

all the major bulbar symptoms present and threatening paralysis of the vital centres. These were relieved by craniotomy and the aspiration of an intracerebral clot. Although death resulted on the third day from pneumonia, the relief to the dangerous brain symptoms was unmistakable. Cushing expresses the opinion that such cases of intracerebral hæmorrhage may, at least in some instances, be regarded in the same light as those of extra-cerebral hæmorrhage and justify in the same sense surgical interference. The propriety of such a radical procedure must remain undecided until we have further clinical data to go upon. Possibly the dangerous compression symptoms might have been sufficiently relieved by trephining alone, or by the raising of a large osteo-plastic flap.

Space forbids our referring in detail to Kocher's work on Concussion, which he prefers to call acute compression. Its consideration in his monograph occupies as much space as that of compression. The book concludes with a valuable section upon trephining and its indications, craino-cerebral topography, extensive craniotomies, exploratory craniotomy, and brain operations in general.

It is a work which can hardly be too much praised and if possible enhances the brilliant and world-wide reputation of its author.

E. W. A.

MEDICINE.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF JAMES STEWART, F. G. FINLEY H. A. LAFLEUR AND
W. F. HAMILTON.

FORTESCUE-BRICKDALE. "Collargol; a Review of Some of its Clinical Applications with Experiments on its Antiseptic Action."

Since Credé introduced silver as an antiseptic in 1897, many salts of this metal have been used for both external and internal conditions. Collargol, an allotropié modification of silver—has been used internally in both human and veterinary medicine—administered as an ointment containing 15% of the drug and intravenously, 5 or 10 c.c. of 1 per cent. solution being injected once a day.

When absorbed it induces a leucocytosis—within the first six hours lasting for twenty-four or forty-eight hours. It is excreted by the intestines and by the kidneys—no poisonous symptoms ever occur.

From experimental and clinical evidence concerning its usefulness the following conclusions are drawn up:—

1. That collargol has never been introduced into the body in sufficiently large quantities to produce an antiseptic solution in the mass of the blood.