

first division: 11. Pericardium. The specimens showing inflammations of the pericardium read as follows on the shelves:

- 11.23¹ Ecchymoses into pericardial layers.
- 11.34¹ Acute fibrinous pericarditis, moderate degree of "Cor Villosum."
- 11.34² Acute fibrinous pericarditis. Fine example of "Cor Villosum."
- 11.34³ Subacute serofibrinous pericarditis.
- 11.34⁴ Acute serofibrinous pericarditis. Pericardial cavity enlarged. Both layers covered with a granular deposit having a flattened surface and peeling off in flakes.
- 11.34⁵ Subacute serofibrinous pericarditis.
- 11.36¹ Hemorrhagic pericarditis.
- 11.37¹ Purulent pericarditis. Greatly enlarged pericardial cavity, which contained postmortem a pint of pus.
- 11.37² Subacute purulent pericarditis. Both surfaces covered with a phlegmonous sloughy bloodstained surface.
- 11.39¹ Chronic adhesive pericarditis, pericardium adherent anteriorly, the layers widely separated posteriorly to contain a large cavity. Both layers are thickened and lined by organized tissue.
- 11.39² Chronic adhesive pericarditis.
- 11.39³ Chronic pericarditis with localized adhesions.
- 11.39⁴ Chronic mediastinopericarditis. The outer surface of the parietal pericardium is adherent to the pleura covering the right lung, also firmly united to diaphragm below and anteriorly.
- 11.39⁵ Chronic adhesive pericarditis. A filmy layer of organized tissue unites the opposed surfaces at all points. Etc., etc., etc., etc.

The anatomic classification is followed in the museum, into all its details, and cards bearing the title of each division, with its corresponding number, are placed over the shelves where each organ is to be found. These subdivisions form the most convenient point in the whole system. Thus, after 34, Stomach, a compartment is found, 341, Stomach Contents; after 35, Intestine (under which are classed lesions affecting the intestine as a whole, such as "hernias"), comes 351, Small Intestine; 352, Appendix and Cecum; 353, Large Intestine; 354, Rectum; 355, Intestinal Contents. Again, the obstetric collection arranges itself naturally at the end of the gynecologic department.

In the pathologic classification, on the other hand, the intent has been to avoid subdivision wherever possible. Although a full table of possible conditions has been made out, the subheadings are used only in those cases in which there are many variations of a given lesion. Thus, "Anomalies" of the pericardium, being rare, would be all classed together, 11.1¹, 11.1², 11.1³, etc., while "Anomalies" of the heart itself, being many and varied, would be subclassified under this head as 12.11¹, 12.12¹, 12.13¹, etc., according to the condition.

In working out this system in the museum, one or two