

chea was removed on either side, in order to lodge the trachea-tube, which was introduced and secured in place by a tape passed round the neck. By this arrangement, respiration was rendered perfectly easy and comfortable. The patient displayed the most remarkable courage and firmness throughout the whole of this very difficult and protracted operation. When visited the same evening, considerable oozing of blood was found to have taken place from the lower angle of the wound, and the viscid secretion, expectorated through the tube, was also stained with blood. Her respiration continued easy."

The relief obtained from the operation was great, but not permanent. A second and third operation were performed, and the patient died on the 3d August, 1852.

XIX.—*The Principles of Animal and Vegetable Physiology*: a popular Treatise on the functions, and phenomena of organic life. By J. STEVENSON BUSHNAN, M.D., Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, &c. With One Hundred and Two Illustrations on Wood. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea. Montreal: B. Dawson. Pp. 234.

This book ends with these words—"Truly did Galen say—'The study of physiology is a hymn in honor of the Deity.' " This is assigning to Galen what he never thought of: this man—who, for 1300 years, held back medical opinion; on a memorable occasion, after having brought to a close an undertaking in which he had been engaged, and while reflecting over what he had observed, burst out into a most truthful strain, in which his feelings were well expressed—an anatomical description was the most fitting hymn man could utter in adoration of his Creator. However, perhaps, the author thinks about that time there was so little difference between the two sciences, that when one was mentioned the other might be understood to be meant! We are not to be supposed as by any means objecting to the study of physiology being considered as equally fitting to incite our veneration, humility, and thankfulness, as the description of anatomy, but we only wish to set the author right concerning a matter of history. We most fully feel the truth of the character given to the Science in the above quotation, and we think it ought to be a sufficient inducement for persons generally to make themselves masters of it. Our lay friends can have no better little guide than Dr. B.'s principles.