

like certainty, for we unfortunately forgot to fill the cranial cavity, a proceeding which would have saved much trouble. But, supposing the cranium to have been a paraboloid, then

The circular base being,	29.5 inches
Altitude,	6
The contents or solidity would be,	207.75 cubic inches.

And allowing $28\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches to the pint, the cavity would have contained about seven and one-sixth (7 $1\frac{1}{6}$) pints, wine measure. From this must be deducted the amount represented by the scalp and bones, for the measurements were external; they, being much attenuated, may be represented by $1\frac{1}{6}$ th of a pint, leaving seven pints of fluid;* a quantity much greater than that in any of the cases enumerated, with the exception of Mr. Marsh's.

7th. *Amount of Brain.* I have been unable, notwithstanding diligent search, to find but two instances resembling this, in *this* particular. Sir Astley Cooper some years ago, published a case under the somewhat attractive title of "A child without a brain."

Breschet, Surgeon *en chef* to the Foundling Hospital, in Paris, relates the case of a child who lived to the age of 12 days, whose cranium was of the ordinary size, which contained no brain whatever.† Had gestation, in Mrs. W.'s case been prolonged to about a week longer; the small amount of brain which existed at the time of parturition, would have been entirely absorbed. As it was, the brain was represented by about a drachm and a half of softened, greyish matter, which might have been easily folded up, and concealed in a thimble.

In what part of the brain, and at what period of intra uterine life was this fluid first secreted? It should here be stated, that, during the two months preceding delivery, the patient suffered very much from heat in the right side, which compelled her to lie with cold, wet clothes, applied to the part. In the abnormal position of things, the fœtal head corresponded to that tender part. Could not the inflammation within the child's cranium, attended, as it no doubt was, by increased heat, have been experienced by the mother? With a small quantity of amniotic fluid, I perceive no reason for doubting that the increased heat experienced by the mother was caused by the hydrocephalic head lying in immediate contact with the abdominal parietes. And, granting this assumption, I should say, in answer to the latter question, that the fluid was secreted at, or shortly before, the period when the patient first complained of

*In this calculation no allowance is made for the unevenness of the cerebral surface of the base of the skull.

†London Medical Repository, vol. 18.