twiſted or hare-lip suture. The firſt commonly made of ſilver, with a movable ſteel point ; the other of gold. See n⁰157.

Fig. 16. The tourniquet now moſt generally uſed. See n⁰ 160.

Fig. 17. The tenaculum uſed in ſecuring the mouths of bleeding veſſels. See n⁰ 162.

Fig. 18. A common ſcalpel. See n⁰ 174.

Fig. 19. A large lancet uſed for opening cavities of diffe­rent kinds. See n⁰ 174.

Fig. 20. A blunt-pointed biſtoury. See n⁰ 174.

Plate CCCCLXXXVIII. fig. 2l. A raſpatory for re­moving the pericranium in the operation of the trepan. See n 186.

Fig. 22. The trephine with all its parts connected and ready for uſe. *a,* The centre-pin, which can be raised or depreſſed by the slider *b. c,* The part where the saw is united to the handle by means of the ſpring *d.* See n⁰ 186.

Fig. 23. Handle of the trepan into which the head of the trephine is to be inſerted at a. See n⁰ 186.

Fig. 24. A perforator, which can be joined to the handle either of the trephine or trepan. See n⁰ 186.

Fig. 25. A bruſh for cleaning the teeth of the saw. See n⁰ 186.

Fig. 26. Forceps for removing the piece of bone when nearly cut through by the trephine or the trepan. See n⁰186

Fig. 26. *a,* A levator alſo employed in removing the piece of bone. See n⁰ 186

Fig. 26. *b,* Lenticular for ſmoothing the ragged edge of the perforated bone. See n⁰ 186.

Fig. 27. A common probe. See n⁰ 187.

Fig. 28. A directory. See n⁰ 187.

Fig. 29. A ſpeculum uſed for keeping the eyelids ſeparated, and the eye fixed, in performing various operations upon that organ. See n⁰ 205.

Fig. 30. A flat curved hook for elevating the upper eye­lid, and fixing the eye, in performing various minute opera­tions upon its ſurface. See n⁰ 205.

Fig. 31. A couching needle. See n⁰ 216.

Fig. 32. A couching needle for the right eye, fitted for the operator’s right hand. See n⁰ 217.

Fig. 33. A knife for extracting the cataract. See n⁰ 218.

Fig. 34. A flat probe for ſcratching the capſule in ex­tracting the cryſtalline lens. See n⁰ 218.

Fig. 35. A flat probe or ſcoop for aſſiſting in removing the cataract. See n⁰ 218.

Fig. 36. A knife for extracting the cataract from the right eye. See n⁰ 218.

Fig. 37. One of Anel's probes for removing obſtructions of the lachrymal ducts. See n⁰ 224.

Fig. 38. A ſyringe and pipe (by the ſame) for injecting a liquid into the lachrymal ducts. See n⁰ 224.

Fig. 38. a, A crooked pipe which fits the ſyringe. See n⁰ 224.

Fig. 39. An inſtrument for compreſſing the lachrymal ſac. See n⁰ 226.

Fig. 40. A trocar and canula for perforating the os un­guis in the operation for fiſtula lachrymalis See n⁰ 229.

Fig. 41, 42, 43. Inſtruments employed by Mr Pellier in the operation for fiſtula lachrymalis. Fig. 41. A conduc­tor for clearing the naſal duct. Fig. 42. A conical tube to be left in the duct. Fig. 43. A compressor for fixing the tube in its place. See n⁰ 230.

Fig. 44. A trocar for making an artificial parotid duct. See Chap. XVI, Sect. 1.

Fig. 4 5. Forceps ſometimes uſed for laying hold of the lip in the operation for hare lip. See n⁰ 231.

Fig. 46. A pair of ſtrong ſcissars uſed in the operation for hare-lip. See n⁰ 231.

Fig. 47. Pins uſed in the operation for hare-lip. See n⁰ 231.

Fig. 48. Gum-phleme. See n⁰ 232.

Fig. 49. A trocar for perforating the antrum maxillare. See Chap. XVI. Sect. vi.

Fig. 50. An inſtrument of a tubular form for perforating the antrum maxillare. See as directed in Fig. 49.

Plate CCCCLXXXIX. Fig. 51. n⁰ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. I,. A file for removing inequalities upon the teeth. 2, 3, 4, 5, Different forms of inſtruments for removing tartar, &c. from the teeth. See n⁰ 235.

Fig. 52. n⁰ I, 2, 3. I, 2, Inſtruments for stuffing a hollow tooth. 3, The handle which fits the different in­ſtruments repreſented by fig 51, 52. See n⁰ ,37.

Fig. 53. Inſtrument termed a key for extracting teeth. See n⁰ 338.

Fig. 54. Forceps for extracting teeth. See n⁰ 338.

Fig. 55, A punch or lever for extracting ſtumps of teeth. See n⁰ 338.

Fig. 56. Mr Cheſelden’s needle, with an eye near the point, for tying a knot on ſcirrhous tonſils. See n⁰ 242.

Fig. 57. A ſpeculum oris firſt propoſed by Mr B Bell. See n⁰ 244.

Fig. 58. Mr Mudge’s inhaler for conveying steams of warm water, &c. to the throat and breaſt. See Chap. XVII. Sect. xi.

Fig. 59 A ſcarificator for ſcarifying the amygdale, and for opening abſcesses in the throat. See Chap. XVII. Sect xi.

Fig. 60. Forceps for extracting extraneous ſubſtances from the outer passage of the ear. See n⁰ 246.

Fig. 61. A ſyringe for waſhing the outer passage of the ear. See n⁰ 247.

Fit’s. 62, 63. Inſtruments uſed for concentrating sound ire cases of deafneſs. See n⁰ 249.

Fig. 64. A tube by which the Euſtachian tube may be waſhed in certain caſes of deafneſs See n⁰ 250.

Fig 65. An inſtrument for perforating the lobes of the ear. See n⁰ 251.

Fig. 66 An inſtrument recommended by Mr B. Bell for ſupporting the head after the operation for wry neck. See n⁰ 253.

Fig. 67. An inſtrument invented by Dr Monro for fixing the canula after the operation of bronchotomy. See n⁰ 254.

Fig. 68. A glaſs for drawing milk from the breaſts of women. See Chap. XX

Fig 69. A ſilver canula for carrying off pus collected in the thorax. See n⁰ 262.

Plate CCCCXC. Fig. 70. A bandage for the paracenteſis of the abdomen, originally invented by the late Dr Monro. See n⁰ 264.

Fig 71 The common round trocar, with a triangular point for tapping tor the aſcites. See n 264.

Fig 72. Mr André’s lancet-pointed trocar, the canula of which is made of two hollow plates of ſteel ſcrewed together at the larger extrcmity. See n⁰ 264.

Fig. 73. A director uſed in the operation for hernia. See n⁰ 278.