

will take place. In a case lately under treatment, in which the temperature remained high after part of a rib had been resected and a tube inserted, I resected another rib and introduced my finger, and encountering some adhesions, carefully broke them down. On doing so I found I had opened up an encysted collection of about an ounce of pus. After this the temperature fell to normal, and in about three weeks the secretion of matter had ceased, and the wound was soon soundly healed. In another instance, in a child, aged five, in which no progress was being made, I found, on introducing the finger, that a sinus ran for some distance in a direction upwards. This I dilated, and detected a collection of pus partially shut off from the rest of the pleural cavity, and lying nearly as high as the clavicle. The sinus was dilated, and the empyema subsequently closed. Secondly, Estlander's operation affords a method of dealing successfully with cases hitherto incurable, in which the lung is bound down and the chest wall is prevented, by the rigidity and close apposition of the ribs, from falling in and thus obliterating the cavity. Time does not permit me to enter upon any description of the method by which the extensive removal of ribs that may be called for can best be carried out. A full account will be found in Mr. Godlee's lectures to which I have already referred. I will only say that, though it may not often be required, it is a highly important addition to the operative surgery of the thorax.

ABSTRACT FROM PROF. ERICSON'S ADDRESS TO SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL STUDENTS AT KINGS COLLEGE.

The failure of the latter would, *ceteris paribus*, in all probability be found to arise from one of three causes: 1, want of proper application; 2, want of method; 3, the attempt to grasp at too many subjects, the want of concentration of mind upon a more limited number. Success, he continued, was open to every man in the medical profession. There was no profession so open as that of medicine. There

was no profession in which family influence, social circumstances, accidents of position availed so little as in that of medicine. The profession of medicine might be truly called the republic of medicine, in the sense that there was no hereditary rule in it—no privileged class. Every position in the medical profession was equally open to every man who entered it, if he had the ability to aspire to it, and the strength of character and will to seize it. It would give to those who entered it everything that the profession could afford, social position, scientific eminence, such honors as medical men were thought worthy of, such wealth as might fall to the lot of professional man. It would give to him all these, and something much greater and nobler. It would give him the gift of daily usefulness in life, daily usefulness to his fellow creatures, with the consciousness of having led a useful life, and not having spent it in vain. Success in the medical profession would come to those who deserved it, and, when he spoke of success, he meant true and legitimate success, not tinsel, which was often taken for the real metal; not that notoriety which came from habitual self-assertion, from skilful self-advertisement, from the disparagement of competitors and rivals; still less did he mean that ignoble prosperity brought about by the plausible tongue, the supple knee, and the grasping hand; but success which was accorded to men by the unanimous voice of their own profession and of an enlightened public, which was the true measure of success in the profession. In order to obtain this and anything like true eminence in the profession, three things were necessary: 1, to study hard; 2, to observe closely and diligently; and 3, to live soberly and righteously in the sight of God and man. If that were done, success would attend their efforts.

The knowledge attained or being attained now during the period of studentship would, no doubt, be of considerable use hereafter; but the true system of education, and that system of education which they ought to strive at, was to endeavor to train their minds, not to the mere acquisition of dry facts, not the mere accumulation of masses of ill-digested