

the work is of double interest to the dental surgeon ; first, on account of the intrinsic value of the information conveyed, and secondly, as shewing the tendency and necessity—from the widening field of knowledge and operative procedure—to divide practical surgery into separate sections. The surgeon who would rise to eminence in any particular field must be thoroughly grounded, not only in the general principles of surgery, but must also be well acquainted with the diseases and accidents, and methods of treatment in general surgery. By this means a more general and varied view of particular cases in special sections of surgery can be obtained, and the best methods selected for successful treatment. There are no parts of the body, with which its longevity and general health are more intimately connected, than those with which the dental surgeon has to deal. The every-day comfort and beauty of the multitudes moreover, to say nothing of the successful treatment of accidents and the remedying of disfiguring deformities and defects of innumerable unfortunates, is so closely connected with the deep and varied knowledge of the dental surgeon, that he should avail himself of every means to enlarge his own powers and to elevate the grade and widen the scope of the dental profession. A study of this work will afford such a variety and extent of information, capable of direct application, or by inference or deduction capable of being made serviceable in advanced dental surgery in its various parts, that we advise all those who are ambitious of rising in and advancing the science and practice of dental surgery to make themselves acquainted with the teachings of this exhaustive work. If, as is usually the case, it is considered necessary that surgeons who practice on the eye, ear, throat or other parts, should be graduates in medicine, having a fair knowledge of general surgery, of equal importance is it surely, that those who treat and operate on organs so important and delicate, and prone to disease and deformity, as those that come under the care of the dental surgeon, should be no mere tyros in general medicine, or ignorant of the possibilities and capabilities of surgical science and art.

The arrangement adopted in this work is as follows :

I. The diseases which affect the whole system are first described, and this part comprises the essays (on Inflammation and its sequelæ, Erysipelas, Pyæmia, Hæctic and Traumatic Fever, Tetanus, Scrofula, Hysteria, Syphilis, &c.) ending with that on Cancer.

II. The next part treats of injuries which involve either the whole or a large part of the body, or which may be met with in any region. This