

It does not produce death of the end of the vessel, beyond the point compressed—as is the case with the ligature,—leading to the formation of as many decomposing sloughs as there are ligatures employed.

The needle does not imbibe animal fluids as is the case with hemp or silk, which speedily decompose, occasioning much irritation to the surrounding structures.

Its presence does not occasion the formation of pus, and therefore does not retard primary union.

It is removable always at the will of the operator.

It closes both artery and vein, and a single needle may close two or more smaller arteries.

It requires only one person for its application.

It is not followed by secondary hemorrhage as a result of ulceration or sloughing, as it produces none.

It is much less likely to be followed by secondary fever, as the wound is placed in a far greater hygienic condition,—there being no septic matter presented to the fresh absorbing surface of the wound.

And lastly, “for these reasons it makes complete primary union more frequent—healing quicker—and septic or surgical fever less common.”

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*On the Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer and the Tumours analogous to it.* Illustrated by sixteen coloured plates and seventeen woodcuts. By MAURICE HENRY COLLIS, M.B., Univ. Dublin, F.R.C.S.I., &c., &c., 8vo. pp. 317. John Churchill & Sons, New Burlington Street, London, 1864. From the Author.

To arrive at safe conclusions in the diagnosis of disease, the physician requires to be well grounded in pathology—and before seeking to know the condition of organs in a diseased state, it is requisite to possess a perfect knowledge of their minute structure in health. Physiology and pathology, then, are kindred sciences, requisite, actually essential the one to the other; and the practitioner, who is anxious to fulfil his duties with credit to himself and advantage to those placed under his charge, should possess an intimate acquaintance with these sciences. The microscope has opened a new sphere to the observer; and diseases which were formerly described under a common head, are now recognised as possessing many distinctive features. Nevertheless, the microscope is apt to lead into error, as minute differences observed in objects, submitted to investigation, of apparent similarity in appearance to the unaided eye, may result in a mystification of the observer, or the setting forth of