ture ran up to 103°. The chest was normal and the bladder showed no symptoms of cystitis. The urine was carefully examined by the house surgeon, but nothing found pointing to any kidney trouble. From that day the patient began to lose his appetite and failed physically. Everything was done in the way of medicinal treatment, nourishing diet, etc., to keep up his general condition, but he slowly grew weaker and weaker, and finally died in the course of a fortnight. At the post mortem a large abscess was found in the right kidney, and this had been the probable cause of his death. Strange to say, as above mentioned, the urine was examined on two different occasions, after the onset of the fever, by the house doctor, but nothing pointing to any such disturbance was found.

The cord was carefully removed and placed in Muller fluid to harden. Six weeks later I opened up the dura mater and found lying between the two ends of the cord, where the injury had occurred, a diffluent mass. Sections of the cord above and below the lesion were put aside for Pal-Weigert stain, and the dura mater with its adherent mass between the ends of the cord was likewise prepared for Pal-Weigert stain. The sections of the upper segment revealed the typical ascending degenerations in the fields of Goll and Burdach, the direct cerebellar, and Gower's The sections below showed definite degenerations in the crossed tracts. and direct pyramidal tracts. The dura with its adherent substances which lay between the ends of the cord, after being stained by the Pal-Weigert method, showed a mass of minute myelin sheaths of nerve fibres which you may see by looking through the microscope placed before vou. These fibres can be seen lying closely adherent to the dura mater and when traced upwards and downwards through the different sections, unite with the segments of the cord above and below, demonstrating the fact that regeneration of the axones of the spinal neurones had taken place, to a limited extent. Pal-Weigert stain. as you know, stains only the myelin sheaths. At the time of the operation the dura mater between the two segments was perfectly clear of nerve fibres to the naked eve.

I do not for a moment suggest that the dog's cord retained its vitality after it had been removed and placed inside the dural sheath, nor would I like to suggest that it was the dog's cord started the regeneration. I only want to speak here of the following facts, which you will see demonstrated under the microscope, that the nerve fibres are present and that they unite the two segments of the cord. Unfortunately, I did not place the cord in formalin or alcohol and, therefore, was unable to make a study of the lower segment by the Nissl method. From the sections you will see that this lower segment is comparatively