

**TRAVELING MENAGERIE.**

**An unusually fine collection of quadrupeds is now exhibiting in this city. Their number amounts to about thirty, and among them are two elephants, a Bactrian camel, a rhinoceros, zebra, hyena, tiger, leopard, and several other species of animals not generally found in traveling menageries. These caravans are commonly small, consisting of a bear, a lion, and a few monkeys, and are capable of being made but little instructive to children or others who visit them. The best menagerie perhaps in the world, is that at the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. In England, there are many, private as well as public—the best, probably, being that at Exeter Change ; and next to that, the collection at the Tower, which is now in a very flourishing condition, although we have seen it when it consisted only of a lion, a bear, and one or two birds.**

**Among the specimens contained in the present exhibition, we would particularly notice the camel, as one not only exceedingly beautiful and interesting in itself, but of a kind that is very rare. During his travels in Arabia, Niebuhr saw but three two-humped camels. These animals are seldom found, except in the great middle zone of Asia, to the north of Taurus and the Himalaya Mountains ; and that menagerie is valuable that contains one of them, however few or common may be the other animals that compose it. The present opportunity ought not to be neglected, by those who reside in or visit the city, to witness for themselves and present to their children the real forms of some of the most tame and**

sagacious, as well as the most ferocious, of those quadrupeds the history of which is always so full of interest and instruction to the young.

*On the Cure of Amenorrhœa by Leeches applied to the Mammæ.*—There are but few of the sympathies that exist between the remote parts of the body which so decidedly manifest themselves as that between the uterus and mammæ. It would, therefore, be useless to point out how many physiological and pathological facts demonstrate this in practice. The father of medicine was not ignorant of this great sympathy, and availed himself of it therapeutically; for in floodings he recommends dry cupping to be practised on the breast, with the view, no doubt, of causing a revulsion, and exciting a new action in the womb.

Reflecting on this principle, it occurred to us that if an action could be induced in the capillary vessels of the mammæ, the womb might in other diseases be made to sympathize with these parts. Leeches seemed to be the most likely means of producing this action; and in a case of amenorrhœa of two years standing, two leeches were applied to the lower part of each breast for a month, repeating them on alternate days. In three weeks the mammæ swelled to an enormous size, giving a sensation to the patient as if they would burst. About the end of the month menstruation came on, and the young lady is now the mother of two children. Several other cases, in which the leeches have been tried, have been followed with the same results, and no medicine has been used excepting an aperient to keep the bowels open.

Although this remedy is submitted to the profession as a very certain means of exciting uterine action in this disease, and is founded both on the principles of physiology and pathology, it is not held up as a specific in all cases of amenorrhœa, and is not intended to supersede, but to be combined with, the other auxiliaries in the treatment of that disease. Hence purgatives, local and general, vapor baths, hellebore, and the other remedies which experience has pointed out as useful, should not be neglected. Nor is the author of the present notice aware that this practice did not exist at some previous time in the history of medicine, although, if it did exist, on what grounds it was abandoned it is difficult to conceive. Leeches were used in medicine long before the Christian era; mention being made of them both by Pliny and Galen.—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*

*Dropsy cured by Muriate of Gold.*—Dr. Wendt relates in *Rust's Magazin*, B. XXV. eight cases of dropsy, of which seven were cured by the muriate of gold; the eighth case was complicated with consumption. This remedy has been employed for several years in the hospital at Breslau, and with success. Most of the cases were the sequelæ of intermittent fever.

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Whole number of deaths in Boston for the week ending Dec. 28, 36. Males, 19—Females, 17.

Of scarlet fever, 4—consumption, 4—inflammation of the bowels, 1—child-bed, 3—apoplexy, 1—old age, 2—infantile, 3—hooping cough, 1—unknown, 1—chickenpox, 1—dropsy on the brain, 1—disease of the spine, 4—burn, 1—accidental, 2—intemperance, 1—inflammation in the head, 1—fits, 1—lung fever, 1—brain fever, 1—canker, 1—sudden, 1—typhous fever, 1.