

country as it should have been; we therefore hope that the second edition, which is now before us, will receive the attention it deserves.

The old work has been so thoroughly revised, and so much has been added to it, that the author is quite justified in saying that "the present edition may be regarded as a new work." It is neatly printed in two volumes, and contains 1,787 pages and 969 woodcuts.

After a general introduction, he divides the work into—I. General Pathology and Surgery, comprising Diseases of Nutrition, of the Blood, and of the Nervous System; II. Special Pathology and Surgery, comprising Diseases affecting Textures, Organs, and Regions. The general arrangement is good, and in working out the details, he gives his own opinions and the results of his experience with an unusual absence of egotism, and, at the same time, gives clearly and concisely the views of the ablest surgeons and pathologists of the present day.

The following chapters on special subjects have been written by surgeons recognized as authorities in those departments:—"Injuries and Diseases of the Eye," by Mr. Power, Sen. Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; "Ear," by Mr. Purves; "Diseases of the Throat and Larynx," by Dr. Morell Mackenzie; "Deformities," by Mr. Wm. Adams; "Diseases of the Skin," by Professor Erasmus Wilson; "Diseases of the Female Genital Organs," by Dr. Robert Barnes; "The Sphygmograph," by Dr. Mahomed. These names are a sufficient guarantee of the value of the articles. The chapter on the sphygmograph deserves special mention. It explains fully the action of the instrument and its importance in indicating the various characters of the pulse under different conditions.

In his introduction, he discusses modern surgery as a science and a scientific art, and attaches great importance to the study of pathology, combined with that of anatomy, as a guidance in surgical operations, giving as one of his examples a case of aneurism of the axillary artery requiring a ligature of the third portion of the subclavian, and showing, on the one hand, the ease with which it may be done, in the dead subject when no abnormal condition

exists, and, on the other hand, the difficulties which the surgeon must encounter in a living subject, when the disease has caused elevation of the shoulder, turgid veins, swollen muscles, etc.

In his classification of tumours, he recognises two primary divisions—the localized, or non-infiltrating, and the infiltrating, which includes all varieties of cancers. Under sarcoma (one of the localized growths), he includes fibro-cellular, fibrous, cartilaginous, gliomata, myxomata, and granulation tumours. We think that, when used in this sense, the term becomes so indefinite as to be practically useless. The more common plan of considering sarcomata as tumours composed of embryonic connective tissue, while it is founded on an anatomical basis, at the same time possesses more clinical value.

We were much pleased with his chapter on fractures, in which he draws largely from American surgeons, especially Hamilton and Sayre. As a general thing, his directions for treatment are practical and complete. There is one exception, however, where the treatment of the three varieties of fracture at the upper end of the humerus—intra-capsular, extra-capsular, and fracture of the great tuberosity—is disposed of rather vaguely in five lines.

In discussing diseases of joints, he is strongly opposed to the opinion of Dr. Sayre, that the "so-called" scrofulous disease of joints is not generally of constitutional origin. We quite agree with Mr. Gant, and think it of paramount importance in these cases to improve the condition of the system by constitutional remedies. We are certain that Dr. Sayre does not overlook these; but our fear is that some of his enthusiastic disciples, while attempting to rival the wonderful ingenuity of their master in the adaptation of mechanical appliances, may allow their patients to die through the neglect of the proper constitutional treatment.

We notice a good feature in the chapter on hernia. It contains a full description of all the ordinary trusses used in treatment, with a discussion of their comparative merits under different circumstances, and the proper way to take the necessary measurements for them.

The practical anatomy of various important