part of the flap, attacks the spur from below upwards and completes its removal by torsion. For dressing he inserts a tampon of puyawar between the two sheets of a gauze tent; the puyawar is withdrawn alone at the end of forty-eight hours and the rest of the dressing two days afterwards. G. Veillard.

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May 25, 1908.

Headache Following Radical Mastoid Operation.

By Dr. Victor Urbantschitsch.

A girl, aged nineteen, two years previously had had a radical operation performed on the left side on account of a chronic otorrhœa, and since that date had suffered from severe headache. Another operation was undertaken in order to investigate matters, at which an adhesion was discovered between the skin and the dura of the middle fossa of the skull. This was divided and the headache had disappeared.

A Case Illustrating the Differential Diagnosis Between Cerebellar Abscess and "Serous" Meningitis of the Posterior Cranial Fossa.

By Dr. Erich Ruttin.

A young man, aged twenty-two, had suffered since his childhood from a chronic discharge in the right ear. An acute exacerbation had occurred, associated with violent headache, giddiness, vomiting, shivering, and fever. In this condition the patient sought relief at the clinic on April 8, when the following note was made: The posterior superior wall of the meatus was swollen, the meatus itself entirely filled by a sessile firm polypus, around which issued a foul-smelling discharge; tenderness of the mastoid process, extreme sensibility of the skull and cervical vertebræ to blows on the head. Undoubted congestion and œdema of the right optic papilla. Temperature, 38·2° C.; pulse, 84. The remaining internal organs and nervous system revealed nothing abnormal. Total deafness on the right side, Weber to the left.

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Bone-conduction on the right side very much shortened; spontaneous rotary nystagmus towards the diseased side. No evidence of a fistula. On the left side a dry perforation.

As the right labyrinth gave no response to stimulation, the spontaneous nystagmus directed towards the diseased side pointed undoubtedly to a cerebral abscess or meningitis involving the posterior cranial fossa. As cerebral abscess was suspected no lumbar puncture was undertaken. Ruttin performed a radical operation and found a very fœtid cholesteatomatous mass in the antrum and fistulæ both in the horizontal and posterior semicircular canals. The posterior wall of the petrous bone was eroded up to the dura. The dura in the posterior fossa was covered with reddish granulations. Neumann's labyrinth operation was carried out. In a few days the right-directed nystagmus gradually disappeared and the headache ceased. The presence of a cerebral abscess was therefore rendered extremely improbable; and, indeed, three weeks later the patient was in excellent health and the wound soundly healed. From these data Ruttin assumes that the nystagmus was dependent on a "serous" meningitis of the posterior fossa, because the direction and intensity of the nystagmus never altered before the operation, but afterwards merely slowly disappeared.

Abstracts.

PHARYNX.

Colyer, J. F.—*Adenoids and the Feeding of Infants in Relation to the Growth of the Jaws.* "Reports Roy. Soc. Med.," vol. ii, No. 2. December, 1908.

The author has taken measurements, casts, and tracings of the alveolar arches in a large number of children (ages not stated). He classifies his material under the following headings: "private cases," "hospital cases," "breast-fed," "hand-fed," "without adenoids," "with adenoids." The results obtained by an analysis of his cases, generally speaking, favour an adherence to the older views on the relationship supposed to subsist between adenoids and the development of the jaws, but one or two of the conclusions reached seem to call for further investigation, as, for example, "the effect of adenoids in narrowing the arch is less felt in hand- than in breast-fed children." Like previous observers, he is able to record cases of imperfect maxillary development occurring in children who have never had adenoids and who have been exclusively reared on the breast.

Dan McKenzie.

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