

which affects the palate. This gives a nasal character to the voice and frequently causes the expulsion of liquids through the nose. The affection may extend to the constrictors of the pharynx and deglutition becomes difficult or quite impossible. I remember the case of a six-year-old boy in which paralysis of the pharynx occurred four months after convalescence had set in and caused the patient's death.

The muscles of the eyes are frequently attacked; there may be ptosis, strabismus and loss of power of accommodation, and very often with the palatal paralysis is associated a weakness of the legs without actual palsy, but with loss of the knee-jerk.

The heart is frequently affected, marked slowness of the pulse often occurs, even coming down to 30 beats in the minute. Heart failure or fatal syncope may occur at the height of the disease or during convalescence. The gallop heart rhythm, mentioned in a former paper, occasionally occurs and there may be slight increase in the area of cardiac dullness.

The intercostal muscles and diaphragm sometimes suffer, causing intense dyspnoea. The bladder and rectum are occasionally affected.

Mutability of symptoms is characteristic of diphtheritic paralysis. You will often observe the affection increasing in one limb and diminishing in another, and the parts which are first affected after recovering frequently relapse into a worse condition than in the beginning. This peculiarity does not depend upon any lesion of the nerve centres noticeable, at any rate, post-mortem.

Virile debility, amounting sometimes to complete impotence, frequently exists in diphtheritic paralysis. The senses of smell, taste and vision are all in turn affected, but dimness of vision is most commonly met with and is occasionally one of the first symptoms of diphtheritic paralysis.

Albumen is not always present in this affection. Moreover, there is said to be no coincidence between the presence of albumen in the urine and the variations in the paralytic symptoms. The nervous symptoms which occur in Bright's disease are convulsive and comatose in their character and have no resem-