

remarks with regard to the involvement of the graphic centre and the motor speech centre, a week or so ago I had the opportunity of seeing a patient who was an educated man, in fact he was a first year medical student, who got injured over the temporal region. He had an almost pure motor aphasia *i.e.*, he could not express himself in words, and at the same time, though he could write almost anything he wished to say, and he understood what was said to him almost completely, and could understand simple written instructions, he had a certain amount of intellectual impairment. This bears out Marie's contention regarding aphasia that the centre in the first temporal convolution is more that of an intellectual centre and the others no speech centres at all in the true sense, but mere collections of cells with motor functions. He could understand most things said to him, so that the auditory deafness was not at all extreme; yet there was a certain amount of intellectual impairment. He could not understand involved sentences and he could not do any involved arithmetic, etc. It was interesting in this case, too, to note that there was evidently a graphic centre apart from the motor speech centre.

N. VINER, M.D.—In reply to Dr. Russel's suggestion that the condition might be accounted for by a peripheral deafness I would say that: 1, such deafness would have to be total and bilateral; 2, it might, or might not be followed by motor aphasia; 3, seeing that according to Dr. Russel's hypothesis the motor cortex had not been involved, should motor aphasia supervene it must, of necessity, be preceded by a period of paraphasia or, as some would term it, paraphemia. Again, admitting the presence of nerve deafness, total in the left ear and partial in the right, how would one account for the partial restoration of hearing in the left ear, especially as such restoration took place at nine years of age and has not improved since then? (Adenoids generally do not atrophy at nine years, nor does regeneration of nerve start and cease suddenly). In short, granting the nerve deafness, one can explain it as due to the same inflammatory ear condition which ultimately invaded the left temporal lobe and probably Broca's area adjoining. What return of hearing there has been is due not to the conducting channels, *i.e.* the auditory nerves, but to the receiving apparatus, namely the perceptory apparatus in the temporal cortex—of the right side. This would lead us to the conclusion that the right auditory nerve was never totally deaf.

#### POTT'S PARAPLEGIA CURED BY THE PLASTER BED.

J. APPLETON NUTTER, B.A., M.D., presented this case before the Society.