

neither tabula interna, nor diploë, nor tabula externa, are formed; resembling spina bifida.

Be it understood: I call *spina bifida*, or *schisma vertebrarum*, or *hemirhachis*, a malformation, where the arcus vertebrarum is not formed, but failing. This hemirhachis can exist without any dropsy of the spinal marrow. If there is a hemirhachis and hydrorhachis together, I call it *hydrohemirhachis*. Finally, there can exist between the last vertebra (lumborum) and the first vertebra (ossis sacri) a simple *hydrorhachis*, without malformation of the bones, because the space between these two arcus is large enough for the tumour.

Hydrencephalocèle, (hydrencephalohernios, hydrocèle cerebr.) resembling hydrorhachis. All the diameters of the skull are considerably larger; there is fluctuation, though the water accumulated into a tumour preventing the feeling of pulsation.

*Therapia.*—The best is the application of cold water, vinegar and whisky, on the tumour for some time. If no resorption of the extravasated blood takes place, or if the swelling after some time does not get visibly smaller by the washings, then do not hesitate, but open the tumour by a small incision with the lancet, or what is far better, with a very fine trocar (punctiō subcutanea). When the tumour is neither resorbed nor opened, there follows a suppurative inflammation and caries or necrosis of the cranium; caries proceeds deeper, causes an ichorous effusion on the internal surface of the tabula interna, with loosening of the dura mater, and at last caries of the cranium in its whole thickness. The child will die from exhaustion, pyæmia or meningitis, because the doctor did not understand the case, and obstinately refused to—open the tumour.

I have observed the cephaloematoma six times.

February 7th.—I attended a lady during her confinement who had not borne any children for the last seven years, but had had three children previously, one of them with a curvature of the spine, the other two rather pale and sickly looking (scrophulous). She herself is of a tall, slender figure, without any apparent sickness, though her brother is in the last stage of consumption. She felt the first labour pains in the evening at 7 o'clock, and the child, a strong girl, was born in the first presentation of the vertex, six hours afterwards. As soon as I examined the woman, I felt the swelling, and was rather astonished to feel, after such a short time, what I supposed to be caput succedaneum. I did not examine the child after its birth; but in about a week afterwards I was sent for, with the remark that the child's swelling did not