

after birth, the delivery having been instrumental. When Dr. Taylor first saw her there was slight contracture in all of the paralyzed muscles, producing the characteristic deformity. The operative technique employed by Dr. Taylor in this and similar cases was described by him in detail in an article entitled: "A Study on Brachial Birth Palsy," published in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, October, 1905.

At the present time, about seven years after the operation, the extremity has grown well, and there has been much improvement in the range of motion. She can "do her hair," play the piano, and do most of the things other girls can do.

There is distinct limitation in external rotation of the humerus.

She was ten years old at the time of operation, and this meant that there were contractures in the paralyzed muscles, in the ligaments of the joints, and deformities of the joint ends of the bones, which will never be fully overcome. Nevertheless, there is very great improvement over her condition before operation.

Dr. T. P. Prout, in connection with Dr. Taylor's case, exhibited a drawing of the nerve structures, which clearly showed a rupture of the peri-neural sheath.

CEREBELLAR ATTITUDE OF THE HEAD IN A DOG

By Ernest Sachs, M.D.

A fox terrier under certain conditions exhibited the typical cerebellar attitude with the right ear nearer the shoulder, and the face turned up and to the opposite side. Dr. Sachs expected later to perform an autopsy on the animal, in the hope of finding a lesion which might throw some light on the significance of the cerebellar attitude.

Two explanations, he said, had been advanced for the so-called cerebellar attitude in cases of cerebellar neoplasm. One was that the patient held his head in that peculiar way to relieve tension on the muscles on that side on account of the pain that was otherwise present. The other idea on the subject, which was accepted more particularly abroad, was that it was due to a lesion of the superior peduncle. This, Dr. Sachs said, was the view that he was inclined to accept. The theory that it was done to relieve tension and pain was scarcely tenable, as there were cases of cerebellar neoplasm that had no pain. On the other hand, after section of the superior peduncle animals always assumed the cerebellar attitude, and by cutting the eighth nerve on the opposite side, the head resumed its normal position.

The dog shown by Dr. Sachs, aside from the cerebellar attitude, had no symptoms of cerebellar trouble. He was active and his appetite was good. His sensation, as far as it could be tested, was normal. The eye-grounds were rather pale, with some diminution in the size of the vessels, but there was no choked disk.

INTRASPINAL NEURECTOMY FOR INTRACTABLE TABETIC GASTRALGIA

By T. P. Prout, M.D., and Alfred S. Taylor, M.D.

The patient was a man, fifty years old, who was first seen by Dr. Prout in October, 1909. He had suffered from locomotor ataxia for