

timetres long a mark from the forceps. The right sterno-mastoid muscle is in a state of passive extension. The child was seen at intervals varying from one to three weeks until May 1st. At this time, the head is still inclined to the left side with slight rotation of the chin to the opposite side; the left sterno-mastoid is somewhat contracted but not markedly; the tumor is about one third its original size, somewhat harder than the surrounding muscular tissue, but much softer than it was originally.

The facts concerning the labor are given in detail as Quisling makes the interesting statement that these cases are as a rule attended by midwives, and in case of an ultimate instrumental delivery by a physician, a history of considerable traction by the midwife is not infrequently obtained.

The tumor is not as a rule on the left side, as in the normal occipital presentation the right sterno-mastoid muscle is subjected to the greater strain. In order to have traction greater on the left side, in occipital presentations, as was the case with this child, the head must be in either the second or third occipital position. Hensch has reported a left-sided lesion in six out of twenty-seven cases, Quisling in but one out of seven.

The symptom, however, to which it is most desired to call attention, is the inclination of the head *toward* the side of the lesion. This is contrary to the usual observation. There is no anatomical reason why the head should be inclined to the opposite side, and in this instance facts show a marked exception to a recognized rule.—EMILY LEWIS, M.D., in *Archives of Pediatrics*.

**The Frequency and Significance of Middle Ear Diseases in Sick Children.**—Rasch. (*Fahrbuch für Kinderheilkunde*, B. xxxvii., H. iii. —iv.) In the Communal Hospital in Copenhagen, in the space of thirteen months, eighty-two autopsies were made upon children under two years of age. Seventy of these were made by the author, and in sixty-one the middle ear was examined. It was found normal in but five. In thirty-two there was suppuration present on both sides. In seven pus was found on one side, a discolored mucous secretion in the other. In seven pus was found on one side alone, the other ear being healthy. In eight there was a discol-

ored mucous exudation in both ears. In one case there was found on both sides a tubercular inflammation associated with caries of the temporal bone. In but eight per cent. of the cases was the middle ear found in an absolutely normal condition. In fourteen and a half per cent. there was a catarrhal inflammation, and in seventy-five and a half per cent. there was suppuration either on one or both sides.

Troltsch, in 1862, reported upon the examination of the temporal bones in twenty-five children. In but nine were the ears normal. In one there was caries on both sides. In the other fifteen cases either catarrh or suppuration was present. Of these fifteen the youngest was three days, the oldest one year old.

Among eighty autopsies made by Wreden, the ears showed pathological changes in 83 per cent. In fourteen they were normal. Eight of these, however, showed venous hyperemia.

Parrot reported, in 1869, having examined the ears of many children at autopsy, and found almost always a discolored mucous or purulent exudation present in those dying with broncho-pneumonia.

Kutschianz, of Moscow, made a post-mortem examination of the ears of three hundred children. In seventy the ears were normal, in fifty there was a catarrhal inflammation present. Many had bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia. In one hundred and fifty, aged from two to twenty weeks, suppurative otitis was present. Three of the author's cases were under one month of age, nine were between one and three months, thirteen between three and six months, nineteen between six and twelve months, fifteen between one and two years, and two were two years old. Of the three who were less than one month, two were fourteen days, and one one day old. Twenty-one were rachitic, eight had congenital syphilis, ten were athreptic, and fifteen tuberculous. Eleven were convalescing from pertussis. In fourteen there was diarrhoea. In forty-three broncho-pneumonia in some form was discovered. Microscopical examination of the purulent exudation in the ear revealed the presence of the pneumococcus in thirty-three out of forty-three. This agrees with Letters' observation, who found the pneumococcus in twenty-nine out of thirty-one cases examined.