

THE UPPER CANADA JOURNAL.

OF

Medical, Surgical and Physical Science.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ART. XLVII.—*Estimated comparisons in Normal and Abnormal Anatomy: or data for the prosecution of morbid investigations; by DR. GOTTLIEB GLUGE, Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy, in the University of Bruxelles; member of the Royal Academy of Science of Bruxelles, &c. Translated from the German, by JOSEPH LEIDY, Esq., M.D., Philadelphia.*

TABLES OF THE MAGNITUDE AND WEIGHT OF THE ORGANS OF MAN IN THE
NORMAL AND ABNORMAL CONDITION.*

THE time is past in which alterations in the magnitude and weight of organs in disease were estimated from their outward appearance alone; and it is no longer satisfactory to compare the heart of an individual with his fist, to determine whether or not it is hypertrophied. The introduction of the scales to aid in the investigations of pathological

* The measurements and weights in this work are given, according to the French decimal system, in metres and grammes. The metre and its technical divisions, reduced into English measurement, are as follows:—

Metre,	39.37100 inches.
Decimetre,	3.93710 “
Centimetre,	39371 “
Millimetre,	3937 “

For ordinary purposes, the metre may be considered to be equal to 40 inches, the decimetre to 4 inches, the centimetre about two-fifths of an inch, and a millimetre about half a line.

The gramme, and its divisions, in troy weight, are as follows:—

Gramme,	15.4440 grains.
Decigramme,	1.5444 “
Centigramme,	1544 “
Milligramme,	0154 “

Or ordinarily, a gramme may be considered to be about fifteen and a half grains, etc.—Trans.