necessary. In order to get a highly polished surface the stone should finally be rubbed on dry, plain glass, and 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.



F1G. 2.

An ordinary carpenter's saw with a fair amount of "set" answers admirably. It should have no thickened back, as is found on most surgical saws.

## CASE OF UNUSUALLY LARGE CALCULUS.

The specimen used to illustrate the method of cutting described above is a urinary calculus of unusually large size for this era and this country, where stone is not common. Its circumference in the longest diameter is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; in the shorter diameter  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches. It is of a fairly symmetrical oval shape, being slightly larger at one end than the other and somewhat flattened. Its weight at the time of removal was 6 ounces and 230 grains.

The host was a farmer, Mr. A., otherwise strong and healthy, age 39. He had been the subject of symptoms of stone in the bladder from the age of about 9 years. At times it produced