

the 23rd, the King travelled from Windsor to London, his entrance to the capital being received by the public as a proof that they need attach no credence to any of the many alarming rumors that had now become widespread. The King made the journey by railway. On his arrival the King saw Sir Frederick Treves again, and at this period His Majesty's medical and surgical advisers began to be suspicious that there might be pus in the right iliac region.

Next day the necessity for operation became clear. At 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning the urgency of an operation was explained to His Majesty, and recognizing that his ardent hope that the Coronation arrangements would not be upset, must be disappointed he cheerfully resigned himself to the inevitable. Before the actual decision upon operation was arrived at, Sir Frederick Treves, Sergeant-Surgeon to the King, took the advice of the two other Sergeant-Surgeons, Lord Lister and Sir Thomas Smith, and they as well as Sir Thomas Barlow and Sir Francis Laking, came to the unanimous conclusion that no course but operation was possible in all the circumstances. To delay would, in fact, be to allow His Majesty to risk his life. At 12.30 on Tuesday, the 24th, the operation was performed by Sir Frederick Treves, and concerning this there is very little to add to what we have already said. The king was placed under an anesthetic by Dr. Frederick Hewitt, anesthetist to His Majesty, an incision was made by Sir Frederick Treves in the usual place, and a large abscess was opened. The incision was four and a half inches deep, and some decomposed pus was evacuated. The cavity was drained by two tubes of large calibre and packed with iodoform gauze.

Such is the brief clinical history of His Majesty's illness, and only one or two comments are necessary from us to enable the public to understand the position. It will be seen that the story makes the bulletins completely clear, and shows them to be exactly accurate. The idea that some dreadful news is being kept back ought, we think, to be dispelled.

Firstly, the King in his illness has throughout been advised by his proper medical attendants. When Sir Francis Laking, Apothecary to the Household and Physician-in-Ordinary to the King, desired a consultation, Sir Thomas Barlow, Physician to the Household, was sent for. When a surgical opinion was necessary, in view of unfortunate developments, Sir Frederick Treves, Sergeant-Surgeon to His Majesty, was called in to consultation. When he and the two physicians recognized the urgency of His Majesty's symptoms the two other Sergeant-Surgeons to the King, Lord Lister and Sir Thomas Smith, were summoned to express an opinion before the last critical step was taken.

The second point to which we would call attention is the absolute sincerity of every bulletin that has been issued, for this sin-