

is it, for the practitioner to be acquainted with both sciences. Here the author gives us some idea of the German method of instruction, which, if it has not given to the profession generally better practical men, has, at least, brought out and developed men like Virchow, Niemeyer, Rindfleisch and the very eminent author himself.

Chapter 1st is devoted to simple incised wounds of the soft parts. This subject is treated of in nine lectures. In the first lecture we have the mode of origin and appearance of these wounds. Hæmorrhage and its varieties, parenchymatous hæmorrhage, and also that from the pharynx and rectum are considered as also that peculiar condition known as the hæmorrhagic diathesis. The constitutional effects of severe hæmorrhage is likewise touched upon.

In the next lecture we have the subject of arrest of hæmorrhage dwelt upon. The author resorts to very definite directions, even to the tying of a knot, which is, we have no doubt, necessary to be understood, but does not speak much for the intelligence of his auditors. Here the author alludes to the lack of common sense on the part of non-professional people in seeking to arrest bleeding in cases of accident, by the application of spider-webs or other nostrums, instead of using the simplest of all methods—compression.

On referring to acupressure the author states that he has in several amputations, even of the thigh, seen no objection to this method of arresting bleeding, but he does not believe that this means of securing bleeding vessels will altogether displace the ligature. He describes a method of applying acupressure which is novel and, we should imagine, original with him. He says: "In amputations I prefer acupressure by torsion. I pass the needle transversely through the " (mouth of the) "artery, which is drawn forward, and, with the needle, make a half or whole rotation in the direction of the radius of the surface of the flap until the bleeding is arrested, and then insert the point of the needle into the soft parts." Various hæmostatics are referred to, and also the subsequent treatment by transfusion of blood. Specific rules are laid down for performing this operation, and the quantity to be injected should not be more than from four to eight ounces.

The next seven lectures are devoted to the various methods followed by nature in the healing process of wounds and the means used by the surgeon to that desired end. These processes are illustrated by microscopic drawings which give a fair conception of the changes which occur.