

and especially the oblique one. The whole inlet of the pelvis was considerably narrowed. Under these circumstances the author considered the only hope for mother and child lay in performing the Cæsarean operation. This was accordingly done in the usual manner, and a healthy child extracted. After the operation the patient seemed more lively than could have been expected, but in a few days unfavorable symptoms set in, viz. frequent vomiting and costiveness. Some calomel, with an occasional enema, was administered; this brought away a quantity of feces and wind, and the patient felt much improved. The amelioration continued for the following days; the lochia now set in, and milk was secreted from the mammæ; however, the wound did not present an appearance of speedy union; it was half open, and at the second dressing its edges were completely separated. The author, therefore, thought it best to heal by the second intention; the wound soon began to suppurate; everything went on well, and it was healed in less than seven weeks. During this period the woman did not suffer from any of her former pains, and was carefully restored. The child died on the fifth week.

BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, JULY 13, 1836.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MEDICAL REVIEW.

It will doubtless be recollected that a passing notice was given, the last season, of the intention of two distinguished medical gentlemen, in London, to commence the publication of a large quarterly medical review. Notwithstanding the early period of the arrival of the first number in this country, we have been culpably negligent in not having sooner apprised our readers of the value of this excellent and meritorious publication. Each number contains about three hundred pages, good-sized octavo, the typographical execution of which defies criticism. But the character of the subjects on which the reviewers, John Forbes, M.D. and John Conolly, M.D. joint editors of the *Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine*, have displayed their erudition, is of a high order, and important to the profession. After a careful examination of the two numbers which the American agent has received, we are constrained to say that their work has never been surpassed.

A remarkable degree of candor is manifested by the editors; and, what is perhaps unique in this age of rivalry, authors are actually treated like intelligent, responsible beings, who are not to be consigned to a gibbet because they may have differed in opinion from some one in the confidence of an aristocratic medico-chirurgical clique, or an imaginary clinical giant. Again, the vast collection of instructive matter embodied in this excellent Journal, the gleanings of every region where the sciences are cherished, gives it an interest and a power which can suffer no depreciation in after times.

It were useless to conceal our ambition to circulate our own labors in

the field of medical enterprize; but we are not so blind as not to discover excellencies in the meritorious exertions of others in the same laudable pursuit, nor so utterly selfish as not to bespeak a fostering patronage for others, possessing superior claims to ourselves.

The British and Foreign Medical Review recommends itself to the profession—not by an interminable catalogue of professional certificates, in exchange, nor by ingeniously devised notices manufactured at home, with reference to a foreign market. Good sense, learning, and that peculiar demonstration of the requisite qualifications for conducting an elevated, independent scientific quarterly, is its present distinguishing characteristic.

Mr. W. H. S. Jordan, No. 121 Washington street, is the agent for the New England States. Our subscribers or distant correspondents, whom we are always happy to oblige, can order it through this office, in the course of their business transactions.

MEDICAL REPORTING.

ON looking over the November number of the *India Journal of the Medical Sciences*, we became intensely interested in the transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, the previous month. A Mr. Hutchinson, a member of the Society, who has probably lost all hope of professional success in the world, seemed determined to distinguish himself by interfering as much as possible with the business of other people. We have imbibed such an utter dislike to the man, solely on account of his narrow-mindedness, and jealous disposition, manifested towards Dr. Corbyn, the editor of the *Journal*, that we most fervently hope that these remarks will circulate freely in the circumscribed circle in which he must move, and to that end, extra copies will be sent in the next *India vessel*.

The publication of a Scientific Journal, in India, is an enterprize deserving the highest encouragement of the medical staff—a numerous, talented body, distributed over a vast extent of territory. In fact, every demonstration of interest in its success has been made, that could be wished; and in order to apprise distant readers of the progress of the Home Society, holding monthly meetings, discussing questions, reading papers, &c., Dr. Corbyn published such minutes as he was able to gather at each sitting. Satisfied of the imperfect manner in which this was accomplished, he asked permission of the Society to introduce a thorough reporter—a person whose accuracy could be relied on. To this proposition it seemed that no one could object. At this juncture, Mr. Hutchinson, Secretary, whose name should only be repeated to convince mankind that the genuine principles of littleness in human nature are developed in every clime, assumed the attitude dictatorial, and showed how gladly he would annihilate that excellent *Journal*, were it in his power. Dr. Corbyn being a gentleman, looked him down in the beginning, with contempt, and subsequently brought so many precedents in favor of the system, that every member present, excepting those under the immediate patronage of the dapper-secretary, balloted in favor of the request. By one vote, unfortunately, the negative prevailed—and Dr. Corbyn, therefore, is compelled to pursue the old imperfect system. The Secretary is snappishly spiteful—disclosing the bitter constitution of his character when the least in fear of the success of any one more brilliant, more learned, or more industrious than himself.

Without reporting the doings of scientific bodies—universally practised in Europe—who would feel at all interested in them? In fact, in England, nothing gives a medical association more pleasure than to have the public acquainted with their doings. Journals the most sought, are those detailing the minutest circumstances of deliberative bodies. What contributes more than the excellent, accurate medical reports of the London Lancet, to give that work such an immense circulation?

In expressing our sympathy for Dr. Corbyn, in being associated, necessarily, in a society with one whose name has been expressly introduced here that it may be remembered, we wish also to assure him that the India Journal is an honor to the country from which it emanates.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL JOURNAL.

A NEW medical monthly Journal of sixty-four pages, was issued on the first of June, at Augusta, Georgia, under the joint editorial management of Milton Antony, M.D. Prof. of Obstetrics, &c. and Joseph A. Eve, M.D. Prof. of Therapeutics and Materia Medica, in the Medical College of the State of Georgia. The specimen number is creditable to our southern brethren. Remarks on Puerperal Peritonitis, by Dr. Garvin, of Waynesborough, the leading article, is an extremely valuable paper, a part of which is held in reservation for our own columns, at some convenient time. "The antiphlogistic regimen," says the author, "should be most rigidly enforced throughout the whole course of the first stage; and as the signs by which the commencement of the second is to be recognized are uncertain, it will be prudent to refrain from the administration of anything of a stimulating nature, until the presence of this stage is distinctly ascertained."

As a whole, the plan as well as execution of the Southern Medical Journal is excellent, and we cordially wish those engaged in this praiseworthy literary and scientific enterprise, all possible success.

Dental Neuralgia.—Paris dentists are making considerable talk in consequence of the success some of them have had in replacing teeth, after extraction, which were afterwards firmly held in the sockets—without return of the intolerable pain which rendered it necessary to have them drawn. M. Pernet performed the operation on two ladies, who were made extremely happy in being able to return home without the loss which they had expected to suffer. In many cases, no doubt, teeth might be thus saved to old age, by instantly replacing them.

Phloridzen.—Konnick and Stas give this name to a newly discovered substance which they found in the bark of the wild apple, pear, plum and cherry. It possesses a yellowish white color, crystallizes in silky needles, and has at first a bitter, then an astringent taste. Unfortunately, these eminent gentlemen have forgotten to tell us whether it is good for anything or not.

Pulverized Milk.—Mr. Corbyn, editor of the India Journal of the Medical Sciences, informs us that he has received a letter from an invalid whom he sent to England, from Calcutta, in consequence of his being so reduced by hepatic dysenteric affections as to require great caution in his diet, stating that pulverized milk (Mr. Previte's invention) restored

his "debilitated constitution to health." Is this novel preparation to be had in any part of the United States?

Medical Miscellany.—The supreme direction of everything that relates to the general organization of medical affairs, in Austria, is committed to the chancellor of the court of Austria. The director of Medical Studies in the University of Vienna, is also the *Proto-medicus* of the empire.—Rhinoplasty—nose-mending, surgically, is becoming a hobby-horse to public favor. Dieffenbach, forty years ago, understood the operation quite as well as any one in these latter days.—Mr. Wardrop's treatment of affections of the voluntary muscles, by purgatives, is worth practising.—A floating hospital has been established on the river Hoogly, where it is moored.—Over one hundred cases of the smallpox are said to have occurred at Columbus, Geo.—The medical world is quite in a calm of late: incorporated societies are doing very little towards diffusing knowledge.—A certain Dr. Charles Wilson, who proclaims himself a licentiate of the Dublin Royal something, has been arrested in this city for obtaining goods fraudulently.—Dr. C. T. Jackson has been appointed by the Governor, to make a geological survey of the lands in Maine belonging to Massachusetts.—The Cholera has again broken out in the papal dominions.—A new edition of Dr. Ticknor's *Philosophy of Living* has been published in New York, very much improved. Another notice of it may therefore be given.—Why does not some one favor us with a critical notice of Dr. Bowditch's translation of *Louis on Fevers*?—A general vaccination has been authorized in the town of New Bedford.—A correspondent of one of the papers enjoins it upon the people to be *revaccinated*, even if they have once had the operation performed, as *the influence of the virus wears out once in seven years*. This is a vulgar error: when once well done, the prophylactic constitutional effect is as enduring as life. A revaccination is a certain test of the value of the first inoculation.—Dr. Oliver's system of Physiology is becoming exceedingly popular abroad.—A distinguished ex-professor of the theory and practice of medicine, in this region, is preparing two volumes on the *Institutes of Medicine*.—A physician in a neighboring State has expressed a desire, within a few days, to introduce a gentleman to his practice, providing he will purchase a small real estate. Letters of inquiry addressed to the editor, must be post-paid, as usual.—Correspondents, in all parts of the country, assure us that no particular disease is now prevalent.—A second edition of the *Class Book of Anatomy*, revised and enlarged, is now stereotyping in Boston, the first being out of print.—Dr. Archibald Welch, of Weathersfield, has been appointed to deliver the next annual dissertation before the Medical Society of Connecticut. This gentleman, together with Drs. Lucius Tyler, of Griswold; Samuel W. Gold, of Goshen; Samuel Grandon Johnston De Camp, U. S. A.; and Benajah Ticknor, a distinguished surgeon of the U. S. Navy, have been recommended to the President and Fellows of Yale College, as candidates for the honorary degree of Doctor in Medicine.—The *Western Medical Reformer*, printed at Worthington, Ohio, has reached its sixth number. How many periodical scientific reformers are there in the western world? They seem to quote from each other very liberally.—Freeman E. Mason, M.D. late of New York, has accepted a professorship in the Worthington College.—Hop pillows are greatly in vogue in India, all at once, because it was ascertained that Mr. Turner prescribed one for the late Governor

general, in preference to administering internal anodynes.—A new mode of treating erysipelas of the extremities, by pressure, is spoken of favorably abroad.—M. Dubois, not long ago chosen professor of accouchement to the Paris faculty of medicine, has given the profession an exceedingly ingenious paper on the mechanism of parturition.—Tracheotomy, in the last stages of croup, according to M. Trosseau, should never be neglected. In the months of June and July, of last year, he operated eight times, and saved three of his patients.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The article on Consumption, Insanity, &c. and the critical notice of the "Young Mother," will appear next week.

DIED—At Dover, N. H. Dr. Geo. W. Kittredge, 36. Great fatigue in taking care of several cases of smallpox, induced disease, to which this excellent man fell a martyr.—At Manchester, Vt. Dr. Roberts, formerly of Natchez, Miss. by shooting himself with a pistol.—In Sharon, Ct. Dr. Samuel Rockwell, 77.

Whole number of deaths in Boston for the week ending July 9, 23. Males, 13—Females, 10. Of consumption, 2—rheumatic fever, 2—canker in the bowels, 1—convulsions, 1—child bed, 1—infantile, 1—intemperance, 2—pleurisy, 1—debility, 1—fits, 1—dysentery, 1—accidental, or lockjaw, 1—apoplexy, 2—sudden, 1—croup, 1—old age, 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.

The subscribers are associated for the purpose of giving a complete course of medical instruction and will receive pupils on the following terms:

The pupils will be admitted to the practice of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and will receive clinical lectures on the cases they witness there. Instruction, by lectures or examinations, will be given in the intervals of the public lectures, every week day.

On Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, and on Chemistry	by	DR. CHANNING.
On Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica	"	DR. WARE.
On the Principles and Practice of Surgery	"	DR. OTIS.
On Anatomy	"	DR. LEWIS.

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The fees are \$100—to be paid in advance. No credit given, except on sufficient security of some person in Boston, nor for a longer period than six months.

Applications are to be made to Dr. Walter Channing, Tremont Street, opposite the Tremont House, Boston.

WALTER CHANNING,
JOHN WARE,
GEORGE W. OTIS, JR.
WINSLOW LEWIS, JR.

Jan 20—lyep

MEDICAL TUITION.

The subscribers have recently made some additional arrangements for the instruction of medical students. A suitable room is provided, as heretofore, for the use of the pupils; the necessary books are supplied; and a systematic course of study is recommended. Personal instruction is given to each pupil in each of the several departments of medical knowledge. Every facility is provided for the cultivation of practical anatomy, which the present improved state of the law permits. This department will receive the constant attention of one of the subscribers, who will always give such aid and instruction as the pupils may need.

The pupils have free admission to the lectures on Anatomy, and on Surgery, in the Medical School of Harvard University, and to all the practice of the Massachusetts General Hospital; and generally they have opportunity to attend private surgical operations.

The terms are, \$100 per annum; to be paid in advance.

JOHN C. WARREN,
GEORGE HAYWARD,
ENOCH HALE,
J. M. WARREN.

Boston, October, 1835.

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