery is indebted to Mr. Lloyd for some valuable innovations. His radical cure of hydrocele by the introduction into the tunica vaginalis of red precipitate, his mode of injecting nævi with liquor ammoniac, and his median operation of lithotomy, are well known. Mr. Lloyd was conspicuous for his success in purely medical cases; and he held that every good surgeon should also be an accomplished physician. In the year 1847, he was appointed full surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the resignation of Mr. Vincent; and continued to occupy that position, to the great credit of himself and advantage of the institution, until March 1861, when his failing health compelled him to resign it. In addition to the bereavement experienced by his own family, Mr. Lloyd is much regretted by a large circle of friends and colleagues. (*Lancet*.)

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. Geographical, 8.30 P.M.—British Architects, 8 P.M.—Institute of Actuaries, 7 P.M.—Medical Society of London, 8.30 P.M.: Dr. Cockle, "Practical Observations on Diseases of the Right Orifices of the Heart."

TUESDAY. Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.—Zoological (Anniversary), 1 P.M.—Antiquaries (Anniversary), 2 P.M.

WEDNESDAY. Society of Arts, 8 P.M.—London Institution, 12 noon.

THURSDAY. Royal, 8.30 P.M.—Harveian, 8 P.M.—Linnean, 8 P.M.—Chemical, 8 P.M.—Royal Institution (Anniversary), 2 P.M.

FRIDAY. Royal Institution, 8 P.M.—Archæological Institute, 4 P.M.

SATURDAY. Asiatic, 3 P.M.—Army Medical, 7.30 P.M.

POPULATION STATISTICS AND METEOROLOGY OF LONDON—APRIL 19, 1862.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.]

	Births.	Deaths.
During week.....	{ Boys.. 955 } { Girls.. 961 }	1916 1331
Average of corresponding weeks 1852-61		1943 1249

Barometer:
Highest (Sun.) 30.043; lowest (Sat.) 29.696; mean, 29.861.

Thermometer:
Highest in sun—extremes (Sun.) 105 degs.; (Mon.) 80 degs.
In shade—highest (Sat.) 58.6 degrees; lowest (Sun.) 26.7 degs.
Mean—43.5 degrees; difference from mean of 43 yrs.—2.5 deg.
Range—during week, 31.9 degrees; mean daily, 17.6 degrees.
Mean humidity of air (saturation=100), 78.
Mean direction of wind, N.E. and S.W.—Rain in inches, 0.05.

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.

BACK NUMBERS.—We beg to thank several members for back numbers of the JOURNAL.

PARKER'S SILVER DINNER PILLS.—SIR: A few days since, I found in my letter-box a very neatly got up little book, entitled "*The West-end Bath Almanack and Medical Directory for the Year 1862*," presented by M. Parker, Dispensing Chemist." I send you a leaf out of it, to show the devices men will adopt to keep themselves before the public. This gentleman presided at a meeting on a late occasion, when the temperance cause was advocated, at which one of the speakers accused medical men of discountenancing teetotalism, lest it should cause almost universal healthiness. I beg you will give the profession the benefit of this little note from Mr. Parker's almanack, and "direct attention" to it, as Mr. Parker does. What is the use of all your writing against quacks, when there are men amongst us who act in this manner?

April 1862.

I am, etc.

MEDICUS.

"Parker's Silver Dinner Pills. No. 1 and No. 2. The attention of those suffering from indigestion, etc.

"The symptoms of indigestion, as described by Drs. Hooper and Grant, are the flushed cheek, want of appetite, nausea, flatulence, etc.

"The silver dinner pills are confidently recommended to all those afflicted with these distressing symptoms, etc.

"Mr. Parker begs to direct attention to the following testimonial, received from Dr. Thos. Barrett, St. James' Square.

"Dear Sir,—I have very frequently, within the last three or four years, prescribed your 'silver dinner pills'. I think them very valuable in assisting digestion, and being free from any irritant drug, are a mild and safe aperient, for which purpose I can specially recommend them.

"Yours faithfully, THOS. BARRETT, M.D., F.R.C.S.

"St. James' Square, Bath, Dec. 3rd, 1857.

"Prepared only by M. Parker, Brock Street, Bath."

F. W.—Professor Czermak has sent his Laryngoscope to the Exhibition. He intends to be in London in the course of next week, and will be happy to demonstrate the application of his instrument to members of our profession.

MEMBERS desirous of having their VOLUMES of the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL for 1861 COMPLETED, are respectfully requested, at their earliest convenience, to inform the Publisher, at the office, 37, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

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, April 1862.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Dr. FREDERICK J. BROWN; Dr. McWILLIAM; Mr. C. L. ALLWORK; Dr. ADAM MARTIN; Dr. J. ARMSTRONG; THE REGISTRAR OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; Mr. F. BUCKLAND; Mr. C. WITT; Mr. JAMES DULVEY; Mr. E. INGRAM; Mr. H. J. ALFORD; Dr. HANDFIELD JONES; Dr. LATHAM; Mr. BARNARD HOLT; A FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH; Mr. E. CARVER; Dr. PARKES; Dr. ROUTH; Dr. MONCKTON; Mr. RICHARD GRIFFIN; Dr. A. SAMUELSON; Dr. HITCHMAN; M.D. F.R.C.P.; M.D.; Mr. TOYNEBE; Dr. F. WEBER; Mr. T. FAOET; Dr. GRAILY HEWITT; THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY; M.R.C.P.; Dr. HILLIER; Messrs. FOWLER AND WELLS; Φιλαλήθης; and Mr. T. M. STONE.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. The Examination of the Chest in a Series of Tables. By George N. Edwards, M.D. London: 1862.
2. Sifilide trasmessa per mezzo della Vaccinazione. Per Giacinto Pacchiotti. Torino: 1862.
3. Statistical Tables of In-Patients in St. Bartholomew's Hospital during 1861.
4. On Long, Short, and Weak Sight, and their Treatment by the Scientific Use of Spectacles. By J. Soelberg Wells. London: 1862.
5. The Races of Men, etc. By Robert Knox, M.D. Second edition. London: 1862.
6. Transactions of the Levant Quarantine Association of Constantinople.
7. Second Annual Report of the Acclimatisation Society.
8. Clinical Observations in Surgery. By J. Fayer, M.D. Calcutta: 1861.
9. Report of Cases of Insanity treated at Abington Abbey, Northampton, from Jan. 1st, 1860, to Dec. 31st, 1861. By T. Pritchard, M.D. Northampton: 1862.
10. Report of the Committee of the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association for the Year 1861. Manchester: 1862.
11. Transactions of the Obstetrical Society of London. Vol. III. For the Year 1861. London: 1862.
12. Rapport et Procès-Verbaux de la Commission instituée par Arrêté préfectoral du 27 Décembre 1860, pour l'Amélioration et les Réformes à opérer dans le Service des Aliénés. Paris: 1861.