

(1) When the stomach is simply disturbed ;
 (2) when the disturbance is due to reflex action ;
 and (3) when the whole system is in a state of reflex irritation. The latter, he thought, was only relieved by emptying the uterus.

Dr. O'Brien reported a case—presenting the patient—in which the brachial artery had been tied for a traumatic aneurism at the wrist joint.

In the evening, the visiting members were entertained at a dinner by their *confrères* of Ottawa.

The next meeting takes place at Gananoque in the month of June.

Clinical Notes.

ADHESION OF THE SOFT PALATE TO THE POSTERIOR WALL OF THE PHARYNX.

BY JAS. A. MACMAHON, M.D., ST. CATHARINES.

Miss L——n, Niagara, came to me in Dec., 1890, and said she had catarrh, resulting from diphtheria four years previously. I examined the anterior nares and found hypertrophic rhinitis of both sides. When I proceeded to examine posteriorly, I found the soft palate attached to the posterior wall of the pharynx throughout its entire extent, with the exception of a space the size of a small quill immediately behind the uvula. The uvula was an inch and a half long, swollen, and hung down behind the tongue, causing a constant desire to cough and clear the throat. There was an adhesion also between the right side of the base of the tongue and the side of the pharynx. She breathed habitually through her mouth, and was unable to take two consecutive respirations through her nose. She had difficulty of breathing during deglutition, and could not clear her nose, from which there was a constant slight discharge. The history of the case is as follows: Four years ago she had virulent diphtheria. The membrane covered the pharynx, part of the buccal mucous membrane, and the nares. Several thick pieces of tissue were expectorated, which I take to have been sloughs, and when she recovered, her condition was similar to what it was when I first saw her, though not so bad. As a preliminary step I removed an inch of the uvula, and cauterized the inferior turbinated bones, and at the

end of two weeks I proceeded to cut loose the soft palate from the pharynx. By passing a small rubber tube through the nose, and through the small space behind the uvula, and out of the mouth, I was enabled by drawing on both ends of the tube to put the palate on the stretch, and so cut it away from the pharynx. To do the cutting I used a pair of scissors with the ends of the blades bent at a right angle to the extent of half an inch. I was thus able to make an opening over an inch wide; this was kept open by inserting the ends of the right-angle scissors and forcibly opening the blades and putting the parts on the stretch. This was done daily until the cut tissues were completely healed. Her condition three weeks after the operation was as follows: She breathed constantly through her nose, could eat with comfort, and sleep without snoring; she could clear her nose with ease, and was free from the constant desire to cough and clear the throat.

Pathology.

MICROBES IN LEUKÆMIA.

Fermi has found in the spleen of a dead leukæmic patient an organism which he supposes to have some fixed connection with the disease. The germ, which is a short, thick, round-ended bacillus, and of which he was able to produce colonies by cultivation, was not discovered in any of the organs of twelve bodies subsequently examined, the cause of death in which was not leukæmia. Kelsch and Vaillard have proven the pathogenic properties of this bacillus in relation to rabbits (*Centralblatt für Bakt. u. Parasit.*). Clinical observations by Dr. Cameron, of Montreal, upon leukæmia in pregnant women, tend to confirm the germ theory of its origin. He records (*American Journal Medical Science*) a case in which the grandmother, mother, and brother of the patient under observation had apparently suffered from the disease, whilst two of her own children had certainly developed it. In view of the fact that certain microbes have been shown to be able to pass in the placenta from the blood of the mother to that of the foetus, Dr. Cameron's observations afford support to the idea that some organism is casually connected with leukæmia. J.C.