

results from the experiments upon dogs by Eulenburg and Landois. These experimenters found that injury to the cortex in the immediate vicinity of the motor area caused a rise of temperature in the opposite side of the body, and this elevation sometimes persisted for several months. Wood's experiments have afforded a practically similar result, as have those of Hitzig, Bechterew and others. Mr. Victor Horsley mentions having observed in man a higher temperature on the side opposite an injured motor area than on the corresponding side. The case I present, therefore, is not unique, but only goes to add to a literature which I think is scanty, and to give additional weight to the idea of a thermotaxic arrangement (having an inhibitory function) existing in the cerebral cortex.

There are many reasons for considering the existence of such an inhibitory centre in the cerebrum. In cases of hemorrhage into the pons, or of embolism in that situation, a rise of temperature is the rule. The same is true of many cases of lesions high up in the cord. Any of these conditions would cut off the supposed inhibitory centre from the conducting nerves, and thus, according to our theory, explain the increase of heat. But sometimes a *fall* of temperature is the result of such conditions. We must then suppose the explanatory element to be shock—in which the loss of tone in the vascular system is most favourable to the rapid and excessive dissipation of heat.

I think that the only explanation applicable to our case lies in the assumption that a heat regulating centre actually exists in or very near to the motor area of the cortex cerebri, and that injury in the neighbourhood may bring about more or less complete disorganization of this centre. The inconstancy of the difference between the temperatures of the two sides is a notable feature in the case, and makes its solution more difficult. But we well know that a disordered mind is liable to constant variation, and we must look upon mentalization as a function of the cerebrum. Why, then, should not the heat regulating function be as prone to variation when disordered as any other brain function?