

learnt; and should help him, when his recollection of anatomical facts grows dim, to encourage the survival of the fittest.

In writing this manual I have endeavoured, so far as the space at my command would permit, to carry out the objects above described: and while I believe that the chief matters usually dealt with in works on Surgical Anatomy have not been neglected, I have nevertheless tried to make the principle of the book the principle that underlies Mr. Hilton's familiar lectures on "Rest and Pain."

I have assumed that the reader has some knowledge of Human Anatomy, and have not entered, except in a few instances, into any detailed anatomical descriptions. The bare accounts, for example, of the regions concerned in Hernia I have left to the systematic treatises, and have dealt only with the bearings of the anatomy of the parts upon the circumstances of practice. The limits of space have compelled me to omit all those parts of the "Surgery of the Arteries" that deal with ligature, collateral circulation, abnormalities, and the like. This omission I do not regret, since those subjects are fully treated not only in works on operative surgery, but also in the manuals of general anatomy.

The book is intended mainly for the use of students preparing for their final examination in surgery. I hope, however, that it will be of use also to practitioners whose memory of their dissecting-room work is growing a little grey, and who would wish to recall such anatomical matters as have the most direct bearing upon the details of practice. Moreover, it is possible that junior students may find some interest in the volume, and may have their studies rendered more intelligent by learning how anatomy is concerned in actual dealings with disease.

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