

the optic nerve traced to the medulla. The position of the internal organs has only quite recently been accurately determined by means of frozen sections of the body, first introduced by the Russian surgeon Piragoff. In fact, every day anatomists are, by their discoveries, placing new problems before the physiologists to solve. "Every year," says Turner, "adds to our knowledge of form and structure and the relations they bear to function, and fresh light is being continually thrown on the mechanism of the human frame." Human anatomy, without the assistance of comparative, cannot be properly studied; the ideas of an anatomist who only knows the human body are as narrow as those of an explorer of a large river who is satisfied with investigating one of its tributaries, or of a botanist who is acquainted with only one order of plants. His range of knowledge being limited, his ideas must be necessarily so; besides, to the pure human anatomist, much interest in the study of his subject is lost, and the explanation of the existence of rudimentary organs, variations, and anomalies is not attempted or even thought of. Anatomy, however, studied in the light of modern science, teaches not only what we have been, and are, but also indicates, faintly perhaps, what the distant future has in store for us.

ANEURISM OF THE CEREBRAL ARTERIES.*

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Aneurisms of the branches of the circle of Willis play an important part in the history of cerebral hemorrhage, ranking next to miliary aneurisms of the nutritive arteries. They are certainly more common than the statements of text-books would indicate, and unless a careful dissection is made they are very readily overlooked. Abstracts of ten cases are appended, nearly all of which occurred at the General Hospital, Montreal. In six, the aneurisms had burst and caused fatal hemorrhage; in four, they were found accidentally, and had not produced any symptoms.

The patients were young or middle-aged individuals. One was a lad of 17; another only 20. In five the age was about

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