

three inches below the joint, was a lacerated surface about three inches in length, communicating by a rather narrower opening with the seat of a comminuted fracture of the tibia. At a distance equal to about one-third the circumference of the leg on the upper and outer side was a wound about an inch in length, which was found to communicate with a fracture of the fibula.

The fracture of the tibia was freely examined at the time, and found to include, as nearly as could be ascertained, the entire shaft of the bone for a distance of two and a half inches to three inches, the fragments consisting of a large one and a number of smaller ones. The fracture of the fibula was not comminuted.

The patient was profoundly depressed at the time of admission, but, gradually recovering, efforts were made to save the limb. He remained in the hospital until April 6, 1870, during which time several fragments of bone were removed through the sinuses, four in number, communicating with the fracture. At the time of his discharge the fibula had united, but the tibia showed no evidence of attempt at union, and the patient, refusing to submit to an operation for the removal of a large fragment of necrosed bone, went to his home.

On the 22d of June I saw and examined the leg. No union had as yet occurred between the two fragments of the tibia. The sinuses still continued to discharge minute spiculae of bone. On introducing a probe, it was freely passed over a denuded surface of bone for a distance of at least two inches.

When I next saw the patient, October 6, 1870, I found both bones of the leg firmly united. A large amount of necrosed bone could still be detected, but he had so far recovered the use of his limb as to be able to walk with the aid of a cane. There was shortening produced by a marked curvature towards the tibial side, but the muscular developement and usefulness of the limb seemed to be good.

It will be seen, from the above, that nearly a year elapsed before union between the fragments of the tibia occurred, and that it occurred at last between fragments of bone separated two or three inches from each other—*Medical Times*.

SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE—It is stated, in the *Lancet*, that M. Pavia, an Italian professor of chemistry, has produced an alkaloid from the leaves and roots of boxwood, which he calls