

INTRODUCTION.

It is not intended that this Guide should in any way take the place of a text-book of Anatomy, but that it should be rather a topographical index, giving the Student a list of the structures he should find in any given region of the body and the procedure to be adopted for exposing them. For a description of them he is referred to one of the standard text-books, which should be constantly used in connection with the Guide.

For the purpose in view the body is supposed to be divided into two halves at the level of the diaphragm, and each half is treated in fifteen demonstrations. Each structure mentioned in each demonstration should be exposed and cleaned and the description given of it in the text-book should be read and compared with the actual finding. It is not sufficient that the structure should be merely exposed; it should be carefully and thoroughly *dissected out*, not only for the purpose of obtaining a clear and definite idea of it, but also as a part of the training in carefulness and thoroughness which it is the business of every Student of Medicine to acquire.

The Student will find that his work will be greatly facilitated if he can have constant access to one of the better atlases of Anatomy, such as those of Spalteholz, Toldt or Sobotta. And, furthermore, he will find it to his advantage to obtain some knowledge of the development of the part he is studying, not only because by so doing the significance of the structure and relations of the part becomes intelligible, but also as a part of his training. For the practice of Medicine demands besides careful observation of things as they actually exist, a correct understanding of the causes that have brought about the observed conditions, and the sooner the Student begins to train himself in the combination of these two essentials the better it will be for him.

In order that the dissection may be properly carried out it is imperative that the Student should take due care of the subject assigned to him. Slovenly methods have no place in a dissecting room, and in no way are such methods more clearly shown than by a lack of cleanliness on and about the dissecting table and by carelessness in the protection of the subject. One of the greatest dangers that has to be contended against is the drying out of the