

simply the spokesman of his colleagues, Prof. Schäfer, Beevor, Gotch, and Dr. Semon. The subject is so enormous, he was at the greatest difficulty to know in what way he could be of any service to the meeting. It occurred to him that he had better take up a distinct line and give in detail, so far as he was aware, the latest points that have occurred in that line. He would therefore give some facts and ask them to take on trust the observations on which these facts in a great measure rest. He would confine his remarks entirely to that region which Prof. Ferrier was the first to map out, viz., the so-called motor region. He believed that in the so-called motor region they had three functions clearly represented: 1. Slight tactile sensation. 2. The so-called muscular sense. 3. Movement. He would ask them to remember the yet more fundamental principles which underlie our information on this subject. They must understand that these three functions are wrapped up closely together, and that in each particle of the cortex there are represented all the segments of the body in a varying degree. If they adopt the views of Dr. Hughlings Jackson, of course they all believe that in the corpuscles of the fourth layer is the seat of representation movement. It seemed to him that they cannot refuse to believe that the small corpuscles are similarly the seat of representations of 1 and 2—i.e., sensory representations. The evidence upon which this belief is founded is to be found in experimental evidence and clinical observations. Facts of this kind he has published at length. Passing from the representation of a tactile and muscular sense, he would say a word or two upon the needs of representation of movement in this so-called motor cortex. It seemed they must consider this very closely if they were to gain an accurate knowledge of the representation of the different segments of the body. Prof. Ferrier was the first to give them a correct map of the representations of the face, arm and leg. Dr. Mills has stated that Prof. Schäfer and himself showed that the trunk was represented on the mesial surface of the hemisphere. Dr. Beevor and he believed it would be perfectly possible by laborious investigation to split up these centres very minutely. The method adopted was as follows: They divided