

to sacrifice himself for his patients, and his untimely death stands as a warning to all who are tempted to deny themselves a proper amount of rest from the exacting duties of the busy practitioner.

In May last Dr. Henderson first expressed himself in need of rest, and went to Old Point Comfort, Va., where he took part in the meeting of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. In his return he felt but little benefit from the trip, and unable with his accustomed regularity to attend the meeting of the Ontario Medical Association, but resumed practice in the hope that he would gradually shake off his indisposition. Unfortunately in this he was disappointed, and soon the dimness of vision and other attendant symptoms confirmed the diagnosis of Bright's disease. The course of the disease was rapid from July 26th, the date of his last professional visits, to the date of his death, August 13th. During his illness his professional confreres were unremitting in their attentions, each vying with the other in hoping against hope that the life of one so highly esteemed might be spared to add lustre to the profession of which the deceased was such an ornament. Having settled his affairs, he calmly and patiently awaited the summons, which came at the midnight hour, when he peacefully entered into rest. Distinguished, as he always was, in life as a genial, companionable, lovable man, he greeted the grim messenger as only a Christian hero could, expressing no regret save the sorrow he felt at parting with an affectionate wife and dearly loved children. Such a life and such a death are full of useful lessons. The esteem and respect in which deceased was held were manifested in the many tributes to his memory. His funeral, one of the largest ever seen in Kingston, was a striking evidence of the affectionate regard enjoyed by Dr. Henderson in his native city.

ACROLOZONE (Harvey's) is a preparation with qualities similar to those of hydrogen peroxide. It is a powerful antiseptic, and can be used with great freedom because it is unirritating. It is said that it makes a good dressing for ulcerated surfaces, and that it is very valuable in diphtheria. It is sometimes administered in teaspoonful doses in diphtheria.

Therapeutic Notes.

TREATMENT OF APPENDICITIS.—Dr. Senn's conclusions are these, viz.: (1) All cases of catarrhal and ulcerative appendicitis should be treated by laparotomy and excision of the appendix as soon as the lesion can be recognized. (2) Excision of the appendix in cases of simple, uncomplicated appendicitis is one of the easiest and safest of all intra-abdominal operations. (3) Excisions of the appendix in cases of appendicitis before perforation has occurred is both a curative and prophylactic measure. (4) The most constant and reliable symptoms indicating the existence of appendicitis are recurring pains and circumscribed tenderness in the region of the appendix. (4) All operations should be done through a straight incision; parallel to and directly over the cæcum. (6) The stump after excision of the appendix should be carefully disinfected, iodoformized, and covered with peritoneum by suturing the serous surface of the cæcum on each side over it with a number of Lembert stitches. (7) The abdominal incision should be closed by two rows of sutures, the first embracing the peritoneum, and the second the remaining structures of the margins of the wound. (8) Drainage in such cases is unnecessary, and should be dispensed with.—*Medical Progress.*

CREOSOTE FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Dr. Beverley Robinson, who is the pioneer in this country in the use of creosote, prefers small and frequent doses. He commences with doses of one-half to one minim, given three to four times daily, and gradually increases the frequency to every two hours, unless the stomach proves intolerant. He finds that few patients can bear a daily dosage of more than twenty minims, although one of his patients took sixty-four minims daily. His method is a very good one and commends itself on account of its safety, and is always capable of being pushed to the fullest extent compatible with the comfort of the patient.

Some prefer to give creosote in pill form, others in capsules, while there are those who favor various mixtures of this article. The better way is to give it in an alcoholic or vinous mix-