

Some prominent surgeons went so far as to say that he suppressed statistics, because "he had none that he would not be ashamed to produce." The following is an example of some of the unpleasant things insinuated: "The publication of isolated cases, however good, proves nothing, whereas the withholding of the whole suggests much." These were the words of Mr. Bryant, and were endorsed by Mr. Savory (afterwards Sir William Savory), who quoted them with approbation in his address on surgery at the Cork Meeting of the British Medical Association in 1878.

Lister, however, lived long enough to change all that; his industry, dignity, patience and sweetness overpowered all opposition and jealousy.

Let us hope that Wright will be equally fortunate, and that he will live long enough to complete his great work, and that in due time his efforts will be properly appreciated.

OPERATIONS FOR INTERNAL HEMORRHAGE.

Dr. Sierra, a Chilian physician, recently asked the question about the origin of Lawson Tait's operation for internal bleeding. *The British Medical Journal* looked into the matter, and, thinking that the subject was of interest to others besides the inquirer, published the result of its investigation.

The history of this important subject is certainly very interesting, and is given in detail in Tait's work on Abdominal Surgery. In the summer of 1881, Mr. Tait was asked by Mr. Hallwright to see with him in consultation a patient who had arrived by train from London, in a condition of serious illness. The illness had been diagnosed by Mr. Hallwright as probably hemorrhage into the peritoneal cavity from a ruptured tubal pregnancy. Tait agreed, and Hallwright suggested that he should open the abdomen and relieve the ruptured tube. To use Tait's words, "the suggestion staggered me, and I am ashamed to have to say I did not receive it favorably." I saw the patient again in consultation with Mr. Hallwright and Dr.