

discovered, and though improvement followed this operation also, it was but of a few days' duration, and his admission to our institution was deemed advisable.

When he first came under our care he was fairly rational, but soon became cross and irritable, continually suspicious that those about him were planning to kill him, at times inclined to be violent, and frequently very abusive in his language. There was nothing to be noted about his physical condition, and we could obtain no hereditary history of insanity.

A few weeks after admission he was the subject of a peculiar febrile attack, for which we were puzzled at first to find an explanation, but which we now regard as having been due to an exacerbation of a latent, unsuspected tuberculous process. The interest attaching to this attack consists in the fact that while it lasted the axillary temperature differed on the two sides of the body, almost invariably registering higher on the right side (*i.e.*, the side opposite the injury) than on the left. As is so often the case in insane patients, the mental symptoms markedly improved with the rise in temperature, and continued so for some time after the mercury ceased rising above the normal line. This improvement allowed us the opportunity of making thermometric observations (an impossibility in his times of excitement), and during the whole time that we were able to carry on these observations we found more or less difference in the heat of the two sides.

As will be seen by referring to the chart—where the dotted and continuous lines represent the temperature on the right and left sides respectively—the difference on the two sides is by no means constant, and though generally registering a degree or more higher on the right side, it on several occasions was equal on both sides, and was sometimes actually lower on the right than on the left side. This peculiarity adds to the difficulty in finding an explanation for the condition.

For many years physiologists have considered that there must be a heat regulating apparatus existent somewhere in the cerebrum, and in all probabilities above the pons. The nearest approach to an actual localization of such a centre probably