

case, labor would doubtless have been brought safely through in thirty-six or forty-eight hours at farthest; but to allow a female in labor, who after being a day and a half in that condition with a rigid os uteri, and strong pains, to remain for twenty-eight hours more without employing any means to attempt relief, is, to say the least, saying little for the professional forethought of Sarah Caldwell, M.D. What did she do to relieve this rigid os uteri? Absolutely nothing. Where was her tartar emetic or her lancet? Did it never strike her it was her duty to employ either of the above, in the attempt to relieve the obstacle to delivery? We are loathe to criticise so severely a case published in a new journal, but the question of female physicians is one of such great importance that such treatment by a female M.D. is, we think, deserving of severe condemnation. Woman appears to advantage in the sick room as the nurse and counsellor, but she is not fitted by nature to combat with the innumerable difficulties which constantly crowd before the medical man in his practice either as a physician, surgeon, or accoucheur. As a rule she can never command the self-possession which of right belongs to the sterner sex, and where, would we ask, is self-possession more often demanded, than in conducting the accouchments of *primipara*? We hope our new contemporary will be pecuniarily successful, but we cannot wish it success in its attempt to advocate the cause of female physicians, a movement which we think is founded in error, and which experience is daily proving the sex are incapable of honorably filling.

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*The Natural Laws of Husbandry.* By JUSTUS VON LIEBIG. Edited by JOHN BLYTH, M.D., Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Cork. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 443 and 445 Broadway. 1863. 8vo. pp. 388.

The science of agriculture is one of all-absorbing interest. In studying the laws which govern the growth and healthy development of the plant, we cannot separate therefrom the due consideration of the means of restoring the exhausted powers of the earth. Baron Liebig has given in this work his views on the subject, after a series of experiments extending over years of research. He says:

"Under the dominion of tradition and of slavish submission to authority, the practical man has lost the faculty of forming a right conception of the facts which daily pass before his eyes, and in the end can no longer distinguish facts from opinions. Hence, when science rejects *his explanations of any particular facts*, it is asserted that *the facts are themselves denied*. If science declares that we have made progress in