

# LIST OF FIGURES.

xv.

FIG. 51. ... .. Page 137

A lateral view through the head in a case of acromegaly. The arrow points to the cavity of the sella turcica which is enlarged owing to absorption of the posterior clinoid processes, from pressure by hypertrophy of the pituitary gland.

FIG. 52. ... .. Page 138

Showing fragments of shrapnel received at Ypres. The large piece behind the angle of the jaw entered above near the zygoma where two very small pieces were left.

FIG. 53. ... .. Page 140

Cervical Ribs. The one on the right side is what is usually termed a "false" rib; it is more probably an exaggeration of the normal transverse process. It is quite rigid and is causing pressure symptoms. The one on the left side is a "true" cervical rib. It is complete with articulations and causes no symptoms. Light pressure with the finger easily controlled the radial pulse.

FIG. 54. ... .. Page 141

A severe case of osteoarthritis of the lumbar vertebrae. The characteristic "lipping" of the edges of the bodies is shown in different stages even to the extent of fusion. This is not uncommonly found in cases sent for X-ray examination because the symptoms suggested the possibility of urinary calculus.

FIG. 55. ... .. Page 142

Male age 51. Fracture near the surgical neck of the humerus. Accident one month before seeking advice. Patient did not think he had suffered more than a sprain, and had fairly good movement without much pain. The head of the bone is trying to attach itself to the side of the shaft where some callous is thrown out.

FIG. 56. ... .. Page 143

Showing the appearances of a Colles's fracture and a fracture of the scaphoid. The latter is not a very common injury and still less so in association with a Colles's fracture from the same accident.

FIG. 57. ... .. Page 144

Showing the characteristic changes found in rheumatoid or infective arthritis. Note the absorption of the articular cartilages, allowing the close approximation of the articular ends of the bones, many of which are eroded. Some joints are more severely affected than others. The deflection of the fingers to the ulnar side is frequently found in the later stages of this distressing disease.