

buboes has not received the attention it deserves in modern works on surgery. His plan is to prepare the following ointment: R Ung. Hydrargyri, Ung. Belladonnae, Ichthyol, Lanolin, each eight parts. A piece of surgical lint spread with the ointment is applied directly to the swollen gland, and over this is placed a piece of oiled silk of the same size. The next essential is to insure constant pressure over the gland, and this is accomplished by placing a large pad of cotton over the oiled silk. Last, a wide spica-of-the-groin is next applied, two bandages being employed. This treatment is renewed every second day, and at the end of two weeks the swelling has usually disappeared. Out of twenty cases of buboes, treated by this plan, twelve were cured. Of course, if the bubo is due to tuberculous infection, this treatment will be of no use.—*Four. Medicine and Science.*

#### IMMEDIATE AND REMOTE EFFECTS OF BRAIN INJURY.

D. S. Fairchild, Clinton, Iowa, concludes from his study of a series of cases that :

1. Violence of no great intensity when applied to a limited area of skull may cause a fracture with only momentary displacement with a rupture of a meningeal artery, or a rupture of an artery without fracture.

2. A localizing injury, which may lead to a fracture without displacement and hemorrhage, does not as a rule, cause a serious permanent brain lesion if early and judicious treatment is employed.

3. A fracture may occur without apparent displacement, yet a real localized pressure on the brain exists which may cause irritative changes involving a more or less extended sclerosis and remote secondary results, as epilepsy or mental impairment.

4. A blow may be received on the head which may produce a more or less extensive laceration of the scalp which in itself is not serious. But the fall from a height or from a rapidly moving train may produce more or less extensive contusion or laceration of brain tissue leading to serious immediate or remote effects.

5. A fall from a height or moving train may, without a fracture, cause directly or indirectly a contusion or laceration of brain tissue or so disturb the cerebro-spinal fluid as to primarily bring about such changes and cause immediate results or secondary serious remote effects by inducing degeneration and final interstitial changes producing insanity.

6. An injury may be of such a character as to produce a localized wound of the brain that may heal with the pro-