

there, that took upon them to be surgeons. Some were sow gelders, and some horse gelders, with tinkers and cobblers. This noble sect did such great cures, that they got themselves a perpetual name; for like as Thessalus' sect were called Thessalions, so was this noble rablement, for their notorious cures, called dog-leaches; for in two dressings they did commonly make their cures whole and sound for ever, so that they neither felt heat nor cold nor no manner of pain after. But when the Duke of Norfolk, who was then general, understood how the people did die, and that of small wounds, he sent for me and certain other surgeons, commanding us to make search how these men came to their death, whether it were by the grievousness of their wounds, or by the lack of knowledge of the surgeons, and we, according to our commandment, made search through all the camp, and found many of the same good fellows which took upon them the names of surgeons, not only the names, but the wages also. We asking of them whether they were surgeons or no, they said they were; we demanded with whom they were brought up, and they with shameless faces, would answer, either with one cunning man, or another, which was dead. Then we demanded of them what chirurgery stuff they had to cure men withal; and they would shew us a pot or a box, which they had in a budget, wherein was such trumpery as they did use to grease horses' heels withal, and laid upon scabbed horses' backs, with verval and such like. And others that were cobblers and tinkers, they used shoemakers' wax, with the rust of old pans, and made therewithal a noble salve, as they did term it. But in the end this worthy rablement was committed to the Marshalsea, and threatened by the Duke's Grace to be hanged for their worthy deeds, except they would declare the truth, what they were and of what occupations, and in the end they did confess, as I have declared to you before." p. 269.

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"*Anatomical Manipulation: or the Methods of pursuing Investigations in Comparative Anatomy and Physiology. Also an Introduction to the Use of the Microscope, &c.* By ALFRED TULK, M.R.C.S., M.C.S., and ARTHUR HENFREY, A.L.S., M. Micr., S. with illustrative diagrams." London: Van Voorst, 1844.

The authors of the work before us have undertaken to supply the student in anatomy with directions how to proceed in the examination of the various organs and structures found in the animal kingdom, and also how to preserve these for future examination. They have arranged their matter under three general divisions.

The first division is occupied by the description of the various appliances for dissecting, and all the instruments used in making preparations. The second division is devoted to the description of the optical principles on which the microscope is made; a portion

that might have been left out without injury to the work, were it not that the latter part of the article treats of the use of this instrument as adapted to anatomical research. The third, and by far the most important division, contains instructions for dissecting, and an account of the means best adapted for the preservation of animal tissues.

A work embracing so many subjects must be in great part a compilation; for there are few who have engaged themselves so extensively in the study of comparative anatomy as to enable them to write from their own experience a work on anatomical manipulation. The authors have, accordingly, borrowed very largely from a French work, the "*Traité Pratique et Théorique d'Anatomie Comparative.*" They have also made use of many facts mentioned in anatomical subjects in our own language. Such a work was, however, much wanted in our language, and we owe our thanks to the authors for having bestowed their labour in writing a book upon this practical subject; and although the work is faulty in the absence of definite instruction in many points where the student may require it—yet on the whole the production must be considered as useful, and especially in the present scarcity of works on the subject.

The chapter which treats of the osseous system is by far the most perfect, and exhibits a considerable practical knowledge in the preparation of skeletons. That which treats of the tegumentary system, on the other hand, is far from satisfactory, both as regards the quality and the quantity of the matter which it contains.

The general arrangement will not admit of much improvement, but should a second edition be called for, we would strongly urge the authors to condense the matter in the present edition, and to add more practical information, so that the student who is as yet a novice in dissecting, may learn, at the least possible expenditure of time in reading, the method he should pursue in examining the particular part with which he is desirous of becoming acquainted. Descriptions cannot be too plain nor too much in detail by which beginners are to be instructed, but at the same time they should be in as few words as possible, otherwise they become tedious, and will not be read.

In conclusion, we recommend to our readers the above work, as the best in our language on the subject, and although we cannot give unqualified praise, yet we would criticise it in no unfriendly spirit, and trust that we may soon see a second and an improved edition.

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*Advice to Mothers on the Management of their Offspring, during the periods of Infancy, Childhood, and Youth.* By PYE HENRY CHAVASSE, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Third Edition. London and Birmingham, 1843. pp. 219.

*Advice to Wives on the Management of themselves during the Periods of Pregnancy, Labour, and Suckling.* By PYE HENRY CHAVASSE, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Second Edition. London and Birmingham, 1843. pp. 91.

These works it will be at once perceived from their titles are intended for general circulation, and they seem to be well fitted for the purpose of affording