

of the dura mater as the brain is raised ; the seventh and eighth are then cut at their entrance to the internal auditory meatus ; and below these the ninth, tenth and eleventh nerves at their exit through the foramen lacerum posterium ; and the twelfth nerve is cut at the opening of the anterior condyloid foramen.

The knife is then thrust into the spinal canal, and the cervical portion of the cord, with the vertebral arteries, and the cervical part of the spinal accessory nerve, are cut through as low as possible, and the brain, including the medulla and upper part of the cervical region of the cord, removed.

After the removal of the brain, the organ is placed in a clean dish for examination ; but, before this is carried out, the base of the skull should be inspected and all appearances noted ; and then the basal dura mater stripped off, after the opening up of the sinuses at the base of the skull.

The examination of the brain begins with the external envelopes, the attention being directed to the amount and character of the subarachnoid fluid both on the surface and at the base ; and the appearance, adherence and condition of the pia mater, together with its vessels. In this examination of the brain, as a rule, it is sufficient to remove the pia mater from the base and to note the vessels of the circle of Willis and the main cerebral arteries ; but, in cases of injury to or disease of the cortex of the brain, it is necessary to remove the whole pia mater. This can be readily done at the post-mortem, and most easily under water in a vessel deep enough to contain the organ. This is followed by a minute external examination of the lobes, convolutions and fissures of the cerebrum and cerebellum. Careful measurements must always be taken of tumors, injuries or bruises. The lateral ventricles are then opened by cutting the corpus callosum on either side at the margin of the gyrus fornicatus. The fluid seen is noted as to amount, colour and consistence. The fornix and corpus callosum are then raised by a cut just behind the fifth ventricle and thrown backwards, thus exposing the third ventricle, with the corpora striata, optic thalami and