

If the lesion, as is generally the case, exists in the dorsi-lumbar region of the cord, the first symptoms of anæsthesia, perverted sensibility or ataxia are noticed in the feet, a common feeling is as if the toes are too large for the shoes, and sometimes as if there were air-bubbles between the soles of the feet and the shoes; sometimes there are burning pains in the soles of the feet, and very generally "pins and needles" and other forms of numbness.

One curious symptom that Prof. Hammond has frequently noticed, is that, not only is the sensibility lessened, but the transmission of sensitive impressions to the brain does not take place with the normal degree of activity. In a lady patient of his, a pin stuck into the calf of the leg was not felt for fourteen seconds on the right side, and sixteen on the left. In another patient, in hospital, if the feet were put in hot water, the sensation was not felt for about three minutes.

When the lesion is above the origin of the brachial plexus, the ataxia and anæsthesia will be first manifested in the upper extremities. One lower limb is sometimes affected before the other, and the two lateral limbs may be first affected. When one limb is first affected, whether it be a lower or an upper extremity, it is on the left much oftener than on the right side. In Major D.'s case, the left leg and right arm were the most troubled with anæsthesia. The ability to feel pain is not only diminished, but there is a notable abatement of tactile sensibility. In using the resthesiometer, we found that the two points could be widely separated, and a single impression only be felt on parts of the body which, in the normal state, would give the sensation of two points at a much less distance apart. But the most marked symptoms, those which might be termed pathognomonic, and by which the disease is most easily recognized, are those that relate to motility. In the commencement of the malady, there is no loss of motor power; but there is an inability to co-ordinate the muscles to bring them into harmonious action, and thus execute with precision the various voluntary movements.

The effect of co-ordination is apparent when any combined movements are undertaken. Thus, in the act of standing, a great many muscles are simultaneously made to contract, and each one to just that necessary degree which is essential to maintain the body in the erect posture. Very often the first evidence of motor diffi-