

Epilepsy preceded in	1 case
Myelitis preceded in	1 "
Paranoia preceded in	1 "
Senile insanity preceded in	1 "
Railroad injury preceded in	1 "
Menopause preceded in	3 cases
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	16 cases
No depressing etiological factor in	18 "
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	34 cases.

It is observable that the special differences produced by these depressing factors are that, in cases involving locomotor ataxia, depression always existed at the outset; those preceded by lues were as frequently optimistic as otherwise. These figures, therefore, tend to support the views advanced as to the frequency of depression at the outset of parietic dementia.

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c.—THERAPEUTICS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

THE ELECTRICAL REACTION OF THE OPTIC NERVES.—Dr. Davies in a communication to the Ophthalmological Society gives the results of his observations. He states that in all diseases in which temporary paleness of the optic disk occurs, the electrical excitability of the optic nerve remains normal. On the other hand, true atrophy of the nerve is shown by a diminution of the excitability, which thus enables us to detect the nature of the condition, where the ophthalmoscope and other methods fail.

To examine the electrical reaction he places the large positive electrode over the root of the nose, the small negative electrode over the upper and outer part of the eyeball in such a way that it rests on the orbital bone, and only lightly touches the eyeball. He then, commencing with a weak current, gradually increases the strength till a decided sensation of light is experienced. The number of cells and the deflection of the needle are then noted. The strength of the current is then diminished till the sensation of light ceases. This last is taken as the measure of excitability. In normal individuals $\frac{1}{10}$ milli-ampère with one or two elements is sufficient to cause the sensation of light. The same is true of congenital, hysterical and alcoholic amblyopia. On the other hand, in true atrophy it requires 3-8 elements and an electrical current of 3-100 milli-ampères.—*Deut. med. Zeitung*, 1884, No. 61.

HYSTERO-EPILEPSY CURED BY DIVISION OF THE CERVIX UTERI.—Flehsig, reports a case of hystero-epilepsy, in an eighteen-year-old girl, associated with dysmenorrhœa. Since the first appearance of the catamenia the patient had suffered from