

It behaves thus as any ordinary transudation from the blood, being only poured out in a quantity corresponding to the space existing between the skull and brain.

It is, on the one hand, controlled by the blood pressure, and, on the other hand, can never exert any positive influence on the blood, nor set up an increased tension of itself.

Hence the liquor cereбрalis can never cause cerebral anæmia, but the contrary.

The congestive hyperæmia due to backward pressure of the blood increases the secretion of the liquor cereбрalis, and this can set up an increased tension of the same in the skull.

An intracranial growth can not cause cerebral anæmia.

If in the experiment with the laminaria, while it was swelling, one injected a solution of coloured lime into the carotid of the animal and afterwards examined the brain microscopically, one would find, especially at the spot compressed by the laminaria, that the vessels were dilated.

The cerebral vessels are hence not occluded by an intracranial growth, but are dilated and increased.

The cerebral pressure symptoms are not the result of increased intracranial tension, but the general expression of the irritation and paralysis of the otherwise altered brain substance.

For example, the same symptoms can be caused by hammering the skull of an animal, or stimulating the cerebral cortex by electricity, or by slowly withdrawing the blood from the brain, or injecting some irritating fluid into the carotid.

The resulting symptoms were invariably nystagmus, disturbance of respiration, slowing of pulse, convulsions, and finally, if irritation continued, coma and death.

Now, since the physiological liquor cereбрalis does not give rise to brain pressure symptoms, yet it is possible that the ex- and trans-udations occurring inside the skull under pathological conditions can attain an unusual degree of pressure, and give rise to the phenomena attributed to brain pressure.

Now it was desirable to ascertain whether, upon the injection of fluid into the cranial cavity, there corresponded to every artificial increase of pressure a special morbid symptom; and further,