

the assistance of Dr. A. G. Nicholls, and the condition found was briefly as follows:

The body was poorly nourished, with rigidity marked in the jaw and lower extremities; the back was moderately livid. There were petechiæ upon the abdomen and arms, and a few likewise on the back; these varied in color according to their age, presenting all gradations from dark red to pale brown. Herpes was present upon the lower lip and left side of the nose. Both wrists were œdematous and slightly swollen, but the other joints appeared normal.

*Head.*—The calvarium was moderately thick with deep arterial grooves, the dura markedly congested, and the longitudinal sinus contained pale mixed clot and some dark fluid blood. The inner surface of the dura was reddened, but the dura itself showed no special thickening, nor was it adherent to the underlying pia-arachnoid. On exposing the arachnoid but very slight œdema was present, while a small quantity of greenish-yellow gelatinous lymph was seen in the subarachnoid space. This exudate was situated mainly on the convexity, along both sides of the longitudinal sinus and following the lines of the larger vessels. Over the temporal areas there was comparatively little, and nowhere was there any pus between the dura and the arachnoid. At the base of the brain there was likewise a moderate amount of pus, more especially behind the optic chiasm and the medulla, likewise between the cerebellum and the brain, and to a less extent in the central groove between the two hemispheres. The pia itself was distinctly adherent, quite œdematous and thickened. In the Sylvian fissures no evidence of tuberculosis or other abnormality could be ascertained. Upon opening the brain itself the lateral ventricles were found of normal size, and in the right were a few flakes of lymph, as also a few drops of fluid pus. The ependyma was slightly granular. The third and fourth ventricles were free from exudate. The white matter of the brain contained numerous punctiform extravasations of blood, and the gray matter was likewise congested, though to a less extent; the cerebellum was soft and friable, while the basal ganglia were congested and showed likewise minute hæmorrhages. The lateral sinuses contained dark fluid blood. The bones at the base of the skull showed nowhere any signs of disease.

*Spinal Cord.*—On removal of the brain a moderate amount of seropurulent matter escaped from the vertebral canal. The cord itself was removed from behind, and after separation of the laminæ the dura was seen to be tensely expanded in various parts of its course irregularly. The vessels about it were congested. On slitting up the dura