

sillar capsule and the Superior Constrictor muscle of the pharynx. In this case remove the adenoids last. There is very little bleeding, as the severed arteries retract into the substance of the Superior Constrictor muscle. The total length of the operation varies from 5 to 10 minutes depending on how well the anæsthetic is taken. The cough reflex should be abolished.

*For Flat or Sessile Tonsils:*—This variety of tonsil is usually found in adolescence and in middle life. There is frequently a marked lingual prolongation, and if so it should also be removed. In this case, free the tonsil as in the previous type of case, and shell it out from top to bottom. A nice instrument for doing this is a blunt pointed scissors curved on the flat. In adults if the anterior pillar is widely attached to the tonsil by the plica triangularis, Leland's tonsillar knives are useful in freeing it. When you have the tonsil well freed down to the side of the tongue, sever the tonsillar tissue by the use of the snare. As in the previous case there is very little bleeding.

*Local Anæsthetic:*—The patient to be sitting up in a chair with a good head rest. Apply the anæsthetic as above recommended. Grasp the tonsil with a volsellum; pull it well inwards, and get beneath the capsule as stated in the previous cases. Sometimes in adults when local anæsthesia is used, it is less painful to free the tonsils from the anterior pillar by using special tonsillar knives.

*After Treatment:*—The patient in all cases should remain in bed for at least 24 hours, and a day or two longer if there has been much bleeding. The less fussing and spraying of the nose and throat the better. Ice to suck for the first two hours relieves the pain and tends to stop the bleeding. The food for the first 24 hours should be cold. Ice cream, custard, or cold bread and milk are all nourishing and easily swallowed. The second day, the temperature is frequently up a degree or two, but usually means nothing serious. Enquire for earache. Adults usually complain of a good deal of pain on swallowing after the removal of the tonsils. This may continue for 4 or 5 days. A purgative on the second day should be given. For children there is nothing better than castor oil.

*Hæmorrhage:*—(1) *Primary.*—Rarely does bleeding give much trouble under 14 years of age. The tonsils that bleed are the small fibrous ones of adults. Frequent inflammation has caused an undue amount of fibrous tissue, and the arterial walls are prevented from contracting as they normally would. In young adults you often see large red soft tonsils. These do not bleed much, as the original relative amounts of lymphoid and connective tissues are maintained. The use of the snare re-