them; but they grew with surprising vigour in the case to which they were consigned by Mr. Ward; and our author has given an amusing account of the salutation which his plant received from Baron Fischer, the superintendent of the botanical establishments of the Emperor of Russia. When this botanist first saw the *Trichomenes* growing with health and vigour in one of Ward's cases, he took off his hat, made a low bow to the plant, and said, "You have been my master all the days of my life." The complete success of these experiments proved beyond doubt the applicability of his principles to the culture of the most delicate favourites of the vegetable world, and Mr. Ward soon had the pleasure of seeing his cases made the companions of the sick, and of hearing of the high esteem in which they were held by all classes of people. The consequence of this has been, that thousands of plants have been safely conveyed on ship-board from one climate to another, without being exposed to those dangers which in former times were their certain destruction.

ART. III.—*Urinary Deposits, their Diagnosis, Pathology, and Therapeutical Indications.* By GOLDING BIRD, A.M., M.D., F.R.S., &c.—London, 1853. 8vo.

FOUR editions of this work have been called for within ten years, a fact sufficiently indicative of its value. The present edition is enlarged, and in some respects much improved. A new and important chapter is added at the end of the work, on Blood-depuration by the Kidneys, which will be read with interest. Although it is not our custom to do more than notice any but the first edition of a work, the subject of urinary phenomena is so important, that we shall take an opportunity of discussing Dr. Golding Bird's treatise more at length than we are able to do at present.

ART. IV.—*On Perforating Ulcer of the Stomach, from Non-malignant Disease.* By EDWARDS CRISP, M.D. Part I.—London, 1852. 8vo, pp. 22.

THE author reprints a paper written in 1843, and adds to it such cases as have since occurred to him, or which he has found recorded in the English journals. Among 48 cases, he finds that 8 were in males, and 40 in females. The average of the former (in 6 cases) was 54 years; that of the latter (in 35 cases) being only 26·7 years, and 27 of the 35 being under 30 years of age. Adding these cases to others recorded in the previous memoir, we have:—Men 20, women 70. In 18 cases there were two ulcers. The descriptions of the ulcers and of the symptoms present nothing novel. In the treatment of the dyspeptic symptoms which frequently attend the ulceration, Dr. Crisp recommends iron, especially the sulphate and carbonate. Morphia and hydrocyanic acid are to be used when much pain is present.