

ART. XLIX.—*Contributions to Clinical Surgery.* By ROBERT L. MACDONNELL. M.D., Surgeon to St. Patrick's Hospital, &c., &c.

*Successful Rhino-plastic Operation.*—Mr. —, aged 30, two years ago, in an attempt to save an old man, who was maltreated by two strong young men, was knocked down and set upon by these men, and whilst one of them was engaged in kicking and cuffing him, the other attacked him savagely with his teeth and bit out several pieces from about his face and hands, amongst others, a portion of one ear, and the entire cartilage of the right ala of his nose, leaving but a small portion connected with the upper lip. He recovered soon from the effects of the beating, but the wound of the nose was a long time in healing, and left the nostril exposed on that side. He consulted a Surgeon about a year ago, who undertook to remedy the defect by engrafting on the cicatrix a portion of skin removed from the back of the patient's hand. This was accordingly done—the piece was removed, the edges of the wound pared, and the new substance retained in situ by means of adhesive plaster, and, as might be expected, no union took place. The patient now despaired of obtaining relief, and resigned himself to his condition, and selected an occupation that required withdrawal from society, for the annoyance he experienced from the examination and curiosity of strangers was very dis-

cording to David Levy, Gesenius and Newman, it denotes *tame cattle* if in opposition to *chaya*; and *large cattle* when in opposition to *mikneh*, (small cattle); Parkhurst gives its meanings 1.—Any brute, opposed to man. 2.—Any terrestrial quadruped, viviparous and of some size. 3.—A tame animal. Raphall says "In the Hebrew, "behemah" is used for *domestic animal*, and "chayah" *wild animal*. Some, however, are of opinion that all herbivorous animals, whether domestic or wild, are called "behemah," and that all carnivorous animals are designated by "chayah," Mendelssohn. We give the comment in Mendelssohn's Pentateuch (by Herts Wessely) on the word occurring Lev. xi., "All living creatures are included in the term *nefesh chaya*, even man, since it is said man became a *nefesh chaya* or living being. Wherefore, in speaking of the wild beasts of the forest, &c., an adjective, predicate or attribute is to be used. Thus we say, *chaya rangah* evil or ferocious beast, as Jacob in Gen. 37, so *chayat hasadeh* field-beast, Lev. xxvi.; so too *chayat haarets*, beasts of the earth Gen. i.; *chayat yangar* forest-beasts, Isa. 26. The term is especially applied to ferocious predatory creatures because of their extreme strength and vigor, while domestic animals are termed "behemah." Be it known also that "behemah" (is a common noun, and) includes all the species of animals walking earth, man excepted; as we find in Psalm xxxvi., "Man and beasts (behemah) wilt thou save, O, Lord," where it includes wild and domestic creatures; so also in 1 Samuel, ch. xvii. "the fowl of heaven, and beasts (behemah) of the field, &c., &c." The above shows us, as would also some slight acquaintance with Hebrew writers, that *chaya* means generally, though not always, *wild beasts*, and *behemah*, *domestic animals*.