perforating, as was observed in the case of a girl who died at the London Hospital six weeks after a burn.

Dr. D. CUTHBERTSON relates (*Med. Times and Gaz.*, Sept. 28th, 1867) the following typical example of this lesion:—

G. W., aged 10, was extensively, but not deeply, burnt on the legs and arms by a hot alkaline solution on July 21, 1867, the head, face, and trunk being uninjured. The eschars were dressed with carron oil, and the lad progressed favourably till the morning of August 9, when he began to complain of tenderness over the epigastrium, and passed blood by mouth and bowels. These alarming symptoms appeared about 5 A. M., and continued till I saw him at 10 A. M., when he was ordered two grains of the acetate of lead every two hours, and a sinapism to be applied over the epigastrium. The loss of blood by mouth and bowels, denoting internal hemorrhage, continued during the day, and he died about 6 P. M. On August 13, I made, by order of the county authority, a post-mortem examination, in conjunction with Dr. Forrest, of Stirling, and Dr. Benny, of Denny. On opening the abdomen, we found in the duodenum, about an inch from the pylorus on the anterior surface, a perforating ulcer one inch long and half an inch broad, and another on the posterior surface about the size of a threepenny piece. These ulcers being sufficient to account for death, the other organs were not minutely examined; the heart and large vessels were empty, with the exception of a small clot in the right auricle. Death in this very interesting case, no doubt, was due to hemorrhage occurring in connection with the perforating ulcers of the duodenum.

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44. *Tracheotomy for Croup, Impossibility of Removing the Tube even after Sixteen Months.*—M. PARIS records the following rare case:—

J. B., *æt.* 5½ years, had a severe attack of croup in November, 1865. For this M. Paris performed tracheotomy. Nothing was remarkable in the operation. Recovery was complete on the fourteenth day. On the thirty-second day, after many temporary removals, the canula was taken out, and the wound allowed to heal. Respiration gradually became so difficult, that in two days it had to be replaced. Other attempts were made at three and four months; still without success. The boy was taken to Paris, and seen by M. Trousseau, who stated he had met with several similar cases, one in which the canula had to be left for five years, and yet eventually a cure was completed. M. Marjolin confirmed this opinion. M. Ozanam made a laryngoscopic examination, but after twenty examinations, assisted by the little patient with good will and courage, could discover nothing, but that the larynx and vocal cords were healthy.

At the date of the report, sixteen months after the operation, the boy is healthy, but still wears the canula. During the day he closes it with a plug, which he has to take out at night. The curious point is, that though he can breathe quite well with the canula completely plugged, he cannot breathe when it is removed. Further attempts to remove it are to be made when summer has fully set in.—*Ibid.*, from *Gaz. des Hôp.*, 13th April, 1867.

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45. *Results of Excisions of the Knee-Joint at King's College Hospital during the Year ending October 1, 1867.*—Mr. HENRY SMITH, in a paper read before the Medical Society of London (October 21, 1867), stated that during the last year, commencing October 1, 1866, there had been fourteen operations of excision of the knee-joint by Mr. Smith and his colleagues at King's College Hospital, in various conditions of disease. The results had been, as regards mortality, only two fatal cases out of the fourteen. Mr. Smith gave brief details of each case. The two fatal cases were mentioned first; one was a young woman, the other a little girl, who died a few days after the operation from pyæmia, the most fertile source of death. The other cases detailed were instances of the operation for more or less extensive disease of the joint combined with deformity. In one case Mr. Smith had performed the operation twice on the same patient, a boy, with an excellent result. In another instance the patient had been strongly urged by the surgeon of another hospital to undergo amputation of the thigh, but by excision a good result was produced. Two instances also of most extensive deformity combined with disease were detailed, and casts of the limb both