sion of disease to the air passages may be looked upon as incidental; and had it not ensued, there is no reason to doubt that the patient's life might have been preserved.

New York Journal of Medicine, July, 1844.

(We regret much, that the shortness of our stay in New York, on the occasion of a late visit to that city, deprived us of the pleasure of seeing and examining the preparation of the parts referred to in the above article, which we were very kindly invited to do by Dr. Watson. The urbanity and politeness evinced by Drs. Valentine Mott, Revere, and Watson on the occasion, will long be remembered by us with sincere pleasure and thankfulness.—E. M. G.)

Influence of Menstruation on Lacinton.—M. Raciborski investigated the influence of menstruation on the milk of nurses, and on the health of the infant in seven wemen who menstruated while suckling. He could discover no other change in the milk at those periods, than that it contained a smaller quantity of cream; and he concludes that the injurious influence of menstruation on the health of the infant has been greatly exagget and, and that the circumstance of a woman menstruating during lactation is not a sufficient reason for rejecting her as a wet nurse.

Op. Citat. and Brit. and For. Med. Review, April, 1844.

(As healthy children as we ever saw, were four who were nursed by their mother for the usual period, and this woman menstruated regularly from the second month after her accouchement during the whole term of lactation: another singular circumstance connected with this individual was, that she never was aware of her pregnancies before the time of quickening. She was attended in two of her confinements by ourselves.—E. M. G.)

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Correspondents are requested to address the Editors, and in every instance, prepay their communications.

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