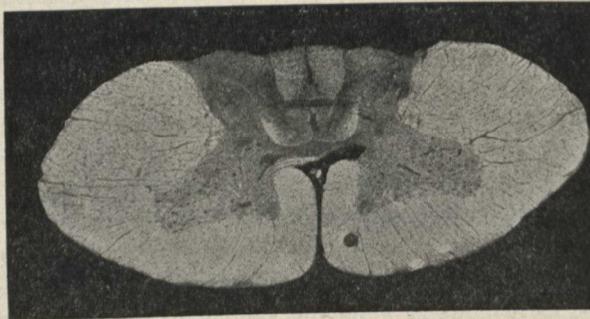blood vessels may be the tissue primarily affected,—in strong contrast to the other classes.

This great group of the chronic degenerative diseases may be divided, therefore, on this ground into three main divisions : the neuronic, when the nervous tissue is first affected; the glionic, when the glia tissue is first affected; and the vascular, when the blood vessels are first affected.

I. The *neuronic* class may be subdivided into five main groups, according to the selective nature of the degenerations : (*a*) Sensory, in which the sensory columns are first affected; (*b*) Motor, in which the motor neurones are first affected; (*c*) Cortical, in which the cortical neurones are first affected; (*d*) Combined and Diffuse, in which both sensory and motor

I.

Neuronic Degeneration.—(a) Sensory.
A case of Tabes, showing the disease localized in
the posterior columns.

tracts are affected together, and (*e*) Disseminated, in which the neurones are affected in disseminated and non-systemic areas. (This class is dependent on the pathological position of Disseminated sclerosis. If neuronic, it may be placed here; if glionic in origin, this class (*e*) is not required.)

II. The *vascular* class includes (1) arteriosclerotic and senile types; (2) syphilitic.

III. The *glionic* class includes (1) (disseminated scleroses), (2) diffuse interstitial (alcohol), (3) senile diffuse, and (4) syringo myelia.

IV. Finally, to complete the classification, types secondary to meningeal origin must be recalled.

The combined scleroses are the subject of this paper, and already a good deal of discussion has taken place over the groups included and several classifications proposed for individual groups, so that a preliminary discussion concerning the extent of these scleroses is necessary.