

Hospital of stricture, with stone in the bladder, in which Dr. Roddick successfully performed the operation of urethrotomy and lithotomy. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Osler referred to a paper by an Indian Army Surgeon in the *Dublin Journal*, 1871, descriptive of the native stone cutters of India, who operated with remarkable dexterity and with a measure of success quite unknown to the surgeons in Europe, the mortality being only about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Certain districts in India were notorious for the prevalence of stone, and Surgeon-Major Harvey of the Indian Army, while passing through here a few years ago, had mentioned that some of the army surgeons reckoned these cases by hundreds, and he himself brought a cabinet of 79 stones obtained during two years sojourn in a stone district. Of these cases eight only were lost.

Mr. Small asked whether the residents of any district in Canada were more subject to stone than those of others.

Dr. Ross said he did not think so, and remarked that stone in the bladder was not a very common disease here.

Dr. Osler exhibited sections of the anterior tibial artery, occluded by arteritis obliterans. The specimen was from a woman aged 73, the subject of dry gangrene of the foot, for which Dr. Fenwick had amputated the leg just below the knee. On carefully dissecting the arteries it was found that the ant. tibial was pervious as far as the middle of the leg, while here in an extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch its lumen was almost completely closed by a chronic arteritis. Above and below this point the artery was empty, the walls rigid and thickened. The dorsalis pedis and dorsalis hallucis were also empty, the latter being closed by a small thrombus at the limit of the gangrenous portion. Sections of the artery at the obliterated region show the disease to be chiefly in the intima, which is enormously thickened and converted into a low variety of connective tissue, having a translucent aspect and with only a few nuclei scattered through it. The media was also affected, annular calcification having taken place in bundles of the muscle fibres.

Dr. Osler also exhibited the uterus and ovaries of a woman, aged 23, who had died of pneumonia exactly fourteen days