

possibility of tubal pregnancy, yet I was not at all sure of it, so I will classify this case as one undiagnosed before rupture and before operation. Out of the twelve, in five the abdomen was full of blood.

CLINICAL LECTURE ON BELL'S PARALYSIS.

DELIVERED AT THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

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The patient before you presents a typical case of what is generally called Bell's Paralysis. He comes to the Hospital to-day for the first time, though as a matter of fact he has had it for several weeks. He claims that it came on during the night, he having the previous evening, when in a state of perspiration, sat at an open window, through which a cool draught of air was blowing. The disease is also sometimes, from its situation, called Facial Paralysis. It is due to the motor division of the 7th nerve, the Portio Dura or facial nerve being involved in various ways. Its conducting power is lost, and the muscles which receive its distributing branches are paralyzed. The most common cause is a cold wind blowing on the side of the face, sitting at an open window in a room, or of a railroad car, sleeping near a cold damp wall; even exposure of the whole body to a low temperature has caused it. The pathological condition is believed to be a slight inflammatory swelling of the peripheral part of the nerve, which leads to compression of its fibres. Parotitis, tumours, swelling of the cervical glands and wounds of the cheek are also causes. In the course of the nerve within the Aqueductus Fallopii it is very apt to be involved in the severe forms of disease of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; caries and necrosis depending upon scrofulous inflammation of the tympanum. A box on the ear has produced it, and the result in more than one such case has been the discovery of a small clot pressing on the nerve in some part of its course. Inside the skull the nerve may be implicated in tumours at the base of the brain.