## Progress of Medical Science.

## MEDICINE AND NEUROLOGY.

IN CHARGE OF

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## SOME OBSERVATIONS ON BRAIN ANATOMY AND ERAIN TUMORS-ABSTRACT.

Dr. William C. Krauss, of Buffalo, read a paper at the Ninety-Second Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York, Albany, January 25, 1898, with the above title.

Recalled attention (1) to the difficulty in remembering the gross anatomy of the brain, and (2) to the almost universal presence of optic neuritis in cases of brain tumor.

He attempted to overcome the difficulty in regard to the anatomy of the brain by formulating the following rules, which are somewhat unique and original, and, at the same time, easily remembered.

RULE OF TWO.---1. The nerve centers are divided into two great divisions: (1) encephalon; (2) myelon. 2. The encephalon is divided into two subdivisions: (1) cerebrum; 3. The cerebrum, cerebellum and myelon (2) cerebellum. are divided into two hemispheres each: (1) right; (2) left. 4. The encephalon is indented by two great fissures: (1) 5. longitudinal; (2) transverse. Into these two great fissures there dip two folds of the dura : (1) falx cerebri; (2) tentorium cerebelli. 6. There are two varieties of brain matter: (1) white; (2) gray.

RULE OF THREE. 1. There are three layers of membranes surrounding the brain: (1) dura; (2) arachnoid; (3) pia. 2. Each hemisphere is indented by three major fissures: (1) sylvian; (2) rolandic or central; (3) parietooccipital. 3. Three lobes, frontal, temporal and occipital on their convex surface are divided into three convolutions each: superior, middle and inferior, or 1st, 2nd and 3rd. 4. There are three pairs of basal ganglia: (1) striata; (2)