

adopting an antiseptic course easily available and powerful to prevent fever in the puerperal period. It has been thought that if the various contagious fevers and also tubercle depend upon bacteria, 'the treatment of disease will resolve itself sooner or later into a kind of *germicide*, within and without the body—within in the fluids, and without in the noxious elements which surround it.' But it does not seem possible that the labours of the medical profession will be very successful in destroying these forms within, whatever it may be possible to accomplish outside of the body. Dr. Ogston has shown how difficult, if not impossible it is to destroy micrococci on the surface of a wound. It does not seem possible, therefore, that we can hope to benefit patients suffering from typhoid fever, tubercle, or any other disease which depends upon the action of vegetable growths, by destroying such in the body, for the agents that destroy them would also be deleterious to the patient. Even though a two per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or one in five thousand of corrosive sublimate, destroys a virus outside of the body, we can hardly hope to bring such solutions into contact with disease processes. Our knowledge at present is in accordance with that long since found true—that as regards contagious fevers and tubercular diseases our efforts must depend to a great extent on our success in teaching the public to rely less upon antidotes and more upon those means which tend to build up strong frames capable of withstanding the agencies causing diseases. That our main hope of lessening the mortality from these diseases lies in carrying out by the public of proper sanitary measures, and as regards the individual, attention to the laws of health :

* * * "By Temperance taught

In what thou eat'st and drink, seeking from thence
Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight,
Till many years o'er thy head return ;
So may'st thou live till like ripe fruit thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease,
Gathered, not harshly plucked."

SARCOMA OF THE CLAVICLE.

JAMES THORBURN, M.D.

(Reported by Mr. C. M. Foster.)

W. E. D., æt 43—a short, spare man, admitted to the Hospital, July 9th, 1883, under the care of Dr. Thorburn, on account of an obscurely fluctuating tumour, about the size of an orange, situated just above the sternal half of the right clavicle, and apparently closely connected with this bone.

History.—About nine weeks previously had noticed slight soreness at the point where the tumour subsequently made its appearance one week later, as a small, firm, nodular swelling, which throughout its growth gave little or no pain beyond slight soreness after manipulation, or when pressed upon by any weight, *e. g.*, when carrying poles or posters on the shoulder, which had been his occupation for some time previous to growth of tumour. His health he says has been always good, and is now quite as good as it was two months ago.

Examination of the different organs gave negative results, these being so far as can be made out perfectly healthy. Neither deglutition nor respiration have been in any way interfered with. The left cervical glands are slightly enlarged, as are also the axillary and inguinal of the same side; the left epitrochlear about the size of a hazel nut, hard and tender; about the middle of the anterior surface of the left forearm is a small round firm nodule, slightly smaller than the epitrochlear gland, having the same appearance and sensation when examined; about three inches below this is a smaller similar growth; neither of these are painful or tender. On the right side the axillary and inguinal glands are enlarged, more so than on the left; two firm nodular swellings on the right forearm having the same appearance and position as those on the left. The anterior portion of the trunk is more or less covered with small growths entirely devoid of pain and tenderness, and have