

These are scraped away and strong tincture iodine is applied to the seat whence they sprung. Upon this, the hemorrhage and the purulent discharge have ceased, and the vaginitis remains cured.

CASE XI.—Mrs. R., about 40, mother of a large family, flows almost continually of late, is prostrate and complains of her back. The mouth of the uterus was very patulous, and at least a quarter or a third of the neck was eaten away by a clean-cut ulceration. The edges were sharp, the base clean, and the surrounding tissues were not infiltrated. The description of corroding ulcer by Dr. J. Clark, of England, and by others, seems to fit this case exactly, and there is nothing else described in any book I have seen which fits the case. I accordingly did not hesitate to call it a case of corroding ulcer. Nitrate of silver was thoroughly applied at first, and then one or two applications of acid nitrate of mercury. The flowing ceased, and the woman regained her health and has been alive these eight years. What was the case? If it was not corroding ulcer, I have no idea what it was. If it was a corroding ulcer, it recovered against the experience of other physicians. What was it? Many other cases, as cancer, tumors in contiguous parts, and specially the results of conception or miscarriage, might be added to show the almost endless variety of the causal conditions out of which uterine hæmorrhage may spring. Let what I have given suffice to put the physician on his guard, and if his case does not recover speedily under empirical treatment, if, indeed, that is admissible at all, let him search thoroughly to know the exact nature of his case.

A NEW INSTRUMENT FOR CRANIOTOMY.

By G. W. GARLAND, M.D., Lawrence.

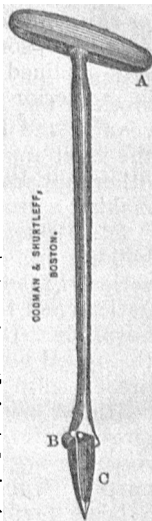
THE annexed engraving represents a perforator, which I have recently devised for use in craniotomy. The instrument has been made for me by Messrs. Codman & Shurtleff, of Boston.

The cutting part or blade of the instrument, *c*, is shaped like a tap-borer, with a strong lance-shaped point instead of a screw, with a broad shoulder, *b*. It cuts a round three-quarter inch hole, through which the brain can be reached and its attachments broken up by the end of the blunt hook, or by any small rod, and through which the brain, when reduced to a pulp (which for obvious reasons should always be done), finds a ready exit.

In all cases two perforations should be made, if possible, and as far apart as can be done, seeking the more solid parts and avoiding the fontanelle.

After the cranium is well emptied by the expulsive action of the womb or by the pressure of forceps, these round perforations will be found exceedingly convenient, affording a loop through which a finger or the blunt hook can be passed and aid rendered in expelling the fœtus.

Physicians who have used other perforators, and have had to contend with lacerated integuments and naked, rough-edged bones, will at once appreciate this instrument. It can be introduced with great ease and safety to the mother by placing the index finger of either hand in the concavity of the blade, letting it extend a little beyond the point, so as to guard and guide it to the part selected for perforation. The handle, *a*, gives sufficient power for the proper use of the instrument.



MEDICAL EDUCATION IN LEIPZIG.

By G. E. HATTON, M.D.

I SEND the following description of the Leipzig School, thinking it will interest the readers of the JOURNAL, at a time when medical education is receiving so much attention, both here and in America, and new life has been infused into the profession by Virchow, Von Graefe, Conheim, Donders, Beale, and other eminent men. The advances which have been made and the broad fields which have been thrown open for exploration render the fact apparent that the medical schools of the past are inadequate for the present study of medicine. In Leipzig this demand has caused the erection of large buildings and the more complete organization of the medical school, so that the student may be supplied with every convenience with which to pursue his studies. The facilities offered for study at this place are as follows:—

1st. A large building is used exclusively for the study of *Anatomy*, containing a lecture room, a dissecting room, a room for the professor, and a long room for the study of histology. The professor has one or two assistants, who prepare the objects be-