

quiring into the history of the case, became satisfied of the presence of a calculus. In a week afterwards, attempted to sound, but not having any chloroform, I was unable to introduce the instrument, from the great amount of irritation, straining, &c. On a subsequent visit, in company with Dr. S. T. Ford, having placed the patient under chloroform, succeeded, after some difficulty, in passing the sound, (there being a severe stricture at the neck of the bladder,) the genital organs, and in fact the whole body being much smaller than usual for a boy of his age. I detected a large calculus, and from the constant straining, it seemed as if forced into a pouch, which completely obstructed any flow of urine, at times, and considerably impeded the introduction of the instrument. On the 15th July, 1869, and 1st March, 1869, I sounded again, and during the intervals, kept the patient on exclusively mild mucilaginous drinks, with small doses of "Hyos. Liq. Potass. et Camph.," morning and evening, which had an extremely happy effect in lessening the local irritability, soothing the general nervous irritation, and procuring sleep. At the last operation of sounding, I decided that the operation for removal should be performed about the 6th March, having in the interval braced the boy's constitution up, and improved his health considerably. Upon the 7th March, Dr. Lizars, assisted by my brother, D. M. Hillary, of Whitby, and self, operated by a semicircular and median incision, and removed a calculus weighing a little under an ounce. There was little or no hæmorrhage, the only vessel divided, transversa perinei, being very small, and giving no trouble whatever. There was some difficulty in grasping the stone, in its proper axis, for passage through the wound, and also some difficulty in the introduction of the staff, from the undeveloped condition of the parts; but the operation otherwise, passed off most satisfactorily, consuming only about twenty minutes, from the time he was laid upon the table, until his removal to bed, after washing out the parts the wound was dressed from the bottom, with a solution of carbolic acid and oil, one to six, but as it produced a good deal of pain, was only allowed to remain in for twenty or thirty minutes, after which he had $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. sulph. morph.,

and repeated in six hours, with such good results that subsequent interference was not called for, on the 7th day after the operation, a little urine dribbled through the *via naturalis*, then ceased for two days, returning on the 10th and continuing more or less until it ceased to flow from the wound on the 14th day. The patient only had one dose Ol Ricini during treatment, and constantly complained that they would not give him half enough to eat. On my visit, on the 15th day after the operation, he opened the door for me, and nothing would persuade him to remain quiet, until on the 20th day, when the right testicle and scrotum became swollen and tender, then he consented to lie down again; but with an aperient and lotion this soon disappeared. There was not a single unfavorable symptom through the whole of the subsequent treatment. On section of the stone, it was found to be a series of uric and phosphatic deposits. I cannot close this report without stating the danger the boy passed through, in hopes that it may act as a warning to others not to be *too bold* in the use of chloroform *without the presence of an assistant*. In the second or third operation with the sound, I was alone; administered the chloroform, and when I thought sufficient effect produced, proceeded to introduce the sound. I was exceedingly intent on the object, and having left the paper cone over the patient's mouth, the first thing that struck me, was the stoppage of the deep breathing, and on the removal of the cone, the lips were blanched, profuse perspiration all over face, jaw fallen, and no respiration or pulse; fortunately, it was only a few days before that I had read some very able contributions on the use of chloroform, and death from same, so that I was fortunately up in the best mode of treating the case, and after a space, I suppose of five minutes, although it seemed to me an hour, I had the satisfaction of seeing returning animation. In four weeks from the operation, the boy was out driving, quite recovered, and to all appearance, the possessor of good health for a long time.

—Dr. Adams, in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, gives a case of congestion of the lungs and brain, and a case of hæmoptysis, relieved by the internal administration of chloroform.