

after the wounding the patient travelled across the plains to his home in Indianapolis, and on his arrival reported himself in excellent condition.

Dr. Hopwood, of Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary, England, gives, in the London *Lancet*, an account of a case under his care in 1883. A male patient, aged 28, was engaged in removing the centre support of the arch of a brick-kiln, and before he could get out of the way the arch fell, burying him and several others in the ruins. All the bones of the face were crushed in; and among other injuries the coronoid process of the lower jaw was broken off, and there was a depressed fracture of the temporal bone just above the zygoma, from which the brain protruded to about the size of a strawberry. The coronoid process of the lower jaw and the zygoma were removed, the protruding brain matter was shaved off and the temporal bone elevated. Temperature at this time was 99 degrees Fah., pulse 62. The patient was perfectly sensible when brought to the Infirmary, and thought he was only slightly hurt. There was no shock, nor had there been any. The pupils were perfectly regular, and there was no paralysis. There was no mental disturbance at any time, and ten days after the injury he said "he felt as well as ever he did in his life." The injury was inflicted on 30th July, 1879, and on October 14th following, he was quite well and working regularly.

John MacEvoy, of Paterson, N.Y., a lad of 15 years of age, was gathering sawdust in a sawmill in 1880. He had crawled under a circular saw going at a speed of 2,500 revolutions a minute. The saw was twelve inches in diameter, and nine inches of this was under the table. Becoming startled by a noise, the boy suddenly raised his head, bringing it in contact with the saw. The saw had made a clean sweep from the upper part of the frontal bone to the right side of the nose. The right upper eyelid was completely severed, but the eyeball were untouched. The cut was three-sixteenths of an inch wide, and the edges of the wound were smooth. The boy was able afterwards to walk, and told how the accident had happened. He appealed to the physician to save his life, saying that he did not want to die. During the dressing of the wound the boy straightened up several times, and the physicians

were obliged to tell him repeatedly to lie still. He obeyed as readily as a well person would, and understood what was required of him. He took in his hand a glass of whiskey which was given him, which he drank without assistance. The accident happened on Monday; and during the week his intellect remained unimpaired until Saturday, when convulsions set in and he died. No *post mortem* was allowed by the parents, so the exact extent of the injury could not be ascertained. Taking the extent of the surface wound as a basis of conjecture, or, speaking mathematically, as the segment of a circle, the deepest serrated rim of the saw must have entered at least two inches into the skull and brain together. The cut was as clean as if done with a sabre, and was no doubt done almost as rapidly. Towards the end, paralysis set in; but, strange to say, the medical men differed as to which side or limbs were paralyzed. No functional impairment was seen until the boy was dying.

Dr. Quin, the Chief Surgeon of the hospital where the boy lay, gives another case which came under his notice years before. There was a boy named Murphy who fell out of a window of considerable height upon the curbstone in the street. He struck it with his forehead. When he was picked up, more than a teaspoonful of brain matter oozed out of his head. He got well, physically and mentally, and lived to be 22 years old, although he was only 5 years old at the time of the accident.

Of another case the doctor says: "There is Joe Murphy. You may see him almost any day walking round the streets here. He is lame and drags one foot a little. One day, in 1864, I was going along the street, when some people came running after me. I went into a basement and found Joe Murphy had been shot in the right eye two minutes before with a bullet 38'900 calibre. I probed the wound and found the bullet flattened against the back of his skull. It is there yet; but Joe got well, *and his mental faculties are unimpaired*. I've been intending to make a *post mortem* examination of his head, but I begin to think the old man will outlive me."

In the *Canada Lancet* of April, 1872, Dr. T. R. Dupuis, of Kingston, Ont., states the case of a boy who had been injured by a fall from a horse while