

last of which, namely the third volume, although he had corrected the proofs, was not out at the time of his death. My work on diseases of the Throat and Wind-pipe was dedicated to him, and was only out two days after his death. I attended his funeral in common with a large number of friends, and as no opportunity was permitted me of presenting him with a copy of my book when living, I followed his remains to the grave in Kensall Green Cemetery with one in my hand. His loss will be long and deeply felt, and his like we may not see again in our generation. I have had many conversations with him on various subjects, and I remember well some years back, his asking me the question where I believed the mischief to lie in Diabetes, and I told him unquestionably in the stomach, an opinion in which he was disposed to coincide, and one which is not shaken by any of the recent glucogenic discoveries.

I have recently brought the *Sanguinaria Canadensis* before the profession in this country, in a lengthened paper read at the Medical Society of London. Abstracts of it have appeared in the Journals, but it will appear *in extenso* in three parts, in three Journals; that on the Description, Composition and preparations has already appeared in the Pharmaceutical Journal for March, and as there is a good deal of new matter, together with the first regular qualitative analysis of the plant, as arranged by myself, it is worthy of the attention of your readers. I shall refer to the subject in my next letter, which will be very shortly.

London, March, 5th 1860.

REVIEWS, &c.

ART. XXI.—*A Practical Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations.* By FRANK HASTINGS HAMILTON, M.D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Buffalo, Surgeon to the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, &c.

Sydney Smith's remark published some years ago, to the effect that the United States had not up to the period of his writing, produced an individual distinguished in the Arts or Sciences, including Medicine and Surgery, would not bear repetition in the present day; for leaving the other branches to take care of themselves, we can safely say that our brethren have made rapid and marked strides in the different branches of Medical Science, and at this moment the United States can produce surgeons and physicians equal to any in the world. Amongst those who have recently laboured with the greatest zeal, and with a corresponding degree of success, to advance our noble profession, and to contribute to its usefulness, few have surpassed, perhaps not equalled, the eminent surgeon whose work is now before us,—and we may, at once, inform our readers that we have never perused a treatise on any branch of medicine, that shows signs of greater industry in the collection, arrangement, and appreciation of facts, combined with practical knowledge and personal experience.