

diseases, especially with diabetes mellitus. Nor is atheroma of the arteries the essential cause of cerebral hæmorrhage; for although it is more frequent in those who die of cerebral hæmorrhage than in those who present no disease of the brain, the difference is not very considerable, the arterial system being perfectly free from it in 18 per cent. of the cases of hæmorrhage occurring in old people. The most frequent cause is a hitherto undescribed change of the small arteries of the brain, leading to the formation of miliary aneurisms on the small arteries; these aneurisms varying in size from that of a millet seed to that of a pin's head. They are constantly met with in old people having either old or recent hæmorrhagic cavities in their brains, and they have also been found in some cases in which hæmorrhage, though imminent, has not yet taken place. The change consists essentially in an exaggerated and often enormous multiplication of the nuclei in the substance of the arterial coats, and in atrophy of the muscular coat, followed by true aneurisms. The hæmorrhage appears generally to result from the rupture of these aneurisms. Along with the disappearance of the muscular elements there is frequently observed a general dilatation of the vessel, which is constricted here and there at the points where the circular fibres remain; whence results a slightly moniliform appearance. M. Bouchard has seen these fusiform dilatations at points where the muscular fibres had disappeared in arterioles from the convolutions of paralytic lunatics. For the further description of these miliary aneurisms, which are visible to the naked eye as little globular particles, and which bear to the cerebral hæmorrhage of old people the same relation that atheroma does to senile softening, we must refer our readers to M. Bouchard's instructive essay.

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*The Education of the Feelings: A Moral System, revised and abridged for Secular Schools.* By CHARLES BRAY. Fourth Edition. Longmans and Co.

The appearance of a fourth edition of this book renders it unnecessary to say anything in recommendation of it. The author has abandoned the phrenological nomenclature which was adopted in former editions; a change which will, we think, add to the usefulness of the work. It is a work well adapted not only for the use of schools, but of persons who have ceased to go to school.