her parents were both English ; the mother dark, but not of so deep a tint as the daughter, and the father fair."

Our memory, happily, furnishes us with but one solitary case in which children were born of a white woman by a black man, and in this the offspring were rather bright mulattoes, partaking in the usual degree of the characters of the two races. Such instances, we are convinced, are of rare occurrence ; and we hope that the lady involved in the vexatious suit to which we referred at the beginning of this article, will be able to satisfy the jury and society, that her unlucky boy inherits his dark skin from ancestors at least as respectable as the Gipsies.—*Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

PARTIAL STAGNATION OF THE CAPILLARY CIRCULATION.

By Jas. Crawford, M.D., Montreal.

I WAS called a few years ago to attend a gentleman of this city, who had been suffering for some time previously from extensively ulcerated sore throat, and severe pains, the consequence of ill-managed secondary syphilis. His constitution was broken down, between the disease and the injudicious and irregular use of mercury, and his spirits much depressed from his long illness.

I prescribed for him restoratives, as sarsaparilla and quinine, and treated the ulceration of the throat by local applications ; under which plan he soon began to improve. In the beginning of October (about a month after my attendance commenced) he became affected with occasional painful tingling sensations in his feet, like those which accompany the return of the natural temperature to a part after being very cold ; the parts affected became of a dark blue or purple color, accompanied with stiffness and swelling ; after a short space of time the sensation subsided, and the color disappeared, to return next day, on his getting out of bed ; in general these attacks only came on once a day, but occasionally they were more frequent. The hands became similarly affected, and in a short time the tip of the nose, prominence of the cheeks and ears, were in like manner affected ; detached patches, resembling purpura, and tumefactions like erythema nodosum, appeared on different parts of the thighs and arms ; these latter also occasionally assumed the blue color for a short time, like the other parts, and experienced the disagreeable tingling sensation, but again resumed their red color, as it disappeared. Gentle friction was very serviceable in shortening the attacks, and cold had evidently great influence in inducing them. Although the general circulation was languid, there was no irregularity in the heart's action ; the affection evidently depended on a partial stagnation of the blood in the capillaries. Although the exciting cause was not so manifest, under the plan pursued the ulceration in the throat healed, and his general health became restored ; and in about three months he was convalescent, and apparently free from his "morbus cæruleus." At this time he drove out for a short distance from town, on a pleasant mild day, when before his

return his face had become completely blue, and even darker than that of the worst cholera, to the great surprise of those who saw him. An old experienced physician visited him out of curiosity, and admitted that he had never seen such a case before. Stagnation of the blood in the capillaries, and even gangrene, occasionally follows bad fevers, and other debilitating diseases, or it may be consequent on old age, or the peculiar morbid operation of ergot; but cases of partial and temporary stagnation, like the present, I am inclined to think are very rare.

Dr. Graves notices a consequence somewhat similar to the above, which followed a fever, of a very severe type, in Dublin, in which the nose, toes and fingers became blue and painful, but unaccompanied with tingling or swelling; there was desquamation of the part, and a surrounding red margin or line of demarcation. These cases all terminated fatally. He also mentions a case of blueness of the fingers, arising from long and frequent exposure of the hands in cold water. Although the pathological state of the capillaries may be somewhat similar (if not identical) in these cases, it is not so easy to explain how the stagnation in this case was induced in detached patches, at no great distance from the centre of the circulation, while the exciting cause at the same time was not so manifest. Dr. Graves admits the difficulty of explanation of the *rationale*, and I willingly follow his example.—*Brit. Amer. Jour. of Med. Science.*

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, JUNE 11, 1845.

Medical College of Georgia.—Whenever we hear from this institution, its prosperity constitutes one of the items of information. For some years past, the growth of the College has been such as to gratify all who are interested in the dissemination of medical science. On the 3rd of March, thirty-three students were graduated. An address, delivered by the Rev. T. W. Brantly, Jr., on the occasion, was a production well calculated to impress the class and the people, with that feeling of mutual responsibility that exists, and must ever exist, between the practitioners of medicine and those who look to them for relief in the trying moments of sickness and the stern approaches of death. One of the happy suggestions in the discourse, which we recognize as the work of a thorough scholar, a philanthropist, and a faithful divine, is the following:—"And, gentlemen, permit me to say in conclusion, that the recognition of Divine Providence, which I now urge upon your notice, is not a simple confession of his existence, and goodness, and power. It is an humble submission to his claims. It is a consecration of your lives to his service. Let it not be your condemnation that light has come into the world, but gratefully receive and follow its brightness. It will present to you a most intimate and interesting connection between the present and future world. It will guide your feet in paths of peace; it will teach you to derive all the importance of time from eternity; it will dart its effulgence through the