

Of the two cases of Huntingdon's Chorea, the man was admitted July 30th, 1908. His mother had died in this Institution from Huntingdon's Chorea. Two sisters and several maternal relatives are said to have died of Consumption, but the informant has made such unreliable statements about this case that this may also be mistrusted. He told me that the patient's mother died of Consumption, whereas she did not, but died as stated above, so that it is not improbable that the different maternal relatives had this choreic disease though we have no means of ascertaining this. When admitted, the patient was in a delirious condition, throwing himself about, and it was a puzzle how to prevent him injuring himself. A warm bath did not relieve him, and he was finally placed in a hammock in the shade of the trees, under the care of a special nurse, who sponged his head and hands with cold water. In this way he would doze off in short periods of sleep, and within a few days the acute symptoms of the disease had subsided, leaving the clinical picture of Huntingdon's Chorea. There was general mental reduction and his physical symptoms were characterized by twitchings of the hands and feet. These twitchings of the muscles also affected the shoulder and the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscles, causing the head to jerk. There was also twitching of the eyebrows. His speech was feeble and explosive. There was absence of Kernig's sign. The reflexes were normal, also the Plantar reflex. Urinalysis was negative and there were no evidences of other physical disease. After two weeks' residence he had a recurrence of his delirium from which he died.

Dr. John A. MacGregor of The Western University made the Post Mortem Examination, and reported as follows on the Brain condition :—

The external surface of the dura appeared normal and was non-adherent. On the inner surface, over the right