sit quietly and not to talk, neither of which were obeyed, and, so far as the latter was concerned, had not, to his knowledge been obeyed to date.

DR. MULHOLLAND said that he had a patient treated with psychotherapy and had got a very satisfactory result.

DR. GÜNTZER asked what especial advantage Dr. Glogau claimed for his method of operating on the lacrimal sac. The Toti operation gave good results in his hands.

DR. GLOGAU replied that Dr. Schirmer had recently presented one of these cases operated upon after Toti, and claimed that the operation was successful in 66 per cent of the cases. In Dr. Glogau's method, there are logically 100 per cent. The disadvantages of the Toti method are that when the patients get a little cold they start to tear again; the method cannot prevent the formation of a somewhat disfiguring scar on the outside; there is no possibility of preventing the reunion of the nasal mucous membrane, as even probing is not resorted to; the canaliculus is not split; and the patient has to stay in the hospital for about a week. In Dr. Glogau's method, the wound is made from the inside; the lacrimal duct remains open on account of the permanent silk drain; after the removal of the silk drain a probe can be introduced from time to time.

Referring to the case of functional aphonia, Dr. Glogau said he would try Dr. MacKenty's method of making the patient sing, and if that failed he would try Dr. White's method of choking her, (of course, in the presence of his nurse). The real cause of the patient's trouble seems to be in the sexual sphere, as her first attack occurred when her sweetheart abandoned her, and the relapse took place whenever she saw him again. Should the measures suggested fail, psycho-analysis may have to be resorted to.

Streptococcus Viridens in Relation to Infections of the Upper Respiratory Tract. DR. R. L. CECIL.

Published in full in the February, 1915, issue of THE LARYNGOSCOPE, page 97.

DISCUSSION.

DR. COCKS said that he had been especially interested in what Dr. Cecil had said about colds, and he asked if Dr. Zinsser had done any work on this condition, and, if so, whether he had isolated any organism.

DR. CECIL replied that he understood Dr. Zinsser had not published such studies though he was aware that Dr. Zinsser had at one time been interested in the problem of the bacteriology of coryza. Dr. Cecil said that the cultures taken in the acute stages of coryza were very often sterile.

Regular meeting, January 27, 1915.

DR. HUBERT ARROWSMITH, Chairman.

Scleroma of the Nose and Throat. DR. JOHN GUTTMAN.

The patient was 26 years of age, a native of Hungary. The onset of the disease was sixteen years ago. Family history, negative. Patient was the mother of two children and has three sisters and brothers, none of whom have a similar affection. She has been in this country eight