

mentary on the article of Roving says that he "has found that the growth of tubercle is in no way retarded by the presence of a very considerable quantity of iodoform. He has more than once inoculated the two eyes of a rabbit with pure and iodoformed tubercle respectively, and has invariably found that the morbid process was communicated to the eye containing the iodoformed tubercle some time before the other was affected, the irritation produced by the iodoform in the tissues appearing to cause them to form a more suitable soil for the development of tubercle than those of the other eye, which were not similarly exposed to irritation."—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Journal*.

The Treatment of Tension as met with in Surgical Practice.—In a lecture delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Mr. Thomas Bryant summarized his views as follows :—

1. The pain associated with every form of inflammation of the bone or of the peritoneal covering is due to tension, and the severity of the pain is a fair measure of its intensity.

2. In acute inflammation of the bone or its periosteum, tension is the chief cause of necrosis ; and in the subacute and chronic forms, it is a potent cause of their chronicity, as well as of the destructive changes which, as a rule, follow.

3. The relief of tension, wherever met with, when the result of inflammation, is an important principle of practice which should be always followed. In bone, the principle is most imperative, on account of the difficulties under which neutral processes act in that direction, by reason of the absence of elasticity or yielding in bone, and by reason of anatomical arrangements of its vessels which favor blood stasis.

4. To relieve tension in the softer tissues of the body, the local application of leeches, local or general venesection, acupuncture, aspiration, punctures and incisions may be requisite ; whereas, to carry out the same practice in endostitis or periostitis, subcutaneous or open incisions down to the bone, and the drilling, trephining or laying open of bone by a saw, may be required, the choice of method having to be determined by the requirements of the individual case.