

yet disappear, but was getting larger daily. Upon examination I found at once the nature of the tumour (of the size of a pigeon's egg,) and had the satisfaction of removing it completely in about two and a half weeks, by ice-cold applications of two parts of whisky and one part of water. In the meantime the failing tabula externa and diploë were formed, and the wall; the former barrier between tabula externa and interna is felt no more. The child is getting along very well.

The first case I attended I recommended puncture with the trocar. Another physician, who was called in after me, opened the tumour with the knife, imagining there was water in it; but, making too deep an incision, perforated diploë tabula interna and brain. There came liquid blood and brain, as I was informed afterwards, and the child was dead in a few hours. In the second case, I punctured with a fine trocar, but the swelling being on the occiput, the child was very restless for some days, being obliged to lie on it; and after about a fortnight, the tumour coming back, I had to puncture again. After that I used the cold applications; the swelling did not return—the child did very well—and the tabula externa was completely formed.—Since that time I have had the satisfaction of noticing in four cases I have attended that the swelling quite disappeared in from two to three weeks, by the use of those applications; that the cranium was completely formed, and that none of the children died. But I would not have hesitated a moment to make use of the puncture again, if a resorption had not taken place.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

The subject of cephalhæmatoma has lately attracted considerable attention in Germany and France. M. Valleix has published an essay on this subject in his *Clinique des Malades des Enfants*,—Paris, 1838,—which will be found a clear and suitable exposition of this matter, and is illustrated with coloured drawings. We have to thank our correspondent for calling our attention to this subject; for although his description is clothed, after the manner of his country, in many learned terms and a profusion of Latin nomenclature, it still contains considerable good sense and practical observation.

The true nature of this complaint (cephalhæmatoma) etc.