

of the flap posteriorly down to the level of the zygoma with rongeur forceps. This also provided a suitable drainage space when the flap was replaced; (2) the hand of an assistant he had found much more satisfactory in retaining the brain and keeping it out of the way than any form of metal spatula. Escape of the cerebro-spinal fluid, which frequently occurred by accidental wounding of the membranes, was also a great advantage, as it allowed the brain to be pushed aside much more readily. In the case to which he had referred, so much pressure had been employed in displacing the brain that he had expected it to be followed by cerebral symptoms, but no ill effects had been observed.

Professor Roentgen's New Method of Photography.

Prof. Cox, of McGill University, exhibited several plates and photographs obtained by this method. (See page 661 of the March number.)

Extirpation of the Tonsil for Malignant Disease.

Dr. G. E. ARMSTRONG presented a patient from whom he had removed one tonsil and described the operation, an account of which will be published later.

Specimens Illustrating Medico-Legal Pathology.

Dr. WYATT JOHNSTON exhibited specimens from the following cases:

1. Fracture of the skull produced by a hammer, which was also shown.
2. Homicide by cutting the throat. The specimen itself, with photographs, and experimental lesions of the vessels of the neck and of the vertebræ, made with scissors, were shown.
3. Homicide—revolver wounds of the head, neck and chest. Shooting experiments showing the distance at which the shots were fired.
4. An old bullet wound of the skull, with consecutive lesions of the meninges and localized softening of the brain. The symptoms were mania followed by dementia.
5. Fracture of the skull in a railway accident.
6. Fracture and fissures of a foetal skull.
7. Thrombosis of the abdominal aorta, with inversion of the intima, following a crush of the abdomen.
8. Laceration of the intercostal muscles without fracture of the ribs in a crush of the chest.
9. The relative extent of the injuries to the muscles and skin produced in cases of crushing.
10. Photographs showing lesions in the Demers and Gauthier homicide cases.