

1. Elicited nystagmus is a reflex which shows the condition of the vestibular paths, as the patella and achilles reflexes show the condition of the cord and peripheral nerves.

2. It throws a new light on the pathology of the internal ear, and enables one to dispense with the old and vague terms "Ménière's Syndrome," "Raymond's Syndrome" and "Labyrinthism."

3. It permits the use of the words "hyper- hypo- and ana-labyrinthitis" in the cases where the clinical signs are such, that the exact diagnosis of the lesion cannot be determined (acute labyrinthitis, hemorrhage of the labyrinth, etc.).

4. The nystagmus reflex is of the utmost significance to the otologist, neurologist, and medico-legal expert.

The otologist sees the why and wherefore of the old and classical rule not to syringe the ear with hot or cold water; understands better the pathology of, and recognizes at its onset suppuration of the labyrinth; is able to differentiate between cerebellar and internal ear suppuration on the one hand, and congenital and acquired deaf-mutism on the other.

5. The neurologist has a clearer insight into the paralysis of the eight pairs of cranial nerves, and can diagnose between a lesion of its cochlear and vestibular branches; and finally can determine the bulbar or peripheral origin of deafness occurring during the course of tabes.

6. The medico-legal expert possesses an important control test for all the subjective phenomena, as deafness, tinnitus, vertigo, nausea, etc., of involvement of the labyrinth.

As mechanically produced nystagmus is involuntary, it is of great help in the appreciation of cranial injuries.

7. Though this new reflex may not live up to all its promises, but diminish in importance in the future, still it shall have had the merit of reviving the curiosity of the specialist, and of occasioning much patient work and research.

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MONTREAL MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

The thirteenth regular meeting of the Society was held Friday evening, April 2nd, 1909. Dr. G. P. Girdwood occupied the chair in the absence of the President.