

of a slightly paler hue. The fine hairs covering the face are finer and smoother than those on the corresponding parts of the opposite side. The lower jaw is not only thinner on the left side, but also shorter. There is also a distinct atrophy of the bones of the upper jaw. The teeth appear to be as well developed on the left as on the right side. It is difficult to estimate the degree of pure muscular wasting. It is certainly not very great. The muscles act to voluntary impulses apparently as well on one side as the other. The following is the result of repeated electrical examinations :

The faradic irritability of the facial nerve is normal, and equal on the two sides.

The response to faradization of the muscles of the left side is as well marked as it is on the right (normal side).

The response to galvanization of the left facial nerve is not different from that of the right.

The galvanization of the muscles of the left face show, however, a readier response than do those of the right.

Contraction is obtained on the left from $1\frac{1}{2}$ M A, while it takes 3 M A to bring about a similar contraction on the right.

There is no change in the normal formula, the $KSZ < AOZ$ and ASZ .

There is no increase in the mechanical irritability of the muscles or facial nerve on the left side.

Owing to atrophy of the turbinated bones on the left side, the left nostril is wider than the right.

There is distinct atrophy of the left half of the tongue, more marked towards its anterior part.

The arches of the palate are normally and equally developed. There is no deviation of the uvula.

There is no affection of any of the special senses. He sees, hears, smells and tastes as well on the left side as he does on the right. There is no disturbance of either superficial or deep sensation on the atrophic side.

Repeated measurements with a surface thermometer and a differential calorimeter failed to elicit any difference in the temperature of the two sides of the face. There is no difference to