

paralysis of all the extensors of the fingers and hand, also of all the flexors except the ulnar, which is only in a paretic state. There is complete loss of the thumb movements. He cannot flex his forearm, neither can he pronate or supinate it. Shoulder movements normal. There is marked atrophy of the paralyzed muscles. The deltoid and the spinati are also in a state of atrophy, but it is slight compared with the wasting of the paralyzed muscles. The paralyzed muscles do not respond to the faradic current. There is both quantitative and qualitative change to galvanism. The A O Z < K S Z, while the A S Z = K S Z. The skin of the paralyzed hand is glossy, and at times presents bluish spots. There is marked *anæsthesia* in the ulnar region of the fingers and hand. All other parts are perfectly normal in their sensation. Very slow improvement is taking place from galvanism.

*Tait's Operation.*—Dr. TRENHOLME reported six cases of removal of the uterine appendages, with their results. The operations were made during the year ending April 1st, 1884. The similarity of these cases renders it unnecessary to give details of each, the symptoms being intense pelvic suffering directly connected with the continuance of the menstrual function. In all the cases the ovaries were enlarged and diseased; in some the tubes were also affected. The operations were made without the use of the spray, but the hands, instruments and sponges were cleansed in a weak solution of carbolic acid and water. The ligatures used were of shoemaker's white thread, No. 20, carbolized over night. This ligature has always been the doctor's favorite in abdominal surgery, and although he has tried silk he would not do so again. The plan followed was to use single ply of the thread, and where the tissues to be embraced were more than could be safely included in a single ligature, he resorted to the application of several ligatures, rather than use double or multiple thread. This thread, untwisted, is a safe ligature; never has failed in his hands, and has never given rise to any perceptible irritation, even when as many as forty or more have been left in the abdominal cavity. Dr. Trenholme also discards abdominal bandages, trusting to the deep silver sutures to secure coaptation. Horse-hair is used for the superficial sutures, the wound is dressed with carbolized gauze, and over all two or three strips of strong adhesive plaster are placed to lessen the tension on the sutures. By carefully

dividing the sheath of the rectus muscle (on either side), and not wounding the muscle itself, and also by carefully excluding the muscular tissue from the deep sutures (*a la Goodell*), we secure, as well, perfect union by first intention. This was the case with all the reported cases where this plan was carefully followed. In all these cases a slight metrorrhagia occurred on the second or third day lasting several days; also, all the patients suffered for several months afterward from flushes of heat and hot perspiration. In one case the patient had a slight bloody discharge on two separate occasions, of about 3i. each time. As to the results, cases 1 to 3 have been followed by satisfactory results, the patients being now capable of performing the household duties appertaining to their respective stations in life. In all but one of these cases the cure has been complete, and even in the exceptional one, the return to health continues to advance with progress of time, the chief impediment being due to hernia of the bowel. Cases 4 and 5 were complicated with mental disturbances. No. 4 has not been appreciably benefited by the operation. There is still needed to determine what improvement may yet take place. Case 6 is of special interest. Here suicidal mania followed long-continued disease of the uterine appendages. With the supervention of the mania, the pelvic suffering ceased. Both ovaries were diseased, and their removal has been followed by most gratifying results to patient in every way. Her mind has been greatly improved—no more mania—and her physical condition so improved that she is able to take an active part in the duties of a farm life.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Trenholme advocated the study of mental diseases in connection with disorders of the generative organs both male and female, and said he believed a great field was opened up worthy of further exploration. He also spoke of the great benefits to society that would result from the castration of tramps and confirmed criminals.

Dr. H. V. HOWARD said he believed in a physical cause for mania. In case No. 6, operated on by Dr. Trenholme, *anæmia* of the brain may have been caused by menorrhagia. He said men have become maniacal the first night of their marriage from *anæmia* of the brain, being produced by peripheral irritation. Good food, air and exercise will cure such cases. Cases of mania produced by *anæmia* of the brain are more curable than if caused by hyperæmia.