

to the autopsy. Further the particular method employed and especially the personal equation where different observers employ the same method seem to cause differences in the result. This will explain in large measure the numerous minor discrepancies and diversities of opinion in the literature of the subject.

Within the last few years however, the advances made in neuro-pathology and in microscopical technique, valuable for the study of conditions, is such as, I think, to necessitate revision of this too agnostic standpoint. In the many articles published on the subject, the tendency is to show that changes of some sort in the ganglion cells are a fairly constant accompaniment of injury to the nerve centers which apparently leave no gross changes. The procedures employed by Van Gehuchten, Goldscheider and Flatau, Hodge, Levi, Mann, Lugaro and others agree in the main as to the fact of such changes being demonstratable, although there is a want of uniformity as to their exact nature. Ewing and Van Gieson have rendered important service in pointing out clearly the distinctions between artefact changes, due to decomposition, and those really representing marked alteration in the nerve tissues. We have the latter again occurring under two sets of conditions: one where the nervous tissue alone is especially involved, and