

tion backwards of the tibia, but on more minute examination, there was greater mobility of the parts than in dislocation, with some crepitus, which led me to infer separation of the epiphysis. The treatment was successful.

Of the rapidity of the growth of Fungus Hæmatodes, I have an example in the case of a man of the name of Marshall, rather infirm, and, I think, born with some deformity of the opposite leg, which appeared to be much stunted in growth and stiff at the knee joint, and for which he was obliged to use a crutch. He had been attending a cattle market, and had got kicked by a horse on the thigh. A rapid enlargement was the consequence, so much so as to cause me to infer the existence of suppuration, for which an exploratory puncture was made, but none discovered. The diagnosis then became altered, and I inferred malignant fungus hæmatodes. The patient would not submit to amputation, and his death occurred, I think, within the month after the receipt of the injury.

About six years ago, I had under my care a man who had received a violent injury of the knee-joint, from being bruised or crushed. The joint had inflated much, and effusion had taken place; by and by, symptoms of pericarditis ensued, for which he was treated successfully, and this was not preceded by the slightest indication of rheumatism. Cases of such injuries, and with such complications, have been recorded, and are said to induce the diseased state of the heart by metastasis.

I have an interesting case of the danger of removing patients suffering from violent injury, in the following, and it is a good example of the infringement of the rule that, in accidents of whatever description, the patient should not be moved, but should be allowed to remain at the seat of the accident till the surgeon see him, as many injuries are aggravated by motion: A man of the name of Baillie had fracture of the ribs, these being driven away from their junction with the vertebra by a large embankment falling down upon him. While he was being carried for many miles along the road he remained well and undisturbed, but on being removed from the board on which he was carried and taken into his own house, he expired. The ribs were so shaken by the change of position as to penetrate the lungs and press seriously upon them, and by this means immediate death ensued.

I have notes of a case of amputation proving successful when it was performed in opposition to the well-known surgical principle of not operating till a line of demarcation or separation has been formed in the gangrenous limbs. A man, who had been a carter, had gangrene of the right lower extremity. He was of middle age. The disease was continuing to spread, but the life of the patient became momentarily