

moved. On examining the diseased structure, the testicle was found to be greatly enlarged; and when a section was made of it by Mr. Stanley, a quantity of dirty pus escaped from an abscess in the very centre of its body, and which it was found could be reached by the probe through one of the fistulous openings. The proper structure of the gland was not destroyed, but in a short time would have commenced the disorganizing process; and under all the circumstances, its removal appeared to be the most judicious mode of proceeding. It might be a question with some whether the removal of a testicle similar to this one is a judicious measure; but when we reflect upon the time necessary for cure, the sufferings of the patient, and that the function of the gland itself is destroyed, it strikes me that the wisest and safest plan is the radical cure by operation, similarly to the case I have just recorded.

*Bare-lip.* It is pleasing sometimes to meet with cases illustrating the simplest form of a particular disease, which gives the fairest representation, in fact, of what a disease is expected to be from its name. The disease under notice, although by no means a rare one, is oftener met with in a complicated form, where the skill and ingenuity of the surgeon are taxed to the utmost in performing a satisfactory and elegant cure. One of the simplest fissures I have ever witnessed, was observable in an infant three weeks old, at King's College Hospital, on the 4th August; it occurred exactly in the median line of the upper lip. The child was given chloroform by Dr. Snow, when Mr. Fergusson performed the operation with his usual neatness and celerity, shaving off the edges of the fissure with a bistoury, and the rounded corners at the bottom, at either side. The edges were then brought together in exact apposition, and were transfixed by two long slender pins with porcelain heads, over which the twisted suture was made. Not a cry was uttered during the operation, which was completed long before the little patient had become free from the influence of the chloroform.

*Lithotomy, removal of a flat calculus.*—A case of stone, presenting nothing unusual in its general characters, was operated upon by Mr. Partridge, at King's College Hospital, on the 4th August. The patient was an elderly man, otherwise in good health and in prime of life. Chloroform being administered, and the limbs being tied up in the usual position for this operation, the staff was introduced and could be distinctly heard to strike against the stone in the bladder. The outlet of the pelvis was found to be narrowed by an approximation of both ischii, but that circumstance did not interfere with the steps of the operation which was beautifully performed in the usual manner with an ordinary scalpel, and the stone was removed with a small pair of forceps, but not with the ordinary facility in consequence of its peculiar shape, and its broad