

was fearful, and the whole case seemed to indicate that amputation was the only remedy. This was proposed, but positively objected to by the parents, so that the patient had to take his chance; and as it was in the heat of summer, rendering it impossible to keep worms out of the wound, that chance was a bad one; but through an attention to cleanliness, and keeping him strictly under antiphlogistic regimen, he, to the surprise of every body, got well, with the exception of a rigid joint. What I consider worthy of note in this case is, the lesson it teaches us not to be too precipitate in amputating in such cases, and to be cautious in our prognosis.

CASE 2.—*Penetrating Wound of Chest.*

A man about 30 years of age, fell on the sharp end of a harrow tooth, which, passing between the second and third ribs about two inches from the left side of the sternum, penetrated the left lung. Frothy and scarlet colored blood issued from the external wound with a gurgling sound, and in expiration the air would rush out with a hiss. The metal tooth had penetrated about 3 inches, by the appearance of the blood on it, and left an opening through which the lung was visible. I endeavored to heal the wound at first, by the first intention. His friends thought he was doing well as the wound seemed to heal, and only a little air escaped through it. I soon found, however, that the surface of the wound, bruised as it was with so blunt an instrument, must slough before healing could take place; and so made up my mind to let it fill up by granulations from the bottom. I dressed it with common dressings, under which treatment, it soon closed, and by combating a strong tendency to inflammation of the wounded lung, I had the pleasure of seeing my patient in a fortnight relieved from danger, and rapidly convalescing. The fact that to my mind seems most worthy of consideration in this case is, that, under certain circumstances, punctured wounds of the lung heal as rapidly as the same class of wounds in other parts of the body.

REVIEWS AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

IX.—*A Treatise on General Pathology.* By Dr. J. HENLE, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Heidelberg. Translated from the German by Henry C. Preston, A.M., M.D. Pp. 384. Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston. Montreal, B. Dawson.

If in our wanderings through the walks of medical literature, we have read aright the indices which serve to point the direction in which the current of opinion on matters pertaining to medical education flows, there