

of the cradle or the bench, has been sufficient to cause the first wound as described, and bring on the thrombus of the vulva and vagina. The thrombus afterwards burst spontaneously, or in the movements which she made whilst she was lying on her bed. The rupture of the thrombus produced the hemorrhage which caused her death.

MALPRACTICE TRIAL.

W. C. DREW vs. G. B. BULLARD AND JOHN PECK.

In this case, which took place recently, in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Dr. Worthington gave evidence against two confères, the Defendants. The following is an extract of a Report of this trial and contains Dr. Worthington's cross-examination.

EDWARD D. WORTHINGTON, M. D. M. A., one of the Governor of the College of physician and Surgeon L. C. &c., &c.

Cross examined by Wm. W. Groat.

Q.—Then you are acquainted with Dr. Hamilton's work on dislocations and fractures? A.—Oh yes.

Q.—How do you like it? A.—I don't think much of it. It does not compare with English works and is not the best of American works.

Q.—You are well acquainted then, are you, with other American authors on this subject? A.—Oh yes.

Q.—Give the names of such? A.—I cannot give a complete list.

Q.—I do not ask for a complete list. Give the name of one other American treatise on dislocations and fractures.

Witness hesitates, and counsel repeats:—Give the name of one other American writer on this subject. A.—None occur to me now.

Q.—The truth is, then, you do not know anything about American authors on this subject—not enough to know their names even! A.—I have examined Hamilton somewhat.

Q.—Did you ever see it until you reached this town to attend this trial? A.—Can't say that I ever did.

Q.—I would now call your attention to the anatomy involved in this dislocation. It is true is it not, that the sternal end of clavicle has no socket like most other joints, but rests upon a flat surface, and is held in place by certain ligaments, cartilages and membranes; and that when dislocated as in this case, these are all torn away. A.—Yes, though I think the sternal portion of the interclavicular ligament was not broken in this case.

Q.—To effect a cure it is important to keep the shoulder up and back, is it not? A.—Yes, sir.