The following table shows the causes of death in the above cases :—

Diarrhœa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Rupture of the uterus or vagina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Uterine hæmorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Puerperal fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Inflammation of the brain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ulceration of the intestines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hæctic fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grief, apparently	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stricture of intestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Effects of tedious and difficult labor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sloughing of vagina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Pericarditis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peritoneal inflammation (placenta retained)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Abscesses in spinal canal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lumbar abscess	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Phthisis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diffuse cellular inflammation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Abscess in abdomen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Acute bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anomalous disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12

Eighty-eight women were attacked with *puerperal fever*. In thirty-two cases it appeared on the first day ; in twenty-nine on the second ; in eight, on the third ; in two, on the fourth ; and in one case, on the eighth day. The mortality is stated above.

Of the 16,654 children which were born, 1,121 were still-born, 527 were putrid ; 293 of the 1,121 were premature ; 460 of the 1,121 were first children. For further particulars of children dying in the hospital, we must give the author's statement in his own words :

“ The total number of children born was 16,654 ; of these, 284 died previous to the mother leaving the hospital. This is nearly in the proportion of one in 58 1-2, which must be considered a moderate mortality under any circumstances ; however, when it is considered that this includes not only all the deaths that occurred in children born prematurely, and in twins, but also every instance where the heart even acted, or where respiration ceased in a few seconds after birth, the proportion of death becomes *trifling* indeed.”

Thirty-two of the children who died were twins ; and of these, seventeen were premature.—*British and Foreign Med. Review*.

NOTICE OF MONTE SANO, ALA.

BY DANIEL DRAKE, M.D.

THE phrase “ Mountain of Health,” may, I presume, be taken as a fair translation of the two Latin words, which indicate the spot from which I now write. But where is Monte Sano ? Why, inquisitive reader, just

two miles east of the *ancient* and tranquil town of Huntsville in North Alabama; and its summit towers about 1000 feet above the table land on which said town is built. As the Cumberland mountain stretches down to the south west, it explodes, so to speak, into several masses, more or less disjointed, and Monte Sano is one of these. Its flat, sand stone summit, overshadowed by stately oaks and chesnuts, is bounded by mural precipices, from one or more of which, springs of pure water burst out with a temperature proper to the latitude of 39, instead of 35 degrees.

Such is the summer retreat of the people of Huntsville, or of such of its wives and daughters, as prefer the labor of climbing into a higher elevation, to that of travelling into a higher latitude, or of remaining at home below.

Although of limited extent, the area of Monte Sano is great enough to afford comfortable hot weather abodes for several thousand persons; and not being at this time "in the way" of prescribing "drugs and medicines," I beg leave to send to such of our drooping friends in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Alabama, as may see the *Western Journal*, the following prescription: *R. A residence on Monte Sano, for the three summer months.*

This is especially adapted to all such as cannot make long voyages to the north, or have no more sagacity when they make them, than to continue in the deep valleys of the rivers which they ascend.

But Monte Sano is not the only salubrious mountain of this region. The various chains known under the names of Blue Ridge, Cumberland, Clinch, Walden, Racoon and Lookout, through which the beautiful Tennessee and its numerous tributaries meander, would afford summer residences for a nation. They are the back and upper country of the South, its north-land, a subalpine region, where the bilious and wilting planters of the great southern declivity, from the Saluda to the Arkansas, might congregate in hot weather, and enjoy the luxury of cool and fresh breezes—pure and cold water—mountain rambles—new companionships, and thunder storms under foot as well as over head.—*Western Med. Jour.*

BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL

BOSTON, DECEMBER 21, 1836.

STUDY OF MEDICINE.

STUDENTS of medicine are respectfully requested to examine the advertising page of the *Journal*. At no previous time in the history of Boston, has there been such facilities for acquiring medical knowledge. There is not a gentleman named in either of the notices to which the reader's attention is directed, who does not possess the highest individual qualifications for conducting the studies of a pupil. The several associations which have been formed for the more complete and thorough advancement of those placed under their charge, stand deservedly high. Libra-