

development of the cranium. The condition was in part produced, according to some writers, by a disturbance of the equalization of the atmospheric pressure in the nasal cavities, a rarefaction taking place on the side of the obstruction and, consequently, an increased pressure on the other side. The benefits of nasal breathing and the injurious effects of oral breathing were adverted to. Treatment consisted in removing the obstruction.

In the case of a young lady whose history was given, there were adenoids and a hypertrophy of the faucial tonsil present. There was also nasal obstruction from spurs. The chest was flattened at the sides. After removal of the obstruction and the establishment of nasal breathing, the chest expanded and the patient became robust.

In a second case reported, that of a young man (patient shown), the patient had grown eleven inches and gained fifty pounds during the two and a half years since treatment. The sternum was flat and there was a distinct concavity to its left side. These remained after treatment.

Empyæma of the Right Frontal Sinus.—Dr. R. A. Reeve showed two patients, one exemplifying empyæma of the right frontal sinus, the other presenting a complete recovery from the condition by operation. The first patient presented had no acute symptoms. Four weeks previous, swelling had begun over right eye. The forehead began to bulge and the eyeball to protrude downward and outward. The orbital plate had given way, and the swelling was boggy at this point. There had been no nasal trouble as there had in case number two. The treatment consisted in opening and introducing a drainage tube, which was passed down through the nose. The doctor referred to twelve cases of this sort which he had reported at a former meeting of the Society.

Discussing Dr. Brown's paper, Dr. Oakley said he did not see why civilized races should be more addicted to oral breathing than savage races. He thought the factor of inheritance could scarcely be said to play a part unless unless observations had been made for several generations.

Calculus.—Dr. Wm. Oldright presented a calculus passed by a woman after he had introduced a sound into the bladder. The history of this and two or three cases of renal calculi were given. In these latter cases he had administered the dilute muriatic acid with good results.

Dr. Graham Chambers, who analyzed the calculus, said it was one of the fusible sort and contained calcium phosphate and ammonio-magnesium phosphate and some organic matter, probably mucous.