

THE JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE NEUROLOGY,
JULY.

The Mammalian Cerebellum. Part I. The Development of the Cerebellum in Man and the Cat: By BERT BRENETTE STROUD. This paper is introduced by sections on technique and terminology; also by an historical review. The development of the cerebellum of both man and the cat is presented in a series of drawings and descriptions of all of the important stages. In 1891 Herrick gave a brief description of the development of the cerebellum of the mammal and reptile, in which he showed that this organ arises not from a median anlage, but from two lateral centers of proliferation from which the neuroblastic elements migrate dorsad and mesad. In 1894 Schaper verified and amplified these observations in the teleosts. Mr. Stroud has fully illustrated the process in his two types, and has then traced the development of each of the major divisions of the adult organ. His paper is accompanied by eight plates and a bibliography.

Notes on Child Experiences: By C. L. HERRICK. I. Anthropomorphization of Numerals. The strong tendency of children toward personification has led in the case cited to a phenomenon not unlike pseudochromæsthesia. The boy of ten years habitually personifies and visualizes his numerals and attributes to each a moral nature in keeping with his form. II. Hallucinations of Vision in Children. In the course of a description of certain unusually vivid visual hallucinations which the author experienced in his own childhood, he takes occasion to criticise the recent statistical studies of the power of visualization. The average untrained observer is unable to tell whether he truly visualizes or not, so that much of the work done on the basis of recent statistics is fallacious.

The Cerebral Fissures of two Philosophers, Chauncey Wright and James Edward Oliver: By BURT G. WILDER. A brief comparison of the fissural patterns of these brains shows, in both, the frontal region unusually high and wide and the supertemporal fissure larger than common; but the very exceptional features of Wright's cerebrum are not repeated in Oliver's. But all

estimates of the extent and significance of their peculiarities will be only provisional until the careful comparison of many average brains supplies one or more types or standards.

Formalin for the Preservation of Brains. [Preliminary Note]: By PIERRE A. FISH. A minimum shrinkage and loss in weight, cheapness and rapidity of action are the advantages claimed for the mixture proposed.

The Physiological Condition of Consciousness: By DR. PAUL CARUS. This article was called out by Professor Herrick's reply to Dr. Carus' article in the Journal of Comparative Neurology for September, 1894. Dr. Carus defends his use of the words 'feeling' and 'intelligence,' and reviews his arguments for regarding the corpus striatum as the seat of consciousness in the sense of an organ by which through some kind of a mechanical arrangement the connection between the memory-images are established so as to produce by their interaction the condition of consciousness. A bibliography accompanies the paper.

SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

THE first regular meeting of the year 1895-96 was held on Monday evening, October 7. No formal program had been announced beyond regular business, but after this had been transacted, the members present gave personal sketches of the work of the summer, and touched particularly on the meetings of the American Association, its affiliated societies and the British Association.

A proposed plan for the meeting of the British Association in joint session with the American Association at San Francisco in 1897 was brought up and informally discussed, but no action was taken.

J. F. KEMP,
Secretary.

THE TEXAS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

A REGULAR meeting of the Academy was held on the evening of Friday, October 4, at which the annual address by the President, Dr. George Bruce Halsted, was given, the subject being 'The Culture Given by Science.'