

By glancing the eye over the above table, it will be seen that of 6 cases of amputation for accident, only one death occurred; and this death, we are informed, was caused by shock. In the annexed tabular statement of the result of 24 amputations, according to the ordinary methods, performed during the same period, at the same hospital, and by the same surgeons, the mortality is stated as being vastly increased; thus, of 17 amputations for accident, 10 died, and of these 10 deaths, 7 were the result of putrid or purulent poisonings.

Table of Amputations by Ordinary Methods.

24 AMPUTATIONS . . (From June 16, 1855, to June 16, 1858.)	Thigh,	2.	{	Accident,	2.	{	Death,	1.
				Disease,	0.	{	Recovery,	1.
	Leg,	12.	{	Accident,	6.	{	Death,	0.
				Disease,	6.	{	Recovery,	0.
	Arm,	5.	{	Accident,	6.	{	Deaths,	3.
				Disease,	6.	{	Recoveries,	3.
	Forearm,	5.	{	Accident,	6.	{	Deaths,	0.
				Disease,	6.	{	Recoveries,	6.
			{	Accident,	5.	{	Deaths,	4.
				Disease,	0.	{	Recovery,	1.
			{	Accident,	0.	{	Death,	0.
				Disease,	0.	{	Recovery,	0.
			{	Accident,	4.	{	Deaths,	2.
				Disease,	2.	{	Recoveries,	2.
			{	Accident,	1.	{	Death,	0.
				Disease,	1.	{	Recovery,	1.

Why so great a difference as to the rate of mortality should exist between the proceedings of Mr. Teale and those ordinarily employed, we confess we are unable to understand, and we cannot see how it is to be charged simply to the different mode of making the incisions. It would seem to us, also, that after the formation of so large a flap there might perhaps be some tendency to non-union, or to sloughing, a point upon which the author is silent. Be this, however, as it may, the favourable statistics of the modified operation with which we are presented will undoubtedly lead surgeons to give Mr. Teale's method of amputation a fair trial, since the drawings of the stumps, photographed some months after the operation, are such as will compare most favourably with those obtained by any other procedure.

J. H. B.

ART. XXVIII.—*Journal de la Physiologie de l'Homme et des Animaux*. Publié sous la Direction du Docteur E. BROWN-SÉQUARD. Tome premier, Numéro III. Juillet, 1858.

THE *Physiological Journal* of Brown-Séquard, which has now reached its third number, continues to maintain the high character which distinguished the first and second numbers, and which we have already adverted to in former notices of this periodical.

The present number contains twelve original contributions, besides the translations and extracts from other periodical publications. The original memoirs are as follows:—

1. Memoir on Hybridity in general, on the Distinction of Animal Species, and on the Hybrid of the Rabbit and Hare. By M. P. Broca.

2. On some New Facts relative to Epilepsy following Injuries of the Spinal Cord. By M. Brown-Séquard.

3. Researches on the Erectile Organs of the Female, and on the Muscular Tubo-Ovarian Apparatus in their connections with Ovulation and Menstruation. By M. Ch. Rouget. (With a plate.)

4. Researches on some of the Effects of Cold on Man. By MM. Tholozan and Brown-Séquard.

5. Remarks on the preceding paper. By M. Brown-Séguard.
6. On the Suspension of the Radial Pulse by Forced Extension of the Arm. By M. Verneuil.
7. On the Association of Inspiratory Efforts with a diminution or arrest of the Movements of the Heart. By M. Brown-Séguard.
8. On the Occlusion of the Superior Orifice of the Larynx and Pharynx during Inspiratory and Expiratory Efforts. By M. E. Smith. (With two figures.)
9. Researches relative to the Physiology and Pathology of the Annular Protuberance. By M. Brown-Séguard.
10. On the Origin of Sugar in the Chyle. By M. S. Colin.
11. Experimental Researches relative to the possibility of the passage, through the Nervous Centres, of Electro-Magnetic Currents applied to the Skin of Man. By M. F. Bonnefin.
12. On the Formation of Glucose in the Animal Economy. (Report made to the Academy of Medicine.) By M. Poggiale.

All these articles exhibit ability in the authors, and several of them are of a highly important character. We may cite, for instance, the memoir on hybridity, by M. Broca, and that of M. Colin "On the Origin of Sugar in the Chyle," as being of much interest, and as specially deserving of consideration.

Dr. Isaac's valuable memoir on the kidney is translated entire, and illustrated with the original drawings of the author, and the labours of several other American writers are noticed appropriately.

W. A. H.

ART. XXIX.—*The Science and Art of Surgery: being a Treatise on Surgical Injuries, Diseases, and Operations.* By JOHN ERICHSEN, Professor of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery in University College, and Surgeon to University College Hospital. Second edition, enlarged and carefully revised. Illustrated by 400 engravings on wood. London: Walton & Maberly, 1857. 8vo. pp. 1040.

As a general text-book on surgery there is perhaps no work which justly occupies so high a position as the treatise of Mr. Erichsen. That this is the case has been most amply proven by the rapidity with which the first edition, both English and American, has been exhausted. In the preface to the new edition we are informed by the author that he has spared no pains in revising his original work, that much of it has been entirely rewritten, and that he has endeavoured to render the additions which he now makes of an essentially practical character. In this effort Mr. Erichsen has most happily succeeded; many of the subjects which were previously somewhat meagre in description, having in the new edition been faithfully described. The general arrangement, however, of the volume is the same, although the great amount of fresh matter interspersed throughout gives it almost the character of a different book.

In the recent issue we observe that the author has devoted several pages to the subject of the administration of anæsthetic agents, a topic which, fraught with such vital interest to the surgeon, is too frequently most summarily dismissed by the various writers on surgery. The present volume is also enriched by the introduction of numerous cuts, so that it may now be considered as being fairly illustrated; in this respect presenting a very great superiority over the work as originally presented. The index also exhibits marks of great improvement, being copious. The first appearance of Mr. Erichsen's publication did much to enhance the reputation, already great, of its distinguished author amongst his brethren on this side of the Atlantic. That this reputation will not now suffer, we are well convinced, from a careful perusal of the pages of the second edition. As a comprehensive treatise on surgery, Mr. Erichsen's is undoubtedly the favourite in this country, and we feel assured that its speedy reissue will be again most heartily welcomed.

J. H. B.