

rapidly losing flesh, and her general discomfort was increasing, she applied for, and obtained, admission into this hospital.

Although there was no history of syphilis, the youth of the patient, together with the local appearances, indicated at least a trial of anti-syphilitic remedies.

She was ordered ten grains of *potassii iodidum*, with half a drachm of liquor hydrargyri perchloridi, three times a day, the dose of each being gradually increased; the unguentum plumbi iodidi was applied to the glandular enlargement, and the mouth was washed out with *gargarisma hydrargyri perchloridi*.

In spite of all treatment, the growths, both of the tongue and in the neck, rapidly enlarged, and the patient's condition became much worse; she had constant and severe pain in the tongue, ear, and jaw, and was rapidly losing flesh.

May 12th. It was now palpable that the disease was not syphilitic, and that, in spite of the girl's age, the growth must be of a malignant character. Accordingly, with Mr. Harrison's permission, I had the patient anæsthetised, and excised a small wedge-shaped piece of the lingual growth. With the aid of the microscope, the growth was found to be an epithelioma. All syphilitic treatment was now stopped, opium alone being given to allay the pain.

From this time, the patient rapidly lost ground, the growth in the tongue spreading throughout that organ, and the glandular enlargement in the neck spreading, so as to extend in front, beyond the middle line of the neck. The patient now had hæmorrhages from the mouth, and was frequently partially asphyxiated from the pressure of the cervical growth. The patient died on June 26th, of syncope from hæmorrhage.

Necropsy.—It was found that the left half of the tongue was almost entirely disintegrated, while the structures around the base of that organ, as far back as the epiglottis on the left side, were represented by a large mass of broken down friable tissue, through the centre of which the internal carotid artery and internal jugular vein passed; the walls of the latter being infiltrated with the growth, though not eaten through. The epiglottis was infiltrated and thickened, but the rest of the larynx was intact. All the organs of the body were pale and friable. The furthest glandular infiltration was that of the left supraclavicular glands.

REMARKS.—Mr. Harrison drew attention to the extreme youth of the patient, and referred to the hopeless aspect the case presented from the first, so far as operative interference was concerned.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

JOHNSON'S STUDENTS' ATLAS OF BONES AND LIGAMENTS. By CHARLES W. CATHCART, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. Eng. and Edin., Assistant-Surgeon, Royal Infirmary, formerly Lecturer on Anatomy, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh; and F. M. CAIRD, F.R.C.S.E., Senior Assistant, Surgical Department, University of Edinburgh. Edinburgh and London: W. and A. K. Johnson. 1885.

To the medical student, the possession of an accurate osteological atlas is a great boon. Many of the descriptive manuals are wanting illustrative drawings, and some of the so-called plates are not as complete and helpful as could be wished. The study of the bones is, as a rule, the first purely practical subject on which, in the language of the preface of the work under review, "the much overtaxed medical student of the present day" is launched; and it is highly desirable that his first acquaintance with the subject should be under the guidance of books free from blemishes in terminology, and absolutely accurate and unvarying in statement of facts, in order that the study of the subject may be useful in developing powers of observation and of comparison, and in inducing a habit of accurate description, inasmuch as these powers, duly developed, will go far in forming the logical mind, and, looking towards the goal of all medical students, will help him, when face to face with an examiner, to prove that he has thoroughly grasped the technical terms of his subject. From much experience in teaching the bones to beginners in anatomy, we claim for the study of osteology that, as a method of training, the systematic and accurate description of a bone, as regards its surfaces, borders, angles, articulations, impressions, etc., is capable of being turned to the best uses in practical surgery, medicine, and pathology.

We are very glad to be able to give a general commendation to the work before us, and to support the description in the preface that the book contains, for the most part, accurate and artistic plates illustrative of the bones and ligaments of the human body; but, at the same

time, we must unwillingly proclaim that the preparation for the press shows marked evidence of literary carelessness and haste. We are compelled to draw especial attention to this, as, in the preface, much stress is laid on the accuracy of the work, and the publishers are duly lauded for their "accuracy and care"—an encomium which we think, after careful perusal, scarcely warranted.

The book contains thirty plates, with a varying number of figures on each, nearly two hundred altogether. The drawings were obtained from photographs, from which tracings were taken; the origins of the muscles are clearly marked in red, the insertions in blue. In addition to delineations of the ligaments, useful views of the synovial cavities of the limbs are given; these are shown artificially distended with coloured tallow or plaster-of-Paris, to illustrate the position assumed in maximum distension, and to show more clearly the exact limits of the synovial cavities. The general appearance of the book is excellent, and, for an atlas, the price is very moderate. We hope that a new edition will soon be called for, and that we shall see the inaccuracies removed; and we also think that, considering the amount of space unoccupied by letterpress on each page, a terse description of the bone, as a heading, would be a decided improvement.

The plates, as a rule, are accurate and useful guides for the use of a student, although some of them—for example, the occipital—are too small; we miss, in the parietal, the delineation of the characteristic acuteness of the anterior inferior angle; the drawing and naming of the extremities of the "inferior turbinate bone," in Plate xxix, Fig. 3, seem incorrect.

The directing lines in the plates are not always drawn with sufficient accuracy; that for the "tentorium cerebelli," in Plate xxiii, Fig. 2, is too low; sometimes the directing line is absent, as in Plate xxiv, Fig. 4, marking the "infundibulum" of the ethmoid; and again, in Plate xxv, Fig. 2, to mark the mylo-hyoid groove. The lines for the grooves at the lower end of the radius are unnecessarily crossed, and thereby confused, in Plate ix, Fig. 3.

The Latin names are at times badly bungled, and English fares as badly. "Foramen lacerum medius," twice in Plate xxii; "Foramina for N. subcutaneous male," Plate xxiv, Fig. 4. "Aquaductus Fallopi," Plate xxvi (letterpress), would look better as "aquæductus Fallopii." "Membrane tympani," Plate xxvi; "humular," Plate xxiv; "trochea," Plate vii, Fig. 1; "coracoid" process of ulna, Plate x, Fig. 7 (letterpress), are only a few instances of want of careful revision. We should have expected that, in a work edited in Scotland, Macewen's name as an osteotomist would have been correctly given (Plate xv). We are sorry to have to close our notice of this newest contribution to anatomical study with this list of mistakes.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

Epitome of the Laws affecting Health. By J. V. VESEY FITZGERALD. (Waterlow Brothers and Layton. 1885. Pp. 138.)—Anything from the pen of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald on the subject of sanitary law is worthy of respectful attention. The preface explains that Mr. Fitzgerald, having many questions to answer as to legal points connected with sanitary matters, finds the statutes on the subject "neither accessible nor readily understood." Accordingly, he has bethought him of setting down, in language capable of being understood of the people, the principal rights and liabilities of citizens in sanitary matters. The opening subject—the dwellings of the people—has just been considerably altered as to its law by the Act of last session; but this is one of those pitfalls that compilers have had to endure from time immemorial. The language employed by Mr. Fitzgerald in his expositions is admirably clear and succinct; and a conscientious citizen would derive an exceedingly good general idea of his "rights and liabilities" by reading the book. It is indubitably true that the work "supplies an answer to the simpler questions which constantly arise," and which appear, indeed, to have inspired its publication; but in a future edition, we hope the author will afford to his readers the solace of an index.

Report by the Committee of the Glasgow District Asylum to the Board of the District. 1885.—From the several parts of this report, it is to be gathered that the mortuary-arrangements of the Glasgow District Asylum, which had been very defective, have been placed on a satisfactory footing. But there is still urgent need of a separate ward for infectious diseases, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will proceed to erect the detached building of a simple character which is necessary, in order to effect the complete isolation of any patients who may be admitted in the incubatory stage of an infectious disease,

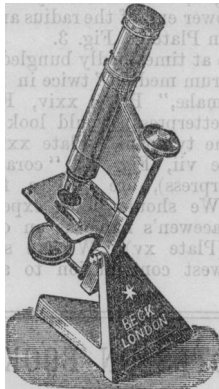
or who may incur disease of that nature whilst residing in the asylum. This asylum appears to have a very changing population. It is remarkable that, with an average number resident of about 180, the admissions during the past year should have been as many as 127, the discharges and deaths during the same period being only 3 less; and that, at the end of the four years during which the asylum has been occupied, it is found that the total number of beds for patients has been filled four times over during that space of time, and emptied thrice. The mortality-rate is satisfactorily low. The usual tables and accounts complete the report.

REPORTS AND ANALYSES

AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW INVENTIONS IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, DIETETICS, AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

THE STAR MICROSCOPE.

Messrs. R. and J. BECK, Cornhill, have under this name produced a complete three guinea instrument, which should beat out of the field all the foreign microscopes which have of late years been received with favour. English microscopes of the great makers have always had the highest possible reputation; but the instruments and object-glasses have been relatively high priced, and the models rather too elaborate. The "star" microscope is a modern marvel for its low price, combined with admirable workmanship, extreme efficiency, sound construction, accurate adjustment, and excellent optical qualities. It meets all the ordinary requirements of the student and the medical



man. It has excellent objectives of 1 in. and $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; draw-tube and quick and slow focussing movement; mirror with lateral as well as rotating movement, and an iris-diaphragm. The lenses alone are worth the money. It is very satisfactory to find our best houses entering the field with first-class instruments at low prices. English microscope-makers can rival any in Europe, and all that was needed was the determination to meet the question of cheapness with excellence. This has here been achieved.

NEW AURAL SYRINGE ADAPTED FOR SELF-APPLICATION.

By J. WARD COUSINS, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.S.,

Senior Surgeon to the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, and to the Portsmouth and South Hants Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The brass instrument, commonly employed for syringing the ears, often renders this little operation tedious to the patient and troublesome to the surgeon. It demands the use of both hands. The syringe must first all be charged, then placed in position, and discharged; it must now be removed, refilled, and again inserted in the ear. This complicated series of movements often produces muscular weariness, especially when they have to be continued for any length of time.

The new instrument is especially designed to overcome these inconveniences, and to make the operation easy of performance by the patient himself. It can be worked without any fatigue, and the elastic balls and valves are so arranged that only five or six contractions of the hand are required per minute to secure an efficient and continuous stream. The expansion of the hand-ball is assisted by a recoil-spring, and the force of the current is regulated by increasing or diminishing the number of contractions.

The engraving exhibits the method of self-application. The syringe can be very readily placed in position. The nozzle of the pipe rests against the upper wall of the auditory canal, and the tube is securely suspended by means of a perforated elastic curtain attached to the guttar.



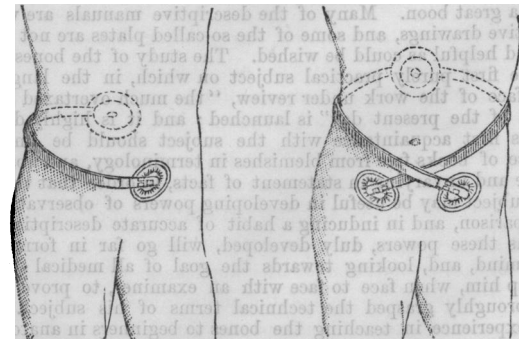
The new aural syringe will be found a great convenience in everyday practice, saving both time and trouble, and assisting in the efficient treatment of many common aural diseases and accidents. It is manufactured, at a very moderate price, by Messrs. Maw, Son, and Thompson.

A NEW TRUSS-ARRANGEMENT FOR THE COMFORTABLE AND STEADY SUPPORT OF DOUBLE INGUINAL HERNIA.

By HY. ARMSTRONG RAWLINS, M.R.C.S., Maida Vale.

The single truss of Messrs. Salmon and Ody, Strand, with its ball-and-socket joint, long sweeping spring from the centre of the back to the further side in front, is simply perfection, and has stood the test of practical use for twenty years. Why not, therefore, by simple multiplication of the same instrument, give an equal boon to the sufferers from double hernia? This, under my direction, has been carried out with complete success. The subjoined sketch will show at a glance this new arrangement. The two arms of the spring cross each other in front, without in the slightest degree interfering with each other's action. I find also, that by joining the two springs firmly together behind, great steadiness is secured. The springs, by this arrangement, are prevented from falling down over the hips, and allow free action to the legs, and to the springs themselves. The advantage of having the springs in two parts is, that the maker can apply a stronger one on either side, if required. Other recommendations connected with the truss are as follows.

Trifling pressure over the hips; free motion of the body, with comfort in stooping.



The perfect action of the ball-and-socket joints, with the elongated springs (which press the pads inwards, instead of outwards), enables much smaller ones to be used, and secures the grand desideratum of not arresting the flow of blood from the extremities to the body.

To render this truss comfortable, I consider it most desirable to construct an inexpensive elastic pad, which has been done by introducing coils of India-rubber tubing. It is well to remember that the lower edges of the pad, in front, should just rest on the bone below.