

on their own representative body. What is to be expected from lay members if professional men do not stand by their own profession? In the Ontario Legislature, there are eleven members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. Of these, nine worked manfully for their own representative body, and deserve the gratitude of the College, and of every individual member of it. To their exertions we are largely indebted for the throwing out of the three Bills we have brought to your notice. There were but two, who, for the moment, forgot their allegiance.

Gentlemen, the profession should watch this matter closely, and take what steps may be necessary to oppose all so-called amendments to the medical Acts, which do not emanate from the profession in organized form. It is difficult enough to secure the advancement of the profession. It will be still more difficult if by divided counsels one party pulls down while the other strives to build up. If we do not stand manfully together, that retrograde movements will be made there can be no doubt. The profession, I trust, will not expect too much from the Council. They must remember that its members are chosen from the human family with its usual frailties and its many infirmities, and it is not to be expected that its decisions can, in all cases, meet the views of the 2,100 medical men in Ontario, nor even the views of all the individual members of the Council. Yet with honesty of purpose, and a faithful determination to do its duty, we have confidence the interests of the public and the profession will be served.

For the persistent loss of appetite and want of energy, associated with restlessness and disturbed sleep, sometimes with traces of hallucinations following long after prolonged alcoholic excess, there is no better remedy than the following:

R Quininae sulphatis..... grs xxv  
 Acid nitrohyd dil ..... ʒ vi  
 Ext. cinchonae liq ..... ʒ iii  
 Aquae distill..... ad ʒ x

M

S. Take a tablespoonful three times a day with water before meals.—*Hill's Dictionary of Treatment.*

## Original Communications.

### A CASE OF CONGENITAL ABSENCE OF THE TIBIA.

BY ARTHUR JUKES JOHNSON, M.D., M.R.C.S., ENG.

Five weeks before the birth of my patient, her mother tumbled down stairs, striking her abdomen against the baluster.

When, therefore, it was found that the infant had what seemed to be a separation of the epiphysis of the tibia, it was looked upon as having resulted from the blow, and was considered to be an interuterine fracture. The head of the tibia could be felt in its normal position, making the knee-joint perfect. Immediately below this there was a slight space, and then the position of the shaft of the bone was occupied by what appeared to be the remainder of the tibia. Under any circumstances it was decided by all the surgeons who saw the case, that no surgical interference should be attempted till the child was about three years old. But as she grew older it became evident that this was probably not a case of interuterine fracture, but that the shaft of the tibia was wanting. The fibula was intact, and this with the foot continued to grow and develop—but the tibial side of the leg did not develop; so that the foot and leg were gradually turned more and more inwards, until the leg was at right angles to the knee, and the foot at right angles to the leg. The foot and leg were curled inwards and drawn upwards, so that they occupied a position pointing towards and rather above the left knee. The child had learned to run about on her knees with great ease. This was the position at the time of the operation.

