

and bone-conduction only if very loud. In all other respects she was in apparent good health and very active. She was sent back to her attendant and advised to keep her bed for a week. Becoming normal in all respects, she was allowed out for walks some days later, but on reaching home on October 14 she became unconscious. She recovered consciousness to some extent before death from cardiac and pulmonary conditions on October 19. No autopsy allowed.

Previous history.—Right hemiplegia associated with valvular heart disease six and a half years previously.

The PRESIDENT thanked Dr. Williams for the notes of the case, but the hour was too late to permit of a discussion on it.

Abstracts.

FAUCES.

Sprague, F. B.—*Observations in 1000 Adenoid Operations.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journal," October 11, 1906.

The author commences his paper with a story of a general practitioner who persuaded a parent that he was quite capable of removing adenoids. The deafness increasing after the operation, it was found "that both Eustachian cartilages had been torn out by the roots, leaving a permanent atresia of both Eustachian tubes." Of the 1000 cases discussed, 503 were males and 497 females. The ages ranged from six months to thirty-seven years, and the largest number at one age was 64 cases at eight years. Dividing the age limit into periods of seven years each, the percentages showed 30 per cent., 50 per cent., and 20 per cent. for the first, second, and third seven years respectively. 90 per cent. were associated with faucial tonsillar hypertrophy.

Etiology, symptoms, and diagnosis are discussed. As regards anæsthesia all but two were operated upon under ether. Chloroform the author considers to be especially dangerous. Two cases were operated upon without anæsthetic. The earlier operations were performed in the sitting position, the later ones on the right side. As regards instruments, Dr. Sprague uses the O'Dwyer or Jansen gag and a palate protector, some form of forceps and a Gruber's curette being employed to remove the growths. There were no cases of serious hæmorrhage. Two cases became infected from the mother's ozæna. Three cases developed acute otitic inflammation.

MacLeod Yearsley.

EAR.

Le Beuf, L. G.—*A Case of Mutism in Typhoid.* "New Orleans Med. and Surg. Journ.," November, 1906.

Girl, aged two and a half. Severe typhoid with meningitic symptoms and acute inflammation of all the cervical and submaxillary glands. Leucocyte count of 10,860. When consciousness returned the child could