later on some woollen fabric which will bring up the polish of the stone. The author has found this method of cutting to be perfectly applicable to the hardest oxalate of lime, as well as to the softest phosphatic stones, and even to gall-stones. It is impossible for the stone to fracture. The only case in which any difficulty was ever experienced was one in which a very hard oxalate of lime nucleus was surrounded by a layer of phosphates of very loose formation, around which again was a more dense phosphatic layer. During the sawing of this stone the nucleus worked loose in the centre. The section was, however, satisfactorily completed.

FIG. 2.

An ordinary carp[illegible] with a fair amount of "set" answers admirably. [illegible] thickened back, as is found on most surgical

CASE OF U[illegible] CALCULUS.

The specimen used t[illegible] method of cutting described above is a urinary [illegible] unusually large size for this era and this country [illegible] not common. Its circumference in the longe[illegible] inches; in the shorter diameter 5¾ inches. [illegible] symmetrical oval shape, being slightly lar[illegible] nd th[illegible] the other and somewhat flattened. Its w[illegible] time[illegible] al was 6 ounces and 230 grains.