

Pieces of bone are inserted into the broken or smashed jaw. These inserts of bone, taken from other parts of the body, grow well and restore the usefulness of the jaw.

When large portions of skin are lost, skin from another part is taken and wrapped over some Stent's Compound, the outside in contact with it. This is then buried in a cavity made by the surgeon. In a few days the skin has become vitally attached to the inside of the cavity. The Stent's Compound may now be removed, and the skin employed to restore that which had been lost.

He spoke of the very excellent work that had been done by two Canadians, namely, Majors Waldron and Risdon. They are both University of Toronto men. They are engaged at the Queen's Hospital, Sidecup, Kent, England, in the work of reconstructing soldiers' faces that have been mutilated and disfigured in the war.

Major Waldron graduated in medicine and dentistry in Toronto in 1911, and then spent four and a half years studying ear, nose, throat and oral surgery at Johns Hopkins University. Enlisting in England in 1915, he was later sent to France by Sir Guy Carleton in order to organize a Canadian department in that branch. Twice has the hospital, which he later established, outgrown its quarters and is now accommodated in an old mansion with 90 acres at Sidecup, Major Waldron being in command.

After graduation from the Royal College of Dental Surgeons in Toronto, Capt. Risdon took a course in orthodontia in Philadelphia and St. Louis, and practised in Toronto. Then he studied medicine, graduating in 1914, later resuming his study of oral surgery in New York and Chicago. He went overseas with the 198th Battalion in February, 1917.

Sir Arbuthnot Lane was very enthusiastic over the achievements of this new departure in surgery. It had a very wide range of applicability to other parts of the body than the face. The insertion of bone, and the transplanting of skin and mucous membrane had proven a great boon to army surgery.

JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON.

We do not here speak of the late Mr. John Ross Robertson as a newspaper man, nor as a politician. In the former he was very successful. In the latter sphere he sat in the Ottawa House for a few sessions. He refused the honor of knighthood, and also the dignity of a Senatorship. He preferred the plain title of "Mr." and "bore without abuse the grand old name of gentleman."

We wish to remember him as one who gave himself wholly and unreservedly to the welfare of sick and suffering children. He was a