

immediate effects of destruction of brain substance, but was also able to keep alive the animals operated upon for as long as eight months in severe cases, after the lesion occurred. In this way he could watch secondary effects. The latter condition was more analogous to spontaneous disease in its insidious invasion, than could be the shock of traumatic lesion.

Dr. Exner, of Vienna, has collected one hundred and sixty-eight cases of simple lesion of the cortex cerebri, in which were good histories of the patients and of the *post mortems*. He divided the cerebral surface into three hundred and eighty arbitrary squares, and then compared the functional disturbance with the parts diseased. It is evident such divisions could not be satisfactory unless each square represented a distinct organ, so his conclusions must be reservably received with due allowance for his ingenious device. He found, however, that the cortex had different degrees of excitability, and that small lesions were not to be depended on in studying functions arising therefrom.

Lays, in his recent work on "The Brain and its Functions," holds to a localization theory somewhat different from Charcot, Richet, Ferrier and their school of thinkers. He has proved satisfactorily to himself, that the psycho-intellectual activities are in the cerebral cortex and that the central ganglia focalize these, in being the points for the reception of sensory impressions on the one hand, and of outgoing impulses whether physical or mental on the other. The optic thalamus is the terminal center for sensation, and the corpus striatum is a corresponding center from which radiates voluntary motor excitations. He claims to be the discoverer of this fact, and founds it principally on the morphological analogies found in the structure and