Penetrating Wounds of the Knee-joint.—In concluding a report of eight cases of this form of injury, Dr. A. Gayet arrives at the following conclusions: 1. A penetrating wound of the knee-joint, when made by a rointed instrument without complication, is not dangerous provided it be allowed to cicatrise in an immovable position. 2. When left to itself or improperly treated, arthritis of the most formidable character may result. 3. The dangers of arthritis are in direct proportion to the extent of the wound and the difficulties which prevent union by first intention. 4. Complications of the bony structures render the case extremely grave ; nevertheless, fractures of the patella, if complicated, do not call for amputation or resection. 5. The presence of foreign bodies, however small, determines arthriti sand its consequences, and demands amputation or resection. 6. Posterior wounds would seem to be more dangerous than anterior wounds, on account of the density and number of the tissues, the presence of vessels, etc--Lyons Méd-E.F. icale, 4, 1875.-N. Y. Medical Journal.

Milk diet in Albuminuria.-M. Tarnier, relying upon the good effects obtained from a purely milk diet in Bright's disease, entertained the happy idea of using it in the albuminuria of pregnancy. Employed in a certain number of cases, this regime has given uniformly good results : the albuminuria has always improved within from 10 to 15 days or entirely disappeared previous to confinement. The writer believes that, by this means, we can very frequently prevent the occurrence of convulsions, the cause of which, according to M. Tarnier, is nearly always to be found in the changes wrought in the system by a pre-existing albuminuria, which has been present for a certain length of time. To be successful, the milk diet should be instituted as soon as ever albumen is found to be present in the urine of a pregnant woman, even when there is no œdema at all and should be continued steadily until all traces of albumen have disappeared. Once convulsions have actually occurred it is of course too late.

(Progrés Médical. Revue des Sciences Médicales, 15 Avril 1876).