

extracted by means of a forceps. Nearly a tablespoonful of brain substance was lost. At first the patient was comatose. This state continued for two days. At the end of the second day he had lucid intervals. On the third day consciousness began to return, and with it voluntary motion. At this time the wound was discharging disintegrated brain matter mixed with grumous blood and pus. Thirteen days after the accident the delirium was gone, but the mind was fickle, the temper irritable and capricious. Without entering into the whole history of the case as given, it may be said, the Doctor adds, "a month after this lesion had taken place all effects of this severe injury had passed away, except a slight puffy appearance about the face, a little clumsiness in his movements and some irritability of temper." Since that time he became as healthy and strong as he ever was. The patient was closely watched during the course of his illness, but the Doctor failed to detect any morbid mental manifestations that seemed to indicate injury to any distinct phrenological development. It will be seen that no disturbance of functions took place commensurate with the injury, nor were they such as would be expected by the school of cerebral localizers.

In the Montreal Hospital Reports of 1879 we have two cases recorded. The first is a case of a wound inflicted by a swiftly revolving circular wood-saw. It produced a serious lesion in the central part of the first and second frontal convolutions on the left side. The skull wound extended in an oblique direction from above the outer angle of the left orbit across the frontal, through the anterior superior angle of the right parietal and terminated about the center of this bone. It had penetrated through the membranes, and at the central part the brain substance was lacerated and ex-