

tematic exposition of what may be termed the Darwinism of Darwin, and is likely to prove of more service to general readers than to professed naturalists. To those of the medical profession who take an interest in scientific works we can recommend it as one well worthy of their perusal. It is illustrated by excellent engravings. The last chapter on sexual selection is well written and scientifically dealt with. We congratulate the Open Court Publishing Co. on securing the publication of so able a work.

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*Regional Anatomy in its Relation to Medicine and Surgery.* By GEORGE MCCLELLAN, M.D., Lecturer on Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Illustrated from photographs taken by the author from his own dissections, and colored by him after nature. In two volumes, quarto. Vol. I. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1891.

This important work has been looked for by anatomists with considerable curiosity, because so many collections of anatomical plates with descriptive text have been published within recent years. It will perhaps be most frequently compared, at least in America, with the somewhat similar works of Allen and Weisse. These two authors spent much time in making elaborate dissections and in having them copied for illustrating their respective books. In both of them, however, the artistic work was done by artists who made drawings from the dissections of the authors. In the present work the author has not only made the dissections, but has photographed them and colored the photographs as well, so that the entire work, except the printing and lithographing, is the product of his own hand.

The author of Weisse's *Human Anatomy* spent a number of years in the preparation of dissections, and the drawings made by an accomplished artist from these dissections were excellent; but the camera used by Dr. McClellan naturally gives more absolutely correct representations of nature. The letter-press in connection with Dr. Weisse's illustrations is not very elaborate, and in this respect also Dr. McClellan's book seems more valuable to the practitioner or student who may be called upon to study the anatomy of any particular region.

Dr. Allen, in his *Human Anatomy*, has given the profession most satisfactory work in what may

be called the practical application of anatomy to medicine and surgery, for his elaborate references to anatomical points pertaining to medicine and surgery are most valuable. The plates, however, which are made in the same way as Dr. Weisse's, do not impress the eye as being absolute representations of structures so much as semi-diagrammatic illustrations. These criticisms are not made to disparage the works of the two authors mentioned, but to lay particular stress upon the great fidelity which the colored photographic plates of Dr. McClellan possess. The appearance and coloring are so faithfully exact that it almost seems as if one were looking upon an injected human cadaver lying on a dissecting-room table. The descriptive text is clear and sufficiently comprehensive for the use of those who refer to the volume for the purpose of refreshing the memory on anatomical details. In fact, it is a text-book of regional anatomy illustrated by perfect plates; not a series of plates with descriptive text.

Dr. McClellan, in his preface, speaks of the value of intemporeaneous drawings in teaching, and states his belief that they are far better for that purpose than elaborate, previously-prepared pictures. It is very evident, from this and from his other statements, that he must be an excellent teacher for medical students. If, however, the actual cadaver cannot be obtained for the study of anatomy or for the rehearsing of such study, the plates he has here published answer the purpose as perfectly as it is possible for illustrations to do. In his descriptions he uses terms which he says experience has shown him to be more easily understood and remembered by the students than purely technical ones.

Instead of giving a description of each individual member of the osseous and ligamentous systems, followed by a detailed descriptive catalogue of every muscle, nerve, vessel, and organ, the author discusses regions of the body. This is eminently satisfactory if a book on anatomy is consulted by a physician or surgeon when making a diagnosis or studying the steps of a proposed operation. The illustrations of actual operations done upon the cadaver are valuable to surgeons especially, and are rather an unusual addition to a book which purports to be simply a treatise on anatomy. It is a feature, however, to which no one will object.