

the discharge was not, as is usually the case, shreddy. He agreed that the opinion advanced by Dr. Britton, that conception might possibly have taken place earlier than he supposed, the patient continuing to menstruate.

Spinal Drainage for Hydrocephalus.—Dr. BINGHAM reported two cases of spinal drainage for hydrocephalus. The first case came under his notice a year ago, in a child of twelve months. He had been called in after the child had suffered an attack of convulsions. He learned that the case was one of congenital hydrocephalus. Up till nine months there had been no increase in the size of the child's head. At that time there was a sudden increase in the amount of the fluid. The child at once became irritable; this was followed by strabismus and then by convulsions. He resolved to follow the course advised by Winter. He tapped in the lumbar region, and withdrew about four ounces of fluid, with happy results, all symptoms for the time disappearing. On the recurrence of symptoms, tapping was again resorted to. This was repeated five times during a period of three weeks. Subsequently the child died, but there was no return of the convulsions.

Case No. 2 came under his care in the Victoria Hospital, in September last. The child was aged $2\frac{1}{2}$. One of the mother's brothers was insane, and her people were neurotic. A sister suffered from chorea. A year before this, when the child was eighteen months old, it fell down stairs, after which time it was never able to walk well, gradually losing power to walk altogether. There was a certain amount of curvature detected in the spinal region. When admitted the child was bright and intelligent. It was troubled with constipation. The appetite was large. The circumference of the head was twenty-two inches. The enlargement was symmetrical. Athetosis was well marked. There was constant rolling of the eyeballs. A few days after entering the child complained of pain in the head. It began to grow dull and stupid. When moved, the child would cry, as though suffering much pain. A certain amount of opisthotonos was distinctly marked. There was a great deal of headache night and day. Under ethyl chloride the spinal canal was aspirated between the last lumbar vertebræ and five ounces of fluid withdrawn. After the withdrawal of the fluid there was a sudden fall of the temperature. The child's disposition changed completely. This improvement continued for about a week, when an increase of the fluid again took place and the symptoms reappeared. Continuous drainage was decided upon under the strictest antisepsitic precautions. This was unsuccessful. The temperature went up almost at once, and the child died in four