

THE
PENINSULAR
JOURNAL OF MEDICINE
AND
THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES.

EDITED BY

E. ANDREWS, A.M., M.D.,

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN.

VOLUME I.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN:

Printed for the Proprietors, by

GEORGE E. POMEROY & CO.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, DETROIT.

1853-4.

ART. VI.—*The Birds of Michigan.* By CHARLES FOX, Lecturer on Agriculture in the State University and senior editor of the "Farmer's Companion and Horticultural Gazette."

It is believed that no complete list of the birds found in Michigan has ever yet been published. Dr. A. Sager, of the University, Ann Arbor, printed a synopsis of our birds, as then discovered, in the Second annual Report of the State Geologist, 1839; but since that period large accessions to the number have been made. Dr. Hoy, of Racine, Wis., has lately published in the "Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia," a list of the Wisconsin birds, in which we find between twenty and thirty more species than have yet been met with in Michigan, though many of them will probably still be found within the boundaries of this State. The geographical distribution of this class of animals, however, appears, so far as is at present known, to be essentially different on the eastern and western sides of Lake Michigan; on the latter, southern birds proceed further to the north, and northern birds further southwards than on the former.

As Zoology, in all its departments, is daily becoming a more popular study it is trusted that this list—the result of many years' labor—will be of interest and value.

A large proportion of the birds named below have been procured on Grosse Isle, Wayne Co., an island about ten miles in length, the southern end of which forms the mouth of the Detroit River, and which appears to be a more than usually favorable position for the capture of our migratory birds. The species marked thus (*) are given on the authority of Dr. Sager; and (†) on that of Audubon, in his "Synopsis of the Birds of North America." In a few cases the localities are especially designated in a note. The numbers at the end of each genus are intended to designate the number of other species which will probably yet be found in Michigan. Stuffed specimens of most of those procured by Dr. Sager may be seen in the museum of the State University.

It is unfortunate for the interests of natural science in Michigan, that those who pursue the study are so far separated. In such cases association is an almost necessary element of success. At the late meeting at Cleveland, a wish was expressed by the naturalists of several of our Western States, for the formation of a society, so that those of similar tastes might occasionally meet, correspond, and perhaps publish their transactions. No steps towards such an organization have yet been taken, but it is hoped that before long, something of the kind may be

originated, as it is, we scarcely know who in the west is a student of nature.

More, perhaps, in our own State, has been accomplished, in Botany, than in any other department; next to this, ornithology has attracted attention; some slight progress has been made towards collecting our reptiles; seventeen species of snakes are known to be indigenous to Michigan, and Dr. Sager has a fine collection of our lizards and tortoises. During the last two years between 50 and 60 species of our fishes have been collected, and are now in the possession of Prof. BAIRD, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., but our Shells and Quadrupeds are little known, and our Insects, we believe, not at all. In the vast department of animalculæ, and infusorial forms, nothing has been attempted. Here, then, are wide fields sufficient to occupy the time and tax the industry of the present generation, as well as afford that greatest of pleasures to the naturalist, the discovery of new or rare species, while our Eastern friends are making such rapid progress in such studies, it surely becomes us to show at least some signs of vitality.

We cannot conclude without reminding our readers of Prof. AGASSIZ'S visit to Lake Superior; which resulted in the publication of a thick octavo volume; nor without mentioning that Dr. Kirtland and Prof. BAIRD spent a week in our State this summer, and succeeded in procuring many new and interesting species of fishes and reptiles.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Black Vulture | Cathartes atratus 1 |
| Hen Hawk | Buteo borealis |
| Common Buzzard | “ vulgaris (?) |
| Red breasted Hawk | “ lineatus |
| * Rough legged Buzzard | “ lagopus 1 |
| Bald Eagle (*) | Haliaeetus leucocephalus |
| Osprey | Pandion haliaetus |
| * Dutch Hawk | Falco peregrinus |
| Pigeon Hawk | “ columbarius |
| Sparrow Hawk | “ sparverius |
| Merlin (?) (Swainson) | “ aesolon (?) |
| * Coopers Hawk | astur Cooperi |
| Sharp shinned Hawk | “ fuscus 1 |
| HARRIER | Circus cyaneus |
| * Hawk Owl | Surnia funerea |
| * Snowy Owl | “ nyctea |
| * Little owl | Ulula acadica 2 |
| Barred owl | Syrnium nebulosum |
| * Long eared owl | Otus vulgaris |
| * Short eared owl | “ brachyotus |
| Virginian owl | Bubo virginianus 1 |
| Whip-poor-will | Caprimulgus vociferus |
| Night Hawk | Chordeiles virginianus |
| Chimney Swallow | Chetura pelagica |
| Purple Martin | Hirundo purpurea |
| White bellied Swallow | “ bicolor |
| Cliff Swallow | “ fulva |
| Barn Swallow | “ rustica |
| Bank Swallow | “ riparia 1 |

(*) The late Rev. Mr. Wright had a live Golden Eagle, *Aquila Chrysaltes*, taken near Toledo, Ohio, in 1851.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| King Bird | Muscicapa Tyrannus |
| Great crested Flycatcher | “ crinita |
| * Cooper's Flycatcher | “ Cooperi |
| Say's Flycatcher (a) | “ Saya |
| Yellow-bellied Flycatcher | “ flaviventris |
| Short legged Flycatcher | “ Phoebe |
| * Green crested Flycatcher | “ acadica |
| Pewee Flycatcher | “ fusca |
| Wood Pewee | “ virens |
| * Traill's Flycatcher | “ Traillii |
| Redstart | “ Rutilicilla 2 |
| * Blue-grey Gnat-catcher | Culicivora cœrulea |
| * Hooded Warbler | Myiodioctes mitratus |
| * Spotted Warbler | “ Canadensis |
| * Wilson's Warbler | “ Wilsonii |
| Yellow Rump Warbler | Sylvicola coronata |
| * Bay-breasted Warbler | “ castanea |
| * Chestnut-sided Warbler | “ ictercephala |
| * Pine-creeping Warbler | “ pinus |
| * Black-throated Warbler | “ virens |
| Cœrulean Warbler | “ cœrulea |
| * Blackburnian Warbler | “ Blackburniæ |
| Yellow Poll Warbler | “ æstiva |
| * Yellow-backed Warbler | “ Americana |
| * Prairie Warbler | “ discolor 8 |
| * Maryland Yellow Throat | Trichas Marilandica |
| Gold wing Swamp Warbler (c) | Helinaia chrysoptera |
| * Nashville Swamp Warbler | “ rubricapilla 7 |
| Black & White Creeping Warbler | Mniotilta varia |
| Tree Creeper | Certhia familiaris |
| Carolina Wren | Troglodytes ludovicianus |
| Wood Wren | “ Americanus |
| House Wren | “ ædon |
| * Winter Wren | “ hyemalis |
| Marsh Wren | “ palustris 2 |
| Black-cap Tit | Parus atricapillus |
| Carolina Tit | “ Carolinensis 2 |
| Gold crested Kinglet (d) | Regulus Satrapa 1 |
| Blue Bird | Sialia Wilsoni |
| * Mocking Bird | Orpheus polyglottus |
| Cat Bird | “ Carolinensis |
| Brown Thrush | “ rufus |
| Robin | Turdus migratorius |
| Wood Thrush | “ mustelinus |
| Hermit Thrush | “ solitarius |
| Dwarf Thrush | “ nanus |
| Gold crowned wagtail | Seiurus aurocapillus |
| Aquatic wagtail (e) | “ Novæboracensia |
| Pipit | Anthus ludovicianus |
| * Horned Lark | Alauda alpestris |
| Snow Bunting | Plectrophanes nivalis 2 |
| * Black throated Bunting | Emberiza Americana |
| * Bay-winged Bunting | “ graminea |
| * Savannah Bunting | “ Savanna |
| Field Sparrow | “ pusilla |
| Chipping Sparrow | “ socialis |
| Tree Sparrow | “ Canadensis 3 |
| Snow Bird | Nipheæ hyemalis |
| Oregon Snow Bird | “ Oregona |
| Indigo Bird | Spiza cyanea |
| * Swamp Sparrow | Ammodramus palustris |
| Mealy Redpoll | Linaria borealis |
| Lesser Redpoll | “ minor |
| Pine Linnæ | “ pinus |

(a) Killed near Owasso, Shiawassee Co., July, 1853.

(c) Breeding on Cedar Creek, Lansing 1853.

(d) One specimen can be seen at Howell, Livingston Co., July, 1853.

(e) Common in Shiawassee Co., where it breeds. Rare on the Detroit River.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Goldfinch | Carduelis tristis |
| Song Finch | Fringilla melodia |
| White-throated Finch | " Pennsylvanica |
| White-crowned Finch | " leucophrys 1 |
| Towhee Bunting | Pipilo erythrophthalmus |
| Purple Finch | Erythrospiza purpurea |
| Rose-breasted Grosbeak | Coccyborus ludovicianus |
| Black-headed Grosbeak (f) | " melanocephalus 1 |
| Evening Grosbeak (g) | Coccothraustes vespertina |
| Scarlet Red Bird | Pyrranga rubra |
| Bob-o-link | Dolichonyx orizivora |
| Cow Bird | Molothrus pecoris |
| Red-winged Blackbird | Agelaius phoeniceus |
| Baltimore Hangnest | Icterus Baltimore |
| Orchard Hangnest | " spurius |
| Crow Blackbird | Quiscalus versicolor |
| Rusty Grackle | " ferrugineus |
| Meadow Lark | Sturnella Ludoviciana |
| Raven | Corvus Corax |
| Crow | " Americanus |
| Magpie (h) | Pica melanoleuca |
| Blue Jay | Garrulus cristatus |
| Canada Jay (i) | " Canadensis |
| Great Shrike | Lanius borealis |
| Yellow-throated Greenlet | Vireo flavifrons |
| * White-eyed Greenlet | " noveboracensis |
| Red-eyed Greenlet | " olivaceus |
| Bartram's Greenlet | " Bartramii 2 |
| Yellow-breasted Chat | Icteria viridis |
| Bohemian Chatterer | Bombycilla garrula |
| Cherry Bird | " Carolinensis |
| White-breasted Nuthatch | Sitta Carolinensis |
| Red-bellied Nuthatch | " Canadensis |
| Common Hummingbird | Trochilus Colubris |
| Kingfisher | Alcedo alsyon |
| Logcock | Picus pileatus |
| Canada woodpecker | " Canadensis |
| Hairy woodpecker | " villosus |
| Downy woodpecker | " pubescens |
| Yellow-bellied woodpecker | " varius |
| Red-bellied woodpecker | " Carolinus |
| Red-headed woodpecker | " erythrocephalus |
| Flicker | " auratus 5 |
| * Yellow-billed Cuckoo | Coccyzus Americanus |
| * Black-billed Cuckoo | " erythrophthalmus |
| Pigeon | Ectopistes migratoria |
| Dove | " Carolinensis |
| Turkey | Meleagris Gallopavo |
| Partridge (Quail) | Ortyx Virginiana |
| Pheasant (Partridge) | Tetrao umbellus |
| * Canada Grouse | " Canadensis |
| * Prairie Hen | " Cupido 2 |
| Gallinule | Gallinula Chloropus |
| Coot | Fulica Americana |
| Yellow-breasted Rail | Orty-gometra noveboracensis 1 |
| Virginian Rail | Rallus Virginianus 1 |
| Sand Hill Crane | Grus Americana |
| Black-bellied Plover | Charadrius Helveticus |
| Golden Plover | " marmoratus |
| Killdeer | " vociferus |
| Ring Plover | " semipalmatus 1 |
| * Turnstone | Streptilas Interpres |

(f) A young male killed near Owasso, July, 1853, now in possession of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

(g) Not yet detected south of Lake Superior, but common in South Wisconsin.

(h) Lake Superior and Wisconsin, rare.

(i) Lake Superior.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| * Bartram's Sandpiper | Tringa Bartramia |
| * Knot | " Islandica |
| * Pectoral Sandpiper | " pectoralis |
| Schinz's Sandpiper | " Schnii |
| * Little Sandpiper | " pusilla |
| Long legged Sandpiper | " Himantopus 5 |
| Spotted Sandpiper | Totanus macularius |
| Solitary Sandpiper | " solitarius |
| Yellow Shanks | " flavipes |
| Tell-tale | " vociferus 1 |
| * Marbled Godwit | Limosa Fedoa |
| English Snipe | Scelopax Wilsonii |
| Red-breasted Snipe (j) | " noveboracensis |
| Woodcock (breeds on Grosse Isle) | Microptera Americana |
| Bittern (Stump driver) | Ardea lentiginosa |
| Least Bittern | " exilis |
| Great Heron | " Herodias |
| * Great White Egret | " Egretta 5 |
| Canada Goose | Anser Canadensis |
| * Snow Goose | " hyperboreus 1 |
| Swan | Cygnus Buccinator 1 |
| Mallard | Anas Boschas |
| * Dusky Duck | " obscura |
| Gadwall | " strepera |
| Widgeon | " Americana |
| Pintail | " acuta |
| Wood Duck | " Sponsa |
| Green-winged Teal | " Carolinensis |
| Blue-winged Teal | " discors |
| * Shoveller | " clypeata |
| Canvas Back (Carooge) | Fuligula Valisneriana |
| Red-head Duck | " Ferina |
| Scaup Duck | " marila |
| * Ring necked Duck | " ruftorques |
| Butter Ball | " albesla |
| Long-tailed Duck | " glacialis 1 |
| Goosander | Mergus merganser |
| * Red-breasted Merganser | " serrator |
| * Hooded Merganser | " cucullatus |
| Pelecan (?) (k) | Pelecanus Americanus |
| Common Tern | Sterna Hirundo |
| † Arctic Tern | " arctica |
| † Roseate Tern | " Dougallii |
| Black Tern | " nigra |
| Least Tern | " minuta 1 |
| * Bonaparte's Gull | Larus Bonapartii |
| Black-headed Gull | " articilla |
| * Ring-billed Gull | " zonorhynchus |
| † Herring Gull | " argentatus |
| * Glaucous Gull | " glaucus |
| † Black backed Gull | " marinus 2 |
| Loon | Colymbus glacialis |
| † Black-throated Diver | " arcticus |
| * Crested Grebe | Podiceps cristatus |
| * Red necked Grebe | " rubicollis |
| Horned Grebe | " cornutus |
| * Dabchick | Carolinensis |

(Two hundred and twelve species)

(j) Port Huron, August, 1853.

Besides the Pine Finch, (*Corythus Eumecator*;) the Crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra* and *leucoptera*;) Cardinal Grossbeak (*Pitytus Cardinalis*;) 2 species of Ptarmigan (*Lagopus*;) Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*;) Wilson's Lobefoot (*Lobipes wilsonii*;) Avocet (*R. Americana*;) 2 species of Curlewo (*Numenius*) and Glossy Ibis (*J. Fulcinelus*) will probably be met with in some part of the State, and we may expect occasional visits from Oregon and Californian birds. The north shore of Lake Superior will undoubtedly prove rich in Arctic genera.

(k) This is said to reach Lake Superior, but we do not know of any specimen being killed there. We are credibly informed that it was shot within 2 or 3 years near Port Sarnia in Canada, opposite Port Huron on the St. Clair River. It is occasionally seen in Wisconsin.

ers for its remarkable industry and minute cleanliness; and for all other laudable and fortunate features of character. The Cholera seemed to respect this sacred spot, passing by in 1830 and in 1847, without inflicting on it the least evil." This fact, corroborated as it is by others of like character, speaks volumes on the subject of prevention, and leaves nothing farther necessary to be said. If the inhabited globe were a Sarepta this terrible scourge would disappear from it forever. The conditions for the multiplication and extension of the poison, would cease to exist, and there would be no subjects favorable to its attack.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CHICAGO, January 3d, 1853.

ART. II.—*The Birds of Michigan.* By CHARLES FOX.

Since the list of Michigan Birds was printed in the October number of this Journal, a skin of the bird supposed to be the common buzzard, (*Buteo vulgaris*) was sent to DR. CASSIN, the well known ornithologist, of Philadelphia, and by him decided to be the young of the red-breasted buzzard, (*Buteo lineatus*). This species has already caused much confusion, by its change of plumage. The young was described by Wilson as a distinct species, under the name of *Falco hyemalis*; and, again, as a third species by Nuttall, as *Falco buteoides*. It does not appear to be common on the Detroit river, in any stage of plumage; but the writer has occasionally observed one or two young birds for a short time in the autumn. This year it was uncommonly abundant, and was to be found in or near marshes. Three specimens, which were procured, had the stomach full of frogs; to which, in two instances, a small snake, apparently the young of *Eutainia Sirtalis* (Baird) was added; but in none of them was there a trace either of birds or quadrupeds.

To my former list, I am able to add the following, now in the museum of "the Flint Scientific Institute,"—a society formed in the beginning of this year, (1853) for the investigation of the Natural History, Meteorology, and Agriculture of that region. Though a beginning only has been made, some valuable works have already been purchased, and about ninety birds are stuffed, and deposited in the museum, together with specimens from other departments, including Botany. I am indebted to the politeness of the President, DR. DANIEL CLARK, for the catalogue in which I find the following:—

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cape May Wood-Warbler, | <i>Sylvicola Maritima,</i> |
| Canada Wood-Warbler, | ———— <i>Canadensis,</i> |
| Black and Yellow Warblers, | ———— <i>Maculosa,</i> |
| Ruby-Crowned Knight, | <i>Regulus Calendula,</i> |
| * Golden-eye Duck. | <i>Fuligula Clangula.</i> |

A fortnight since, a bird resembling this last was picked up in the Detroit river, recently dead; and a doubt has arisen whether it is the young of this common eastern species, or the *C. Barrovi*, discovered by Richardson in the Hudson Bay country. The two, in the adult state, very greatly resemble each other, but the young male of the latter has never been described. Audubon does not seem to have met with the young even of the *F. Clangula*. The most marked distinction, in the adult birds, is, that in the common species, the white patch at the base of the bill is oval, and in the northern species it is crescent shaped. The latter is also a larger bird. It were well for our naturalists to pay attention to this, for these lakes are the very place to find occasional specimens of the north-western birds, especially of the *Anatinae*. DR CLARK adds a list of birds "known to be in that section, but which have not as yet been secured." The following among the number mentioned are now in this State:—

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| White-winged Crossbill, | } <i>Loxia leucoptera,</i> |
| Summer Red Bird, (of the Eastern States.) | |

ART. III.—To the Editor of the *Peninsular Journal of Medicine*:

SIR:—During the past summer, I attended a *Post Mortem* examination held upon the body of Mrs. W. of this town, who died of disease of the stomach and liver. For a number of years before her death, she had been subject to attacks of vomiting, chills, spasmodic pain in the right hypochondriac and the precordial regions, which often lasted for several days. These attacks, as I had been informed by her former physician, had been relieved by anodynes, antispasmodics, the warm bottle and by the natural effort of vomiting; and she was able to perform her accustomed domestic labors till about two years since, when she was taken more severely ill than usual, and at the instance of an interested person sent for one of that class of physicians who style themselves Homœopaths. Dr. Small Pill was her medical adviser until about ten days before she died, when we were sent for.

THE
PENINSULAR
JOURNAL OF MEDICINE
AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES.

VOL. I.

OCTOBER, 1853.

NO. IV.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I.—*Notes of Travel.* By "X."

He that wants to know how a thing is, must go and see it. If you want to know how deep a stream is, there is no way so good as to go and measure it. So lately, upon a time, while jogging about in Michigan and the adjoining states, it occurred to me to take the dimensions by actual statistics, of that Jordan of Quackery which Behemoth Bullhead "trusteth that he can draw up in his *Corporal* mouth:" for this same Jordan has roared and foamed and sputtered, until many people suppose it to be exceeding deep and mighty, and if the Corporal and the Q. K. army purpose to precipitate themselves into any rash undertaking, we must hold on to their over-valiant coat tails, lest they be "devoured in battle." Moved by these humane considerations I took statistical notes of such places as I visited, or could obtain reliable information about. The brief result of my examination, is, that there is more foam than fact about the quack clans, and any body will do Corporal Bullhead a service, who will get enough of them together into one phalanx, to make it worth his while to charge them. The results of my inquiries may be found in the subjoined table. From various causes the numbers may contain some errors. Changes are frequent, and though but a few weeks have elapsed, removals have by this time, transferred some practitioners, and many quacks, to other locations; then there were men who had partly retired from practice, and it was not easy to say whether they were still to be classed as acting physicians or not; and there were quacks, who held themselves up to practice anything, and accommodated themselves to the whims of their patrons, so

THE
PENINSULAR
JOURNAL OF MEDICINE
AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES.

VOL. I.

FEBRUARY, 1854.

NO. VIII.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. I.—*Observations on the Cause, Nature, and Treatment of Epidemic Cholera.* By A. B. PALMER, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy in the University of Michigan.

From the year 1817, when this terrible scourge first assumed a distinct epidemic form in the marshy district of Jessora, in the Delta of the Ganges, and particularly since it made its appearance in Europe, in 1829, it has justly received a large share of the attention of the profession. Men of the highest order of intellect, and of the most profound attainments, with all the advantages of the present advanced state of the physical sciences—with all the appliances for measuring the temperature, the pressure, the moisture, and the electrical state of the atmosphere, by their sides, and with scalpel, and test-glass, and microscope in hand—in the crowded lanes of cities, and on the open plains—upon the hill-tops, and in the valleys—amid the frost and gloom of Russian winters, and in the fiery heat of tropical summers—by the bed-side, and in the dead-house—they have plied the principles of all these sciences—now assisted, and now, perhaps, retarded, by the most ingenious speculations; and the results of these investigations have been spread before the medical world in elaborate reports; and the most profound and erudite minds have been engaged in arranging, generalizing, and comparing these accumulated facts, and drawing conclusions from them:—still, it must be confessed, that far fewer principles are fully and demonstrably established than would be desirable; either as to the essential