

mucous membranes of the upper respiratory air passages constitute a frequent concomitant of cardiac disease without compensation, and occur also in consequence of the rise of arterial pressure when compensation exists; they are most common with venous stasis, due to failure of compensation in mitral disease, and in aortic insufficiency. Nasal hemorrhage, in elderly people, may be the starting point to a diagnosis of granular kidney or a general artero-sclerosis or blood dyscrasia. Hemorrhage in the pharynx and larynx are rare, and are generally found in chronically engorged mucous membrane or varix of the lingual tonsil. A condition of very great pharyngeal venous stasis has been observed in cases of pernicious anaemia. The congestion catarrh of the nose pharynx and larynx seen in chronic heart disease must not fail to be recognized, as it materially affects the treatment. Topical applications fail or do harm without constitutional treatment, nor should that type of granular pharyngitis, seen in young anaemic girls, be expected to respond to local applications. Such treatment is not indicated, but a course of Bland's pill certainly is. Oedema of the larynx may be due to venous stasis in old laryngeal inflammation, or to a general oedema in uncompensate heart disease. Not long since I saw a patient, a boy twelve years of age, with very marked laryngeal oedema, due to chronic nephritis. Aneurism of the arch of the aorta may be first suspected when a laryngoscopic examination is made to account for some hoarseness. The hoarseness when complete is typical of complete paralysis of all the muscles supplied by the inferior laryngeal nerve, the adductors as well as the abductors. This is quite different from the other form of paralysis of the recurrent, which affects only the cricoa aryteriodius posticus, and exerts but little influence on either phonation or respiration. It represents the early stage of paralysis, and may be present when the aorta dilation is only beginning, and before any clinical symptoms have made their appearance. As no functional disturbance is here produced, it is only discovered accidentally. Laryngospastic attacks, and periodic palsies of the cords, may also occur in aneurismal disease, as well as pulsating movements, extending to the larynx, tracheal stenosis by pressure, pressure ulcers and perforations. A pericardial exudate may produce paralysis of the left recurrent, if the exudate is very abundant and distends the pericardium as far as the jugular notch, the engorgement of the veins that meet at that point may exert direct or indirect pressure on the right recurrent. Palpitation of the heart is one of the reflex neuroses, due to irritation in the nose. It occurs in chronic rhinitis with hypertrophy and polypus formation. Functional aphonia partial or complete, may be due entirely to anaemia. As an expression of hemorrhagic diathesis one might mention the