

Dillon Carberry, writing in the *Therapeutic Gazette*, says: "The use of phenic acid in cases of tetanus, devised by Baccelli some years ago, has many upholders here (Rome). Dr. Ascoli, at a late meeting of the Royal Academy of Medicine, made an astonishing comparison between the relative values of the serum of Behring and Tizzoni, and the cure by phenic acid. The cases so far reported give the following results:

- Treatment by Tizzoni's serum, died, 8 in 40;
- Treatment by No. 1 Behring serum, died, 4 in 40;
- Treatment by No. 2 Behring serum, died, 2 in 9;
- Treatment by phenic acid, died, 1 in 32,

leaving a considerable balance in favor of the carbolic treatment.

There is a great tolerance for the drug in tetanus; the use of large doses is indicated. For subcutaneous injection a 3 per cent. solution is used; the dose varies from one-half to ten grains. The maximum dose for the twenty-four hours seems to be forty-five grains. Local baths may also be used with advantage.

SHOULD THE DEFORMITY IN POTT'S DISEASE BE FORCIBLY CORRECTED?*

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No subject in surgery has excited more widespread interest during the past two years than the forcible reduction of the deformity in Pott's disease. So much has been said and written on the subject and so many times has the operation been performed in various parts of the world that experiences, facts and opinions are now available in sufficient abundance to enable each surgeon to decide at least what his own attitude in relation to this operation shall be until its true status has been more definitely determined by observation of the ultimate results in cases already operated upon.

The history of forcible reduction of spinal deformity is full of interest, but cannot be more than referred to here. In the writings of Hippocrates, 500 B.C., forcible reduction of spinal deformity is spoken of as an old practice, and several methods of performing it are described; while in 1647, Ambrose Paré described a procedure which is surprisingly similar to the method employed by Calot. Although the revival of this practice is inseparably associated with the name of Calot, priority in the modern use of this method belongs to Chipault.

Outside of France, Robert Jones, of Liverpool, was one of the first to adopt Calot's method. He thus describes the method of performing it:

* Read before the Toronto Medical Society, January 12th, 1899.