from first signs of labor ; 2, promote dilatation of os uteri if there be strong forcing pains during first stage ; 3, support uterus and vagina.

Rupture at Navel.

If rupture become purple during pains, must turn before membranes burst.

Plurality of Children.

If patient be not exhausted after birth of first child, may wait an hour ; if exhausted, turn. After birth of twins, triplets, &c., there is great risk of hæmorrhage on separation of placenta.

Uterine Hæmorrhage during Labor.

1, Flooding previous to or at the very commencement of labor is owing to partial or total separation of placenta, which may be caused by—1, mechanical injury ; 2, expansion of cervix uteri from attachment of placenta over it.

2, Flooding after birth of child, previous to expulsion of placenta, arises from partial detachment of placenta, requires immediate extraction.

3, Flooding after the three stages is owing to imperfect contraction of uterus. Premonitory symptoms : uneasiness at back, and lower part of belly, faintings, sickness, and feebleness of pulse.

Convulsions during labor may be dreaded if the patient complain of violent pain of head, crampish pains of stomach, heavy sleep during second stage, sudden delirium (as if in a dream). *Treatment* :—copious venesection ; immediate delivery ; blistering head ; powerful purgatives. Opiates are generally fatal.

Injuries in consequence of delivery are—1, emphysema (gradually disappears) ; 2, laceration of perineum, labium, vagina, &c. ; 3, inversion of uterus, complete or partial ; 4, incontinence of urine from, first, paralysis of neck of bladder (blisters) ; second, mechanical injury ; 5, retention of urine ; 6, rupture of blood-vessels of labium.

Inflammation of iliac veins is distinguished from phlegmasia dolens by—1, no marked rigor, nor pain of back, nor circumscribed swelling in inguinal region at commencement ; 2, pain is in direction of femoral vessels, does not extend to lymphatics, at posterior part of limb ; 3, swelling proceeding from below upwards ; 4, surface of limb has not the milky whiteness of phlegmasia dolens.

Phlegmasia dolens is owing to inflammation and swelling of internal inguinal glands, caused by—1, mechanical injuries during labor ; 2, inflammation from neighbouring part ; 3, absorption of acrid lochia ; 4, exposure to cold.

SKETCHES OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS.

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M.D.

Professor Chapman is the Sir Henry Hallford of the United States. He is not more distinguished for professional attainments than for courtliness and vivacity of manner, wit, knowledge of the world, and literary taste. His private character forms a marked contrast with that of his late friend and contemporary, Physick, with whom he so long shared the first rank in the profession of Philadelphia. Physick, who shunned general society, and was little known except in professional intercourse, had a reserved stateliness

of manner from which he never unbent. Engrossed by his patients and profession, he seldom entered into the every-day topics of life, and is remembered only as the skilful surgeon and successful operator. Chapman's temperament was cast in a different mould. Eminently social in disposition, with a gaiety of spirit that has not flagged with years, a wit, a punster, delightful as a companion, and enjoying company, he has, for a long period, occupied a position, we may say, unrivalled in the society of this city. To these brilliant qualities he unites the kindest feelings. His wit is without malice, and he is frank, open-hearted, and open-handed. It is not, then, surprising that he is individually as popular as he is professionally eminent.

Dr. Chapman was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, on the 28th of May, 1780, and has, therefore, nearly completed his sixty-second year. His paternal ancestor came to Virginia with the first colony, was a captain of cavalry in the British army, and, according to an authentic tradition in the family, was the youngest son of a cousin german of Sir Walter Raleigh. The family settled on the river Pomonkey, some twenty miles from Richmond ; but the branch from which the doctor is descended migrated about a century and a half ago to Maryland, and fixed itself on an estate on the banks of the Potomac, nearly opposite Mount Vernon, which is still in their possession. The doctor's father, however, went to Virginia, upon his marriage, where he afterwards remained.

Dr. Chapman received his early education at the Classical Academy of Alexandria, D.C., founded by General Washington, where he was six years. He subsequently spent a short time in two colleges, though not long enough to owe either any obligation. He came to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1797, to commence the study of medicine with the late Professor Rush, of whom he became a favorite pupil. He continued three years with Rush, and in attendance upon the lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his degree in the spring of 1800. The doctor's thesis was on hydrophobia, written, we have been told, at the request of Dr. Rush, in answer to an attack upon his favorite theory of the pathology of that disease. Dr. Chapman had, we believe, previously prepared another thesis, on the sympathetic connections of the stomach with the rest of the body, which he afterwards read before the Philadelphia Medical Society. This contained the substance of the peculiar views on fever and other diseases, as well as the *modus operandi* of medicines, which he has since taught. While a student, Chapman found time to become a frequent contributor to the *Port Folio*, a magazine of some celebrity in its day. His contributions, under the signature of Falkland, had considerable popularity.

In 1801 he went abroad, and spent four years, chiefly at Edinburgh and London. He remained a year in London, the private pupil of Abernethy, and thence passed to Edinburgh. Edinburgh was then celebrated equally for her school of medicine and her literary and scientific society. Students of medicine resorted thither, as now to Paris, from all parts of the world. Nearly all our American physicians of the olden time—Morgan, Shippen, Kuhn, Rush, Wistar, and many others—received their education at Edinburgh. It may

be supposed that Dr. Chapman made the most of his opportunities in the distinguished circles of the modern Athens. He was enabled to see not a little of the eminent persons of those days, and enjoyed considerable intimacy with Dugald Stewart, the Earl of Buchan, and Brougham,* then a fellow student.

Before his departure from Edinburgh Lord Buchan gave him a public breakfast, on the birth-day of Washington, at which a number of distinguished persons were present, when he took the occasion to entrust him with an interesting relic, valuable from a double historical association. Lord Buchan had presented to General Washington a box made of the oak that sheltered Sir William Wallace after the battle of Falkirk, with a request "to pass it, in the event of his decease, to the man in his country who should appear to merit it best." General Washington, declining so invidious a designation, returned it by will to the Earl, who committed it to Chapman, to be delivered to Dr. Rush, with a view to its being ultimately placed in the cabinet of the college at Washington, to which General Washington had bequeathed a large sum.

Dr. Chapman returned to this country in 1804. He established himself in Philadelphia, where he soon afterwards married. His attractive manners and reputation for talent secured his almost immediate success in practice. He became the favorite physician of a large portion of the higher classes of Philadelphia, and has continued for more than thirty years to occupy this position. He was the physician and confidential friend of the Count de Surveilliers (Joseph Bonaparte), during his long residence in Philadelphia and its vicinity. From the Count he gathered a large fund of interesting anecdote of the illustrious brother of the ex-king, and the men and scenes of his eventful times, from which the doctor occasionally draws. In his day, Dr. Chapman has seen much of the prominent statesmen of the United States, and, though never entering into politics, he is familiar with the personal history and character of most of our public men. He was summoned to the death-bed of General Harrison, though too late to assist in the treatment.

As a practitioner, Dr. Chapman is distinguished as much for the charm of his manner in the sick chamber as for skill and success in prescribing. His lively conversation and ever-ready joke are often more effective than anodyne or cordial. Indeed, in cases of trifling importance, the doctor sometimes prescribes little else. In pleasant chit-chat, both patient and physician forget the object of the visit, and the doctor will depart and "leave no sign" for pill or bolus. But, when roused by symptoms of actual severity, Dr. Chapman is almost unequalled in resources, as he is devoted in attentions. Hence, as a consulting physician, his great powers are particularly conspicuous. Rapid and clear in diagnosis, inexhaustible in therapeutics, self-relying, never discouraged, never "giving up the ship," he is the physician of physicians for an emergency.

* In 1809, Dr. Chapman republished here Lord (then Mr.) Brougham's Speech before the House of Commons on the British Orders in Council, with a biographical sketch of him, in which he predicted his future eminence. Lord Brougham was then quite a young man, little known in this country.

Dr. Chapman is best known abroad as a writer and a lecturer. Not long after his return home, he published a work entitled "Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary," with critical and illustrative remarks, in five 8vo. volumes, which attracted much attention. He has since, however, confined his pen to scientific topics. The year of his return, 1804, he gave a private course upon obstetrics, which proved so popular, that, in 1806, at the age of twenty-six, he was elected adjunct to the chair of midwifery in the university, and soon afterwards to that of the materia medica. His colleagues of that day, Shippen, Rush, Wistar, Physick, James, are gone, and he remains the senior professor in the university, and, doubtless, the oldest lecturer on medicine in America. The course of lectures on materia medica is beyond the memory of the writer of this sketch. The views and arrangement adopted by the lecturer may, however, be inferred from his "Therapeutics," to which allusion will be made. At the death of Rush, in 1812, Chapman was transferred to the chair of theory and practice, which he has ever since filled.

The lectures of Professor Chapman, annually delivered to large classes, during a period of thirty years, are of course familiar to no small portion of the profession of the United States. We but reflect general opinion, in pronouncing them erudite, elaborate, and highly finished compositions, enriched with the stores of the most varied reading and of ample personal experience. The professor has, we believe, continued to retain, as the basis of his course, the original draft at first prepared, although many lectures have been rewritten, and the whole often remodelled. Keeping pace with the progress of medical science, Professor Chapman is yet slow to adopt, certainly to give currency to, what are termed the novelties of the day. On a few subjects, his opinions differ from those generally received. His views of fever are of the ultra-solidist school, and of course at variance with the prevailing doctrines. It is foreign to our purpose, however, to canvass these points critically. Dr. Chapman's delivery of his lectures is animated and emphatic. His voice is clear, not of great volume, but so highly pitched as to seem loud. A slight nasal intonation gives it a peculiarity, not unpleasant when the ear has become familiarised to it.

In addition to his courses at the university, Dr. Chapman for a long period gave clinical lectures in the hospital of the Philadelphia Alms House. He has, moreover, for upwards of twenty years delivered a summer course of lectures in the Medical Institute. This institution was founded by Dr. Chapman, although, as we learn, he has never participated in the fees, or exercised any control over the appointments to the chairs. In days of yore, the doctor was a leading debater at the Philadelphia Medical Society, when the floor of that society was a field in which the ablest members of the profession met in earnest and often vehement discussion. Dr. Chapman has several times filled the honorable post of president of the society. He is now the senior vice-president of the American Philosophical Society, and has, we believe, been chosen corresponding member of most of the learned societies of Europe.

Dr. Chapman's principal work is his "Therapeutics," published in 1817. It has gone through seven

editions, one surreptitious; but the doctor has since refused to have it reprinted, until he finds time to bestow on it a thorough revision. The "Therapeutics" has enjoyed a long popularity. It is written in a very attractive style, and, as is well known, is thoroughly impregnated with most of the peculiar and original views of the author. It is perhaps hardly necessary to observe, that some of these are not in accordance with the opinions of a large portion of his professional brethren—as, for instance, the theory of the *modus operandi* of medicines.

In 1820, Dr. Chapman commenced the publication of the "Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences," which he continued to edit for many years. The journal was undertaken with liberal views—the doctor never receiving a salary for his services. He has since been an occasional contributor to different periodicals. A large number of his lectures have been published in the previous volumes of this journal—elegantly written and standard monographs on a variety of subjects.

We feel that this sketch does very imperfect justice to one of the brightest ornaments of the profession. It has, however, the merit of being executed in a spirit of entire candour.—*Medical Examiner*, No 21.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL JOURNAL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1842.

In the preceding pages we have given as complete an account, as we were able to obtain from official documents, of the provincial medical schools of the United Kingdom, and of the regulations adopted by the principal corporations or other bodies duly authorised to confer licenses to practise in medicine.

The number of provincial schools is considerable; some of them we have omitted, from being unable to collect the necessary documents; but we are rather under than over the mark in estimating them at twenty-six.

One of the first reflections suggested by an examination of our list is, that while the provincial schools of medicine, properly so called, continue to hold their ground, the number of schools established in the three capital towns of the United Kingdom is gradually diminishing. In London, the school so well and so favorably known under the name of Grainger has ceased to exist; so likewise have the establishments rather ambitiously clothed with the names of Hunter and Sydenham. The only private schools which continue to drag on a species of semi-existence are the Aldersgate-street school, the school of Mr. Lane, and the school of Mr. Dermott. The "disjecta membra," however, still struggle to sustain a portion of the glory or notoriety which the force of events is wresting from them, and we have a multitude of *ci-devant* professors who generously devote their time and talents to the more humble, but, alas, equally

unprofitable occupation, of lecturing to the empty cane-bottoms of their private dwellings. In Dublin and in Edinburgh the same fate has swept away many of the private schools, and it is with much difficulty that even the corporate and privileged establishments withstand the decay under which their less favored rivals have ignominiously perished.

Two principal causes may be assigned for this unwholesome complexion of the professorial market. In the first place, the number of medical students is annually decreasing. Parents begin to find that the medical profession, overstocked in every corner of the kingdom, treated with contempt by the authorities, and pilfered in every possible way by the public, is not the royal road to honor and wealth which it was once supposed to be; hence, the industrious pursuits of the rising generation are directed to other and more profitable channels, and the pupils in lecture-rooms are, like angels' visits, "few and far between."

In the second place, the number of students who visit the capitals of England, Ireland, and Scotland, is very considerably influenced by the competition of the provincial schools; and this influence, as we predicted long ago, is increased with every passing year. The council of the College of Surgeons endeavoured to check the progress of the provincial schools as long as they were able; but the injustice became too crying, and they were forced to yield. At these schools the student may now complete his surgical education without attending a single lecture in London; and it is not to be wondered that parents should prefer keeping their children under their own immediate control, rather than expose them to the temptations and corruptions of a distant metropolis.

Besides this, the late regulations of the College of Surgeons, relative to hospital attendance, must contribute still further to the prosperity of provincial schools, by rendering the sojourn in London longer and more expensive to the pupil. Henceforward, no candidate will be admitted for examination at Lincoln's-inn-fields, unless he has attended a recognised hospital during the full period of four years. Now it is evident that very few medical students can afford to devote four years to a London hospital, the fees for attendance on which, though reduced of late, are still most exorbitant.

Every student residing in or near any of the recognised provincial hospitals will, henceforward, pass these four years in the provinces, and the only recruits on which London can count are those who reside in villages or towns at a distance from cities, and, therefore, may be indifferent whether they proceed to the metropolis or to the provincial schools in their neighbourhood.

The regulation to which we have just alluded will not only have the effect of diminishing the number of students in London, but must also influence, in no