

strangest of all, that of the magnet's influence, we must assume that it, like the static electricity of the plate electric machine produces with its high tension a state of extreme hyperaesthesia, or impressibility, so that the impression made upon the sensory centres from the right arm irritation, is now great enough to excite through the commissural fibres the same reflex action on the left side. But further, it was found that on removing the tourniquet from the right arm the contractures of the left gradually relaxed, and the contractures came back again in the right arm, but slowly and not very completely.

We must confess that we have present what seem to be at first two contradictory phenomena: (*a*) anaemia producing hyper-excitability in one arm, (*b*) while in the other tonic magnetic influence has produced, at least as far as effects go, a similar state of great sensibility.

But though we may fail in fully explaining this peculiar condition, yet I think we can gain at least one step in advance by noticing an explanation given by Dr. Broadbent concerning some of the causes of paralysis from hemorrhage into the *corpora striata* and *thalami optici*. He thinks it can be shown that where the muscles of corresponding parts of the body constantly act in concert the nerve nuclei of these muscles are so connected by commissural fibres as to be *pro tanto* a single nucleus. Now supposing that the magnetic influence has greatly increased the impressibility of the left side we may fairly infer that the reflex action setting forth from the sensorial nucleus which was impressed by the irritation on the right side, and which caused the tonic contraction of muscles in the right arm (being of a certain quantity which we may call *x*), has been transferred to that muscle having the greater temporary conductivity. Thus we have now relaxation in the muscles of the right arm, and the phenomenon of tonic contraction in those of the left. Let us now remove the temporary stimulus of the magnet and we have the original impression made upon the nucleus, again transferred to the right arm but in a greatly diminished degree, since this side has again become that of greatest excitability.

Before closing there is another condition induced in patients whilst in the hypnotic state so strange—we might say marvellous—and unusual that it demands some few remarks. I refer to the remark already made that, when the one eye of a hypnotized patient is