

desire to operate. The following day with the consent of the parents I did so, using a trocar and canula. As the place was sufficiently indicated by the pointing I had no difficulty in selection.

Having first used an exploring needle, I thrust in the trocar, and at every expiration a full column of semi-purulent fluid was thrown out, until about three quarts altogether was discharged, emitting no unpleasant odour. The next step was not of easy solution. Should I now wash out the cavity? Or would it be as well to keep the aperture open and risk the consequences? Or would it be better to close it and re-open if necessary? Being sensible that I would not be permitted to reopen it again, I sought, contrary to matured opinion, to keep it open, and to this end I had a short silver tube made with rim, under the supposition that I could keep it in situ with elastic bands around the chest, but in this I was mistaken; after one or two efforts I failed, and relinquished it. I sadly feared it would close, but in this was agreeably disappointed. Whenever it became partially closed, and the discharge visibly diminished in quantity, its accumulation in the chest, would invariably create cough, by which it was forcibly expelled, and thus I was happily spared further trouble on that point, the aperture being kept sufficiently open. It was difficult to ascertain the daily discharge. During the first fortnight, it was rather large, then diminished gradually, until about the sixth week when it ceased altogether. When I last saw the lad, the chest was visibly flattened on the left side, and the respiratory murmur notably lessened, but the cough subsided, the strength returned, and he is now quite recovered. It was with no small effort the child's strength was sustained. Nutriments, to the extent of the stomach's digestive powers were given, comprised chiefly of cream and beef tea, together with moderate stimulants. The medical treatment was, I confess, somewhat unique. Tonics and alteratives were to my mind indicated. I knew many good ones, but always failed to make them sufficiently palatable for children's use. I had exhausted the *materna medica* on a little patient some time before having hip disease, and although I was always rigidly opposed to anything like quackery, I was induced to try that empirical preparation known as the Elixir Iodo-Bromide of Calcium, by Tilden and Co., of New Lebanon. The preparation is very palatable and possessed of alterative and tonic properties, indicated in this disease. I gave it to her for a continued period,