

and not till a few hours before his death. The interval of consciousness in most cases is variable, but seldom extends beyond an hour and a half. Ericksen describes a case that did not become unconscious for three and one-quarter hours. Treves states that an interval of two or three days may elapse before compression symptoms set in. In this case, however, consciousness lasted for between two and three days after the accident, though the paralysis came on some eight or ten hours after the accident. The explanation may be found in that either extravasation was very slow and the adhesions between the dura and the skull very strong, or that the hemorrhage ceased and was lighted up again by subsequent exertion, such as the long walk he took. Mr. Towers, in the *Lancet* for August, 1903, describes a case in which compression symptoms did not come on for fifty hours after the accident, but this he explained by the fact that the patient struggled violently with an attendant in endeavoring to get out of bed, and so restarted hemorrhage, which had stopped.

3. Large amount of clot. The quantity seldom exceeds four ounces; five and one-half ounces was the most Ericksen had seen. In this particular case I measured eight ounces myself, and there was considerable removed subsequently, so that there was at least ten ounces of clot removed. As shown in the drawing, a cavity was left between the brain and the skull almost large enough to hold one's fist.

In conclusion, I should like to briefly review the case, and at the same time dwell upon the great importance and value of getting a complete history of every case that comes to one. This unfortunate man was sent into us with the supposition that he had an apoplectic seizure during the night previously to his admittance. No one came with him but the ambulance men, and they knew nothing more about him than that he had some slight accident, and had gone home apparently little the worse of the accident. We never heard what really had happened to him till a few hours before his death, when his wife gave us the details previously given. It is needless to say that, had he been trephined shortly after being admitted, his chances for recovery would have been very much better, indeed. With a complete history, the case was very typical of meningeal hemorrhage. He had the initial slight amount of concussion, with the interval of consciousness lasting for some days, the gradual onset of compression signs while still conscious of everything, and coma, with death supervening in spite of all that had been done to save him.