lar action being considerable, a small quantity of blood was taken from the arm, after which the pulse rose in strength, and amounted to 120 in the minute. Still the abdomen was soft and not tender on pressure. On this day she had two rigors. 16th. She complained of great debility, and the pulse was rather weak, at 130 in the minute. For the first time pressure on the right hypogastric region occasioned deep-seated pain. The tongue was moist; and there was neither nausea nor vomiting. The rigor occurred to-day, followed by fever, and afterwards by some perspiration. In the evening all things appeared worse—the abdomen was painful—the features sunk. Another venesection, which was too late, as she died the next day.

Dissection. About two pints of a milky fluid were found in the cavity of the peritoneum. The peritoneum itself was neither inflamed nor injected. The uterus was about the size of two large fists, and was capable of holding a hen's egg. The place where the placenta had been attached, was rugous and pierced by several apertures, into which a quill could easily be introduced. The veins of the uterus, the muscular tissue of the organ, the ovaries, and the spermatic veins were unaltered. In short, our author was unable to trace any vestige of uterine phlebitis or uterine inflammation of any kind. He was about to give over the investigation when, on looking at the vagina, he perceived, on the internal surface of the labia, near the posterior commissure, two lacunæ, of three or four lines in diameter, filled with a white and puriform matter. On introducing a probe into one of these he found that it communicated with one of the large veins which ran from the bladder to the vagina. This vein, and the trunk from which it rose, till it merged in the hypogastric vein, viz. during an extent of three or four inches, was completely filled with the same puriform matter observed in the above-mentioned lacunæ. The veins of the opposite side presented the same phenomena, and the internal surfaces of all these vessels were found to be thickened and inflamed. The hypogastric

veins contained some clots of blood mixed with a substance similar to that already mentioned. The other particulars of the dissection we pass over, as not throwing any light on the disease.—*REVUE MEDICALE.*

XLIV.

PARALYSIS OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES.
By PROFESSOR CHIAPPA.

THE following case is curious and consolatory. A young female, of slender form but sanguineous temperament, gradually lost the muscular power of the lower extremities—and, in the course of two years, she was totally incapable of moving them. Yet, in this deplorable condition she became, by some inadvertence, pregnant, and, in the usual period, gave birth to an infant, without favourable change in the paralysis. She was then transferred to the *CLINIQUE* of Dr. Chiappa, who noted the following symptoms:—pulse small and hard—frequent cephalalgia—very little sleep—thirst—constipation—violent pain in the left scapula—also in the abdomen, to which she referred the want of sleep. The thighs, but more especially the legs were the seat of acute pain, of a burning kind. All the parts above-mentioned were extremely sensible to the least pressure. The lower extremities were in a state of extreme emaciation.

These symptoms being all taken into consideration, M. Chiappa did not hesitate to attribute them to inflammation of the spinal marrow, extending to the nerves of the abdomen and lower limbs. The treatment was shaped according to this diagnosis, and venesection was practised, while rigid diet, and all the other antiphlogistic measures were put in force. The blood was found to be highly inflamed, as much so as in pleurisy. After four bleedings, leeches were applied to various parts, and in great numbers, on the abdomen, along the spine, to the anus, &c. In the mean time the bowels were kept open by castor oil, while antimonials, acetate of

morphine, blisters, digitalis, and even nux vomica were occasionally prescribed. The patient gradually acquired power in the lower extremities, with proportionate mitigation there and in the abdomen. In process of time the patient began to walk, and, at the close of the report, was restored to perfect health.—*Annali Universali*, Feb. 1831.

—*Annali Universali*, Feb. 1831.

ERGOT OF RYE IN LEUCORRHOEA.

In the same Italian Journal, and of the same date, we observe a long paper from Dr. Bazzoni, on the use of ergot of rye in leucorrhœa. He details a considerable number of cases, in most of which the medicine appears to have produced decided effects. A single case, the first on the list. A female, aged 38 years, of feeble constitution, but regular in her menstrual periods, experienced some severe mental affliction at the expected time of menstruation, and was seized with severe abdominal pains in their stead, accompanied by head-ache, fever, &c. which were removed by bleeding and diluents. At the succeeding period, the menses were replaced by a fluor albus, preceded and accompanied by abdominal pains and distressing sickness, which continued for five or six days. The third period presented the same phenomena, except the leucorrhœal discharge continued much longer. After this the fluor albus seemed to have become habitual, attended with pains in her loins, bad digestion, and much geneneral debility. At this time Dr. Bazzoni was consulted, and prescribed 20 grains of the ergot of rye to be boiled in eight ounces of water, and taken in the course of two days. No inconvenience was felt from the medicine, and on the third day the leucorrhœa had disappeared. On the succeeding month the menses appeared, and continued regular afterwards.

—*Annali Universali*, Feb. 1831.

POPULATION OF NAPLES.

THE OSSERVATORE MEDICO, for May,

1831, gives us rather a sorry account

of the salubrity of Italy's boasted cli-

mate. It appears that the number of

births in Naples, during the year 1830,

was 14,267, while the deaths amounted

to 15,419, leaving a deficit of 1152 in

the population of the "finest climate in

the world," in one year—and that year

undistinguished by plague, pestilence,

famine, or war! Our readers are aware

that, according to Dr. Hawkins, the

ratio of mortality in London is about 1

in 40 annually. In Naples during last

year it was 1 in 23 and a fraction.

What will the advocates of an Italian

climate say to this? We believe, in-

deed, that the mania for running across

the Alps and Apennines to bask in the

brilliant suns of Italy, for restoration of

health, is nearly over. It is the duty

of medical men to make the non-pro-

fessional public acquainted with the

nature and effects of a transalpine cli-

mate, before their patients incur the

fearful risk and expense of foreign tra-

vel—or rather of foreign residence.

The British Isles offer facilities for tra-

velling exercise in the Autumn far su-

perior to the Continent—and perhaps

equally conducive to health, at a much

less expenditure of time and money.

The day is probably not far distant

when Snowdon and Ben Nevis will at-

tract more tourists than the Simplon

and the St. Bernard—when Windermere,

Killarney, and Loch Lomond

will vie with Como, Lake Lemano, and

the Lago Maggiore. In the former

routes, as much health may probably

be gained, and far less money and mo-

rality expended in the pursuit!

—*Annali Universali*, Feb. 1831.

FATAL CASE OF GOVT. By M. Sauvés.

This case is related in the *Annales de la Médecine Physiologique*, for April,

1831. The patient, æt. 62, was ad-