suggestive one, and, on the whole, the name proposed was a good one. The objections which had been offered to it by the previous speakers would hardly hold on a careful study of the matter. Chorea insaniens is a term applied to a definite form of acute or subacute mental disorder, which is distinctly different from that found in Huntington's chorea, and while some mental disorder is frequently present in many cases of chorea, using the word dementia in the technical sense, he scarcely thought it could be said that even prolonged cases of Sydenham's chorea lead to true dementia. Other forms of disease besides Huntington's chorea may do this. The paper is another evidence of the increasing interest being taken in the integrating of the numerous facts which we now have regarding the nervous system. With regard to the diseases that Dr. Hallock would associate with Huntington's chorea, it seemed to him unwise to class the latter with dementia paralytica. In dementia paralytica there were certain pathological conditions which in most cases were due to acquired disease of a peculiar type, the indirect cause frequently being syphilis.

Dr. Hallock, in closing the discussion, said that he thought Dr. Mills had answered the chief objections raised by Drs. Sinkler and Collins against the use of the name. In his own mind, viewing the question of psychical degeneration from the teratological standpoint, he was inclined to divide the process into three general grades: First, into the degeneration occurring in early life, represented by the adolescent insanities and mental abnormalities; second, into the degeneration in middle life, such as Huntington's chorea; third, into that which occurs at the climacteric period or later in life, represented by dementia senilis. Certainly the type of dementia senilis, which is more purely psychic and not markedly arteriosclerotic, can be considered, in one sense at least, a teratological defect, only further removed in lifetime than is the case with Huntington's chorea.

252. ZUR FRAGE VON DEN LAEHMUNGERSCHINUNGEN BEI PASTEUR'SCHEN IMPFUNGEN (Paralytic Symptoms following Pasteur Injections). L. O. Darkschewitsch (Neurologisches Centralblatt, 17, 1898).

The author presents the histories with clinical notes of two cases of paralysis following Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia. The main symptoms were those of paresis of the extremities with paræsthesia pain and ataxia. The electrical reactions were less pronounced and there was some atrophy of the small muscles of the hands in one of the cases. In the second case there was developed a double facial paralysis.

Both cases recovered, though the first case retained some paræsthetic symptoms with slight ataxia of the fingers of the left hand for over a year.

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