

Third—That he spat more than other chewers of tobacco, and that he was troubled at night by the saliva running from his mouth on to the pillow.

Fourth—That he had an excessive thirst.

In four or five months after the beginning of the pain he found that he could not raise himself in bed without the aid of his hands, and after six months, that the pain was extending to the right shoulder.

At the end of eight months he returned to trucking in the express sheds, and continued at work till the end of June, 1908. After he had been working a few months the pain grew less in the right arm, but soon began in the left shoulder with gradually increasing weakness of it and the whole left arm and hand. At last he had to give up work because of rapidly-increasing weakness in both of his legs. This, with sense of numbness, gradually increased until he entered the hospital, a month later, when he could only walk in a weak and shuffling manner.

Examination Aug. 1st, 1908. The patient lies stiffly in bed with all joints slightly flexed, except in the case of the neck, which is held rather fixedly with the head retracted. Nourishment seems fair, but there is general wasting of all the muscles of the trunk and limbs, most marked on the left side, and especially seen in the left peroneal group, the left supraspinatus and deltoid muscles, and in the thenar, the hypothenar, and the interossei muscles of both hands.

There is no wasting or weakness of the sterno-mastoid or the upper trapezius of either side; the left arm is very powerless in all its movements; all the muscles of the right arm are very weak. He is unable to sit up without the use of the right arm. The gait is weak and shuffling; the left leg will no more than allow him to move about; the right is weak throughout.

There is no apparent loss of power in the muscles supplied by the cranial nerves or the upper four cervical nerves.

Spasm is evident in the right arm and leg, and slight but definite in the left leg, while the left arm shows no evidence of any spasm, being flaccid.

All deep reflexes from the neck down are increased, except in the left arm.

There is constant pain deep-seated in the region from the fourth cervical to the third dorsal spines, made worse by active or passive movement. Percussion over these spines and those of the eleventh and twelfth dorsal and the first lumbar vertebrae causes sudden, dull pain.