an afferent or sensory neurone is seen terminating in the skin; its cell body is in a spinal ganglion; the other axone passes into the white matter of the posterior columns and divides into two branches, each of which sends off collaterals. Then one main branch passes downwards, and the other and much longer one, upwards—in fact the latter may

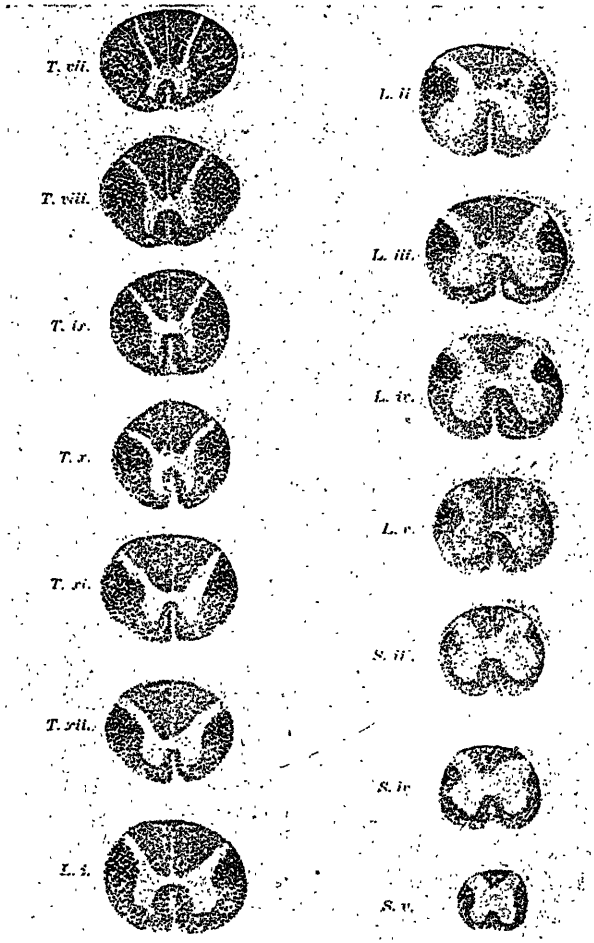

FIG. 10. Represents a series of transverse sections of the spinal cord at different levels and showing by the black dots the site of degeneration as marked out by the method of Marchi (after A. Hoche).

reach to the very top of the cord where the second neurone begins in the nuclei of Goll and Burdach. A series of such axones have manifestly the same physiological function and running together constitute a spinal *tract*, the posterior branches of the neurones constituting the *comma tract* of Schultze and the upper ones the columns of Goll and