

inmate of the Brighton Hospital, and the bones of the foot being found extensively diseased, amputation was recommended by the medical officers, but the patient would not consent to lose his limb. He then came up to town, and Mr. Wakley undertook an operation, the result of which, if successful, would be to leave him still the use of the disabled foot. The operation was one never before attempted in this country, and the large surface that was necessarily exposed, the number of strong ligaments and tendons that were to be divided, the difficulty of cutting out and disarticulating so deeply-seated and strongly-knit a joint as that of the ankle, coupled with the general constitutional debility of the patient, rendered the operation a protracted and a hazardous one, and left the chances of his ultimate recovery extremely doubtful. The patient is now perfectly recovered; he has gained considerably in flesh and strength; and is able to walk about very well with the assistance of a stick. The deformity, considering the large mass of bone removed, is slight, and the inconvenience in walking, trifling.—*Cholera*.—Letters from Moscow of the 3rd, announce that the cholera had begun to decline in that city. The disease was rapidly approaching towards Hungary and Bukovine. One-third the number of cases attacked, died at Galacz. In the cities where it rages, the people desert them. Giurgewo is depopulated from this cause. The disease prevails also at Silistria, Turturkay, Popica, and three other cities on the frontier of Wallachia. It is remarkable that the sickness has not been increasing on the side of the Danube which extends into Bulgaria, except at one place called Maczyn; and still more remarkable, none of the sailors on that river have taken it. At Moscow, 1724 have fallen sick, and 728 died between the 13th and 20th June. The disease is reported also to have just broken out at Nicolagew, in Cherson, and in the quarantine at Odessa. At Constantinople, the disease continues to make great havoc, and also in some villages situated on the Bosphorus.—The number of students in the medical schools of France, is 1875, of whom there are in Paris 800, Montpellier 175, and Spasburg 77. The balance is about equally divided among 20 minor schools in the Provinces. Spain numbers 1500 students, of whom there are in Madrid, 1100, and in the united schools of Barcelona, Cadiz and Santiago, 400.—It is reported that Mr. Arnott, surgeon of the Middlesex Hospital, has been appointed surgeon to the North London Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in University College.—Dr. Bennet has been elected Professor of Institutes in the University of Edinburgh, vacated by the translation of Dr. Allen Thompson to the Professorship of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow.—A fatal case of poisoning by arsenic is recorded by Dr. Castle, in the London Medical Gazette, July 14, quoted from the Provincial Journal, in which the whole amount taken was 1.83 gr. in the form of Fowler's solution, and this during a period of five days. It is the smallest fatal dose from this poison on record. Intense inflammation was set up in the alimentary canal, and appears to have destroyed life by indirectly affecting the heart, and inducing fatal syncope. The poison was detected in the stomach, its contents, and in the liver.—William Bowman, Esq., has been appointed Adjunct Professor of Physiology at King's College, London, with Dr. Todd.—*Veracity of Homoeopaths*.—"The readers of the late British and Foreign Medical Review will recollect that during the last year or two of its existence, it contained some statistical statements of the results of the homoeopathic practice, pursued by Dr. Fleischman at his hospital in Vienna. But it is not all gold which glitters. His statements, it appears, are mere forgeries, as has been ascertained by an examination of the books of the establishment made by M. Balfour. In his report, Dr. F. had stated, that of 64 cases of pneumonia admitted during 1846, only two died, or 3 per cent, whereas it has been found in the books that in the space of three months, three persons once patients, died out of 19—viz., 5 per cent. It was also stated that all the patients with ague were cured, save two who died, whilst the books gave within the above-mentioned quantum, the name of a patient who left the hospital in a worse state than when he entered it." Finally, two cases of pleuritic effusion and general anasarca were reported as cured, whereas the individuals left the house in exactly the same state as when they were admitted."—*Lancet*.

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## DR. CODERRE'S LETTER AND THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

So long as the members of the Repeal Association continued to indulge themselves in anonymous lucubrations, against ourselves, so long have we maintained silence against their personal attacks. It is, and has been, our opinion, that if the cause in which they were embarked was good, and the motives of the parties honest, there was no good and substantial reason why the writers should withhold their names, or seek for a medium for communicating their ideas beyond the only professional one which the Province possessed. We have repeatedly stated that our columns are not for a party (and it is a matter of sincere regret that parties exist), and we think that the admission of Dr. Coderre's lengthy letter, the only one received from any member of that party, and inconveniently long, considering the press of original communications, will prove our sincerity in this respect. The profession has now before it the views and the objects of the two parties, into which the faculty of Lower Canada is now split; and while we accord to Dr. Coderre some merit for making out his case in the way in which he has done it, *i. e.*, making the best of a bad case, we do not intend to let his letter pass without some reflections suggested as much by its matter as its style.

If, however, Dr. Coderre expects that our business is rigorously to follow him throughout his rambling production, and to answer the objections which he urges *seriatim*, he is most grievously mistaken. A number of them condemn themselves, and therefore require no remarks whatever at our hands. Upon a second class, which are but the mere expression of Dr. Coderre's opinion, as differing from our own—having already, in previous numbers, expressed our own—we leave our readers to decide; and on a third, as the argument hinges entirely upon the supposed quantity of legal acumen which Dr. Coderre possesses, their value must, of course, depend upon the exact appreciation of the quantum, and that value may be beautifully determined by a comparison of the legal attainments of the medical author of the letter with those of the late Attorney General. Dr. C. forces the comparison from us, and if he suffers by it, it is not our fault.