

of dense, thick bone. Of course the chisel and gouges were also freely used, as also was the sharp spoon for thoroughly scraping the cavity. The latter was rendered thoroughly aseptic; and owing to this and the antiseptic filling, the discharge which subsequently occurred remained inoffensive; and it was not until after the sloughing of integument that the discharge became purulent. The precaution referred to by Dr. Senn, of drawing the edges of the periosteum together, was of course attended to; and the "partial failure"—not getting union by the first intention—was due, as he surmised, to destruction of integument.

It might be worth while to correct a slight inaccuracy which has crept into the history. The patient came down immediately after the injury suffering from severe sprain and much pain. Periostitis, with suppuration, supervened, the first incision being made within a week of the time of the injury, and the bone necrosis manifesting itself within two or three weeks.

The advantages of obtaining, by the method described, an aseptic and antiseptic stage-work to support the subsequent work of repair are so apparent that I thought it desirable to bring the subject more prominently before the attention of members of the Association.

Yours, etc.,

WM. OLDRIGHT.

## Reviews.

*Medical Symbolism.* By T. S. Sozinsky, M.D. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis, Publisher.

Like an oasis in a dry and dusty desert of medical literature, through which we wearily stagger, is this work devoted to medical symbolism and mythology. As the author aptly quotes, "What some light braines may esteem as foolish toys, deeper judgments can and will value as sound and serious matter."

*Fever; its Pathology and Treatment.* By H. A. Hare, M.D., Demonstrator of Therapeutics in the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis, Publisher.

This is an essay which was awarded the Boylston prize of Harvard University in 1890. It is valuable chiefly as a contribution to our knowledge of the action of coal-tar products on pyrexia.

## Pamphlets and Reprints.

*Seventeenth Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Health of the State of Michigan, 1890.*

*Time Reckoning for the Twentieth Century.* By Sanford Fleming, LL.D. From the Smithsonian Report for 1886. Washington, 1889.

*Sitzungsberichte und Abhandlungen der Naturwissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft Isis in Dresden, 1891.*

*Causation of Influenza.* By H. B. Baker, M.D., Secretary of the State Board of Health of Michigan.

## Personal.

SIR JOSEPH LISTER recently lost \$90,000 through the failure of a London broker to whom he gave his money for investment.

DR. J. C. SMITH (For. '91) has entered into partnership with Dr. A. R. Harvie, of Orillia.

DR. C. B. LANGFORD, of Blenheim, has entered into partnership with Dr. Samson of the same place.

## Therapeutic Notes.

APPLICATION FOR DIPHTHERIA.—According to *L'Union Médicale*, Simon recommends the following application in cases of diphtheria:

R.—Salicylic acid . . . 7 to 14 grains.  
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity to dissolve acid.  
Glycerin . . . . 1½ ounces.  
Infusion of eucalyptus 2 ounces.

A small piece of absorbent cotton is to be wet with this mixture and applied to the throat and false membranes. The application may be made every three to eight hours during the day, and once or twice during the night. If the false membranes are very adherent, they may be touched up two to four times a day by a solution composed of perchloride of iron and glycerin, of each three drachms. It may also be ad-