was observed in the testicles. I now stimulated the cerebellum with the point of the knife; and I had done so for scarcely so much as three seconds, when one testicle raised itself up, and moved from the spermatic cord on which it had lain, so as to form nearly a right angle with it. At the same time it became more and more tense. The more I irritated the cerebellum, the more the testicle moved. I stimulated hither and thither, but the two testicles were never moved at the same time. I soon discovered the cause of this remarkable fact. When I stimulated the right lobes of the cerebellum, and the right half of the commissure, the left testicle always moved; when, on the other hand, I stimulated the left lobes, and the left half of the commissure, then as regularly the right testicle rose up. I had thus the movement of the testes entirely under my control, so that I could make one or other move as I wished; and I continued the experiment for full half an hour.

The cerebellum is, then, the part at which the nerves of the testes have their terminal point; the nerves also cross each other in the brain as those of all the rest of the body do; and they must lie tolerably superficially in it, because a deep irritation does not succeed in producing the motion of the testes. It seems probable to me, that the union of the nerves takes place in the region of the first cervical vertebra, because stimulus of this part of the cord is very often accompanied by erection and discharge of semen, as in the hanged, &c.

This simple observation is of the greatest importance in many physiological and pathological phenomena. Thus from this connection, the hitherto inexplicable sympathy between the testicles and parotid gland is accounted for by nervous communication. Perhaps also the relation of the testes to the growth of the beard is explained by this connection, since the trigeminous nerve may be traced in its ultimate roots to the part where the union of the nerves of the male sexual organs may be conceived to take place; and the nervus trigeminus is distributed in the face, and, most probably, contains organic fibres which are concerned in the growth of the hair.

It cannot be thought remarkable, that in so many diseases of the cerebellum, the sexual organs should still not suffer. For, in the first place, the whole cerebellum is certainly not to be regarded as the central point of the sexual nerves, but only a part of it; and if this part does not suffer, the sexual organs will remain healthy; and, in the second place, one would be wrong in thinking that every disease of the cerebellum must act in such a manner on those organs, as to procure a distinctly observable disease.

One may suppose that if the part where the nerves meet were compressed, impotence would probably result; but how many men are impotent without even knowing it.—*Lond. Med. Gaz. from Muller's Archiv.* Heft 5, 1840.

8. *Growth of the Hair.*—M. MANDEL is inclined from some phenomena which he has observed in the growth of hair, to arrive at a different conclusion relative to this process, from that generally received. He states that, in individuals who have had their hair recently cut, each hair preserves its diameter to its free end, which presents a truncated extremity, where the eye may distinguish the section both of the cortical part and that of the internal canal. But if these same hairs are examined after a longer interval, each hair is found to be terminated by a pointed extremity, more or less long, but with its extremity closed. This change of form M. Mandl considers to be the result of a vital process, and as proving the possibility of a movement of fluids in the interior of the hairs. He thinks this opinion is still further supported by the fact, that when hair is kept long, instead of the formation of a pointed extremity, obliteration of the extremity of the canal alone takes place, which he supposes to be caused in all probability by the difficulty of the movements of the fluids.—*Comptes Rendus*, 27th Jan. 1840.

9. *Experiments on the Motor and Sensitive Roots of the Nerves.* By Dr. KROENBERG, of Moscow.—During my stay in Paris in July (1839), Prof. Magendie had the kindness to show me his recent experiments on the nerves, which he had communicated to the Academy. These, as made in my presence, I will