

portion of the surface of the brain which has been termed by Ferrier and others the facial centre: the portion which appears to preside over the movements of the lower facial region. This centre—*i.e.*, the facial—is in juxtaposition to the centre for the arm and hand; and this again is consistent with the temporary loss of power observed in the left hand and arm in this case. It is important also to notice that speech was unaffected in this case; and this affords a further confirmation of the almost universal association of aphasia with disease of the left hemisphere. "Had the lesion been in the corresponding part of the left hemisphere," as Dr. Ferrier observes in a note to me, "some affection of speech would certainly have been observed."—*British Medical Journal*.

AN OPERATIVE METHOD TO COMBAT COMMENCING PYÆMIA.—H. Kraussold in *v. Langenbeck's Archives*, xxii, page 965, says: In a man 29 years of age at the Erlangen clinic amputation was performed just above the knee-joint on account of a badly united fracture complicated with an aneurism of the posterior tibial artery. Repeated and alarming hæmorrhage followed, and the manipulations necessary to control it in a manner destroyed the antiseptic precautions, so that on the fourth day pyæmia supervened with a chill. As the cause of the same was supposed to be a commencing suppurative thrombus of the vein, the latter was opened, and a discoloured fluid, along with the contents of a thrombus, escaped. Immediately after this the vein was exposed at Poupart's ligament, ligated at two points, and the intervening part, from two to three centimetres in length, removed. The femoral artery was also ligated in order to guard against further hæmorrhage. The temperature of the body sank at once to the normal, and the patient recovered without further untoward symptoms. Ligation of the vein, under similar circumstances, has been performed before with good results, and as soon as the diagnosis is established one should not hesitate to resort to it.—*Centralblatt*, No. 3, 1879.—*Cincinnati Lancet and Clinic*.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow has in press a large work on the "Practice of Medicine."

Original Communications.

SMALL-POX IN ONTARIO.

FROM 25TH OCT. LAST TO DATE.

BY A. A. RIDDEL, M.D.

[Read before the Toronto Medical Society, June 26th, 1879.]

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—In preparing a statement of small-pox in this province since October last to date, I have had necessarily to obtain whatever information I could respecting other localities from medical men residing there, or from some private friend or public official. Medical practitioners, in the neighbourhoods where I had heard or seen it stated in the papers that small-pox had existed, were written to. Some of them kindly replied to my inquiries, and furnished what particulars they could. A few have not been so accommodating. To the former, I wish to express my most grateful acknowledgments; to the latter, I would say, that I regret they have not found it convenient to reply. To those non-professionals who have supplied what details they could, I feel truly thankful. As, however, this paper will be sufficiently long to test the patience of the members this evening, and there is good reason to expect that some of those to whom letters of inquiry have been sent may yet furnish the required information, I will, with the permission of the Society, defer giving the returns from other parts of the province till a future occasion, when some of the anomalous cases that have come under my observation will also be referred to.

The cases occurring in this city will be noted in as near the order of their occurrence as could be ascertained. Those in private practice will be distinguished from those admitted into hospital. Among the latter will be given, however, three from other municipalities. Those that I have been called upon to visit in other places will follow. In order not to remind people of their recent affliction, and for other prudential reasons, no names will be given; but locality, age and sex, where ascertainable, will be noted.

No. 1. Oct. 25, 1878. This was an English male immigrant, aged 26, who had contracted the disease on board of the steamer on the way to Quebec. He was admitted to the Small-Pox Hospital from King St. West, and had a pretty full crop of healthy-looking pustules in the fourth day of the eruption. Varioloid. He had belonged to an anti-vaccination club in Yorkshire, to which he subscribed two-pence a month, and had been fined for not having had a child vaccinated. What he saw during the