

of Berlin, employed it not only in such cases, but also preparatory to attempts at removal by forcible extension and *brisement forcè* of deformity caused by disease. He operated 200 times—two patients died from pyæmia and suppuration, and one required amputation. But how inadequate were the results may be gathered from the fact as mentioned from Bauer that while in some the limb was benefited to a moderate degree, in others ankylosis became re-established. Dieffenbach however, had accomplished all that could be done by any one without the aid of chloroform. Langenbeck, his able successor (by whom I had the advantage of receiving instruction in the winter of 1852 and 3) considered that in chloroform he had an agent powerful as tonotomy, and much superior, and often have I seen him attempting by *brisement forcè* alone what could have been much more easily, and much more safely, accomplished by that measure when preceded by subcutaneous division. Shortly after I began practice in 1853, I attempted, and with fair success, to restore the function of an elbow joint, ankylosed by disease, but the time and trouble to myself, and the suffering, and, as I believed at the time, the risk to my patient, were such as to induce me to avoid rather than to desire a renewal of them in similar cases. Two more cases, however, came under my notice, and while one did well, in the other the swelling, puffiness, heat and pain were of a character to compel me to desist from further attempts to place the limb in a better position—much less to restore motion. But the hip joint I had not meddled with, for I recollected how Langenbeck had discontinued both tonotomy and *brisement forcè* after a short and unsatisfactory trial. When (1865-6) Dr. Bauer, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., visited Montreal, I listened to his lectures with the deepest interest, and furnished him in my wards at the hospital frequent opportunities of illustrating them. I observed in his efforts a courage equalling Langenbeck's, with a result more satisfactory and less hazardous. Some of the views he then expressed were most original. Dieffenbach, Guérin, Roux and others had preceded him in the practice of tonotomy as preliminary to all attempts at *brisement forcè*, but to Bauer is certainly due the merit of having first recommended subcutaneous division of muscles as an antispastic and antiphlogistic in certain inflammatory conditions of the joints.

Within a little more than five years I have practised tonoto-