

or from the brain substance is usually readily controlled, but disastrous hemorrhage may occur from unexpected sources. When there is bleeding, a temporary tampon of iodoform gauze may be applied. The dural and skin flaps are laid over this, and an absorbent dressing applied. At the end of forty-eight hours this may be removed and sutures inserted. The second danger, that of acute brain oedema, may be brought about either by increase of intra-arterial pressure or by obstruction of the venous channels of escape. Under this accumulation the brain becomes more sodden. Removal of a portion of the cranium is virtually a diminution of the pressure normally exercised on its contents and is often followed by reaction with production of excess of fluid.

He had collected reports of 63 cases which were presented in summary and tabular form; 17 of these terminated fatally, although only 5 of these deaths could properly be attributed to the operation; 15 of the cases were abscesses, subdural or sub-cortical. In 11 cases the lesion was a tumor, exclusive of tubercular nodules. Of cysts, properly speaking, there were 12. The 25 other cases were of a miscellaneous nature. In 3 cases, the true character of the lesion was not revealed during the operation, and was only discovered at the autopsy. In 2 cases, in which no palpable or visible lesion was discovered at the time of operating, the symptoms which led to the performance of the operation were nevertheless relieved, though nothing but careful exploration was practised. Of the 63 operations, 17 were performed by American surgeons. Those who have themselves operated more than once are, with the number of their operations, Macewen, 12; Horsley, 11; Bergmann, 4; Weir, 3; Keen, 3; and Park, 3.

DR. D. FERRIER of London said he had listened in common with every one else in the room with the very greatest pleasure and profit to the extremely able papers which have been read before the Congress, and in which were so clearly expounded the principles of cerebral localization and of the surgical treatment of cerebral disease. He took especial personal pride in the fact that the question of cerebral localization and its practical appli-