

functions of the nerve; secondly, the effects of cauterization of the nasal mucosa, and thirdly, the effects of bilateral resection of the nerve.

The method of resecting the nasal nerve is best described in the operator's own words: "The nerve was reached by an incision at the inner edge of the orbit, commencing just above the inner canthus and extending upwards and slightly outwards for about two-thirds of an inch. The cellular tissue having been cleared from the inner upper wall of the orbit by means of a blunt dissector, and the nerve located at the anterior ethmoidal foramen, the latter was separated from the artery and divided close to the foramen, about a quarter of an inch of the nerve being removed. Horse-hair sutures were inserted, and the wound was dressed with gauze and collodion. The stitches were removed on the fourth day."

The results of what might be called a radical operation were eminently satisfactory, for two months later the patient reported, "an entire absence of the attacks of paroxysmal coryza, and sneezing, and a complete cessation of the asthma. . . . . and increased freedom of nasal respiration."

Several cases of vaso-motor rhinitis that were similarly operated upon gave equally good results. The only after-effects of the operation were diminished sensibility of the septal mucosa, and some increase of myopia, from which the patient had suffered.

Time and further investigation will alone determine the permanence of the results of the operation, and the absence of unfavourable effects. Whilst it is rather premature to draw conclusions from so limited a number of cases, still it can safely be said that the future of the sufferers from this triad of diseases has been made much brighter by Dr. Yonge's valuable observations.

J. T. R.

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## NEUROLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF DRs. SHIRRES AND RUSSEL.

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C. E. BEEVOR. "Muscular Co-ordination by the Nervous System."  
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Beevor analyzes the muscular mechanism of movements, understanding by this term, the single movement of one joint, and not the combination of movements as in walking. He classes the muscles, first, into the prime movers, which come into action in a definite order according to the amount of work to be performed. The will does not appear to have any power to alter this order (except perhaps by trained exercises); second, we have the synergic muscles, which come into play when the