

experience, parents have attributed all these disorders to catarrh and cold in the head, with the hope that the child would grow out of it; and sometimes, in the case of robust constitutions, this does occur through atrophy. It would appear that this disease is of recent discovery, and much of the evil has been charged to enlarged tonsils, and their removal is the sure cure. The Doctor gives data that go to prove that this trouble is very extensive in New England, and possibly in Canada. For since June, 1885, he has operated upon no fewer than 240 children, varying in age from eight months to sixteen years.

The paper is very full of information concerning the results of his experience, but is too long for me more than to quote a few selections pertinent to the dentist. Referring to infancy, he asks: "What does it mean for an infant to have its nasal breathing impeded? It means starving for air, and the younger the child the more difficult it is to get air into the lungs through the mouth, as the infant's mouth is completely filled by the tongue and soft parts. . . . But if the upper air tract is in normal condition, the infant breathes, sleeps, and nurses noiselessly and without effort."

Referring to the mechanical effects of these growths, he says: "On the outside of the body they are chiefly noticeable in the shape of the soft parts and bones of the face and the walls of the chest. On the inside of the body we can see narrow nasal chambers, the deformed upper jaw, the high palatine and narrow dental arch, and irregularity of the teeth." The *modus operandi* he explains in this way: "The naso-pharyngeal cavity being blocked up, mouth breathing results, the weight of the hanging lower jaw causes the face to become elongated, lines and furrows are formed at the angles of the nose and mouth and corners of the eyes, cheeks sunken, nose pinched, the frontal, sphenoidal and ethmoidal sinuses and the antrum, being normally in communication with the air, cease to develop when the circulation of the air is interfered with." The Doctor thinks there is a definite relation between these growths and the V-shaped palatine arch. He declares it is always present in typical cases of this complaint, and expresses his belief that teeth have been extracted and ingenious mechanical devices worn to correct deformities, that have failed to secure the result desired because of the atmospheric effects produced by this complaint.

Referring to the speaking and singing voice, the Doctor says: "The voice, instead of being clear, is thick, muffled, stuffy, which is readily explained by the sound waves impinging on the soft, irregular growths, instead of upon the smooth walls of the resonator, and is said to be 'dead,' the nasal consonants m, n, ng becoming b, d and g hard."