

In such cases other nerves are generally involved, and there is distinct evidence of cerebral disturbance.

*Symptoms.*—Inability to move the muscles supplied by the facial nerve. If the patient laughs, frowns or smiles, one side of the face remains quiescent, and therefore destitute of expression; he cannot wrinkle the forehead, there are no creases round the eye, no dimples on the cheek or chin. The eyelid cannot be closed; in the effort the eyeball is turned up and in till it is almost lost to sight. Whistling, blowing or spitting cannot be performed. The side of the mouth cannot be drawn up. The cheek is not held close to the teeth by the buccinator muscle, and bulges out when the breath is propelled against it. For the same reason the food collects on the affected side outside of the teeth, so that it has to be dislodged by the finger. In speaking the labial consonants are uttered indistinctly. In some the mouth is drawn well over by the power of the healthy muscles of the other side, the eye stares fixedly and the entire expression of the face is comical. The exposure of the conjunctiva gives rise to a certain degree of conjunctivitis, but not so much as might be feared. This is believed to be due to the fact observed in many cases during sleep that the eyelids close either completely or very nearly. Goldzieter relates a hitherto unknown symptom. He affirms that in complete paralysis of the face, in which there is also paralysis of the velum palati, there is no lachrymation, and on the affected side the eye is perfectly dry. Smell is sometimes lost, or at least perverted, due to the dry condition of the corresponding nostril, this being due to the tears flowing over the cheek. Taste is also perverted, due to the conducting power being lost in a branch of the 7th nerve, the chorda tympani. Hearing is often abnormally acute, and is said to be a result of paralysis of the stapedius muscle, which receives a branch of the facial nerve; its antagonist, the tensor tympani, being no longer opposed, keeps the membrane too much on the stretch. Occasionally we meet with double facial paralysis when the disease is called "diplegia facialis." The whole face is expressionless and peculiar. Such cases are very often due to a growth or syphilitic gumma, involving both nerves