

equipped school. If sections are not available, properly constructed models of them are the next best thing to help us. In a recently published pamphlet, an eminent anatomist has ridiculed the use of these by saying that the parts as seen in the models do not correspond to the parts as seen in the dissecting room, and he is right; for we see the parts in the anatomy room not as they were, but as our disturbance has made them. Take, for example, the flattened liver, as you see it on the table, and compare it with the liver of the frozen body, or with Steger's* model of it. The former presents a form which the organ could not possibly assume in its normal position when pressed upon, faceted, and moulded by the surrounding viscera and muscles. Take also the pancreas. You know it, as shown in sections or in the model, to be quite a different thing from the long tongue-shaped gland formerly figured in so many text-books. But the liver and pancreas of the model are the organs as they exist in the condition with which the physician has to deal, and it is in these forms that these organs must be known if we are to use to our advantage our anatomical knowledge for clinical purposes. Dissection is the only way of learning structure and details; sectional study is the only way of learning relations."

Our knowledge of the topographical anatomy of the body has been greatly increased since the introduction of this method of studying sections prepared by freezing. The first work of importance done by this method was that by Professor Pirogoff, of St. Petersburg, which led to the publication of his work on the subject in 1859.† Later there appeared the well-known work of Professor Braune, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Leipsic, who published his atlas of "Topographical Anatomy" in 1867-69. Among the earlier publications on this subject, we must rank the work entitled "Frozen Sections of a Child," by Professor Dwight, of Harvard University, which appeared in 1881, and is illustrated by plates of a series of very successful sections made of a child three years of age.

In 1887, there appeared from the Edinburgh school one of the most important of recent contributions to the subject of anatomy in the elaborate and beautifully illustrated monograph by Mr. Johnston Symington, entitled "Topographical Anatomy of the Child."‡ Within the last few years valuable work has been done in the study of frozen sections by a host of investigators. The pioneers in this particular line of study have

*A series of Steger's models are exhibited in the anatomical department of Toronto University. They are reproduced from sections made by Professor His, of Leipsic.

† See Professor Symington's address delivered at Queen's College, Belfast, *The Lancet*, Nov. 4th, 1893, p. 1108.

‡ Mr. Symington, who was, at the time of publication of his work, lecturer on anatomy in the School of Medicine, Edinburgh, is now professor of anatomy in Queen's College, Belfast.