

ligature. The ascending part of duodenum is then first tied near the pylorus, and a second ligature applied about one-inch to the right of the first, and the intestine is cut between the two knots. The stomach is then detached from its connection with the greater and lesser omenta, and from the spleen, and removed from the body. It should be opened along the lesser curvature, and its contents, if any, emptied into a glass jar previously cleaned by distilled water, and, after a cursory inspection, hermetically sealed in the jar for subsequent analysis. The stomach itself is placed in a second jar, after examination of its walls, and similar care taken as to cleanliness of the jar. In cases of disease or injury, of course this procedure is unnecessary, and the organ is examined at once.

The intestines may then be removed by cutting the mesentery from its attachments to the vertebral column, and the ascending, transverse, descending and sigmoid mesocola from their connections, and after applying two ligatures round the upper third of the rectum at an interval of two inches, and cutting the gut between the two, the alimentary canal from the duodenum to the rectum can be taken out. If, however, it is requisite to determine the patency of the common bile duct, which opens into the second part of the duodenum, a probe should be passed into the duct before the intestines are taken out—or, better, the probe-pointed blade of scissors—and the duct cut up. The intestines are, after removal, washed out, and their connection severed with the various folds and processes of the peritoneum. They are then opened with the enterotome along the line of the junction of the visceral and parietal peritoneum, thereby avoiding Peyer's patches. In many cases the intestines are not examined in this order, and the liver, spleen and kidneys are first removed.

The liver is taken out by cutting through the coronary, suspensory and left lateral ligaments, which attach it to the diaphragm, and then cutting the lesser omentum, and the structures between the liver and stomach in that fold, namely, the hepatic artery, portal vein and hepatic duct. To examine the liver, sections are made through the whole substance in