mucus; its sensibility is exquisite. From the inferior part of the fungus, and about equidistant from its edges, and from each other, are seen two projections, mamillary processes, or papillæ, denoting the termination of the ureters. From these the urine exudes *guttatim*; but, by the action of the abdominal muscles, it occasionally spurts out in a small stream. There is a depression around the edges of the tumour, which, at its inferior part, forms a sort of triangular cleft, into which the urine exudes, the apex of which is continuous with the raphe perinæi. On either side of the cleft, and in contact with the fungus, are two small bodies, probably the glans clitoridis; the labii pudendi considerably recede from each other; the nymphæ, as likewise the meatus urinarius, are wanting. The ossa pubis are two inches apart, their spines being thrown forward from projections at either side of the protruded bladder; the bodies of the bones are connected by a ligamentous membrane, which forms the point of support for the viscera of the abdomen. The situation of the anus is rather more forward than natural, so as to diminish the breadth of the perinæum; the os coccygis is more than ordinarily incurved; the vagina is pervious, but its calibre is only just sufficient to admit the passage of a probe. The umbilicus is so blended with the integuments, at the upper edge of the protruded bladder, that scarcely any vestiges of it are traceable. As a consequence naturally looked for, resulting from the separation of the bones of the pelvis, is found a larger and flatter pelvis. The acetabula and thighs are separated further from each other, and there is considerable lateral motion, so that the combined effect of the many, consequent on one original cause, gives to the child a very staggering gait.

This case, allowing for the difference of age in the patients, is a perfect parallel to the one which I have brought before your notice, even to its very minutiae, so that it would seem there is uniformity even in the errors of nature.

Six years after this, Mr. Earle records another case in the *Lancet*, 1842 and 1843, p. 797, to which I must beg to refer you. This was a boy, but some slight variation in character was perceptible; for instance, in three parts it was covered by epithelium. Mr. Earle observes, that he had always thought mucous surfaces incapable of becoming cuticular, however long they might be exposed to atmospheric influence; but here seemed an exception to that rule, though he could not say whether the epidermoid appearance, in this instance, resulted from an effort of nature, to protect the delicate and exposed membrane, or was a congenital formation.

It is rather a singular coincidence, and in some measure a fortunate one; but while I have been engaged in my enquiries and researches connected with this case, I have been requested by my friend, Mr. Paxon, of Cranfield, to see a patient of his, with a fungous tumour at the lower part of the abdomen. On examination, it turned out to be another case of malformation of the urinary organs. The anterior portion of the bladder is there wanting. The patient, who is a boy about three years old, has the like deficiency with respect to the genitals; that is, there is no body, but simply a glans penis, lying under the inferior portion of the tumour. The testes are properly developed. It resembles Mr. Earle's case, in having

a slight cuticular surface over some portion of the tumour.

An instrument for the mitigation of the misery attendant on such malformations as these, suggested itself to my mind; which instrument I described to the medical and surgical staff, at the Northampton Infirmary, whither I had the child taken for the advantage of their united opinion. But I was pleased subsequently to find, on reading Mr. Earle's cases, that that enlightened surgeon had been before me in the invention. I will describe to you the instrument he proposes, because it is an improvement upon the one which occurred to me. It consists in "adapting a kind of silver bowl to the parts surrounding the bladder, and connecting it by means of a tube with an India-rubber bag, to be fastened round the thigh, when the secretion would flow into the artificial bladder, which might be emptied at pleasure by a stop-cock that would be attached to it." I wrote to Messrs. Weiss and Son, and in my answer was informed that they had made two such instruments,—very possibly for the two patients whose cases are recorded by Mr. Earle. I lost, however, the chance of procuring this instrument, in consequence of Lord Carrington, with his usual liberality and kindness, determining to send the child to London. It was sent to St. George's Hospital, and an instrument was manufactured, by direction, I presume, of the surgeons; but so defective is it, that it scarcely obviates, nay, it does not obviate, the evil which constitutes the misery and nuisance of such a case as this. It is simply a bowl large enough to cover the tumour, lined with oiled silk, and covered with leather; at its lower part projects a tube, but to this tube there is no bag attached, so that the only advantage derived from it is protection from the friction of the napkins. The urine escapes and keeps the child always wet. It is very possible, considering the age of the child, that it might be thought too young for an expensive apparatus, but there would have been but small additional outlay to have screwed upon the tube a receptacle for this irritating fluid. I hope to have it in my power to arrange an instrument for the Cranfield case, and for the case of Pallet, when the child is able to walk.

A drawing of the tumour in the child Pallet's case accompanied this paper, and was exhibited at the meeting.

TWO CASES OF GLOSSITIS.

By WILLIAM ENGLAND, M.D., Wisbeach.

The infrequency of idiopathic glossitis, makes it right to record two cases which have occurred in my practice,—one in the year 1839; the other during the present week.

CASE I.

On the 15th of April, 1839, I was requested in consultation with a medical practitioner, to see Mr. D., aged 45, a small farmer, at Emneth, in this neighbourhood. Of this case, I have preserved only the following short notice:—

"*Glossitis*.—Left half of the tongue chiefly thickened towards the root, though the whole of the surface on the left side, as far as the median line, is elevated one-eighth of an inch higher than the right."

I am sorry that no particular notice of the history of the case prior to his consulting me has been given, though I remember at this distance of time, that the inflammation of the tongue, which obstructed deglutition and rendered articulation indistinct, came on on a sudden, the patient being apparently in a good state of health. Within twenty-four hours the glossitis subsided under the application of a solution of nitrate of silver, (fifteen grains to the ounce of water,) indeed, after two or three applications, the swelling had almost entirely disappeared, and the patient's observation was, that "it acted like a charm." He had no other treatment except, I believe, aperients.

CASE II.

Tuesday August 18th, 1846, J. H., aged 20, a servant in husbandry, in the neighbourhood of March, was sent to me, with his tongue much swollen, and his deglutition (except of liquids,) much impeded; his articulation was very imperfect. On Friday, August the 14th, his general state of health being good, and without any preliminary rigor, his tongue became suddenly swollen, and increased in volume to such an extent as to produce the above impediments accompanied with pain and tenderness on pressure. On inspecting the mouth and fauces, the left side of the tongue was found to be swollen, the increased thickness extending throughout its substance and from the apex to the root. The elevation of the left surface above the right, was greater than in the former case, being at least a quarter of an inch above the corresponding right side, beyond the median line, which it seemed to follow symmetrically.

Half a dozen leeches and a blister were ordered to the throat, preceded by an active calomel and jalap purgative; a solution of nitrate of silver (twenty grains to the ounce of water,) was applied with a camel-hair brush three or four times a day.

As in the former case, the use of the nitrate of silver led to a speedy diminution of the swelling; and when he called upon me on the 20th, two days afterwards, both sides of the tongue were of equal thickness. In this case, however, a small abscess had terminated the glossitis, and a drachm or two of purulent matter was spontaneously evacuated. In neither case was the pulse more than from 80 to 90.

In the long series of the *Medical Gazette*, I find the publication of only two cases, one (vol. 1841-2) by Dr. Graves, which, very similar to the case of J. H., terminated in abscess; the swelling being punctured, a thimbleful of pus made its exit, and the patient got instantaneous relief, and left the Meath Hospital the same evening. In Dr. Graves's case the swelling, as in the two which I now record, was confined to the left half of the tongue. In the same volume of the *Gazette* is another case of glossitis, producing suppuration, reported by Mr. Alfred Smea, and I am inclined to think with that gentleman, that the "reason to be assigned for the rarity of abscess in the tongue is, perhaps, the absence of much cellular tissue in that organ." Dr. Mason Good makes no allusion to inflammation of the tongue; the admirable lectures of Dr. Watson, in the *Medical Gazette*, are equally silent on the subject; and we must agree with M. Marjolin, (Art. Glossite "Dict. de Médecine,") that the form of

inflammation of the tongue, which is "*profonde et occupe le parenchyme de l'organe* est assez rare. Dr. Copland's forthcoming article "On Diseases of the Tongue," will doubtless supply the present lacuna in medical literature.

Wisbeach, August 21, 1846.

PROVINCIAL

Medical & Surgical Journal.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1846.

There are two subjects connected with public affairs, which, at present especially, require attention on the part of the members of the medical profession. These are the Registration Bill and the Medical Relief of the poor. The time is now come when a strenuous effort should once more be made to gain access to the members of Her Majesty's government on these questions, and to get both of them placed before those in authority, in their true light,—the former as an integral part of the more enlarged measure of Medical Reform, and of great importance therefore to the profession, and ultimately to the public; the latter as a measure in which the interests and welfare of the mass of the population are intimately concerned. On the present occasion we propose again to refer to the Registration Bill.

No time should be lost in endeavouring to counteract any adverse influence which has been or may be exerted, to remove partial and distorted impressions, and to convince the Minister that the profession, as a body, are disposed to regard the Bill lately brought forward by Mr. Wakley for effecting this purpose, as well calculated for the attainment of the required object.

A suggestion for an alteration in this bill, involving, as it appears to us, a serious departure, both from correct principle and from simplicity of detail, has been made in a non-professional periodical. We should not have deemed this suggestion to call for notice, had it not been countenanced by a warm and intelligent advocate for medical reform. In the last number of the *Dublin Medical Press*, we find the following remarks in reference to it, headed "Mr. Wakley's Registration Bill":—

"The following, from the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, appears to us to be the right view of this plan. Every man must be registered as what he really is. If he be a doctor of medicine, and wishes to be publicly recognized as a physician, let him appear in the physicians' list, with liberty, if he pleases, to attach F. or L., or M.R.C.S. to his name if he has obtained a surgical diploma. If he be a surgeon, and wishes to be so held, let him go into the surgeons' list, and if he pleases, and is entitled to it, let him add M.D.: and if he be an apothecary, *keeping open shop*, let him be so registered, and add all the letters in the alphabet to which he lays claim, if he likes it:—