

equilibrium of the body is performed, with all probability, by means of the semicircular canals.—*Pflüger's Archiv*, Band 30, 7 and 8 Heft.

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FUNCTION OF THE CEREBELLUM.—Prof. Schiff has a communication of a provisional nature on this subject. It is known that ablation of the most superficial layer of the cerebellum, in its whole length and breadth, or the vermis alone, causes no symptoms. This holds good not only for the gray substance, but also for the white to about the level of the second bifurcation of its fibres. If a cut is made into the portion lying between the entrance of the cerebellar peduncles of the two sides and two thirds of the thickness of cerebellum is sliced off layer by layer, then irregularities of movement ensue, which rapidly increase with the depth and extent of the wound; and when the ablation approaches the middle of the cerebellum, then ensue the movements which have been designated since Flourens as want of coördination. These disturbances of movement can ensue when an extended injury is made of one or both hemispheres without implication of the vermis, or after a lesion of the latter alone, or of a hemisphere and the vermis together. In all these instances the motor disturbances are not lasting, lessening in the course of one to two days. These motor disturbances are symptoms of the spread of traumatic irritation.

Rolling movements ensue when the middle cerebellar peduncle is injured, and the direction of the turning is toward the least injured side. If the injury reaches in the interpeduncular space to the under third of the cerebellum, or the fourth ventricle is bared, then movements of incoördination ensue, but the important point is that they remain an indefinite time. By more extended loss of substance in the under third of the cerebellum, the disturbances are greater and more extensive than by smaller losses. It is not correct to infer that the intensity and length of time of an injury of the cerebellum depend mainly upon the extent of the wound, or upon the volume of the disorganized cerebellar mass.—*Pflüger's Archiv*, Band 32, Heft 7 and 8.

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MOVEMENTS OF THE UTERUS.—Prof. Kronecker and Herr Frommel have made experiments upon this point, using the graphic method, which heretofore has not been employed. Previous observers watched the effects upon the bared organ, not discounting the injurious effect of evaporation and cooling of the uterus. Thus Frommel arranged his experiments as follows: in the vagina of a rabbit a perfusion-cannula, with a funnel-shaped end was so bound in that one of the cornua was connected with the funnel. In the upper end of this cornu of the uterus a simple glass cannula was fastened. The other one of the cornua of the uterus was ligated near the os uteri, since a want of synchrony between movements of the cornua complicates the curve. Through the glass