excuses I offer in extenuation of this seeming remissness; and I will also state that the patient, as well as ourselves, lived in the country, and the subject of the operation lived three miles from Dr. Moore's, and ten from myself, over almost impassable prairie roads during the winter and spring months: and it so happened at the time of the occurrence, both of us were actively engaged in professional duties."

Influence of Excessive and Prolonged Muscular Exercise upon the Elimination of Effete Matters by the Kidneys.—Prof. AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., reports (*New York Medical Journal*, Oct. 1870), some carefully conducted researches on this subject, based on an analysis of the urine passed by Mr. Weston while walking one hundred miles in twenty-one hours and thirty-nine minutes. He considers it to be established by this investigation "that excessively severe and prolonged muscular exertion increases immensely the amount of nitrogenized excrementitious matters in the urine, particularly the urea, and produces a corresponding increase in the elimination of most of the inorganic salts."

Destruction of Tendo Achillis without much Lameness Resulting.—Dr. HUNTER MCGUIRE states (*Medical Times*, Oct. 1, 1870) that his attention had been attracted several times by the slight lameness following complete destruction of the tendo Achillis, which is so contrary to the teachings of many authors. "Moreau even goes so far as to state that 'it is better to amputate the foot if the tendo Achillis is to be destroyed.' I have lost the notes of several cases of this kind which I observed during the war, but I will mention the two following, as my recollection of them is very distinct.

"The first was a Confederate major-general, shot at McDowell, May 8, 1862. The ball entered the outside of the leg, fractured the fibula about its lower third, and passed out upon the opposite side of the limb. I enlarged the wound of entrance and removed several detached fragments of bone. Phlegmonous erysipelas attacked his leg soon after the injury, and resulted in extensive sloughing. The tendo Achillis died, was separated by the process of the disease, and was removed with the forceps. This gentleman recovered after a tedious illness, and although he has a slight limp it is so trifling that it is difficult to tell from his gait the wounded from the sound leg.

"The second case was that of a soldier wounded at Winchester by a fragment of shell. The missile tore out between three and four inches of the tendo Achillis, with the soft parts covering it. After some months the man walked with a very slight limp.

"Whether, after such a loss as I have described in the two foregoing cases, nature supplies some adventitious tissue which takes the place of the tendon; or distributes the force of the contraction of the soleus and gastrocnemius upon the tendons of the peroneal and tibial muscles; or gives to the last-named muscles increased size and strength; or whether two or all of these circumstances are combined to enable the patient to raise the heel in walking, I do not pretend to say."

Monstrosity.—*The Cincinnati Medical Reporter* (December, 1870) contains a very imperfect account of a human monster brought into the world on the 13th October last, at Bennington township, Morrow County, Ohio. Some other journals, and also the daily papers, have published accounts of this monstrosity, which is pronounced by all to be unique and the most extraordinary ever seen. We have also been favoured with a description of this malformation, and with a rough drawing, both of which are too imperfect for publication, but sufficient to enable us to determine with certainty the character of this monstrosity, which is very far from being so extraordinary as is supposed.

This malformation belongs to the second family of double Monomphalien monsters of M. Isidore Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, and to his genus *Ischiopage*¹—a genus first established by M. Debreuil under the name of *Ischiadelphæ*.

¹ Histoire générale et particulière des Anomalies de l'Organisation chez l'Homme et les Animaux, etc.