

relation of the varied cells existing in the sensory and motor parts of the spinal cord, in connection with their functions in health, and their abnormalities in disease. He asserts physiology and pathology prove that there is a natural bond of union between the cortical substance and these bodies. The one section is associated topographically and functionally with the other as co-operant factors, *i. e.*, the peripheral sensory surfaces have receptive organs adapted to them in the central ganglia. These central regions he terms "points of condensation" and "fields of transformation." Impressions are here in some way *intellectualized* and become exciting material in a sort of reflex way for the activity of the cells of the cortical substance and are the only means of communication by which the regions of psychical activity come into indirect or mediate contact with the external world. Luys is, however, not the first who promulgated this theory. Many years ago, Dr. Noble, of Manchester, England, in his work "On the Human Mind in its Relation with the Brain and Nervous System," stated in substance that brain excitations, which are in relation to affections, emotions and desires are controlled by means of the instrumentality of the basal ganglia acting in obedience to the cortical substance. This is, as it were, a germ idea based on the like investigations as those of Luys. Dr. Crichton Browne, some years ago, gave pathological cases to show that the optic thalamus is a high reflex center. Dr. James Ross, in his recent voluminous work "On the Diseases of the Nervous System," is inclined to accept these views of localization, and holds to a central controlling power, but places all psychical phenomena in the cortex of the brain.

The controversy is now going on, and is largely based on the lines of experiment, but the conclusions