

blood in both arms, and then to apply on the tumor "Rec, Pulveris subtilissimi boli arminici, sanguis draconis, myrtilorum, lapidis calaminaris in aceto extincti, absinthii ad unc. cum cerato refrigerantis Galeni quantum sufficit, fiat unguentum." Curious to note how, even in men of distinct ability like Lowe, a complete ignorance of pathology dragged them into the perpetration of the silliest empiricism.

#### WOODALL'S "VIATICUM."

In 1628 appeared the first work in England specially devoted to military and naval surgery. Some eleven years later a second edition appeared, and this is its title :—*Viaticum, being the Pathway to the Surgeon's Chest, containing chirurgical instructions for the younger sort of surgeons employed in the service of his Majestie or for the Common-Wealth upon any occasion wha'soever intended for the better curing of wounds made by Gunshot*, by John Woodall. A perusal of the *Viaticum* shows that Woodall was a very practical surgeon and an eminently religious man, and the way in which he mixes up pills and piety is sometimes very diverting. After some excellent general advice to the surgeon's mate, including a warning against "being given and dedicated to the Pot and Tobacco-pipe in an unreasonable measure,"—he enumerates the instruments for the Surgeon's Chest, including among others Catlings, Rasours, Trapanes, Trafine, Lavatories, Cauterising Irons, Storks bills, Ravens bills, Crowes bills, Terebellum, Probes or flamules, Glisters Sirings and (what would have utterly damned his book in the present day) "one bundle of small German instruments." Then comes a list of medicines under the heading Unguentum, Aqua, Sol, Oleum, Chemicall Oyles, Syrups, Conserva, Electuariæ, and so on, winding up with a list of the Simples, and of the Herbs and Roots most fit to be carried. A long and careful description of the uses of the instruments and drugs follows, and then come chapters on wounds, apostumes, fractures, dislocations, amputation, scurvy, the plague, gangrene, and other topics. He observes that the cauterising irons had gone somewhat out of fashion, and he did not use them much himself "because of the feare they put the Patient into and for speech of people who are ready to scandalise an Artist upon each light occasion." In amputation, moreover, they are "now wholly forborne for reasons aforesaid, and for that a more pleasant course is known better for the patient and the Artist by making a ligature upon the veine, wound or artery, which is the binding of each end thereof, being first caught and holden with some fit instrument, and tied with a sure and strong thread."

Woodall advances the cure of wounds a distinct step, once more putting us under an obligation to the soldier-surgeon. This