

If the taste of a people be evident from the character of their literature, Surgery has certainly become fashionable with the profession. A few years has witnessed the publication of very many valuable treatises on this subject, and the student who once had but few guides, now has numbers placed at his service. Even in text-books he has the command of several of merited excellence. Druitt, Fergusson, Liston, Miller, Bransby Cooper, Malgaigne, Skey, Orr, Pirrie, &c.; and now another has been prepared for him, which is, at least, as worthy of his selection as any of its predecessors, and which may not unlikely usurp their place in his good opinion; for "ERICHSEN'S SURGERY" has claims of the highest order upon his confidence.

Mr. Erichsen has given an elaborate and scientific discussion upon tumors, having availed himself of the recent lectures of Mr. Paget upon these morbid growths. The more recent views of their Histology have been elucidated in a succinct and satisfactory manner. He has entered fully into the subject of Aneurism, and his description will well repay a careful perusal. After considering this lesion generally, he dwells upon it as it occurs in particular situations, and then takes the opportunity of treating upon the delegation of the respective arteries, which may demand the operation for its cure. He has arranged a number of statistical facts in a tabular form, derived from cases which had been operated upon, shewing sex, age, result, cause of death, and an appendix of remarks. These will be found to afford very valuable information: they are highly creditable to his industry, and manifest his anxiety to put the reader in possession of such authenticated facts as were within his reach. In his table of aneurism of the innominata, treated by ligature of the carotid, are only seven cases, but one of which recovered. This instance, which was reported by Mr Evans, is remarkable, inasmuch as inflammation of the sac set in at the end of the first week, followed by obliteration of the arteries of the right upper extremity and the branches of the carotid: at the end of a year the tumor still existed with constant pulsation, so that the operation cannot be said to have been successful. The next year the sac suppurated, and discharged much pus, disease arrested, but not cured. The longest existence after the operation, was in a patient of Surg. Morrison's, who may be said to have recovered from its immediate effects, for he died 20 months after, cause not stated. The tumor was found post mortem, but it is not mentioned how far it had decreased or been ameliorated. The same remark applies to Valentine Mott's case, where the patient survived the tying of the vessel 7 months. One of the most interesting of those adduced, is a case of Professor Campbell's, of McGill College, as there the tumor began to disappear after the vessel was ligatured; the man died on the 19th day, of pneu-