PART II.
REVIEWS AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

RECENT WORKS ON ANATOMY.


We are pleased to welcome a second edition of this excellent and useful little manual. As the author states, it is simply a guide to dissecting-room work, and does not in any respect interfere with the many systematic anatomical works, but in a small space it contains concise and admirable directions—the description of the dissection of the brain and pelvis being particularly good. The directions for dissections which appeared in the seventh edition of "Quain's Anatomy" formed the basis of this work, which in the present edition has been much amplified.

We are of opinion that if the student would use this little manual in the dissecting-room, and keep his systematic anatomical books for home reading, he would acquire a sounder knowledge of anatomy than if he fell into the too common mistake of looking at the subject merely as an illustration of what he finds in his text-books.


Power on the Arteries has long been a well-known and popular book with students in Dublin, and the present edition has been much improved at the hands of Mr. Thomson. The method adopted of combining with anatomical details the practical surgical deductions as illustrated by the record of operations is one much to be commended in books for students as showing the importance of an accurate knowledge of anatomy.

It is a pity that the intention of the editor, as stated in the
preface, of obtaining a full record of the ligature of arteries during the last twenty years in Ireland has been frustrated by his not having obtained answers from most of the hospital surgeons to whom he had applied for information.

Amongst the more important additions which we notice are a graphic method of exhibiting the relations of the arteries, which will no doubt prove of use to students in remembering these somewhat difficult matters to the beginner. On page 117 we find a correction of an error to be found in nearly all the usual textbooks of anatomy. In them the ganglion of Ribes is stated to be situated on the anterior communicating artery, whereas the structure described by Ribes as the seat of communication between the sympathetic chains of both sides was the pituitary body.

The surgical portion of the work is very good, and the descriptions of operations are clear and concise, being greatly improved by the addition of many of the well-known and excellent woodcuts from Bryant’s “Surgery,” and the historical portion is well done in the present edition. Many of the long and comparatively unimportant cases which occurred in the former editions have been excluded or curtailed. We, however, think that the description of Wardrop’s modification of Brasdor’s operation for innominate aneurism might with advantage be a little fuller. The only case recorded of ligature of the subclavian alone for innominate aneurism is the original one by Wardrop in 1827. No mention is made of the successful case recorded by Broca or the more recent one by Bryant.

The book is one which should be in the hands of every practising surgeon and student of anatomy.


The above title would scarcely suggest to the reader that the work was a small pocket cram-book of 306 pages, but such is the case, and the fact that it has reached a second edition shows that the demand for this class of literature still exists. The information that it contains is in many cases so condensed as to be utterly unintelligible. It does not even pretend to be a guide to dissection, and is still less suitable for a text-book for home reading. The present edition is enlarged by the addition of 171 woodcuts,