

the cross limb of which the minute central canal of the cord may be distinguished by means of a powerful lens. The anterior and posterior horns of the grey matter are readily distinguished, as also their association with the anterior and posterior spinal nerve roots.

The white matter is divided by these into anterior, lateral and posterior columns on each side. The position of the various nerve tracts in these can of course only be demonstrated satisfactorily by means of special stains and the use of the microscope. A certain amount of information can however be gained even by a naked eye inspection. For example, each posterior column is occupied by the postero-internal and postero-external sensory tracts which are separated from their fellows by a mesial partition of neuroglia. The crossed pyramidal motor tracts can be located approximately in the posterior halves of the lateral columns, each being separated from the surface of the cord by the direct cerebellar tract, in front of which lies the indirect cerebellar tract, also on the surface of the cord. A narrow strip of territory on each side of the anterior mesial fissure of the cord is occupied by the direct pyramidal motor tract.