inner layers of the fibrous structure. In process of time these parts are separated by the increased development of the fibrous elements. When such division happens it is not by rupture of the fibrous elements, but by simple separation of their fibres; and these also become calcified, so that at last each capillary vessel is enclosed in a bony tube that simulates and perform the functions of the Haversean canal, although it is not exactly formed in the same manner. These Haversean canals are a part of the great system for carrying nutritive material to each of the structures of the body,-in this instance appropriated and directed by the lacunæ and caniliculi-the true nutritive apparatus of the bone. As the formation of diploë progresses, the calcification of the outer table of the skull is accomplished; but at the time of bith the condition of external and internal tables with the diploë are only developed at the original points of ossification, or in their immediate circumference; in the rest of the new formed bone the diploë and outer tables of the skull are deficient, and scarcely more than the capillary vessels are to be observed.

During labour the bones of the head are compressed and initated by the action of the os uteri and the propulsive powers of the uterus directing it against the bones of the pelvis, so that homorrhage in the several varieties, as above described, may result. A blood vessel gives way-in this instance a capillary vessel situated in the diploë, now in Mocess of development. This may be completely or parially surrounded by the deposit of earthy salts, in fact in asituation somewhat similar to the nutritious artery of tone when it occurs upon the surface,-partly within and fully without a bony canal; so that when it may happen ⁵be divided there is no power of retraction, hence a loss those natural homostatic influences that should operate Yon the vessel and stop the bleeding. Under these cir-Instances, when once the rupture has occurred, the morthage still continues to distend the structure of the w formed bone. The effused blood causes irritation of capillary vessels in the neighbourhood of the part; an reased supply of serum is given out by the hypercemic aditions of the capillary vessels; this causes the recently sposited calcareous matter to be dissolved and removed ;

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