

It may be remembered that a bad worker always complains of his tools, and that on the other hand a good worker accomplishes good results with a few simple instruments ; many a thorough examination has been made by an experienced pathologist with only a scalpel, scissors and butcher's saw, but it is better to avoid the charge of having bad tools, and have all that are usually necessary, and a good reinforcement in case of need. The ordinary case should have the following contents :—

1st. Knives. Three or four section knives, each about 9 inches long, with a well tempered blade, 4 inches long, from 1 to 1 1-2 inches wide, and the back about 1-8 of an inch thick ; the handle strong and made of wood 5 inches long. Probe-pointed bistoury.

2nd. Several scalpels of various sizes such as are used in dissecting.

3rd. A long thin knife, 8 to 10 inches on the blade, and 2 inches wide, with a five-inch wooden handle. This is principally for examining the brain, but can also be used in section of the lungs.

4th. Cartilage knife.

5th. Forceps. Dissecting forceps, bone forceps and costatome.

6th. Scissors. Enterotome, blunt pointed scissors, sharp pointed scissors for large arteries, the larynx and bronchi. A small narrow pair, with one blade probe pointed, for cutting ducts, the ureter or small arteries.

7th. Silver probes from 5 to 10 inches in length and in size 1 to 3. French catheter and director. Does this mean by catheter scale or wire gauge ?

8th. Wooden mallet.

9th. Steel chisel.

10th. Steel hammer, with the head blunt at one end and wedge-shaped at the other ; the handle of steel, with a strong hook for removing the calvaria.

11th. Needles, both straight and curved, with large eyes.

12th. Strong thread or fine string.

13th. A saw with fine teeth and a removable handle and back. The blade about 10 to 12 inches long.