

work he has done has been original, striking, and brilliantly successful.

Macewen's Osteomy, Macewen's Radical Cure for Hernia, are among the most successful of modern surgical methods, and are practised throughout the world; and you recollect, no doubt, the *furor* of enthusiasm and applause evoked by his exhibition of cases illustrating cerebral and spinal surgery, at the Glasgow meeting of the British Medical Association in 1888; a series of cases which, as illustrations of skill in diagnosis, courage in operating, and brilliance of result, have not been paralleled by any operator on the nervous centres. Dr. Macewen's paper on that occasion is probably the most valuable contribution to the art of Surgery since the appearance of Lister's famous articles (which also, by the way, dated from the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow), and the array of cases then shown by him clearly mark him out as the chief pioneer in Cerebral and Spinal Surgery.

Macewen is a man of distinguished presence. The tall, erect, spare figure, closely-trimmed grey hair and pointed beard, the deep-set, keen grey eyes, and a certain lightness and rapidity of movement, suggest the medical swordsman: you feel that the hat, the mantle and the rapier alone are wanting to complete the presentment of a 16th century soldier.

My friends and myself found a genuine, if not a "gushing" welcome, and were shown all over his wards, where some most interesting cases were seen. The most remarkable case, as it seemed to me, was that of a boy about twelve years of age who had had a large tumor removed from the right lobe of the cerebellum; indeed, from the size of the

growth and the manner in which it implicated the brain, the operation was practically the removal of the right lateral half of the cerebellum.

The operation had been done several weeks before. The boy lay on his back: the pupils were greatly dilated, but he saw and could count fingers, and answered questions intelligently. He appeared unable to locate the direction from which voices proceeded, and there was some incoördination of movement; but there had been in all respects considerable improvement.

In his operations on the brain Macewen still uses the spray, partly because, to use his own words, "it is hard to give up an old faith," and partly, because he thinks it is, after all, a safeguard.

Horsley also uses the spray in these cases, and considers it an advantage, as being the most efficient form of irrigation.

In ordinary operations Macewen uses free douching with a one per cent. solution of carbolic acid. The skin is purified before operating, with a one-in-forty solution of carbolic acid. Turpentine and methylated spirit are also used in some cases to cleanse the skin. The part to be operated on is wrapped for some time previous to operation in carbolized gauze.

He also uses iodoform very freely, diluting it with an equal part of powdered boracic acid.

Thus, in a case of hipjoint disease, with an abscess over the trochanter, he opened the abscess under a douche of one per cent. carbolic lotion, scraped it out with the sharp spoon, and applied a large quantity of the iodoform and boracic acid powder. He then packed the cavity with strips of sterilised gauze.