under notice. A fistulous opening over the posterior part of the lower end of the radius, was slightly enlarged with a scalpel; the ends of a pair of forceps were introduced, and several pieces of necrosed bone removed, which had long proved sources of irritation. With the aid of his finger, and also of the forceps, he (Mr. Fergusson) very roughly broke up the internal connections around the bone, in every direction, and removed a quantity of scrofulous substance. This was attended with much bleeding; water was poured over this opening to wash out any remaining matter, and the patient then removed. Mr. Ferguson observed that this patient was affected with scrofula in other parts of the body, but the arm was what demanded interference; it was deformed from the previous destruction of portions of the bone, and now had numerous sinuses communicating with necrosed pone. It appeared enlarged and misshapen near the wrist. He used the term necrosed bone, he said, notwithstanding the extremity of the radius near the joint was affected; he believed the soft or spongy portions of bone were often in a state of necrosis, as well as the cancellated structure, although the disease perhaps was more common in the latter. He was aware that this was contrary to the opinion of some surgeons. He believed that he had removed portions from the very extremity of the radius in this case, as the disease extended to the wrist joint. His roughness in moving his fingers and forceps in the wound was intentional, so as to break up and loosen as much as possible the peculiar substance so common in scrofelous disease. remarked that such cases as these had been formerly treated by amputation, but that now the diseased portions of bone were removed, and the limb saved. Both of these cases were operated upon under the influence of chloroform, administered by my experienced friend Dr. Snow.

Cholera.—No progress appears to have seen made by this disease during the last eight weeks, from the 29th April to the week ending 24th Jane. The weekly returns for that period mention 7 deaths from it, and 205 from durrhaa. The former were cases of the ordinary English type, and not at all malignant in their nature, so that we have still reason to be thankful. The dea hs from diarrhæa exceed the average number, for the same period during the last ten years by 50.

The deaths from small pox, measles, scarlet fever, and hooping cough, for the last eight months, were respectively, 82, 292, 494, and 434. The two last continue to be epidemic and are unusually fatal; the deaths from scarlet fever always exceed those from hooping cough in the aggregate, but I have shown, in a work on the latter disease, that hooping cough is pre-eminently the disease of early childhood, and is the most fatal of any known disease under five years of age.