

terior horns. The changes in the chromatic granules and the achromatic substance were apparently secondary to the extensive changes in the blood vessels, and not dependent upon rheumatism or tuberculosis. Sections from the various lumbar segments stained by Nissl's method, showed variable disintegration and degeneration of the cells of the anterior horns. The processes of the cells showed a degeneration similar to that of the bodies. The so-called dislocation of the nucleus of the cell did not seem to him to indicate to any extent the pathological state to which the cell had been reduced. The changes in the cells of the cervical cord were similar to those in the lumbar region, though less pronounced. Many of the cells were large and stained deeply, while the achromatic substance in the cells was in good condition. The enormous thickening of the pia at this level was well shown in sections stained with hematoxylin. The cells of the anterior horns showed slight disintegration of the chromatic substance only. As the dorsal region was approached the cells of the anterior horns showed more marked degenerative changes. Here the remarkable feature was the relative preservation of the cells of Clarke's column. In conclusion, the speaker said that he did not believe that the pain in the extremities were the result of rheumatism but of tuberculosis.

Dr. Schlapp said that the first drawing exhibited showed a very large lesion, which seemed to him difficult to explain by the clinical history, particularly in view of the fact that there had been no sensory symptoms. He would like, therefore, to know whether it was not possible that this large lesion might have been the result of post-mortem change.

Dr. W. M. Leszynsky suggested that it was possible that the large bed sore over the sacrum might have had something to do with the septic process and the meningitis.

Dr. Collins replied that he had commented, in his paper, upon the point raised by Dr. Schlapp, and had stated that, in all probability, this necrotic area had been increased perhaps one-third by an artefact.

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- 28 DIE NERVENZELLE IN IHREN ANATOMISCHEN, PHYSIOLOGISCHEN UND PATHOLOGISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN NACH DEN NEUESTEN UNTERSUCHUNGEN (The Anatomical, Physiological and Pathological Relations of the Nerve Cell as Studied by the Newer Methods). Ottone Barbacci (Centralblatt f. allg. Pathologie u. pathologische Anatomie, 10, 1899, Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22).

Attention is here directed to one of the most complete and valuable résumés of the recent work done on the nervous system. Barbacci's Zusammenfassendes Referate should certainly be in the library of neurologists interested in the advancements of the newer nerve cytology.

JELLIFFE.