

cesses afterwards, when the result would be much more likely to happen after the injury to the brain, than the tying of any blood-vessel after the injury, he wanted to know what he meant?

Mr. CAMERON has tied the common carotid artery on both sides, and no mental symptoms followed. The mental symptoms are due, probably, to the traumatism.

Dr. SHEPHERD (Montreal) stated that his case, which Dr. Elder referred to, was a case of ordinary hemorrhage which came on after the accident, with gradual loss of consciousness, and then he operated and found a large clot at the base of the skull. The hemorrhage was so profuse that he tied the common carotid immediately. There were no mental symptoms afterwards in this case.

Dr. ELDER stated that he understood that Dr. Shepherd's case had developed mental symptoms just very recently.

Dr. ATHERTON (Fredericton, N.B.) stated that he had the good fortune to see the carotid artery tied on a medical man of St. John, N.B., and no mental symptoms followed, and if any of the gentlemen present heard this doctor speak on a medical or political topic, he would conclude that his mental faculties were alright.

Dr. BELL (Montreal) spoke of this modern view of treating these cases, and thought that certainly many cases can be relieved by prompt interference, and such treatment as in other cases prevents sepsis. With regard to later consequences, we cannot do much to avert these at all. These are produced at the time of the fracture, and he cannot see that we can really do anything to avert these. Do not let the patient die of hemorrhage nor of the sepsis. The great point is to know when to interfere and to interfere promptly.

Dr. ELDER, in reply, said in regard to the question of mental symptoms, he possibly might be in error about Dr. Shepherd's case, although he had heard that Dr. Shepherd's patient had gone insane. His own opinion is that it is not likely to lead to any bad results. In children we may reasonably hope for better results. In regard to the mental symptoms following fracture, that they do supervene, there is not much doubt. Adhesions form between the meninges of the brain and will lead to convulsions and to paralytic seizures. Some of these symptoms supervene two years after the injury; and it is our duty to watch and see if there is any connection between the two. The reason the left carotid was taken was because the injury was on the left side.

OBSERVATIONS ON ADENOIDS AND ENLARGED TONSILS AND THEIR REMOVAL—
WITH NOTES.

Dr. D. J. GIBB WISHART (Toronto), in reading this paper, said that the cases occurred in the service of the Hospital for Sick Children and thought that few practitioners have a due conception of