The second contribution takes up the question from the human standpoint. The authors try to show the effect of fever upon the ganglion cells. In six cases, in which the fever varied from 37° to 39.9° C., the cords were studied by means of the Nissl methods. They found that numbers of the cells of the anterior horns were enlarged, and that they stained less readily. There was marked chromatolysis throughout. The granules of the protoplasmic processes were absent also. The nucleus remained in the centre of the cell and showed no marked deviations from the normal. All levels of the cord were affected, the cells of the anterior and posterior horns as well as those of Clarke's columns. JELLIFFE.

116. LESIONS IN HEREDITARY CHOREA. Dr. Lannois (Medical Week, August 13th, 1897).

At the French Congress of Alienists and Neurologists the author reported post-mortem examinations of two female patients suffering with hereditary chorea. In both there was pachymeningitis, recent hamatoma, and very marked atrophy of the brain. Under the microscope the lesion appeared to consist very distinctly of an infiltration of small round cells made up almost exclusively of a large nucleus, found in small numbers in the area of polygonal cells, increased in the area of small pyramidal cells, and reaching its full development in the area of large pyramidal cells. These round cells were also met with in the subjacent white substance. They were mostly arranged in groups around the pyramidal cell, invading its lymphatic space, or around the vessels, and inside or around the peri-vascular sheath. The spinal cord appeared also to be slightly diseased in the descending columns, in the centro-lateral regions, and in the direct cerebellar tract. The author considers that the motor as well as the mental disturbances of such cases are fully accounted for by irritation of the neurons from the invasion of the nuclei into the pericellular sheaths.

MITCHELL.

117. BEITRÄGE ZUR LEHRE VOM WESEN DER HUNTINGTONSCHEN CHOREA (Contributions to the Study of Huntington's Chorea). F. C. Facklam (Archiv. f. Psychiatrie, 30, 1898, p. 137).

The present dissertation is a careful and extensive contribution to our knowledge of Huntington's Chorea, both from the clinical and pathological standpoints.

The author gives a historical sketch of the two types of chorea, so-called, and the histories, in extenso, of eight cases of Huntington's syndrome.

From the pathological point of view the author is of the opinion that the disease is exclusively confined to the cortex, and that the changes are of the chronic diffuse encephalitis type though differing from the "disseminated" type of Oppenheim, or the "diffuse encephalitis" described by Kalischer. The author sums up with a brief discussion of the differential diagnosis, in which little new appears. He states—

1. That whereas Huntington's chorea is a disease of adults, Sydenham's chorea is found mainly in childhood.
2. Huntington's chorea almost invariably shows an hereditary history, whereas according to the greater number of the more recent investigators, chorea minor is to be looked at in the light of an infectious disease.
3. Huntington's chorea is invariably a chronic affection and non-curable, whereas chorea minor is acute and readily curable, the sub-acute or chronic cases usually recovering.