United States) fundamentally isolating the African races from the Asiatic, at the very time when the most distinguished Ægyptologists are coming to the conclusion, that the Egyptian race, which was decidedly African in its physical conformation, was derived from an Asiatic stock, as seems proved by the glottological researches of Bunsen and others.

One of the most valuable and original parts of Dr. Pickering's work, is that in which he has brought together a large amount of information in regard to the plants and animals of different countries, which have been introduced, intentionally or otherwise, by human agency. This collection of facts displays a large amount of research, and will prove extremely useful to the scientific naturalist, for whom everything that relates to the geographical distribution of organized beings has an increasing value, as the laws of that distribution are coming to be better understood. These facts, too, have an important bearing, in a great variety of ways, upon ethnological inquiry; more especially in relation (as Dr. Prichard has shown) to the general laws of the distribution of species; and also in reference to the habits and usages prevalent among different tribes, the memorials they have left to us, &c., which can only be properly understood, when we know in what way they have become possessed of the plants and animals of whose uses they have taken advantage.

The plates accompanying the work are beautifully executed portraits of individuals considered by Dr. Pickering as characteristic of the races he enumerates. It is obvious that in the execution of these, no pains or expense have been spared by the government; on which the whole "getting-up" of this volume, and of several other treatises having the same origin, reflects the highest credit.

ART. VII.—*Demonstrations of Anatomy; being a Guide to the Knowledge of the Human Body by Dissection.* By GEORGE VINER ELLIS, Junior Professor of Anatomy in University College, London. Second Edition, rewritten.—London, 1849. Fcap. 8vo, pp. 774.

WE noticed, soon after its appearance, the publication of the first part of the new edition of this valuable work; and we have now the satisfaction of announcing that it has been completed, as then promised by the author, in time for use during the present session. The peculiar character of the work may be best understood from the following extract, in which it is so lucidly stated, that no one can have any difficulty in at once distinguishing its plan and objects.

"In the examination of a region, the attention of the student is directed first to its limits, to the superficial prominences of bone or muscle, and to the impressions that point out the situation of the subjacent vessels. The different strata interposed between the surface and the bones are next examined in succession, with reference particularly to the natural position of the several objects, and their connexions one with another, so that they may be observed in much the same order as they would be met in an operation of surgery. The anatomical description of the whole is likewise arranged in conformity with the mode of dissection, and each blood-vessel, nerve, or other structure, is described only to such an extent as it may be laid bare in the region under examination." (Preface.)

This object has been aimed at, to a certain degree, in various other works; but it has not, to the best of our knowledge, been anywhere

attained in anything like the same perfection. Having carefully examined several parts of this treatise, we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that it is the best "guide to dissection" in our language, its *matter* and *manner* being equally good. It is, we think, a common fault of professional authors, that in all that concerns the *mechanism* of book-making, they are very deficient; so that good material is frequently put forth to very bad advantage. Of course this is less likely to be the case in an Anatomical treatise, the subject of which enforces a considerable observance of method, than in most other medical writings; but we have never met with even an anatomical treatise, in which the *lucidus ordo* was so well and so obviously displayed. In particular we would notice the great advantage derived from the *marginal* notifications of the subject of the text; a feature which is too much neglected in these days of cheap production, but which adds extremely to the facility of reference, and keeps the attention of the student alive to the main points of the description. We do not know of any other recent work, save Quain's 'Anatomy,' in which this useful plan is retained.

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- ART. VIII.—1. *Portraits of Diseases of the Skin*. By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S. Fasciculus VI.—London, 1849. Folio. Four Plates.
2. *Surgical Anatomy*. By JOSEPH MACLISE. Fasciculus IV.—London, 1849. Folio. Four Plates.
3. *Pathology of the Human Eye*. By JOHN DALRYMPLE, F.R.C.S. Fasciculus III.—London, 1849. 4to. Four Plates.

AGAIN Mr. Churchill comes before us with his beautiful trio of illustrated works; and again we have the pleasure of noticing their progress in terms of almost unmingled commendation.—That of Mr. Wilson, as the eldest of the series, first claims our attention. The subject of the first plate is *Rupia syphilitica*; of the second, *Eczema simplex et rubrum*; of the third, *Impetigo syphilitica*; and of the fourth, *Inflammatio folliculorum*. These are all drawn and coloured in Mr. Bagg's best style; and consequently present most faithful portraiture of the subjects they depict. The case of *Rupia* is a very characteristic one; but in the narration of it, Mr. Wilson leaves out one particular of some little importance, namely, its termination; the remedial means employed are noticed, without any indication of their success or inutility. The case of *Eczema* is also a very characteristic one, and plainly shows that the *E. simplex* and *E. rubrum* are different stages of the same disease. We quote Mr. Wilson's description of the subject of it, a young woman of eighteen years of age, as one which is unfortunately of very extensive applicability.

"She was one of the unfortunate class of needlewomen—hard worked, badly paid, and poorly fed. Accustomed to rise early in the morning, in order to reach the workroom at the appointed hour, she often got wet feet and clothes on her way; the workroom was low and ill-ventilated, and contained a number of workers like herself; her work was laborious; she was obliged to remain late, and frequently, when she returned home, was so much exhausted, that she lay for many hours without sleep. Her home, a single small room, which she shared with another young woman of her own age, was unhealthy and devoid of comforts."