

heat. The next day, to our surprise, it was found that the circulation was fully restored in the limb, but, as noted, the entire tibia was gone, except the epiphyseal or articular ends.

It is unnecessary to enter into details of treatment, which were very simple, but record the fact that within six months the entire shaft was regenerated, without any marked shortening or impairment in the action or strength of the limb.

This case was a remarkable one in many ways, and taught me an invaluable lesson. This child's limb was saved by his mother's stubborn refusal to permit an amputation.

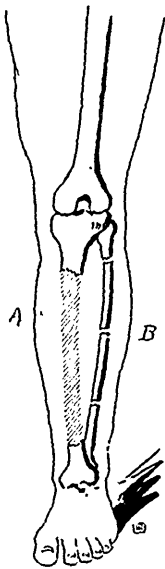


FIG. 1.—Child's leg before operation.
A—Fractured Tibia.
B—Fibula fractured in three parts.



FIG. 2.—After Regeneration. Showing where piece is grown in.

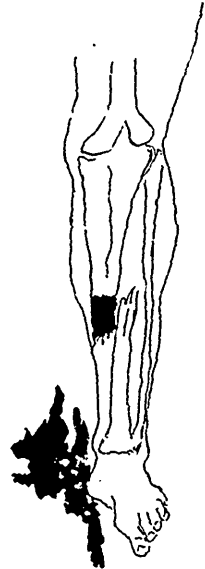


FIG. 3.—At time of operation.

It will be noted that both articulations had escaped. — The whole of the periosteum had been preserved; our patient was sound and healthy. Two years after the injury an action for damages was tried, when the counsel for the defence insisted, as the boy walked up and down before the jury, that the little fellow had suffered no permanent impairment of his limb, as he walked without the least impediment or lameness.

CASE 2.—Compound, comminuted fracture of tibia with loss of more than three inches of shaft. Primary osteoplasty.

Patient, aged 37, on July 9th, 1887, sustained a compound, comminuted fracture of the left leg. After remaining at home,