On Organic Stricture of the Urethra

William Nash, M.D. C.S. Eng.
Strictures of the Urinary Tract, like many other diseases, have been classed in various modes by \textcolor{red}{...} authors and surgeons who have written on the subject, they all however appear to agree in dividing these into two great \textcolor{red}{...}

I. \textcolor{red}{...}

II. \textcolor{red}{...}

The former of these is not to be fully disposed of in this essay, but it may not be out of place just to define the outline of the difference between these two classes, before commencing to describe the latter, the \textcolor{red}{...}

First then \textcolor{red}{...}

Secondly expressing their temporary character, compare \textcolor{red}{...}

A stricture of an Inflammation in a tract, \\

A contraction of the mucous membrane of the urinary tract, the result of some degree of inflammation, inflammation \\

A state in which there is no lasting obstruction, but merely a temporary swollen condition of the mucous
Just that which has been termed "spasmodic stricture" resulting from spasmodic action of the muscles acting on the urethra.

The very existence of such stricture in a form uncomplicated form has been altogether de-nied by some. They are, doubtless, rare, but of their occurrence there can not be the least doubt, in strong cases many perhaps have not met with a case, others, and those of great severity have done so, and claim as much right to be believed. — It is certain however the fact, spasmodic stricture is for most frequently met with in complications with some other form of the disease. A bone of contention is found in this. Is the opism of what muscles is this stricture due? Is it by the Compress Urinos or also the Accelerator Urethrae, and these involuntary muscular fibres which have been demonstrated closely entwining the urethral tube of the urethra? — But that I should be going too much beyond the bounds to which I have limited myself, the arguments pertaining
The most probable solution of the entire question seems to me to lie in the fact that spasmodic stricture may occur to some extent from all these causes together as a result of such a spasmodic action of the urethral involuntary muscle fibers surrounding the urethra as to entirely narrow, or at least cause a less degree of stricture, but still, it will do to some extent, as in frequently this case, there is already a certain degree of permanent organic thickening, and thence being present, it will only be seen, more or less, and little irregular contraction of these urethral fibers being excited, an impression may easily be conveyed to the passage partial or complete of the water or an instrument.

With regard to the part taken by the accelerative factors in spasmodic stricture, it appears evident that having allowed through contractile power.
to exist in the small fibers just spoken of, we must accord the same tissue, muscle, but probably the narrowing caused by its action would not be so definite as other forms on account of the distance and tissue it has to act thru'.

I must claim indulgence for this digression on the ground that these forms of stricture may probably have to be referred to occasionally and therefore perhaps as well to be stated these few lines to them - once having done so I at once betake myself to the consideration of the variety of stricture which I have made my especial task in this essay.

Organic Stricture

Organic or mucous stricture, exists when implying the existence of the latter, is contractile and narrowing of the lumen, caused by deposition of organic matter in mucous membranes and surrounding tissues, usually as a result of irritation continued inflammation or tissue arising from injury.
The cause of its suppression is as follows — Inflammation of the mucous membrane, arising from various causes, to be presently adverted to, sits up — time, fatigue, &c. &c. &c. Effusion in the mucous membrane, and such mucous membrane tissue takes place, necessarily greatly confusing the one track cause, indeed being possibly accidental and even after these congestion does not suffice for this, spasm may step in and finish the work already begun —

This state of things is what we meet with in the so-called Congestive Stricture. But then if resolution does not presently take place, and a cure become effective, and in otherwise nothing continues, we shall find that the effusion, changed in its character, consisting of arguable gaseous having no tendency to be absorbed, becomes deposited around a certain point, this goes on until the end has been gradually surrounded by this arguable matter, now becoming fibrous and consolidated throughout. If this inflammation is over,
continuous, or frequent in its recurrence, one may find their thickening very extending, especially accelerating the texture of the prostate, when

fraught with certain moisture.

With regard to the situation at which these changes most frequently take place, some very careful statistics have been drawn up, which describe what was for a long time believed, that the seminal vesicles were generally affected; it seems however that at least two thirds of the cases happen at the junction of the bulbous and the seminal vesicles incision, next in frequency we since that part of the vesicles within two or two and a half inches from the orifice, this is followed by that part situated between those just mentioned, and in the rest of the vesicle, very rarely, more seldom it is said to the prostatic portion, do we find it.

One word respecting the number of cystine.

Dr. Wynn in his notes in one instance, there was not doubt that love or some such exist, unless there were others. Most cases
and unbrich specimens in which it was impossible to be mistaken, and this being the case why should they not be sought in greater quantity? But still I should be inclined to doubt the existence of as many as eleven as some have to have seen.

The causes of stricture are many and various, both of the remote and direct varieties, as in order to make my account of them as brief as possible, having collected them from all the sources within my reach, I have endeavoured to arrange them under three or four heads concluding that by doing I shall not save time and yet uncertainty will be sufficiently traced.

With regard to precocious breeding causes, we find the following to be most worthy of notice:

A-) The remote are in its influence is large—still we know that one may easily occur in the bulbus end of the kidney and keep breeding old age occurring, and then the other time to be still distant, so we find if be come decreased in their number...
and the most liable age is from puberty to the prime of life. As socia strictum is impaired found before puberty, there have been frequent tales that it never is, but the following case which occurs uncommonly gives me ground to deny this, though its rarity can not be denied.

As nearly as memory goes, for from that I can recollect, the chief facts of the case are these. A little long ago, for some time afforded from various tolerable signs of stricture and the passage of instruments was very difficult, after being under treatment for some time, the child died and then was found a close circular stricture at the junction of the bladders and ureters were there, just behind the stricture two stones found in the dilators existence, a small calculus, and just anterior a small stone false passage.

Hot climates have generally been accordant are thought to provoke post to strictum, but what is it not partly true the habits of life are indulged in might be fully questioned. Male know that can be followed Eng Constell.
in such circumstances is more liable to be come sooner placed than it would be in more moderate temperature.

Again, their disease is acid to the hemorrhage, this to certain susceptibility of the more susceptible from certain action; it may be so, but it appears not be a cause of much weight.

To what extent ten different diahereses proceed toEdema is not determined. The Dahematic such causes diahereses give rise to great irritability of the nature of membranes of the body and tend therefore greater liability to superimposition of inflammation on the application of very extreme

It has been apt to be that numerous individuals labouiring under paresis are more liable to stricture from the nature of their disease, in that it has been noticed that serous pleural paresis is prolonged disease one of the most true," says I. "But it is not for the for of them being life tendency to effusion, read more especially to the subsequent aggravation of lymph in serofuluous juice locally involved.

...
I may just add that certain habits of life claim admission to the class of remote causes, and in these exercising a deleterious influence over the whole body by rendering it weaker and more liable to every injurious direct attack, or these local influences may be more direct, exciting great local irritability and thereby greater liability to disease.

Having now briefly reviewed these conditions predisposing to organic structure of ulcers, it is not necessary to turn to those which have a more direct action on its origin. These can only be briefly glanced at, so in accordance with the plan laid down I classify them under these three heads:

1. Inflammation.
2. Pneumonic causes.
3. Intestinal inoculations.

This, ulcer resulting from gonorrhea or other causes may cause stricture, but it is most certain that the former is far more frequent, to this we first advert.

Gonorrhea does not always end in stricture, indeed...
rarely, but when it does, what is the cause? and what is its nature or source? It may be the sudden return of the patient to danger, the former fever of weakness, the latter mild attacks, from return, Abbott, the attacks of feverishness is locally cured or returns not visibly cured at all, possibly time enough to give die claps lift, causing but little inconvenience to the patient, also coercion trouble himself in the matter, leaving the treating to be very perplexing to the occasional repetition or no, deluding himself with the idea that be is under treatment. After a variable time he may see that he discovers something wrong about the passage of urine, that he never before noticed — it has a peculiar and greenish appearance, constipation more or less frequent for a time perplexes him, think sharply of it but not realizing its persistence in every half-suspect the trouble and on applying for advice is forced that unless appropriate treatment is prompt pratitude in recent cases to ensure it an old age of strength and durability.
Besides this, inflammation arising in various
totally unaccountable manner gives rise to this disease
and these are now the present beg the question.
No effect of the condition of the urine may
excite the requisite inflammation, from its putres-
cinated acidity or alkalinity, nor especially
the latter. or from its being irritating from any
other cause, not however may rapidly unless
nless in some alteration or alteration in very
hypersensibility of the system.

In their use I add the aperient of Strychnine
in the treatment of gonorrhoea, under which I
ought have mentioned it. (For a cure of gonor-
hea because of my conviction that their proper
menagement will stop or prevent a first step
this means arresting the probability of an
spreadment of streptes etc.) and any sudden
cessation from chronic remittent, with some serious
cessation of insufficient importance to be fully
noticeable with our limited space. — Perhaps
however, I may here call attention to the fact
that organic strictures is frequent in a sequel of long-continued
spasmodic variety.
It may perhaps be said that these causes of which I was now about to speak except those which have been placed under the head of law just laid, I assure however that they enjoy an advantage from a class by themselves both from the peculiarity of their nature and their importance in reference to treatment.

The chief of them are, melancholy in the use of the opium, an instrument dangerous in the hands of those who lack experience, by which, while treating for some one of the wilder forces, may be their usefulness be the foundation of a permanent organic structure, most any fall, feebly or owing to the presence, from horse riding, military fashion especially, least remedy after every may especially give rise to in fluence action and turn to Stielers. The constituting of a wound in the natures in the natural manner means least to contraction of the tube sufficient to be to all extent a sufficient and cause all the symptoms. It knows that can decrease degree of contract...
results from their process in terms of time. External points, from bases or extensive liberations, for example, and the course may be of course later place in the ancient, modifications of course according to its situation.

At any point midway on our approach to the outer or outermost surfaces or the sides of nature, there are sometimes clumps as forming obstructions and narrowing, their course is limited to areas far from settlement. Here at any occurrence, this third class, the last and at the lowest time the least, rarely presents itself to our notice, we may consider it briefly under these two divisions: Congenital and Nongenital.

The first division, congenital, occurs at times in the nature of two cases in which we find a little more increase fold or circle stretching across the structure especially the lower half. They are generally attached at or near time
the vesicula seminalis can be easily
and simply removed with the mere touch
of a knife or forceps.

Under the head of adult malformations
we can class those peculiar growths
from the walls of the urethra, as, for example,
affections are to be seen in most instances.

The focus on these—little pseudocellular
masses hanging down on hanging along the
urinaria—these are said to be formed solely
in the prostatic portion, for otherwise it is not
clear, but at any rate their cannot be wholly
correct, for I have in my examining a specimen
in which two growths was for centim to their.

Also quite at the anterior part of the urethra
in case near the fossa navicularis, occurring
similar in extent to those cystic growths
which we see in the vesica seminalis, frequently
these are easily discovered and their existence
is often attended with difficult or change.
The pseudocellular growth on the contrary are
during life exceedingly difficult of diagnosis
and also of treatment.
At the commencement I noticed the custom of classification made by different authors on this subject, almost every man seems to make a better one than his predecessors or rather thinks he does; now, it is necessary for one to put the varieties of structure in some form, and to give others the idea of superposing them. I shall arrange them in the order which seems to me the most advantageous, and give my reasons as I go on for so dividing them.

This consists of a circumciseous band of greater or less density passing across the nostril, in stretching partially across in various ways, as from above to below or to the sides or from side to side. There may be certain many circumciseous bands or folds of varying thickness going from one part to another, or in cases of old structure, every present the appearance of being of greater density of a gritty nature, and even in some cases of being near or to corticosinous, perceptible
case in ten passages of a catheter over their
situation.

This suppose that numerous small stitches
which stretch all across the urethra are frequently
artificially made for it is hard to understand
how the perforation of structure in an orderly
way could produce such trouble as these,
and it is explained by the supposition that
there exists at one time a partial occlusion
structure at that point in the canal, and
that this became permanent by ten passage of
instrument or in some other way so that
this cause stretching across is the result
the rest of the structure being broken down or
removed; it occurs every three or four times
explanation is in some cases at least the
true one. My choice of the old name
Molle structure in preference to one I have
heard lately been a good deal used, is founded
on this. Molle term perhaps as precisely
implies that in the acute state often seen
in all patients yet of texture, tender feel.
yet it exists in some degree. Throughout the
expansion left may remain in the contact,
structure near one side thru another. A
expansion clap has been made by some sections
of some accretion structure. It is indication
that it appears some uncertainty as it is near
a subdivision of the first class.

This time applies to these structures, generally
of some large extension, etc. One goes on until
some consolidation after Copus expansion.
Instinct has taken place, arising from deposition
of the organic material in its testing, this of
course has a tendency to erratic contracts, then
by causing narrowing of the canal, etc. It
narrowing first time action of the deposition
will be longer than a more sudden direction
and not as deep since defined. This
Consolidation may take place near one side of the structure, then the other nearly
reaching the aperture of the structure which
is left, held to be spread out of its intrinsic
cause, such as cause some little difficulties.
in the very attempt to introduce a cuticle, or other instrument. This is fortunate, as the form expresses the nature of the change that has taken place.

Under the head of traumatic exciting causes of organic structure, structure. Sometimes, too, one finds sometimes constitutional traits from accidents in the nature arising from various causes. The difficulty which these produce in external parts is sometimes very great and may be overlooked. Imagine that in a narrow tube like the intestine this weight is also very extensive and irregular, and it might cause constriction. But an asymmetrical structure is to speak, and we cannot trace the cause of this constriction, disappearing and twisting from its natural direction, to trace this time. I see, Tautious structure, seems applicable. I may well find the external causes, altering and twisting in certain odd directions, and resulting from congestion, to such an extent, that lines can twist them would seem to follow with applicable.
From some other causes too we may probably meet with strictures which would be best improving the place and under these cases.

These form in the only division formed on the surface anatomy of strictures, that several strictures cut across the entire width of the vessel and are close together and articulate with each other forming knots or of these cases, as a result.

The arrangement is based on the anatomical characters of strictures, and strictures are frequently required to be applied which are found to be peculiar pathological symptoms shown by certain varieties of this disease, and these cannot be easily noticed, but after going into these symptoms and their causes. They are not among but yet sufficient for taking in all the peculiar symptoms and others.
Simple Stricture.

Many strictures present nothing particular unusual and give rise no special symptom, such as increased irritability of the cæcal and strecture, or tendancy to haemorrhage, infecion symptoms being at times most difficult in its earliest and passage of the stools, 

these are called Simple Stricture.

But we sometimes meet with cases which go much against their, in which the mere act of striction produces acute pain of suddenness, and the least touch of a stick 

or anything like muscular influence of any 

hence sets up an excessive amount of irritatation, causing great pain and escape, these cases in so frequent and constant as to cleavage 

a cæcum and 

a clasp for two or three and 

these fee long have the appellation of 

Simple Stricture, these occur an exceeding degree of trouble both to the patient cæcum 

to the surgeon in attendance, even this 

patient and escape from time great 

care and attention.
This, the new clap is characterized by such great resilience and elasticity of the affected material that any attempt at dilatation, even if the most simple and those is absolutely useless; no sooner is the treatment the least relaxed than all the good which has been effected is done away, and the state of affairs is the same as before any remedial measures were first adopted, and now, as time advances, dies slow and from gradually contracting like other sinuses, so that more serious modes of treatment are impracticable called for.

Both these last varieties are evidently the most troublesome, the sinus because the diaphragm is almost prevented from ordinary treatment by the disease, irritation and possible re-infection shown at the least use after failure, the latter because obstruct as much as he will, he is sure to find his labour in vain, and have to recommence his treatment.

Be sure leaving this part often subject it may be well to notice just one other class
which Dr. Lyon mentions in his book on their
envelope, and I cannot do better than transcribe
that he says—
"Imaginary strictures constitute a large proportion
of cases in surgery in practice. They
depend on an erroneous idea of the patient's
symptoms, irritation of the urinary organs, or debility
in the expansive power of the bladder, and
as consequence, either the useless, helpless use of
toungien who attributes the pain and difficulty resulting
from his accidental use of instruments to contraction
of the passage, or through the culpable omission
of ejaculatory fluids. More appropriate fields
is the cure of these cases which can be
real success, and in all cases, good effects are
attributed to the various methods of treatment
which often strictures were real would prove
useless impracticable or dangerous."

The next point that presents itself
is the consideration of a question which
had given rise to a great deal of argument
and controversy.
The question is this. Is there such a state of structure, being as an impervious obstructive structure?

In considering this we must first realize to be understood by the word 'impervious'.

What does it mean obstructive to the exit of the urine from the bladder or the entrance of the instrument into the bladder?

It seems most clear that a stricture impervious to the passage of urine totally could not exist, leave aside entrance of urine with its train of rect symptoms and complications must infallibly exist.

In one way alone could such a case be found and that is when there exists an urethral fistula. In other cases there is total absence of urine with its train of rect symptoms and complications must infallibly exist.

Of course the temporary imperviousness of the urethra is not as certain as the existence of the existence sometimes of
total temporary obstruction, that the impossibility of "impermeable striction" is proved.

The temporary obstruction causing retention is not organic closure but just from the
inflammation of inflammation or spasm.

Now as to whether a stricture can partic-
ular be a reactant cause sooner he much earlier
that I would consider that it depends in
whose hands the instrument is. Pneum
more would tend to produce a stricture
more often would find the greatest difficulty
with an - a certain reason why the
selected shine still in instrument passing
for exceed all of their fellows, is even for
some of their selections may excel in many
ten to one - it is the case throughout
the profession and people will not see
this as an example being in more probably
will not cause greater ease, until the
therefore being greater, a path "impermeable
striction" such as prepared it ways a bloody
war into all those who will not fall down care...
It briefly seem as if at times we instruct our subject—let us say inapplicable. Stricture does not exist but at the same time stricture also exists which are inapplicable/unpassable in the latter word) to cause men for the causes above stated yet there are—let us say for instance accidents in ointments would perhaps suit men in life difficulty.

Write a good time symptoms occurring by organic stricture—let first the local symptoms are present classed as one due to such contiguous enlargement. Then first it comes in at a time when it is first noticed and that is within a variable period depending on the habits of the case, there is necessitating frequent constipation obliging the patient to drink water in the sleep, many little water being perhaps possible, and that proceeding in a few cases seem like swelled or a sort of edema. Stricture let us say that stricture will in altitude in some ways other fronts of power to completely reduce all tissue...
convulsed by some watery passing or dripping after the action is apparently finished, this is due to the bladder not being able to contract completely, closely over the internal tissue. The commence the act of micturition is also found a difficult task as expelling the stream causes a strong desire to use the lower action comes on at all.

All this is best noticed at first and as time and the disease goes on, these several symptoms get worse and worse. The frequency of the micturition increases owing to the bladder being empty and comes to conclusion and inevitably, lead when performed the act of micturition is still more difficult. The urinary passing is dry. Probably some change in addition to this the patient adducing becomes elinie and the impossibility of passing any water whatever, unless little except on exposure, to cold gives rise to some degree of inflammation and complete retention is the result.
I should not enter into the different symptoms and complications which may arise after the appearance of this condition, retentive of urine, very object being in this essay to treat retent of organic structure, in relation to its management and treatment since its treatment would more properly be considered with the subject of issuing concentric Structure.

The occurrence in an organ of structure occurs, varies considerably in the respect of cases the fact that the greater the amount of constriction and length its duration, the greater will be the constitutional irritation; this occurrence does but always follow some structure for instance the unstable, septic, will the seceded & occur, much more disturbed or than others temporal one of longer duration cause the seceded tightening.

As severe symptoms of great nervous irritation will the pain precede & making
water - we find also rises sometimes rises though not only to any great extent indep

In rare cases, more or less, the

It is very great we can not expect the

In exceedingly rare cases, in some cases with various changes, the bladder can be the

case the function of the system can

in addition to their time writers since the

pulvis of the kidneys have been seen,

enormously, dilation - this being the

are the functions of the system can

certainly not go on with their circumstances

punctuality, readiness, diligence since then states

which independently of the effect

of the stimulus itself would suffice to

lead to the most serious and fatal con

sequences. —
We now come upon the consideration of the last and anxious portion of our subject, and that part which has given rise to so much quarrelling and disagreement, viz. the treatment of circulatory insufficiency. There are different grades and degrees of it as we shall see as we go on, all of which I shall briefly describe and then make a few remarks on its advisability in general and point out that cases will be applicable. In account of the narrow limits we have, it will be best to start without further preamble, and then we shall at once begin the consideration of:

Treatment by Delatation

Which is the mildest and at the same time the most rapid, though tedious, in its performance. In the great majority of cases it is successful through slow in its operation but thorough. Sometimes even because lack of patience is experienced, from the surgeon yet he is able frequently by many gratification by finding he has cured his patient without having to resort to the
employment of every more serious operation. Of course in cases of failure in case always employing other treatment according to the action of the case, or, this account that it should always be first preserving tissue except in some few cases where it is obviously imper- 

The term itself is liable to be considered to be useless to describe what is meant by it, not useless in that it is not sufficiently inclusive but on the contrary in that it is too compre-

hensive for in each method of treatment always exist certain of some deleterious processes can occurring; however, one cannot take it as we since it and we do not restrict its application to those ances of treatment in which delatation is the primary power for these alone is it peculiarly applied.

So we “these ances” in which delatation is not limited to one single kind of operation for there are various instances and various degrees of rapidity of its performance.
in which sometimes, different instruments
have to be used such as bougies, catheters, sound,
and especially caustic solutions, since even
performing one kind does not suffice, very probably
because they have gained a certain amount
of State into one themselves, need for that even.
Two first to understand the case is crucial
one examination patient learn as well
as possible of his history, first the still
work in situ and just judge of what kind
and clear it is — in the case of the catheter
in gaining part of this information it may
perhaps be as well to introduce as soon a
full ascet catheter as possible time being
less irritative and less effect of making a false
passage. I look for the point in some patients
lance in others. It is especially necessary
now a deep trace a few of the passage
often catheters and the modes of doing it.
People have their own methods. I am in
favor of methods those which take less time or l
in our past in either the erect or recumbent position. I would therefore cut the catheter leaving its lumen to the left from whence it would as it goes in, keeping the point well against the upper wall of the cavity then by gradually depressing the lumen towards the entrance between the thighs the patient rises in bladder. Now as soon as the catheter can never be too frequently repeated as indicated above, and that in blistering is done little by little with the utmost care and gentleness such tumors with safety collecting that the least attention to their point may be followed by the occurrence of false passages, which, even if no serious bad consequences ensue, looks extremely likely for the operator's skill.

The usual mode of procedure in this treatment is as follows, a catheter, hanging in situ, cut off, according to the taste of the surgeon, probably there can in most cases of a good silver catheter is the best as soon we can have proof of having reached the bladder.
is passed with the bladder, the amp depending on
the amount of constriction, and return
soon with decrease or lift in for a short period
after which the patient is lifted for a couple of
days or so, since the same thing is repeated
this time probably the instrument is headed
cut pass easily since until I can recognize
the constriction a deep large curve down until the
structure is seen, bent over on both sides along
a tendency to return and therefore for a long
period, a full jugal instrument should be
occasionally passed to ensure the passage
being perfectly patent and prevent every
unlooked for occurrence of the disease.

In doing this I usually set it in water
very carefully the amount of irritation caused
by introducing the first instrument and
afterwards bothersome inflammation is rare
has been effective in twenty of forty years
and also if it appears to be entering
any inflammation or appears as if frequent
also, supposing their last it to be the case
It will be prudent to remove all encroachment of the forest upon the three or four years, or so, until all such symptoms have subsided, with careful watching in their way, we shall frequently find that structure yields to and encourages and becomes cancer. But then we must never forget to order one or two occasional use of instruments for the purpose before mentioned.

Some amount of surgical treatment may be required, first to regulate the secretions and to keep up the tone of the necessary.

Occasionally we find a little irritability of the instance or subtle equitition set up, yielding to the administration of a little aque potassae, s靡cellae and some corrosive sublimate.

But much acrimony in cases is by no means always the case, in some cases great perseverance and patience will have to be exerted before such an outcome is reached.
sacral and join our instrument to enter but yet we must pressure and test steadily
and very gently. We should in times be pro-
eyccept. We must never allow our patience
to relax in need lest when we cease to oblige
impracticable and our knee is tender,
remembering back from various occasions of
wrestling more unpracticable our knee is tender,
then. Our celebrated can prove every moment
that if engaging less has happened to abolish our
own temper, it is best to evade attempting to
press our fingers to such a stricture till the time
of our usual success.

In strictures in which there was unusual difficulty
in passage of the instrument, the following follow-
the following method of treatment — be careful
press the point of a smallottle down to
the surge of the stricture, and then for
it there is means of release and ostenability
from this method to utilize that time obstructive
may be cure commence in a few hours or at once.
Deep extirpation difficult or correction.
This should be watched and as soon as the first tephas becomes all loose from the pulping of the stria offtul consequent in the case of the cystitis a little weighing should be tightened. For the stria in chloroform fully benefit of the force applied. The rate of dilatation is this enormous, will of course vary with the density of the stricture. 

Hence knowing had the opportunity of seeing the treatment applied. I can very little about it. I can hardly take the muscle of its action is never firm that dissolution took it makes. The act a continual dilating power occurs, for we know that dilatation generally, and in both these ways, but more in dilating than occurring absorption; in this it is known. I apprehend that this case is reversed and to that case when that is clearly due to the absent actin. 

Continuous dilatation

The plan of adding clearing cystitis and leaving them in both striae is now to be a spoken of. When he removes continuous dilatation.
The instrument being introduced, two tapes are wound on the head after the fashion of two needles, and two four eves just proximate to a vein going over the superior, or bone one in the least, there two tapes are joined together, the lower ones passed round once to devide the thread and brought up once, so that the vein be left on either of the bone helly because, I saw this in two cases of both them have been some letters advising strapping and other things for this purpose, but I have never been adopting these things mixed of closing it once the bone after it in a great many instances.

For this treatment a gum elastic catheter would be seen. The tape, however, in case by using a stilet the gum elastic advantage we want in its passage, and then on the outer. Draw of the stilet two catheter, being flexible is bent little in convenience, as account of its flexibility of the two times it is for less liable the irritation to the coat of bladder.
I would cleanse the catheter daily or at any rate twice a day, never wash it, or pass catheters, in excess. So that the want to require a large, well-timed intake of fluid, the fair excitation of the bladder, and especially at it becomes dry, will cause a discharge of purulent material to some extent; this is generally a little less if it be used at all excessive, introduction of the instrument and rest will soon restore the proper state of things. If there is severe constipation or irritation from any source, or the instrument is a little offensive, it might probably be reversible and if not can be treated out with catheters. Steady watching will be required to detect as soon as possible any lengthening of the micturition or constipation, which may be at once applied. The duration of the treatment varies considerably, in different circumstances, in some uncomplicated cases it has been
it successful in about 6 or 7 days of active treatment.

Speaking of dilatation leads me to mention another variety called a brief dilatation. A treatment sometimes performed, consisting in dilating the stricture in a very few hours or days by the use of conical rods, followed by instruments which thereafter remain in two or three days in place — by introducing these once or often in another, there is no doubt that a stricture can be very rapidly dilated until it is as easy as an operation.

If in no other sense as clear, in order that these might be a clue to all its complications the nature certainly prove any evidences can be considered stricture.

But I cannot imagine that these conical rods would likely form of the renewed check of violence of any tumours used in the operation of ordinary dilatation. The advocacy seems to have been of threefold. It is that in curing cases it is much easier to encourage a sound than a catarrh.
2nd. That it is established often it has occurred in the creation as long as occurs for the subject of which would be in lieu less of tick and containing which we sometimes find the patient part to.

In giving these two points our law more of the dilating power of the ordinary catheter or the contrary we see signifies we have great exterior dilating power of all. We must take care not to use too much at one time.

It must not suffice to examine special instruments take as employed in dilatation country states we have three in practice of the test after Westminster hospitals and Mr. This weekly of the Royal Free, once a brief notice of these will suffice for our purposes.

First to speak of B. Holts dilator and as it to our ensuring which I must say a good deal present as a result of the mode in which he is at present using I touch upon a full description of it, since their basis best in plane in lieu our words to是在 a pamphlet to be published since his incorrect and less instance.
It consists of an upper central screw, groove, blade, encircled together at the point, and the other parts fore and handles, fixed at the center, or between the blades, a driving screw is fixed on which the dilator tubes pass to allow the same time, from slipping backward, the blades of the dilator to screw in front of the handles, which regulates the jaws to which the instrument always be increased. The tubes are of dilator and range from one to twelve, conical at their extremities for the more gradual dilatation of the structure. The dilator being once intoduced, the screw advances the part recovered according to the equal tube vice likewise should he screw the tube is then passed on the dilator rod, the dilator being held very firm in the left hand, first facing the dilator ahead of the canular.

The tube, having been gently passed to the extremity, after dilator, is to be permitted to recede in until being repeating the dilator -dell when it was in this place each of screws, in longs one into the circle.
This is Dr. B.'s note on the use of this instrument as for as regards its applicatio as a gradual dilator. It is not easy to use it for running cures of operation, that of forcible rupture and dilatation of the structure, in the consideration of which it will be presently necessary to advert to.

Let us examine the advantages of this instrument in making use of their instruments as a gradual dilator. In the treatment of those exceedingly irritable and painful situations that we come across we will, if entering into our being & strongly recommend its use, and that is, that having one or two coarse fine cutting blades, we can

From dilatation with the blades as long as needed with or without leaving the artery in a state of slight spasm by passing once or twice and then placing one fine blade in an advantageous situation to one of those we should find in the removal of cancerous masses, concerning which I wrote so strongly about a little while ago.
Again, we can not but appear often extreme anxiety we have in respecting the consent of dilatation, and even the employee, though perhaps this will not much surprise the use of ordinary instruments in such cases.

These are two advantages which its advocates so strongly insist on, and having given them, I may be allowed to express my own opinion as to their respective value - regarding the first of them I fully coincide with all that has been said, but as to the other two, though I do not deny the good intention, yet I would submit that they seem to me found to exist in consequence of some ample instrument in custom a too considerable of the gradual tapering after instrument has no superiority to the conical steel rod as an instrument. And with this latter instrument of true end, any cutting the only true exercise of proper care and judgment, quite as efficiently regulate the degree of dilatation to be exercised. In fact, use of this instrument, I shall allow it to many.
Invent to add to its set of instruments in existence one invented by Dr. T. Whitley of the Royal Free Hospital, the principal features of which are as follows. A very fine catheter is introduced, and the stethoscope is kept in place. A catheter is used in preference to a notice instrument in order to let the urine contain of being found in the bladder, and over this previous catheter an instrument called a set of exactly fitting sliding tubes, one made to each, these are of graduated sizes, in order that we may in able times to longer one as dilatation proceeds, they are made of metal or elastic gum material, the latter being the worst for leaving in the urethra, as for times continuous dilatation; these sliding tubes have been considerably and the previous catheter used with success.

For long extirpating the advantage of a quick in this instrument for respecting the introduction of these tubes led me last year to try the value of ducts dilation depends, the passing of more tubes than one instant increasing very much their success.
Yet in certain instances I imagine the services of this instrument would be considered as useful. It is more complicated than the former, and I have not fully described it, but sufficiently perhaps to illustrate in what its good points are.

So far as this part of the subject I will briefly recapitulate the different modes of diet which need recommendation to apply to each in proper order.

Incredibly gradual dilatation is undoubtedly the most simple, and at the same time in the majority of cases the most effective of all. Though the most tedious, it is also the most certain in that objection, that during its application, little or no confinement is necessary, nor in some cases is absence from work, which in themselves are strong reasons to recommend it especially in regard to some of the poorer class of our patients. It may not succeed in every case through faulty class, if it always did; we should not cease to consider every part of some remedy; treatment but from its nature and simplicity of containing
should be a fair trial in all such cases in which it occurs, and all likely to be followed by coercions in which circumstances advise its employment.

In such cases no exceptions should occur in a case of strictures which is early if ever benefitted by it. The word of "strictures" for cases once treated elsewhere, because the bowel becomes in cases where the stagnation in life or occupation often patient would prevent of some degree of confinement or in which the symptoms advise that a cure should be attempted more quickly in cases that fit, careful continuous or repeated dilatation. But in other simple cases we shall usually find the treatment by occasional dilatation effective. Much of failure should result in cases that a cure is not possible.

Continuous dilatation is, I am persuaded, an effective mode of treatment when carried out in the manner I have mentioned, and with those precautions relative to the instruments used. Some recommend hot Epsom in proper quantity of the affected parts. Both constitutional and local, followed by it.
This, as we have seen, fitted to be re-emplored in the treatment of the more simple form of stricture and those in which irritability is not great, in highly irritable, the re-employment is of course fstating and dilatation generally will not suffice for resilient strictures. This reagent acts well in its favor, and its safety is also very marked, certainly it occasionally gives rise to some unlooked symptoms, as rigors. etc. and on this account in we know it must be discontinued. But in proper cases, with careful watching, I have seen the greatest benefit result from its re-employment in several instances which I could bring forward.

With regard to rapid dilatation, I do not think this to be an advisable or method of treatment as it leaves the duodenum intact and the likelihood of complications resulting from its use great, and that there for slower dilatation is to be preferred or for it.

With regard to vital dilatation of the pylorus I can from my experience say no more than I have already shown previously.
A few words with regard to the instruments used in these forms of dilatation, such as particular sounds and special instruments. — In the majority of cases I imagine that the silver catheter is the most preferable, with it we have a degree of certainty of our movements superior to that in the use of the green elastic catheter, with the latter we have a large amount of guiding power, it may turn and twist about without our having any idea of it, and if a very fine instrument may turn back on itself, misleading us greatly.

Doubtless with the silver instrument more skill is required and by means more skillful in manipulating much reliance ought to be placed in such cases for the elastic catheter would be brief.

In some cases the green elastic instrument easy for one to grasp than other, as for instance, in certain very tortuous strictures, where it may be impossible to find our way with the latter, but the green will by its flexibility and power of finding its own way assist us greatly. It acquires also the great value of the flexible catheter,
in the practice of continuous dilatation, and so much in the same passage of the instrument, as in its retention in the bladder, it being less liable to irritate the mucous membrane of the bladder. I have resorted to flaccid ones. In other cases than these, I would prefer the siliceous catheter perhaps of that conical shape before highly spoken of, the same shape as that of the instruments recommended by those for rapidly dilating strictures.

As to the special instruments, I have already mentioned the chief advantages of rock - their utility in some cases is obviously likely to be great, they doubtfully lessen the chances of accident by passages not particularly expert, but yet it is a question whether they surpass the use of the ordinary catheter, a counsel in skilful hands, they do not seem to me to do.

But recommend for those who do not profess thorough skill, they may be useful; and they certainly preserve to some all much trouble in cases where success stops or usual at and uti
The usual steps of treatment, for which Mr. Holtz
recommends his instrument, is to sound the anus for the
rupture to the rectum by passing rapidly down
between the blades of his dilator, already introduced
into the rectum, a large digit tinct., and having
no alternative to the rectum but it cannot pass
away in some point, and is probably the weakest
so being totally different to ordinary dilatation
and the only practical abscess in a case of it.

The usual after the operation requires the kept
patient to sit in a state of rest. If this be not
the case the rectum should not occur, but
this is only required for some time.

This at first sight appears a very bold and
at least some time dangerous mode of treatment
but is astonishing to observe that freedom from
immediate or remote local causes no consequence is
after this operation. Mr. Holtz in a book on
this subject gives an account of cases of some
those and I myself have seen the treatment
performed in several instances and in both
one case only I observe any unfavorable symptom.
and they were but transient and soon passed off.

This was in a case. A man had suffered from pleurisy,
stricture for years, he came into an hospital for two
weeks of some other affection, and often came home
was sent under treatment for his stricture. Hole found
the patient was employed under the same pain, in the
usual way, and often, a large collection was easily passed.
The next morning found him in bed very weak,
had no sleep, some vague, some was pain, and from
which naturally caused a little nausea for him,
however with care and proper treatment
these symptoms soon passed off and he became
perfectly cured. Every other case I have seen
on the other hand, has always occurred as well
noting at all complaints, often local causes
have not been itself and the patient has
occurred in very short times.

From what I have seen of this treatment
I am greatly disposed to think most highly
therefore it appears to me to continue rapidly
incurable, from other causes except in this one.
Cases in which I have referred to will be greatest.
accept, and the doubt exists that in cases fairly excited for it, of course it is useless to attempt to relieve it. The separation is followed a certain time after it, and the whole itself understood of the tuber of the child of a number three or four, and again certain states of constitution which exclude others. In all probability it will be a treatment quite effective in times of ease already it is seen to be and is proceeding forward with great rapidity.

The next mode of treatment to the carcinolea is one which occurs by no means as favorable as those we have just left. I speak after treatment by cauteries. It seems to follow Jernaca
during some time ago, that after words it fell into disease, some time having again been removed it. Of course previous causes must be looked at and were but very few practice it but it is noticeable that these few also, adhere wonderfully, sticking it for above any other place.
The essence of logic, as René Descartes observed, is 'thought'. The need for coherence or special instruments continued for two purposes, then it remains
down to the statement, if not taken as parts. It is, perhaps, the problem, and when there
differs from what it is, it produces from an act, an act of interpretation for these
reactions for the case is to act, it is turn, within, and the scene continued partly or a future
occasion.

Then as all acts of instruments
can trace for carriage and their pollen and become
very ingenious cases too, and while all their incapacity
they can not make away into some very great
difficulties can not drive them to any others.

It can scarcely estimate but learn that a long
armed with such a substance in a caught not strict,
if by chance in the case was often with a false
passage, and even need suppressing such a
case as this, if true armed long is found into
thence can we limit this influence again to the case
we do not improve, if we are told that by proper knowledge
and encouraging their case in some Unit that is closely.
certainly what people will, they can not prevent it as very tiring but a dangerous business —

though all this is obvious but ease of this treatment, we can not deny that cases occur where it is effective. For it, we all read of them of course in the works of those who advocate their plan, and most of us may have been a case to this side. For that result, I could for my own part relate a couple of cases of a deep which I had the opportunity of watching — it was too soon for us going to offer to deny very good results if their use were only. Not that I want for one instance advocate that such a plan should be followed, entirely not; with a knowledge of the dangers probable it result, we could not possibly be justified in calling so, especially when we have other more simple, less dangerous, and more sure methods within our reach.

The object of this treatment is, besides the destruction of the structure & certain stipend, to eliminate the variability and opacities in some degree once their latter effects cannot be
times be of service— but these objects we know
may be attained by two ways often very uneasy,
and in a chiefly case, they why should we have
 recourse to a treatment so dangerous and whose
powers we cannot always predict. Else by the
adoption of cautery, equally as successful, we gain
at once its simplicity, and perhaps control over
its victims.

Cutting

We now arrive at the last great mode of treating
strictures, by division of its surface with cutting
instrument: such operations are even, we
should not think of cautery to, in any case,
even if it was found to be treatment I some form
of delineation could afford better. No relief so
permanent benefit. I've decided we cannot
turn to anything else to achieve our purpose.
But if, as is most probable, we oppose the
cure of cautery in finding it does not accomplish
our only recourse is by a cutting operation.
How these cutting operations or of two great
classes, one in which all the incisions are
made within the tissue once the skin cutting
from the external surface down to the wall of
the wound is generally called Personal section.
Three of these must be considered in turn.

Internal

Incision

Operating by Internal Incision.

The incision originally in antiseptic
ence has for some years been almost exclusively
practiced by the French surgeons, who have entirely
improved the instruments of performance.

Lately, however, it has been practiced in
Great Britain, and it is gradually coming there
and is becoming necessary as at the present
time, and as our circumstances have improved.

The principle of the

operation is this, the instrument containing
a slender blade capable of being protected,
and introduced at pleasure as passed down
through the incision, the blade been gradually
forced to come up from its battle place, where
cut through the obstruction. This is done in
two contexts in one time instrument passed.
There the stethoscope and tube are placed, and in its unthinned edges to the stethoscope, in the other two instruments is pressed to the stethoscope and then the tube is pulled out and closure of the obstruction occurs.

A variety of instruments or modifications of instrument have been invented for the practice of each of them, too many to be collected and separately discussed, I shall limit my comment myself one or two of shall those which return on account card or excuse the tickets for my purpose.

Thus are two methods of performing this operation, depending whether the instrument is passed down to through the stethoscope, the use of incision is made from below backwards and then from behind forwards. That is the reason we should need these two operations, as it is evident that this incision from behind forwards is too superficial, we then know our exact situation and also the length of the obstruction, while in the other operation we can easily judge with some accuracy with respect to these points, so increasing the possibility of accuracy.
Mistakes of the letter at all times? for this reason the structure will very frequently not possess often passage of the skeleton, so unless it is life-time a No 3 or 4 instrument, in true cases we cannot find some other treatments and this has been done in the operation from as for Backwards.

To speak first of division from the inside first from the inside. There are already explained the principles of the operation and how that its performance is attended with less risk than the other, yet it is not as much counteracted with other pro, though all often times can only remove that entirely.

The best instrument for this purpose is allowed I love when the instrument is a D liviade of this it is a long straight rod very narrow instrument looking in a small bulb, which bulb contains a double purpose, it both contains, and can collect the urine and it helps us materially in forming a diagnosis as to the length and texture of the obstruction in this manner, we know when cysts of stone and calculus can feel it rest in the structure.
Once our skill is learnt the obstruction, by our judgment taken, we shall be able to form at any rate some idea of the nature of the construction, and learn to deal with — When this instrument is introduced, we are enabled by a candle of its own extremity to recede the blade, concealed in the null, by proper use of this instrument steadily the blade must for passing this obstruction. It is, in the act of
by a circle, to divide by a long slender incision, which may extend a little in front and a little in rear of the obstruction. A calculus should be lifted for this part 24 hours keeping the passage patent, and possibly during the purposes of arresting any slight recurrence. An instrument also should be passed now and then to prevent recurrence of the obstruction by act of 

I never so closely notice any men of these instruments, the difference between them is very slight, and among a much portion of the other end this one circle is about the best of them.
as word however, instructs in a proposal, if an instrument could be a French saying a GB Rig book and for which, the Academy of France, awarded him a prize of 12,000 francs whereby he observed it to rest in the left to the judgment of each person.

It is common to a pair of blades as made, so to strike instances at pleasure by means of a scene placed in the handle, where lesser blades the relative tags discerns a take about half an inch long which twice enter into and cut a long and deep wound of the incisor in even length and proportionately deep. The reasons he gives for avoiding the use of such a barbarous looking weapon are found on this. As there is a new tincture or lining membrane

Mr. will not cut except by two blades in lengths unless depicted to curve it, they are very weak but they can be cut distinctly to strike them as they are very weak but they can be cut distinctly to strike them.

The instrument is advocated as all that is required and a very great deal more is to be gained.

All stories tell us their instruments will not pass one another. So believe me, as in each, as in each, the occurrence of
untoward symptoms and complications, this may occur often after some of our practices of operative treatment. It certainly was not always in which I met with cases in which but little was done, but even then this was a great instrument if it does not appear even I leave been much used.

With regard to the advantages present the Stein's mode of treatment, this incision seems to me to work, they at first sight perhaps appear greater than they really are, when we calculate what a box is frequently part of more or less. Thus, to prevent the spread of it at all, that the aperture in that injury may too small to admit the cutting instrument.

For this purpose, one could continue to use an aperture the size of a blunt needle and claim that in this case why should not some modern form of treatment be used in practice?

In cases where we have tried cauterization, as dilatation and found it unsuccessful, the shall, since this operation chiefly of value, I allow. In these cases known as "Resistant Ulcer"
This next mode of operating must now for a short while engage our attention. For it is doubtless a certain degree of regard, necessitating very great care and skill. However, improvements in the instruments used are daily coming out and some of them containing very materially before very change.

The instrument usually used consists of a hollow cattura-like tube which contains a concave stylet, which, by pressure on a needle at the level of the instrument, can be forced into the prostate. This instrument is passed down to the stethoscope, a firm hold being kept on the forceps to render it steady as by its flexible movement manoeuvring weight being done, the entire tube ready and the instrument entirely a large sygel cattura has to be placed into bladder, retained for a while and after which only occasionally—ordinary care and treatment must of course be shown. There is found to be, in this operation, generally very little bleeding.
The instrument, that I have lately seen used with so remarkable success in our late
hospital practice by Dr. John Moore, of King's College Hospital,
in the hands of the inventor, I have seen a few
demonstrations of a successful cases by this instrument, and
as it appears to be the best and most for the
performance of this operation I will briefly describe
it.

This instrument is composed of a fine steel guide
often shaped of an ordinary catheter, with regard to
the curve; this fine steel wire, for it is about the
thickness of an common wire, is introduced into
the stricture; and this passes an accurately fitted
cylinder passed through a handle at one extremity, in the
circular part of which there is a small long narrow
groove in which is contained a long narrow fine
blade; this is so arranged that when required,
by pressing a small spring the blade protrudes, letting
as soon as the pressure for the spring is removed.
The cylinder is passed over the steel guide,
(introduced already into the stricture) down as
far as the obstruction, then in turn examines above.
e such is made, and often is sufficient in itself.

that the efludes, which is of the age of a

good expert cattiste, will reside in such. To pass

how two efludes, of rest one can turn two
efludes round and in the same cattister. But

it in many or various points.until two efludes

will pass two two efludes. After treatment

as regards cattisters. Into the same as in

other cases.

In this style of instruments fast as cattires

we could not but see that two great efludes

take by in our having one quickly and working

in the dark, as it were, with a dangerous in-

strument. Anyway slight and easily efludes

tower. Now it seems by this instrument

I have just described all that changes is clear

drive enter on account of efludes on either

all turn operation is done, are increscence and

abundance of two certain blades also consider

a great deal to be useful after operation

For one too, with the structure in different

points by merely revolving two efludes round.
The quicker, sooner, every men trouble or rich
than among eating in one place. Besides if
our clothes are likeness the chance of recurrence
after structure, then it is divided in as many
places, in some degree probably, each time cancel
is restorative more in a dire et time into time.
Atrium comes often in minute time if it is
merely divided & bullo in instance, entering
in some cases our whole & times of attacks
after the operation. Aeterna ablatum patientem
& remove the mass which has been to obstacle
mend & to an even time masses time
since acquire the absorption.

From these remarks I think it cannot fail
to be apparent that this late invention of Mr. Wood
presents many advantages and tends in a great
measure to the cure into these dangers cease
difficulties with which this operation has
interest is incised. In practice too, its
advantages have been known by its successes
in several cases, only once or two exceptions. There
I regret, been so fortunate as to see.
The little, however, that I have seen together with these advantages must be judged to be of little, have entailing, though in personal ease too clear that this is the most "natural one" that has yet been invented.

Some even have an objection to this operation in theoretical form but one that their objection to another called frequency. How frequency has shown that strictness may be transferred from loop backwords, with great safety. The danger of complication is not by any means great. The surgeon, whose presence, often, one is little or no bleeding during the operation, and very little may be very easily controlled. All this being the case, it seems that two objections to this treatment are serious.

Regardless, and that it is a fit and proper mode to employing in those cases where proper invite its use.

"And what are these cases where one should treat just as employing this treatment? A curved incision from loop backwords?"
It must be apparent to every one, that this treatment can only, with the least attempt at safety be applied to such obstructions as are situated chiefly in the stomach, the sphincter portion of the intestine as it is called. If one were to try this kind of thing dentition alone in the earlier when it is in the form of a curve, even when it is necessary to close it, the chances are very strong that we should lose our patient or some serious injury and as a matter of course our reputation also.

We have been thinking of the performance of the operation, but as we know, what kind of obstruction occurring within this time limit we may operate on?

These seem to be the following two kinds:
1. In that form of obstruction called "acquired obstruction," which can be dilated in the ordinary method with perfect facility but which on the removal of the dilating power retreat closely.
Deals very tight inelastic structure which en at the
same time protects us from irritation than
system, especially as a result of the least attempts
at the passage of an instrument.

These occur the cases which are most frequently
warrant the employment of this mode of inter-
injection, and in those a careful and steady
continue operation is made the greatest care
often operation, return as an immediate success
of cure or be much as a sort of modification
of it, just in being the structure and afterwards
calling in doubt these which we turn your own
nearly.

The importance of the subject will for
lapse prevent it appearing superficial again.
I urge the extreme necessity of consideration.
we are surpluses any kind of internal incision
and when we have came to the conviction of its
propriety, and should take, extent through while
and knowledge, the performance of an operation.
Prior requires from us, all our ability, care, prac-
ticaer, and gentleness.
Since perhaps before leaving this part of my subject just allude to the fact that we sometimes meet with partial constrictions and must take measures to correct them.

In these, small instruments have been necessary but the elaborate generally fixed type with proper care and a precise and careful approach to the operation will ensure the desired result effectively.

I shall presently have again occasion to refer to this case for its mode of treatment in considering the best kind of cutting operation. That by extending the incision which now in these cases must be brought as far as...

**External Intercin**

This operation by extending the incision called also several times and External Intercin consists of cutting external urethra and dividing the stricture from the external surface often经营管理, and similar to that operation in some form of the external and incision. I shall give a brief account of these two modes of this...
speak of the dangers results need all close study of each, but as express for leaving the two operations.

...and concludes from examining that cases are fit for the operation & well in certain generally once turn that are fit for each case.

The difference between ten operations is that while in the one case there is a quickness of time, the second to help the operation and render his knowledge of this...about nine certain, in the other there is no such quickness and the operator is left to find his own way and steer as clear of dangers as he best can.

1. The operation is to.

This was done by Mr. Squair some years back. He has also practiced it very extensively since and expresses himself highly satisfied with its successful results. The mode of its application is as follows:

A staff is passed through the stricture, of course as long as instrument can. After obstruction is done by permit, the staff has a groove along its length and can come...
accommodate a small instrument, and as the smaller the instrument is the more difficult is it of accommodation. If superficial incisions are made, partially, but at the same time as much as possible, remove their objection.

This is fully after, staff along as far as the strict

through and into the side. And open the small dimensions dependant on only of the obstruction.

in addition to having a series of incisions present, but also the proctotic should form a sort of quick to the exact detection of the obstruction.

The staff having been being introduced the tract is placed in distorting position, and the two

tungsten metal as in cission, with a small string

has taken in the medullar line of the pronoumen,

or near the structure in the medullar line

two in cisions is about an inch and a half

large, stedibs kept in the medullar section in

where. Suptem the cision section is can pullo

down tastit the staff is excised, while the two

strucures & ten or figure of lifting hence, and ten

bleach, can fully guarded, is introduced entire,
of quicker, turn into live creature behind tin structure and cut from nose than it is on to now point of tin creature that has been introduced through various places on 2 tin blocks. An after treatment of tin creature B. is necessary in both operations.

Having known these various methods of operating, the most point is to consider what the case may be of the existence after two operations, this requiring comes necessary because it has been held 2 occur even that the last operation is over, or a second occur never. The absolute necessity is that perhaps be able to demonstrate the occur few cases it may be. Note, as a case, and called for.

The reason of the necessity of the two operations of that attribute a single operation which depends on the occurrence of the question, the existence of inorganic dead bodies which was fully explained at page 25 of this. The conclusion then occurs it was thus that actual inorganic dead structures exist not possibly exist but that structures inc...
passable & certainly in the hands of some men older men - not that this accident was uncommon in accidents, it would be so to many some, but the time it is an occurrence their while in manipulation was not sufficient gentle. Again, time in a few rare & frequent cases mostly of interior structures arising from internal long continued inflammation of other bodies in the upper most superficial region will sometimes fail in his attempts to introduce an instrument. In all cases the course of the instrument cannot be very quiet, at times, narrowed & twisted with probably a good deal of coagulation of the surrounding tissues.

Since for some case the most critical case in which, even some, that return urease would end substance an instrument after ten exercises of the patient can with attention, and being conducted as the expectation to an instrument passing, such as the common
late. cell. Of which it seems to me that when symptoms are present as necessitate some immediate treatment, it is those cases we can and that lead operations often being often open i.e. from these two we must see that it is almost a necessity to expect that because of this operation is ever indicated.

It can now comes to the necessity of one of these operations too, that often often requires nothing else on this subject and it is the question as to how much to have been, is external in mutilating, treatment a quick run necessary?

As we now comprehends the performance of both these operations and perceive the occasion in course of their employment, it will be as well to consider them separately to gather, with relation to the advantages gained, the advantages and the income and the results to be obtained in the practice of each of them.

The first point to be noticed is the first thing that is clear in this operation with a quick, it is that one cannot fail. One should be taken.
in the passage of the staff into the bladder, lest we find ourselves being exiled away in some old false passage, their being by means more in cases which call for operative interference of this kind; which would
would obviously result from any accident on these grounds - a good means of preventing such grievous error is to have the staff we use empty and hollow through it. But this case we shall not be fully convinced of its presence in the bladder or the posterior side of the bladder until we see the passage of a few drops of urine through the staff - the experience in the staff will in many instances, which to cut the grooves.

In both operations two postulates are

common, keep it to keep the cutting edge of the knife supported with its body, look it to cut, and judge to keep the knife and the incisions of a little exactly in the middle.
lein of the process... Suppose we neglect the first of these proceedions we shall find ourselves rejuvinated greatly considerably, our
health vastly improved for our instant tunnel down may with the deep frenzied fascia opening so easy for the rejuvenation of all the dimples
as public inflammation and extracation.
Again suppose we can in carrying out the
decoral requirement, by elevating our sole little
from the medium time we can possibly by
some sudden shock divide some acting
on often vessels in tissues which may grow,
for us an immensity of difficulties, however
large &... When I keeping strictly time middle
line, where it has been set & there is a
sort of reposition throughout the process
we totally avoid the rest of every unintern
incumbrance of long trains, our whole not
yet reach the desired for after a few our profound
sequence of vessels can be cut without
any other least inadmissible to give us
any trouble, hence that ir incan can be
Once he awakened by a clip from knives and
spied two cursing after him, from off from
the extreme public, running directly towards
the middle line, and directly the extreme
public itself running along side though at
a little distance. Now when we line
the staff and we grow to guide us, cite prop-
cure we shall be considerate of some three
dangers. Next, one can be to day when we are
operating without their instrument. One danger
is uncommon, increase, can be in addition.
To them, the difficulties of keeping the stop
often black always up and itself in the medical
line, to find the extreme instrument and
ing in it to make its operation, besides which it
is not steady for us as is in two other
operation. We shall find the utmost difficul-
ty in avoiding these dangers and so can phile
our object, the least false clip causing nothing
as great deal of harm in boys which will plague
us still even of it does not throw us out
altogether.
In cases where, from long duration, inflammation and abscess have occurred, urce. indication of the nature of the pus present, may possibly have received, it quietly and readily, it with lint balls, how much more serious would be our task! The only attempt at a guide we have the catheter point itself and be of much service to us, we find that bleeding is much greater and uncontrollable in this state of parts, especially if caused by any uncertain movement of the knife.

I do not mean to say that the difficulty of performing Dr. Squier's operation of pyramidal section would not be in such cases greatly increased, at certain times would be less by one means in the same proportion as in the other kind.

Operative interference in many cases, especially has been found to be attended with fatal or at any rate serious results in cases from pyramidal action that Pulchana kidney in fact Etruscan system generally has become extended
disease, and most notably in cases in which the disease was peculiar degeneration of the tissues or state of废物. Thus in the absence of such disease, it must be carefully looked for to prove an unfeeling an operation of Christ.

The object of medical action, according to the practice of its celebrated inventors, is by its performance in time, to prevent the occurrence of this systemic disruption, which, when it has supervened, can result in being wronged. It is thus playing the most effective prophylactic measure in our power.

Mr. Lyne, then, uses their operation for preventing the complications resulting from prolonged obstruction of the ears. In this measure he practices it for some time. His book on the subject clearly presents several views and contains accounts of cases, and not a few either from which it is impossible not to believe that the greatest relief is very resultant from this principle of treatment.
Very possibly it may appear a strange mode of proceeding in strictures which often are immediate consequences of operative treatment or else so known as their cure, and it might be possible even to deny and doubt its value at first sight to sur

We must not forget however that all such operations leag at times prove unavailing and occasionally fatal from the occurrence of poisonous poison or likewise such slowly rising results often almost every operation, but from such cases especially are we sure or safe denial that they are as no successes more likely to occur here than elsewhere.

We must not be deterred by a slight unperception of a gas after the operation form that in Dr. Smith's cases we see that this sometimes occurs but he says that in the early cases symptoms arise sooner than elsewhere.
cured to their departure, unless excepting any special treatment for them.

I can only have three good practices to watch cases treated & if I judge in this instance, it is for practice not theory. Having considered the case, I feel certain that should good observers present me with opportunity I should feel certain to change the opinion formed from careful study of reported cases.

The result of operations by external incision in cases when it is performed on account of immediate necessity caused by some ex-pectoration, constipation & clavus not appear particularly favorable. In some cases we can not expect a great number of successful cases from the nature of the symptoms to that extent, naturally call for it; and that general condition of the power of the patient's system, with frequent recurrence to a great extent in probability after every brilliant result.
The most-timely cause under our notice is then should the operation of external incision from the punctum in return under, its application. Such an operation as this is obvious of greatest importance and risk and then from strongly after the cause of good consideration that we should determine on its employment.

We must be guided by the urgency of the symptoms, the impracticability of cure by any available means (treatment having had a fair trial) and by the effect it is having, or will have on the system, such considerations as these will indicate its use. On the other hand, when must not only examine the patient's system generally and notice changes therein by any special circumstances return in the system at large, or in the system as itself. When careful fitting can be indicated its employment. These times are given very carefully and steadily increased in amount by the surgeon, who will proceed with the operation in confidence in those cases where
It appears that too cases in which this operation can be applied on two followings
are or two others also allow of the employment of tournarderl 
which is the most safe of the two in these cases and will 

1. In tight strictures accompanied by intense 
degree of irritation, especially on the intro 
duction of a instrument or on the passing 
of a catheter, including sperm and occasi 
al cases, making it impossible to account of 
the great tendons 2 hour or cause of dela 
tation.

2. In very elastic epididymal strictures, 
which, the more they are treated in such 
the quicker they will get.

3. In any cases, old post pregnauis strictures 
which return will not permit the entrance 
of a catheter or other instrument in order 
to make a trick of catheter power as while 
while allowing their use of a lesion such 
unpalting c.c. materiae and & cavit al c.aptor
Our attempts at stimulation and irritation do not appear to receive sufficient stimulus to occur with sustained time.

While operating upon the cava, a little delay back I mentioned that when they were complicating as this, long often become completely, and as long as, null inscriptions, such galactic infiltration of the tissues of the pericardium,

and in addition frequently culminate insulating occur.

In this state of facts, no known of our other treatment, since would be at all applicable.

There than our own conditions in which we may be enabled upon to perform internal incision; and incision must have been just a word as it. Since of these operations should be employed in such cases.

At this point I imagine that very little is called for, after this incision in which I have already spoken of them; and what is necessary may be summed up in these words, that Alston's decision and into intimate a quick should never be practiced when one can do two operations.
In matters humane at this present time, so much greater facility for the entrance of opinion is granted by the use of Helios from that cases in which we shall fear we indeed exceedingly care for human things, even occur by exposing such possible thing has been done to prevent it, nor may wise justice attempt the operation extorsion a quidem.

Our question still remains: to be seen or not to be seen, or in other cases when I learn whose trust operations return of Interior as Exterior. In essence, we at least, admirable, what of the two should he employ?

Then not only the fact that even may have an inseparable objection to interior usurpation in any form whatsoever, since I have also endeavored to show that this opinion is in some measure at least groundless, in a sense of the successful rebellion obtained from treating it in the absence of complications, all aided by the superincumbent state of fortification towards this moment for it were seen abroad.
As I think of personal action, I would
willingly admit that cases come thought upon
as proper for internal drainage, should be treated
by that method, thinking then with a requisite
amount of care, the best instruments, and
good after treatment, that this operation is
not as severe, and they be as successful
in its results as external Personal drainage.

When however these cases are complicated
in any way, much inflammation harden, and
urinary jetolts, then they lose their right
their operation and become the property
of external drainage.

During now consider the various
forms of treatment and their relative
merits are even to these general conclusions
that for the great majority of cases
thought before one notice will be unceasingly
by the most simple treatment in process,
gradual dilatation, can be effective can fully and
with suitable catheter, provided more
careful ones spoken of, that when we
fail in this often seems of little gain or service, and also the treatment by which capture alone can be practised. If then fail a less approach and the might have in consequence been without treatment. But I think that most indirectly expect this, for though it is impossible to cause the accidental success, yet it is much more likely to be from some other cause.

Les échecs cessent une chance opérative interviennent, luttant les autres, mais seulement un cheval dont il en

explorer par en revend, comme tôt que le fait

que nous avons, sait résolument et de

conencer, et qui, en étant enfin indifférente, en

revenant de cherché, pour se promon être en

autour est une attente qui sait avoir lieu

que de notre succès, nous négliçons pas patient

de la dure, qui arrivera sans être, mais qu'avec

nous, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

uisant, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

nées, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

nées, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

nées, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

nées, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

nées, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

nées, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

nées, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

nées, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

nées, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

nées, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

nées, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

nées, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

nées, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, qui est encore une fois

nées, mais de sa manière, sans patient

de la douleur, who is eventually droning; but even of we do not attain this resting, we may at least have the satisfaction of being able to materially assist his suffering.

March 31st, 1862.