

localization of function, variable for each group of animals, and to some extent for each individual; that it is not of a character to be mapped out by mathematical lines; that in case of disease or injury one part may, to a certain extent, take up the functions of another; that the functions of any part, however limited, are only to be understood when taken in connection with all other parts of the cortex of the brain, and in fact of the entire body. These views we believe to be borne out by the facts of physiological experiment, clinical medicine, operative surgery, pathology, sleep, dreaming, hypnotism, the nature of the cerebral circulation, and the general truths of biology." To the firm believer in strict localization, the above statement may appear to be short of our acquired knowledge on this subject. It is certainly cautious.

There appears to be no doubt whatever that the earlier experimenters in the field of cerebral localization took too narrow a view of the subject, in mapping out very distinct territories as the seat of certain functions. In the light of the recent investigations, it is plainly evident that there are no sharp lines of functional distinction in the motor cortex. The variability of motor and other functions in different groups of animals is shown, at least in the dog, from Goltz's very recent communication to the Society of German Physicians and Naturalists, at their late meeting in Heidelberg. He succeeded in keeping a dog alive for many months after the entire removal of the cerebrum. After recovery from the effects of the operation, and up to its death, this animal did not present any trace of motor defect.

How are these results to be explained? Can they be brought into conformity with the dominant ideas of cerebral localization? There appears to us to be great force and truth in the remarks made by the author that the comparative method has been as yet too little studied, and that conclusions from experiments on one class of animals should not be applied to another class. There is abundant evidence to show that the cortex of the monkey's brain cannot be destroyed or removed without the production of paralysis.

As a text book for students this work will undoubtedly take a high place, not altogether because it is a succinct and clear record of the latest knowledge in animal physiology, but also on