

appeared chiefly in the continental and Edinburgh schools. On the continent Braune and His are the better known contributors to the subject. Professor Cunningham, of Dublin, has not merely confined his attention to sections of the human body, but has extended his researches into the field of comparative anatomy, and has contributed to science the result of his study the sectional anatomy of anthropoid apes. The gynecologist and the obstetrician are indebted very greatly to the application of this method in studying the relations of the pelvic viscera ; and here, again, we are greatly indebted to the work done in the Edinburgh school, represented chiefly by Freeland Barbour, Berry Hart, J. W. Ballantyne, and J. C. Webster. The method has also found application which has proved of great value in surgical work. Thus as long ago as 1878 Dr. Garson published * in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* an article in which he showed that he had proved by means of frozen sections the effect of distension of the bladder and rectum on the prevesical fold of peritoneum. Garson proved conclusively that simultaneous distension of the bladder and rectum raised the bladder and peritoneum out of the pelvic cavity, and permitted suprapubic cystotomy without opening the peritoneal cavity. Garson's original plates were reproduced by me in my paper on "Suprapubic Lithotomy," published in *THE CANADIAN PRACTITIONER*† in 1889.

The object of the present paper is simply to demonstrate the value of frozen sections as an adjunct to dissection in the study of human anatomy. It has occurred to me that my purpose may best be served by publishing a series of plates reproduced from photographs of a series of sections which have been prepared by me, and are exhibited for the use of the students in the dissecting room of the University of Toronto. Most of these preparations were made by me, with Dr. Starr's assistance, about two years ago, and since that time additions have been made to the collection. The collection represents sections in both vertical and horizontal directions, and affords opportunity for the study of all parts of the human body, including not only visceral anatomy, but also the anatomy of the joints and the epiphyses. It is, of course, possible, in this short paper, to give but a few illustrations, but these will suffice to demonstrate the point. Our method of utilizing these sections is, in the first place, to have them always at hand, so that the student may have the advantage of studying them at any time, and comparing them with his dissection ; and, secondly, we have prepared lantern-slides from photographs, these we throw upon a screen by means of a projection-lantern, and thus we are enabled to demonstrate the sections to large classes of students. The plates illustrating the present paper have been prepared from a series of

* *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, October, 1878.

† *Canadian Practitioner*, June 17th, 1889.