

parts, especially the head and limbs, and the Student must be constantly on his guard to prevent this, for once a part has been allowed to become dried it can never be restored to a perfectly satisfactory condition. The best available protective is the skin of the cadaver and when it has been dissected off it should always be kept and used as a covering for the part when the day's work is completed. The limbs should be unwrapped from time to time and the wrappings moistened and replaced, and the judicious application of vaseline will also be of service. At the close of each day's work the Student should see to it that the part at which he has been working is properly and efficiently covered, and even during the working hours the parts not in actual use should be kept covered.

In the choice of instruments there is a wide range, but it will be found to be false economy to purchase any but those of the best steel. As a minimum two scalpels, a pair of forceps, a blunt dissection probe, one curved surgical needle and a small oilstone or one of carborundum will be required. To these may be added with advantage an additional scalpel or two, a pair of medium-sized scissors and a blowpipe. Other instruments that may be required, such as bone forceps, saws, etc., will be found in the laboratory. The scalpels should have bellied blades and one should be of medium size and the other somewhat larger, what is known as a cartilage knife. If additional scalpels are desired, one should be straight-edged for use in the finer dissections. The probe will be found to be a most useful instrument, indeed a great portion of the dissection may be advantageously performed with it. The forceps should have well-toothed points, which should come together almost by the weight of the finger; stiff forceps are to be carefully avoided.

The Student will find it to his advantage to make drawings of the parts dissected, showing the principal structures in each region on a scale sufficiently large to clearly bring out all that it is desired to represent.

Finally it may be stated that in compiling this Guide much assistance has been obtained from several of the excellent works of a similar nature that have appeared within recent years, and especially from Cunningham's Manual of Practical Anatomy and Barker's Laboratory Manual of Anatomy.