

1. Separate induction shocks directly of the medulla oblongata or the spinal cord below it has no action upon the blood-pressure, or at least very little, even when currents are used whose single break has a tetanizing effect.

2. When at least two to three irritations in a second, if moderately strong currents were used, then there is an action through the summation of irritations.

3. These seldom irritations have an effect when their intensity is increased, but the vaso-motor action through increase of intensity of the current never attains to such a height, as through irritation with moderately strong currents of greater frequency.

4. When the intensity of the irritating current is constant, and the frequency of its breaks is increased, then the effect of the irritation on the vaso-motor increases. This effect does not increase after the frequency of the shocks has reached twenty to thirty in a second.

5. The maximum of blood-pressure by different animals, as dogs and rabbits of the same species and size, is of very different amount, and this maximum is obtained through strong irritations of moderate frequency (about ten to twelve breaks per second), and also through the moderately strong irritations of maximal frequency (twenty to twenty-five in a second).

6. The maximum of the blood-pressure was less when, later, even stronger irritations were reached, than when frequent weaker irritations were used.

7. After the irritation of the vaso-motor centre is ended, the blood-pressure gradually sinks.—*DuBois' Arch.*, 1883, Erster Heft.

THE ACT OF DEGLUTITION.—I. Steiner has been performing experiments upon the centre of deglutition, and the respiratory centre in rabbits, cats, and dogs. His conclusions are as follows: Every act of deglutition which ensues upon irritation of the superior laryngeus is connected with a respiratory movement. He believes that the two centres of deglutition and respiration are connected with each other by a so-called intra-central nerve-fibre.—*DuBois' Arch.*, 1883, Erster Heft.

EFFECT OF ANÆMIA ON THE ELECTRIC IRRITABILITY OF THE BRAIN.—Munk and Orschansky have experimented upon this subject: Losses of blood equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole quantity are without effect. About $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole blood when lost increases the irritability, whilst greater losses of blood decrease the irritability. Gradual loss of blood affects the irritability less than rapid. Between the changes of blood-pressure and the irritability of the brain there is no parallel.—*DuBois' Arch.*, 1883, Erster Heft.

PATH OF FIBRES IN THE SPINAL CORD.—Dr. Wasil Kusmin has made a number of experiments as to the path of the fibres in the