

during the existence of defective lingual power. At present enjoys very good health, and exhibits no impairment of power in the nerve centres. The will to speak in this case during the attack was not completely impaired. There was an effort made to answer, without the power to carry it out. There was here not only a degree of central stupor or hebetude, but also a loss of memory of words, exhibited in the defective power to write. A full, bounding pulse, and evident plethoric condition of the system indicated free depletion, which being carried out, resulted most favourably. As the removal of the stop logs in our river jam gives freedom to the onward flow of the timber, so the removal of the stop globules, likely arrested, in some portion of the basal brain nerve centres, gives increased power and vigor to parts suffering from some partially arrested blood supply. No portion of the whole system requires a more healthy and vigorous supply of blood than the brain, in order to perform its functions regularly, in the most comprehensive sense, hence the necessity of vigorous action, adopted under such circumstances.

CASE III.—R. C., æt. 9½ years; thin conformation of body, but regular as to shape in every particular, with, however, preponderating nerve-power, giving indications of precocity considerably in advance of his years. April 7th, seized with obstruction of the bowels, which after several hours was relieved by a hot bath and frequent enemata, the following day being comparatively easy. On the evening of the 9th, without any apparent cause, he was attacked with acute congestion of the right lung, which rapidly extended to the left chest superiorly. On the 10th complained of seeing objects double (diplopia), and followed on the 11th and 12th with loss of articulation of sounds (glosso-ataxy) deglutition at the same time being considerably interfered with. Hearing and consciousness continued throughout, except at occasional short intervals, when partially insensible brief periods passed over, associated with excessive dilatation of either iris and squinting, which suddenly disappeared on the application of light, thus giving evidence of more than ordinary muscular tonicity in the visual organs, as well as more power in the centres of supply. On the evening of the 12th, sudden and unexpected pain developed in the ilio-cæcal region, there being great tenderness on

pressure, and inability to bear even the clothing. The pain rapidly extended to the entire abdominal walls, thus complicating matters very considerably, although the bowels had been well regulated by enemata. As suddenly as the abdominal pain supervened, the head symptoms quite subsided, the iris became normal, squinting removed, power of speech and deglutition restored, in fact a phase of affairs, which looked exceedingly like metastatic action, whatever the precise cause. On the 15th, the lung trouble had about cleared. After considerable effort, and for fully ten days from this date constant attention was necessary to guard against the consequences of this certainly irregular and doubtful abdominal complication. In this case the first point of interest is the fact, that associated were observed, aphasia, the result of want of co-ordination in the movements required for the articulation of sounds, glosso-ataxy, and decided interference of the function of deglutition, both being connected with the same motor nerves. In case I., such was not observed, perfect deglutition, and glosso-ataxy being well defined at one and the same time. Thus the physiological presumption that both functions having a common nervous origin and supply, should *a priori* have been simultaneously affected, has not been realized in this particular instance. This difficulty is partially explained by the fact, that the central tracts which unite the points of origin of the medulla to the cortical layer of the hemispheres, have fasciculi which convey will-power, regulating both deglutition and verbal articulation. Thus, we observe the interesting manner in which clinical facts strengthen the idea of the duality of power in the nervous tracts connecting the *brain proper* with the medulla, so vigorously contended for in the able investigations of Schroder Van der Kolk.

In case III., the development of aphasic complication points to the idea that not only might the debris of disintegrating elements in the mesenteric capillaries become the subject of future minute vascular interruption, but the tear and wear of lung tissue as well, where so important a vital process is involved, thus giving rise to secondary changes, embolic or otherwise, rendering partially defective the nervous supply, as developed in this particular instance. In these three cases no paralysis beyond the aphasic conditions was observed although in the majority of such, paralysis of the right