to ascertain that their students attend regularly, and that hospital surgeons and teachers may do with great propriety what such men as these have done; and whilst the sons of the greatest men in this country are regularly marked off every morning, as they go to chapel in these colleges, and the defaulters noted, medical students of the same age may and ought to readily submit to the same ordeal, which is purely for their advantage.

The inattention shown by many professors with respect to the attendance of their students renders another functionary necessary, who is called a grinder. As the time approaches for the final examination of the student at the College of Surgeons for the diploma, he becomes then sensible of the folly of his conduct in not attending to his studies, and he seeks a gentleman who shall stuff as much information into him in a few weeks as may answer his momentary purpose. Thus crammed, as the term is, he fixes his day to go off, perfectly satisfied that he would forget all he had learned from his grinder in a month, if the grinding were not daily sustained. Under these circumstances young men have frequently assured me they could describe a part or a disease they had not seen just as well as one they had; I have myself heard a student describe very well the biceps flexor cubiti muscle, and not know it when shown to him. Anatomy is only to be learned by dissection, disease by attendance at the bed-side of the sick in an hospital. There is then to be acquired that confidence in your own knowledge which will enable you to manage and subdue a complaint without assistance from your teacher, and which confidence is only to be acquired by experience and observation. Your whole life, in fact, must be one of continued study, and you will at last die having much to learn.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE INFIRMARY.

[*Practice of Sir John Fife.*]

REMOVAL OF TUMOR FROM BENEATH LOWER JAW.

(Report by Mr. John Mitchell.)

Robt. Bowsfield, aged thirty-nine, husbandman, was admitted Sept. 24, 1842, into the Newcastle-on-Tyne Infirmary, under the care of Sir John Fife, with a tumor beneath lower jaw.

He states that he had quinsy about fifteen years ago; after he recovered he found a small hard knot about the size of a bean close below the ear on the left side, and he was unable to open his mouth as wide as formerly; he took little notice of the circumstance, as it gave him little uneasiness; the tumor remained nearly stationary for eight years (but whenever the patient caught a cold it was always a little larger); it then began gradually to increase, and continued to do so up to the present time; during the last six months, however, the growth of the tumor was more rapid than at any other time. Has had little or no medical treatment, except about five years ago, when it was blistered, and iodine ointment was rubbed in; he persevered in this treatment for two months without the least benefit.

Symptoms on Admission.—The tumor is of a large size; it extends from opposite the external meatus of the ear on each side, backwards upon the neck, forwards on the side of the cheek, and downwards to within two

inches of the symphysis menti. It is of an oval figure, smooth and round on the surface; the color does not differ from that of the surrounding parts; it is movable to a great extent (and he thinks it has become much more so within the last two years); it does not appear to be fixed to the ramus of the jaw; it is firm, and seems slightly attached above the angle of the jaw; it occasions considerable inconvenience during mastication; the patient cannot open his mouth more than an inch; he experiences great uneasiness, with pain in the head whenever he stoops. Bowels open; pulse good; tongue clean, and in every other respect he is in the enjoyment of good health and spirits.

Sept. 27. *Operation.*—The patient was seated on a chair, and leaned obliquely on a table. An incision was made from the mastoid process to the chin, and the integuments turned upwards; another incision, commenced near the centre of the first, was continued downwards till it intersected without opening the external jugular vein; the dissection carried under the base of the tumor then exposed the mastoid muscle, internal jugular vein, and sheath of carotid; the portio dura of the 7th was divided, and a small part of the parotid gland, which was indurated and attached to the tumor, was removed along with it; six arteries required ligature; the integuments were brought together by suture, and covered with lint steeped in cold water. The patient evinced great fortitude; the structure of the lower and anterior part of tumor proved fibrous; that next the parotid was much more indurated, presenting the radiating lines observed in scirrhus formations. Weight, nine ounces; largest circumference, eleven inches. He was ordered to have an opiate at bed-time.

28. Has passed a good night; slight pain and stiffness in wound; no thirst; bowels open.

29. The wound was dressed this morning with lint steeped in cold water, and the compress was kept constantly wet; good deal of swelling in lower part; mouth twisted a little to right side; bowels confined. To have an opening draught. The power of feeling in the cheek is not so perfect as on the sound side.

Oct. 2. Dressed again this morning; doing remarkably well; swelling in cheek much abated; suppuration healthy; bowels open.

9. Has gone on since 2nd without a bad symptom; the ligatures were removed this morning; wound quite healthy; mouth still twisted a little. Convalescent.

ONYXIS.

The diseased lateral growth of the nail of the great toe, when it presses into the surrounding soft parts, and causes a fungous granulation to spring forth, is nearly as painful as the operation usually adopted for its cure. M. Payan, the principal surgeon of the Hotel-Dieu, at Aix, in an essay on caustics, which recently gained the prize offered by the proprietors of the "Bulletin de Thérapeutique," advises the application of the Vienna paste to that portion of the matrix of the nail, which corresponds to the part involved in the vicious growth. The adjacent parts are to be protected by adhesive plaster. By the destruction of the matrix, the reproduction of the diseased nail is prevented. The Vienna paste is the potassa cum calce, prepared with six parts of quick lime and five of pure potass.