REACTION TIME IN HYPNOTISM.—Dr. G. Stanley Hall has made some observations upon this subject. He found that the time in the abnormal state was reduced from thirty-three to nineteen hundredths of a second.—*Mind*, April, 1883.

EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCTION OF EPILEPSY.—Drs. Pitres and M. Frank relate the following experiment: One of the cerebral hemispheres in a dog is laid bare, and if the surface is irritated there are always produced epileptiform convulsions. Now, if before the irritation the cerebral surface is refrigerated by a spray of ether, then irritation of the cerebral surface will only cause movements, but no convulsions. If contact of the ether with the cerebral surface was prevented by a baudruche, still the cold was sufficient to prevent convulsions.—*Gazette des hôpitaux*, No. 38, 1883.

GALVANIC IRRITATION OF THE AUDITORY NERVE.—Dr. Kiesselbach has made experiments upon himself, and arrived at the conclusion, that the tone generated by the galvanic current corresponds exactly to the resonance tone of the sound-conducting apparatus.—*Pflügers Archiv*, 1883. ISAAC OTT, M. D.

---

b.—GENERAL PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

DIPHThERITIC PARALYSIS.—Mr. Anthon Benson (Dublin) has given the following particulars of a case in a paper on paralysis of some of the ocular muscles after diphtheria (Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom). The patient was a girl aged eleven years. The primary throat affection was cured in four weeks. The ciliary muscles were affected in the fifth week, and continued so for about seven weeks. The soft palate was affected in the sixth, and remained so for about two weeks. The hearing was affected in the sixth week, and remained so for about a week. The levatores palpebrarum were affected in the ninth week, and continued so for about one week. The recti externi were affected in the ninth week, two days after the levatores palpebrarum, and remained so for about three weeks. The convergent strabismus and diplopia were present during the tenth week, and lasted for about four days. The weakness of the lower extremities began in the tenth week, and lasted for about three weeks. Numbness and tingling in the feet began about the tenth week, and lasted about the same time as the weakness, three weeks. He regarded paralysis of the ciliary muscle, without alteration of the condition of the iris, as the most frequent implication of the intrinsic muscles of the eye. The seat of the lesion was, he believed, in the brain and spinal cord. He combated Dr. Hughlings Jack-