

admitting of their being used at any desired angle. I saw one case where in a simple fracture of the thigh with much over-riding and deformity, he cut down and wired the fragments. A similar operation was performed the other day by Shepherd, of Montreal. I also saw one very good case of brain surgery, where he removed a rectangular section of the calvarium—about 3 inches square, scraped off some tuberculous deposits from the meninges and a segment of a convulsion and replacing the bone, previously broken into small fragments, and with the result. When I saw the boy, aged about 12, sitting up and the only evidence of his having undergone this brilliant contribution to the surgery of the brain, was the cicatrix marking the outline of the scalp wound. McEwen uses, as also does Kowig, Kuster and others, metallic pins to keep the lines in close opposition in excisions of the knee. But I am afraid I am taking up too much space with this paper, and perhaps devoting too much attention to one operator. However I am but repeating the experience of nearly every other medical "tramp" that I met in my perigrinations, in giving special consideration to this truly great surgeon.

WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Her Majesty's jubilee has been marked in Manitoba by the payment of the debt due on the Winnipeg General Hospital, the only institution of its kind in the province, opening wide its portals to all those who are suffering from disease or injury. It is deserving of all the support which can be afforded it, and unquestionably merits a much greater measure of practical sympathy with its aims and objects than it receives.

Were its usefulness more widely known, it would be more truly ap-

preciated and correspondingly supported, and time will see this accomplished. The gentlemen who devote themselves to the carrying on of the work are deserving of all praise; their greatest reward, however, must lay in the self-consciousness of the great good they have accomplished. The hospital is still in the days of its infancy, and as it matures will no doubt keep up with the go-ahead age in which we live, and not only arrive as near perfection as possible in its structural development, but also in the clinical position it aspires to, and which at present admits of such large measure of improvement.

There is a rumor that the Maternity Hospital is to be abolished, and a lying-in ward attached to the General Hospital. But in these days of septic midwifery, one can hardly give credit to such an intention. When the physician, the surgeon and obstetrician are one and the same, the perils of child-birth are not likely to be lessened by such an arrangement.

APPOINTMENTS.

WE understand that Dr. Codd, surgeon to the Mounted Infantry School, Fort Osborne, has been appointed president of the military medical board, for the investigation of claims arising from wounds received and sickness contracted while on service during the late rebellion. Extraordinary to relate, Dr. Codd is the only military surgeon on this board, which was hitherto composed of civilian medical men who could know nothing of the history of the cases coming before them. Such an anomalously constituted military medical board no war department of any country probably ever before constituted. It remained for Canada to take this initiative, but there can be no doubt that the example will not be followed by