paralysis, for it is found that the saliva is diminished in amount in man in cases of paralysis of the sympathetic nerve.[1]

In lesions of the cervical sympathetic, oculo-pupillary symptoms are more frequently observed than vaso-motor, and this is explained by Eulenberg and Guttman by the view that the oculo-pupillary fibres are more superficial in the ganglia than the vaso-motor,[2] and may not the conditions here present in this case support this view, for it is found that the myosis is persistent, due, doubtless, to the effect of constant pressure by the inflammatory thickening; but the symptoms of flushing, hyperidrosis, and dryness of the throat are only temporary, and induced when greater and deeper pressure is made over the site of the swelling.

Raymond,[3] in a recent article, divides the cases of local sweating into the following groups :—

1st, Those in which there is an alteration in the cerebro-spinal system.

2nd, Those in which the cervical sympathetic or the first thoracic ganglion is affected.

3rd, Those in which the nerves of the face are affected.

4th, Those in which the sweating is reflex.

Thus there are two classes of cases characterized by increased sweating—those in which there are, and those in which there are not, vaso-motor disturbances. The lesion in the former is in the sympathetic of the neck. That the pupil is sometimes contracted and sometimes dilated depends upon the fact that the pupillary and vaso-motor nerves are probably distinct, and one set may be stimulated whilst the other is paralyzed. The author then gives an account of the various chronic inflammatory changes that have been found in the superior cervical ganglion, and concludes that these irritate the sweat secreting nerves. Lastly, he points out that the pupillary changes are permanent whilst the sweat ones are transitory, and in this respect the case now under consideration bears this out, for, as previously noted, the myosis is permanent and the lateral hyperidrosis is only pro-

[1] Landois and Stirling: A Text-book of Human Physiology, third edition, p. 215.

[2] E. Long Fox, "The Influence of the Sympathetic in Disease," 1885.

[3] Arch. de Neurol., Jan. 1888. *Vide* review by White. Brain, Vol. xi p. 143.