

however, may be continued to its full term, although the inner surface of the uterus remain in a state of chronic inflammation the whole time; but the process is accompanied with great suffering, and likely to be frequently endangered. The decidua membrane is generally found greatly thickened, tufted, vascular, and not unfrequently exhibits appearances of recent inflammatory action, and the placenta is interspersed with fibrinous deposits.

"The treatment consists in local or general bleeding, regulated according to the strength of the patient, and the urgency of the symptoms; in the exhibition of alterative and soothing medicines; and in injections within the uterus, when unimpregnated."

We recommend the work of Mr. Whitehead to all who may desire to study the observations of a cautious, experienced, and candid practitioner, in reference to a class of ailments, which will be presented to the notice of every one engaged in extensive practice almost daily, and which will demand close attention to determine their proper character, and a judicious application of appropriate remedies, to arrest their progress and effect their entire removal.

D. F. C.

ART. XXIV.—*On Poisons in relation to Medical Jurisprudence and Medicine.* By ALFRED S. TAYLOR, F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jur. and Chem., in Guy's Hospital, &c. Edited, with notes and additions, by R. Eglesfeld Griffith, M. D., &c. pp. 687. 8vo. Philadelphia: Lea and Blanchard, 1848.

THIS amplification of the treatise on toxicology contained in the author's manual of medical jurisprudence, was called for by the rapid advances of science, the great increase of the crime of poisoning, and the necessity of "collecting and arranging in a convenient form for reference, those important medical facts in relation to death from poison," which must form the basis upon which the proper administration of justice in such cases is to be founded.

During the three years which have elapsed since the former publication alluded to above, much has been done in medical jurisprudence, and the work before us bears ample evidence of the author's assiduity in collecting cases bearing upon toxicology, and of his thorough knowledge of the whole subject, both in its medical and legal aspects, and as affected by advances in science or by recent judicial decisions. The American editor—whose additions are valuable—has, in a few words, given the characteristics of Mr. Taylor's work. "It is an elaborate epitome of all that is known on the subject of the poisons, and is amply illustrated with cases, so as to exemplify the relative value attached by juries to the various symptoms induced by the respective articles, and also of the modes of detecting these articles as given by the best authorities."

C. R. K.

ART. XXV.—*Bericht des Gesundheitsrathes an die hohe Regierung des Kantons Zürich über des Medicinalwesen des Kantons im Jahr. 1846.* 8vo. pp. 107. Zürich: 1847. Report of the Council of Health to the Supreme Government of the Canton of Zurich, in relation to the medical affairs of the Canton during the year 1846.

THIS very instructive report embraces, first, an account of the prevailing diseases—endemic, epidemic, and sporadic—remarks on the effects of particular remedies, drawn from the experience of the leading physicians of the canton, notices of the more important surgical cases, puerperal affections, and diseases of children; and a few interesting toxicological observations. The second part embraces a view of the affairs of the several medical institutions of the canton, of the policlinic, and of the prisons of the canton, in a medical point of view. The third part presents a general notice of the official acts of the council of Health, in reference to apothecaries, midwives, forensic and military medicine, instruction, and veterinary medicine. This part comprises a table of births, report on vaccinations and