

condition of the superior longitudinal sinus noted as to its undue distention or normal fullness. This sinus is then opened by a pair of sharp-pointed scissors from its origin at the foramen cæcum to the base at the junction with the lateral sinuses in the torcular Herophili. The object of this is to determine the character of the blood within the sinus, whether fluid or clotted.

The next proceeding is to expose the surface of the brain by cutting through the dura mater on lines corresponding to the cranial incisions on either side, and then by cutting the attachment to the crista galli. This membrane can be stripped from the surface of the brain. Along the margin of the great horizontal fissure are seen the Pacchionian bodies. These are found both on the inner and outer surface of the dura mater, as well as on the pia mater, and they must not be confounded with tubercular deposit. The latter is invariably found at the base of the brain in connection with the arteries, especially at the circle of Willis, though tubercle in some cases may invade the vertex. The appearance of the two are essentially different, the Corpora Pacchionii being either enlarged conditions of the arachnoid villi or a pathological fibroid change, due to the *impediment* of the circulation in this part ; while the tubercular bodies are small seed-like excrescences, soft and friable in nature and minute in size. The Pacchionian bodies vary in size from a pin's point to that of a pea.

The dura mater is then inspected. The condition of the vessels, showing either normal fullness, acute injection, an anæmic state or venous congestion, is noted.

The brain is then removed by placing one hand under the frontal lobes and raising it from the orbital plates, the olfactory nerves being raised at the same time ; then the optic nerves, the internal carotid arteries and third nerves are cut ; the tentorium cerebelli is then cut round from its attachment to the clinoid processes, along the margin of the petrous portion of the temporal bone to its junction with the occipital bone, this same cut severing the fourth and fifth nerves ; the sixth nerve is seen internal and below this fold