

periphery, may be followed by two classes of symptoms. There may be change and increase of function ; or there may be loss of function ; that is, to say, the disease destroys the nerve so far as its sensibility is concerned. This loss of function may be partial and complete.— There may be paralysis—the paralysis may refer to motion, or it may refer to sensations, *incito-motary*. The paralysis may be of the *vaso moter* nerve fibres, causing passive congestion. The nutritive nerve fibres may be affected, by which irritation is much less active. Thus an irritation, starting from either the trunk, branches, or ultimate ramifications of nerves, may be led to exalted and altered function ; or, on the contrary, it may produce more or less paralysis. Instances of which are presented in such affections as epilepsy, tetanus, hysteria, cholera, hydrophobia, indeed, all convulsive affections ; also, delirium, coma, neuralgia, &c.

Thus, we have certain direct effects of irritation, whether peripheric or central ; or on the other hand, indirect or reflex.

These effects are :—1st. Contraction of muscles, often spasmodic ; 2nd. Referred Sensation, such as pricking, wrong feelings of heat, cold, &c. ; 3rd. where the nutrition is affected.

Now, I wish to speak more particularly of referred sensation or irregular reflex action. Says Dr. Brown Séquard, “ every form, every kind of paralysis, has been produced by a reflex action, caused by an irritation of a nerve. In children, especially, reflex paralysis is very frequent ; in adults, the muscles of the eye are very often paralysed by reflex action.” Neuralgia, or irritation of a dental nerve is often the cause of mydriasis or dilatation of the pupil. Likewise the various muscles of the eye have been found paralysed in cases of wound of the infra, or supra orbital nerves, or in cases of neuralgia. Cases of hemiplegia, that is, paralysis of one side of the body are recorded, in which the disease was limited to a part of a limb, as the face, or the eye, due to *ticdouloureux*. Dr. Shearman mentions a case of hemiplegia of the right limbs, caused by neuralgia of the right inferior maxillary nerve. Brown Séquard, records seventeen cases of hemiplegia from morbid reflex action, due to irritation of the fifth nerve near its origin, or of the *crus cerebelli*. Almost every Physician has met, with cases of hemiplegia, caused by a diseased tooth which was entirely removed by the extraction of the tooth.

Anæsthesia, loss of sensation, is not a rare thing, from morbid reflex action. One whole side of the face has been repeatedly affected,