

ebellum. No evidence of feeling has been obtained by vivisectors till they approached the sensory ganglia—the *thalami optica* and *corpora quadrigemina*. But these are the centers of sensation to all parts of the body as well as to the head." It is satisfactory to see that recent investigators are paying more attention to the central organs. Their researches go to show that very important functions are likely to be found having their excito-motor centers in the internal parts of the brain. These experiments—as far as they go—point to the probabilities of my theory of localization. Richet, in speaking of cerebral incitation by means of electricity, is forced to say in explanation of certain phenomena: "Known facts demonstrate that excitation of the convolutions which surround the sigmoid gyrus act with extreme energy upon the ganglionic centers of the brain, (opto-striated bodies). It is possible that such excitation culminated in the cerebral centers, and that these centers, thus surcharged, discharge to the muscles." Charcot says, in speaking of the lenticular nucleus of the *corpus striatum*, "these grey nuclei are possibly so many centers endowed with distinct properties and functions." This is a germ idea of the theory I propounded several years ago, in the following words: "Large portions of the cerebrum and cerebellum may be taken away from the living body without immediate danger of death, but the organs in the base of the brain, from which spring the numerous nerves so essential to life, can not be touched in vivisection or by disease with impunity. From this central region nerve influence radiates to every part of the body, making its connections with the depositories of nerve power in the spinal cord, and with the ganglia of the sympathetic system." (*Vide* "An Animated Molecule," p. 28). The experiments of Lussana and Lemoigne go to show that the