

efforts to relieve him he has already lost ounces of blood; he has a false passage; the surgeon cannot visit him again for a number of days, and there is no one into whose hands he may be intrusted; is it not something to have a method at command upon which the surgeon can depend to continue relief to him for a number of days in succession, or even a week, with entire confidence that there will be no slipping of the instrument, no matter what position the patient may assume, or in what measure he may exert himself?

Again, we see in the hospital some poor fellow lying on his back, with a card at his head announcing a wound of the perineum. He has been there for weeks, perhaps months. When the visiting surgeon comes along, we discover an upright metallic catheter bound to his body with numerous appliances. For him to turn to one side or the other will be accompanied with pain, to sit up in bed or walk a step will be at the risk of the slipping of the instrument out of the bladder, and the contracted bladder rests upon the point of the instrument. Will not the self-retaining flexible catheter, which will not necessitate absolute rest, but allow of bedily motion without inconvenience or risk, be a comfort in such a case?

GANGRENE OF THE LUNG.

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As affections of this kind are very rare, I am induced to publish an account of the following interesting case.—

Mrs C, æt. 30, Multipara, was attacked with premature labor on the 14th of December last. Post partum Hemorrhage was the cause of my being called. When I arrived I found my patient blanched from loss of blood. The ordinary means of cold to the vulva and a good dose of ergot soon arrested the hemorrhage, and left her tolerably comfortable under the circumstances. On the 16th, however, I found her in great fever; setting in after a lengthy shivering fit. My diagnosis was *Weid*, and I treated her accordingly. During the sweating stage she indiscreetly exposed herself, and the result was a fearful attack of pleuro-pneumonia of the left lung. Pleurisy was