

Fourth. This case furthermore demonstrates—that is if our diagnosis be correct—that cavities in the lung will heal, corroborating statements, by the late Dr. Rolph and others,—proved by cicatrices having been found in the lungs of subjects in *post mortem* examinations.

Fifth. Another point might be mentioned,—the length of time elapsing between the hepatization and the evidence of gangrene, I presume, about two weeks. It is quite reasonable to suppose that it existed some time before evidencing itself, and that as soon as softening took place, and expectoration commenced, the secret became known.

The complete success of this very interesting, yet complicated case, has taught me never to despair, but to diligently push remedies to the last. But for this she had died, and further testimony would have been added to the fatality of gangrened lung.

CASE OF CATALEPSY.

BY S. S. CORNELL, TOLEDO, ONT.

I desire a small space in your valuable journal for the purpose of recording a case which may prove interesting to some of the young practitioners who are now engaging upon their professional duties, and who have not had the opportunities of witnessing all the mysterious phenomena pertaining to the nervous system so common to be met with in the sick room.

This case, however, is a little out of the common order—one of its kind—that may be ranked as somewhat extreme,—unusual to say the least.

On the 20th of January last I was called to wait upon Mrs. H., adjacent to Frankville, Leeds Co., wt. 30, in her second confinement. The process of labor was of an ordinary character, the patient greatly dreading each successive pain, which was, as she described it, “intolerable to be borne.” I found, upon digital examination, the cervix uteri much swollen and tender,—the os uteri extremely sensitive and rigid. Prior to confinement she gave evidence of vague uneasiness for about eight weeks, passing very sleepless nights; restless; troubled dreams; thoughts of impending dissolution; “a yielding up of