Graduation Thesis.
On "Organic Structure of the Mette"
G. Hogarth Pringle.
Throughout the range of Inquiry
no one complaint has perhaps given rise
to as much angry discussion as for so
long a period of time, when appearing
in its most aggravated forms, all efforts
for its removal an alleviation as the
ominous structure of the Doctrine.
In fact, up to the present time also
much, the treatment has been consideration
of the 'Principle of Inquiry', and although
no first thoughts of it many appeared
a trifling character in comparison to
others of apparent, more serious import-
tance, and from the accidental nature
of its progress at first be overlooked by
a careless observer, yet the success of
modes of treatment, however recommended,
said for its ease, and moreover the attention
paid to the subject by every corner of
celebrity, both in this country and
also on the continent have sufficient
evidence not only of the distress, since
Renee I Kings which is the principal text of the last few years the name of the disease called successfully then improved forms of the medicine which every now and then present themselves to every physician of extraneous practice.

In the following paper I have endeavored by collecting the opinions of most of those distinguished surgeons, who have devoted their attention to this subject, as to the nature, variety, causes, site and organic structure of the condition, to ascertain how far each different method of treatment, whether found on or more theory, or recommended by practical observation, that has been advanced is consistent with what we know of the disease. The cause of, how far theory, clinico pathologic observation, that has been advanced is consistent with what we know of this disease, of this or some favor of their own mode of treatment as a means that of others has influenced them, and how for the...
results of the various methods have justified the confidence expressed in them by their professo.

In much of the information it regards the opinions of French authors I am indebted to the excellent citation given in last year in a Glottographic Thesis by Dr. Davis Keith. As a proof of that I have abstained from quoting almost any, merelycontenting myself by giving references to those works which in which they are recorded. But I give many more in full. It would have been better thus; paper to an unreasonable extent, and been more but a repetition of what has been already again, again, given mutually to the whole.

First, then, is a review of the manner by the rest of the present structure, by this is indeed in every branch of the subject the first part of the subject not only in the works of the earlier but also examined at the present day. Many of the London
Brynn stilt both the old opinion
that the most common form of
invasion is posterior to the bulb and
in the membranous portion of the
vessels. This is now almost
unanimously held elsewhere, that they next
are seen beyond the bulb, and that
then most common situation is of
the bulb itself a short one inches
from the origin. Many other
vessels run from confounding ovarian
contractions of the walls of the oesophagus
with lymphatic structure, so the former
certainly exists. Much the greatest in
the membranous portion, as can be
clearly conceived if its anatomical
relations be considered.

Bell, Pritchard, and Bowmeray again
consider that many cases of blocked
structure in the posterior part of
the oesophagus, then those cases of
Cynge

This however is disputed by Ochlen
and several. Leroy D. Tholes professes
to some in his possession & preparation, showing a time of the Christian time occurring in the Mennonites Nation. W. G. E. (Putney) also although he considers it very uncertain to have a permanent Christian nation in the world, does not deny the possibility of its occurrence in this life, but with these exceptions it seems to be Putney more agreed that the Church, part of the Church is the most part of real Christ's Church.

And in preparing to the Bible is regarded as the part of Christ's Church, as the point of comprehension of the genius of ancient times and a helpful text from the Mennonites. Next at the neck of the Shews, once leading as the means themselves; however the whole of the Church nation seems liable to dissolution. And there are the most common points, and when one turns the Christian exists by the other one is consciously gone as the falls.
As regards the action of Dr. Mill's time, many opinions have been advanced by those who include the "Armoric," as a form of the "Armenian." The word con-

some unexplained hen been to divide them into "Armenian," by some it means bell as the "Armoric" is rather to be considered an "Armenian" effect. Then a form of "Armenian." That equal in certainty and concept in the arrangement of "Armenian" is determined by their obvious causes. These is in all other conditions may be divided into exciting and constituting the letter constituting the disease itself while the forms in the excite of the specific condition can work while this "Armoric" cause depends.

And first of its exciting causes, they among these comes "Leukemia" and the others are for its care brought in stating the disease. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Ashley Cooper considered the letter in the cause of "Meningeal" one per cent of all
Obstetricians, and Mr. Wilson also declare that all obstetrical cases arising from this cause occur less than halfway between the subject and the woman considered it impossible to account for the irregular period occurring a certain time in the latter part of the obstetric, but the same objection would apply to Cononwara, which has its seat in almost invariably within the third and half of the subject and after we know that the Cononwara is the cause of many of the most conspicuous forms of this disease, Sir F. Home was convinced of the mischief done by injection that the diagnosis therein entirely, but at the same time he allows that many cases of childbirth are where no injections have been made at all. Sir Benjamin Brodie considered that a Cononwara altered the womb, from not being injected in much more likely the mother other time than if it had been treated by
Mild injection, or the other members.

Hunter doubts whether Sonntanea is almost ever produced by injection of bladder. He argues from the Monstrous sign of bladder in other animals, namely, the Hæmorrhæa, utum, &c. &c. &c. Also observes a case of a boy who had a stricture from that time to his twelfth year old, and another case occurring in a boy of four, but these cases do not disagree or at least are not the nature of its agreeing to the theory of its supposed origion from Sonntanea. And in his regard this is a point concerning the Monstrous sign of the Hæmorrhæa or at least in the way of Sonntanea in the two children, and accord to the idea which Sir Benjamin Brodie is considering the case of injection rather a disease against than a cause of
Stricture in cases of Gonorrhœa: According to "Phillips" (London Med. Imp. Journ. 1811) out of one hundred and nineteen cases, one hundred and seventeen had suffered from urethral discharges and in forty-one injections had been used; but there is the ease of getting rid of the fact that a discharges from the urethra is one of the most common symptoms of or rather results of Stricture, Stricture daily her constitution for a Gonorrhœa.

But besides Gonorrhœa there are many other causes, such as injury from blows or falls on the perineum, the frequent use of the abominable, especially the armed tongs as a substitute for the common tongs. And Houe mentions a case having been thought in by a patient on the Perineum. It must always be taken into consideration that these discharges may cause this pain from its well-known effects on the urinary system.

From Phillips, From
"Dr. Bartini Mentan, collection of the names come from choricle as a frequent cause of dracmen in the between faults of the another, this would be particularly likely to occur when Heintz the treatment of choricle have been free on force as 'beating the cym on straight.'"
Cranial vein. Lower D. Ethnics agree in estebale. Many cases of stricture to the effects of cauterization. and lower D. Ethnics carries some clues to the practice of clarification, as if it seems the consider. Most cases except those where the cauterization. Clarification have been completed may be perfected, cured by the use of the sponge alone. M. Eaton considers that a tendency to the ictus than their case, from the symmetry of the name a great effect in causing stricture, and it cannot be doubted that the inflammation caused by small calcific passing along the medulla has frequently been an exciting cause. Mons Civiile however by the simple contact of the spine, to which then disorders have been sometimes attributed. Does not happen to the case. If this last a long time, sufficient to produce such effects for the spine does not constitute the
"Deacon Membrone of the Membrane, least in its normal condition. But it is well known that the Deacon Member of the Membrane in not long in its normal condition, on the effect. I let it stand in benefit. Water, resistance in warm climate, access to eating, drinking, sexual pleasures, and the urine also to the intestine. This person is frequently changed, so that I think the proper. I conclude that even if it is not lost by the hollow formation of Membrane in it least greatly approve the body. Membrane the Membrane has been applied to the tone. Membrane is seen only by having a photography of the fiber of the vessel. And it can easily be doubted that it not infrequently acts as a special growing cause. At least. Having thus commented some of the Membrane exciting causes of Membrane, it is proceed to consider what is the re-

W. Rattee mentions two cases in "each of which an excrescence grew from the side of the creature about half an inch from the orifice."
true cause. The theory commonly entertained by the older writers on this subject, was that the obstruction was due to what they denominated "Cannakes" meaning Sterile or abortive excrecences from the lining membrane. This doctrine has of course been proved to be in almost all cases erroneous, yet it would seem that among very rare cases to arise from these months, Hunter speaks of fifty cases that have arisen in such cases. "Bullock" also mentions them. Mons Lying states that they frequently occur in the face, arms, and Thoro. Depaulas speaks of strictures arising from fleshy excrecences. Bomillar speaks also are known to occur in other membrandes, and Mr. Foger has lately recited a case of the removal of a cystic from the nose of a man from the female mother (see Edin. Monthly Medical Journal Jan. 1852). However if they do occur at all in the male mother they are certainly very
The case always leaves the cause of the

time. By far the most elegant
form is an unbroken continuous
front, with a uniform thinning of
the Pre-erosion horizon itself, rising
from some intermediate horizon in
the strata, and the intent to show
this deposit may extend to very
variable I have seen cases in which
it seemed likely of the thinness of
an ordinary piece of rock thrust
of others extending along the characteristic
axials of an arch and a half, and
some authorities describe a situation as
containing several inches of the cas-

nal. The Earth considers that when
there is an excess of an inch or an extent
it is from the impaction of several
distinct spots of asphaltum.

This asphalt nous remains usually as
a pure black, fibrous consistency and in
many cases less than a foot in the end
assumes the appearance of a fibrous
of asphalt. Mont Carville asphalt is


distinction between mere contraction
fibrous the generation; considering
the latter to be completely new
and describes them as offering good
resistance to the use of conjour
and as indelatable, as regards
the state of the Pia-cerebri Membra,
when this deposit has taken
place, Mr. Pares says that in
his researches he has invariably
found it in all the strictures that
months, fibrous and almost the
substrate of vacuosity. Dr. Annesley
although he does not consider this
the most frequent form of stric-
ture, yet describes it. Particularly
mentions that the seat of the disease
is entirely in the subarachnoid and
fibrous tissues, the meningeal layer
remaining unaltered; while on the
other hand Mr. Montguine declares
that the pia-cerebri membrane consists
by participation in the disease. Mrs.
Carrie states that "the pia-cerebri
membrane..."
Membrane of the Ovary, Nature of the Matter in the duct most liable to Innumerable deposits of a fibrous or cartilaginous Nature and along with this there is a decided thickening of the Membrane Membrane itself.

But the deposits may go on in a manner becoming cartilaginous and according to Dr. Blyme assume the appearance of Nature of the Cylindrical cartilage or more or less in some of the Ligaments of the Ovary and to the form of the deposit. Dr. Blyme considers them as fibres which he has described as "Distinctively by their Tightness of Contraction, the texture Nature of the position this played upon Contraction and the great Limitation evidenced by attempts to effect this. I can find no other tendon like this in any other situation except British
or foreign, although many speak of a form resembling this, but without attempting to account for its formation, or to give any reason for its contraction by insatiable.

But besides this form of expanse itself, we have a description of structure called by another the 'Bridal Structure' consisting of a bridge or span as it were stretching across the Cheetha, resembling the presence of the Cheetha. Dr. Ammon who considers this by far the most respectable form of Olymni. This theme accounts for its occurrence as follows, he says: 'a portion of the Memnon Memnon become the seat of a limited and permanent, which unless succeeded by a distinct and certain discharges the Memnon Memnon of its indelnible extensibility, the Memnon Memnon this point and its proper being something, it goes forward and carries the Memnon into a distinct elevation, pretext the little (i.e. in the floor of the Olymni)
and thus forming what he calls a \textit{celonar} structure. These \textit{celonar} structures have also been ascribed to the action of a \textit{symphysis} lymphatic into the \textit{intima} of the \textit{mater}, or fed on to the free surface of the \textit{chorion} from time to time, as are shown afterwards, see, in lightly compromising.

Futini mentions a case of \textit{brullo} time, "rare occurring so near the axis that he could see at stretching his \textit{film} across the canal of the \textit{mater} (Page 93)"

Mons. \textit{Brinc} again is utter the great frequent stance of the mixture in clear the inflammation of the \textit{chorion} follicle of the \textit{mater} and Mons. \textit{Badzinius} consider the antipexis destruction of those follicles, the chief cause of structure. But he also speaks of \textit{chorion} existing in the \textit{mater}, Mons. \textit{Lemn} also speaks of \textit{celonar} arising from the \textit{inflammaton} of these follicles and the clone action states that in the case of \textit{submucous depression} it may be one.
tively confining to the spready telaed and aneural in all on the free surface of the metata. Of the opinion which holds that some cases of stricture are due to inflammation and consequent contraction of the folds of the mussor membrane, he concedes it will account for those cases described by some authors in which the stricture is formed only on one side of the and the cas of the metata was pinched over to the opposite direction.

Poi fon and hom. Weiz and other consid ered the case of the metata to be com posited by a set of muscular fibers, to the under contraction of which they attributed many cases of stricture, but to Dr. Eastman remarks "in the Memo, "fibrosus fault of the metata, which is know to be surrounded by a very powerful con traction, the advocate for muscular contraction, admits that permanent contra tion does not take place usually, and if it does not take place there, it is uncor
be difficult to foresee why it should occur from this cause any where else.

When in the Chetnole & the vicinity for the healing of these places have been seen

tried by many cutters to a cause of Chetnole. Private efforts of many men

several cases in which the Membrane was formed by others like a

mound and the quotes Dr. Bell in an authority on the same subject. Hunter

denies them occurrence, but British Membrane having metasticized

them at this very early. We certainly do meet with contradictions from place to place in the vicinity of the Chetnole. If this can be properly called a Chetnole

and British Membrane having formed places of demence ripen in this taint of the same British Membrane a case in which the Membrane was

alleviated in several points. And they and Clammer have environ cases in which

alveolar their edges elevated and their surface presenting a numerous effusion.
were the evident cause of Stenose (see Acta Med. 7115)

The membranes in the inner of the nasal passages, have been described by Linnæus and the also mentioned by Barthez. But such an effusion is at the post of the nose and necessary here, because the men of these in very little time delay the absorption of water from the mucous surface of the nose. The men of the men from the mucous surface of the nose. Also the men of the men from the mucous surface of the nose. And therefore the men from the mucous surface of the nose. And therefore the men from the mucous surface of the nose. And therefore the men from the mucous surface of the nose. And therefore the men from the mucous surface of the nose.

Besides these different forms of Stenose I have already mentioned, there has been described, and described. The Linnæus, D’Ecròe, his no less than mine to matter all about from one another. In addition to these I have enumerated, the effects of the 'Temporalis', 'Obliquus' and 'Buccinator' on the nasal structures. The 'Obliquus' to the nasal form
we however doubtly apprehend, and are identical with what has been described by others as a post-mortem internal state of the vessels of the living organism. Mr. Connasson considers this impasted state of the vessel as a direct independent cause of death and that it is in such cases, such as that of John Pepys Bonner, an Alban, although Fortune existed during life, no trace could be found of it after death. "Forty" weeks of Christian caused by tubercle and carcinoma, but surely that can hardly be called a more serious or which, not only the vessel, but the whole tissues of the body are involved and greatly thinned by a malignant disease.

According to Sir E. Home yeast not only effects death but they even produce them or rather cause their reappearance after having been apparently cured. But in such cases the probability is that the good living to which they donnily he traced had a good deal to do with
the return of the structure.

Regarding the number of structures
that may occur in the structure,
there have been many no-contact states
for mental and emotional issues
limited to the two main factors
such as stress and loneliness of conceal-
oment occurring in the same manner,
but this is really a matter of very little
moment. What is important however
to recollect is that where a structure
so long conceal there was always someone
at the truth, and because
that we never find in the other place.
That never one of that amount
which described by those involved in
prevented by Mr. Wyne to be taken
impossible, and that one is an individual
and during the most prominent,
and equally as important as I shall the
words above occur in the attitude to all
the others seem to depend upon
and conversely this upper, when it is
enough.
I am advanced age. When we know
abstraction to the flow of wine at any
cold. Then it is generally dependent
on careful examination of the stomach (Boer.
or the primary organs).

We now proceed to consider the
symptoms and results of irritation
of the stomach, an important condition
may be progressing for some time unnot-
ticed. The patient, by practice or slow
in the first approaches; generally
the first sign is that it seems him in the
elimination in the stream of urine, but
very slow, as an gradual. (Note
when a thermic attack supervenes
coming sudden and complete alteration
that frequently for a considerable time it
fails to attract his notice, until the
elimination become as just as to blame
and the connection with it be found not
only a tendency to frequent micturition(
especially in the night hours), but
is unnoticeable. Lastly the 2nd this
which a few hours at it. May he occa-
Finally a considerable quantity, coating the oesophagus away some time afterwards, exciting the lesion and otherwise causing pain, discomfort and irritation. Another symptom that occurs early in the disease is the feeling of tightening, or of the stream of urine, particularly towards the end of this tightening, but although these symptoms are characteristic, they must not enlarge from their influence merely, thus the principle is becoming more structure, they then affect the condition, the contraction modifying the flow of urine, temperature of the tissue, the past influence upon it, and this is seen in patients actually suffering, under the constriction, like the feeling rather than unable to void their urine. The pain in the open air, and rest the weather with the greatest care in taking a warm apartment. The troublesome and twisted stream of urine may be caused by stricture or portion of the bladder, and expelling muscles of the one time and action.
states that if any lesion be produced by an irritation in the relative portions of
the canal and its branches (\textit{\textit{ib}}., \textit{ibid.} p. 125)
Persoons suffering under strictures also
generally complain of the urinary hesitancy
in the fossa and meatus, if itching of
the same or, the pain in the
scoins frequently occurs down the urine
of the left kidney, curiously enough
very seldom affecting the right (in
\textit{\textit{ibid.}} \textit{ibid.} p. 105). Besides retention of
urine, inability to pass the semen
during seminal coitus, less rare
the onset as a symptom; and also acro-
neural anisms, arising from the
inhibitory state of the whole Recto-
Vesical system; but retention of
the semen and its representation into the
bladder can only be seen in the most
apparent cases; according to Dr. F.
Hone it only happens, when the
act of coitus itself is unusually
prompted.

Another very common complication of
After many structures, in the appearance of a glistening mass from the uterus, now considered more interesting than an infinite trip, but that in general joining aJosiah too far, in the placenta are shown very frequently points before for the uterine and as such is a most frequent cause of it. (Here the beneficial alimentary occasionally present in frogs and various cases of old standing fluids) Nevertheless it is in a marmot and which very commonly occurs, as May, the cavity conceived when are beside the altered and abnormal condition of the lining membrane of the uterus and of the whole muscularis uteri. This glistening thing arising from the uterus of a structure may be distinguished from the surrounding fluid with which it is able to be confounded, from its being apparently by actual intercourse, by the following character: the thirdly from uterine comes on immediately, as attended with both little pain.
and usually this afflence continues for some time. While bone takes the senility, or period of latency, is of longer continuance, and attended at first by proc. benignum ("creosotum" in English) in B. Brodie's points on that the seat of this disease is conveniently anterior to the stricture itself. The cupulata is the site of the lesion, the opening being a little two inches of the orifice, in such from the place where the stricture almost invariably occurs. The feeling of pain, M. Whitby also seems to attach very little importance to this question, declares it arises entirely from the stricture. And itself. While M.Liston believes it proceeded from the stricture and the parts anterior to it, others have imagined its origin entirely to enlarged prostate and this M. Civiale wholly denies. And it is well known that the time many cases of stricture are accompanied by this change, in which the pro-
The canal of the mother being either wholly or partly removed in front of the ostium (though by no means always so) posteriorly the ostium it is commonly situated sometimes forming a sort of considerale niche, in the case mentioned by Dr. Benjamin Brodie it occurred of such a part that the form where it descended by mine a coming on the glistening of the ring of the ring. Mr. Guthrie however consider this the ostium is by the means of the ventricle occurrence, and that it is most frequently seen, where there is but one structure and that situated in the operculous portion of the mother. This summit was by postern to the ostium a sort of ostium to the ostium it is that annesum it seems according to Mr. Grove, uterine uncommon at first with the mother and merely dependent on the local intiation. May arise, terminating in fistulous opening
Mr. Fitchen has recorded the case of a man suffering under strictures and claims he describes as having the perineum completely occupied by long fistulas, into which the fingers might be inserted and through which the urine escaped.

Mr. Burpyntron states that the cases of these urinary fistulas recreate a matter identical in composition with cholesterol.
into the bladder, and there opening the cavity cause great anxiety to the patient by allowing the escape of urine and even learners by the bladder outlet. Calculi also have been known to form in the dilated portion, causing great distress and aggravating all the symptoms. 

Next, the bladder itself becomes diminished, from the resistance it presents to an expelling the urine, into the urethra, which becomes hypertrophied, sometimes to such an extent as to allow of collection of the calculi, and a obstruction of the urinary meatus. Through the ateries, forming cysts, which contain what an enormous size. The muscular meatus also becomes hypertrophied and according to Dr. Benjamin Brodie takes on a chronic form of hypertrophy.

In action, secreting a cystic urine, and sometimes even mignon matter, differing however in appearance from the feces, this change forms.
men of. Sir Benjamin also speaks of the
deflection of lymph and in some
cases of calculous matter encrusting the
casts of the bladder. Along with
a slight thickening of its walls, there
is also a diminution of the tension
of this viscus so that the frequency
constitutes which in the first in-
stance must merely from the existing
condition, at last becomes perfectly
necessary, from the absolute insufficiency
of the bladder in its now contracted
state, to contain the normal quantity
of urine. The prostate is also frequently
by affected to may become inflamed.
The viscus of its ducts being obstructed
and the vesica forming in its neigh-
bourhood, which may either like
the others open into the Peniuncle or
terminate by fistulous opening
with the cistern.
As the disease progresses, the bladder
also becomes thrown in the form of
a tube, sometimes becoming dilated.
*and this seems to be one way by which the disease may terminate fatally.
and enormously dilated, as well as in the case recorded by Dr. Leet in his work on operative surgery. The bladder too, close to be involved, the stone becoming dilated, the lining membrane becoming thinner and more at times even the whole glandular substance of the organ being destroyed. Excess of this is recorded in the London Medical and Surgical Journal for 1835 in which the right bladder was formed as a result of nitrogen in the breath, diminished by one of his.

Sir Edward Home mentions that when the bladder is thus affected the urine loses its natural odour and acquires a greenish flavour and a dull smell or a slight agreeable ammonia that communicated to the urine by eating Asparagus. (Home on Sexual Felt Evils.) Sometimes inflammation of the hypogastric of the groin is induced by eating moderate meals and this is important to remember.
Hythribe is said to be particularly suited to the results from structure in both characters
for if attended by the proper doctrine
formerly mentioned, it might then
when conjointly, the consternation
complains and lead to a very useless
and suspicious system of treatment.
The testicles also are not uncommonly
inflamed, becoming enlarged. Manifest
in such remittent pain. Attacks of dilatation
only differing from the puberty from its resisting all treatment today as
the stricture, the secretory cause,
remains. I have also seen a case of hypertrophy
with organic embolism of the
testicles depending solely on the exist-
tence of a stricture and this appears to
the latter yielded to treatment.

The rectum, as is to be expected,
is likewise frequently involved, fissures
and ulcers forming. In fistulas being
produced by the straining the patient
makes on the attempt to empty his
bladder. Hemorrhoids which I
formerly mentioned as a cause are
also not uncommonly a result of.
Christine; and the streaming which occurs these effusions of the secretion has been known in some cases to cause the effect of burning in the naso.

In addition to these changes there are a few minor, less serious symptoms which assist less in determining the existence of a structure. One in the manner in one, it is generally felt in the same position as the area, forearm, and arm, and thus this is a frequent source of which he considers the feeling of attributing most of these symptoms to the consequences of gout. It has been remarked that when the foot is not become enlarged without being inflamed, it may give for a time at least, relief in the feeling of pain and irritation experienced in the area by being an obstacle to the flow of urine towards the contracted part. We have occasionally the pain referred to the point of the chest, which we often find in cases of Christine, presenting
Choroptes

The operative symptoms and character
which has been considered Orthoptomic
of caliginous loxics. Occasionally,
from the local irritation, thin and
causes painful eruptions which are
sometimes attended by a blistering of
blood, proceeding undoubtedly from the
compressed state of the method

Then along with all these local
and altations, many of the
regions are complicated, and especially
the liver, which presents bile in unusual
quantities and of abnormal appearance
qualities. Various effects also in
some cases manifest over the pleuric
have been observed, but probably in
many of these cases at least the head
symptoms may be referred to imperfect
elimination of the elements of the
lymph on consequence of elimination and
presence of the chitin. Choroptes
resembling types likewise occur
and the antral contents indicate poor
And also Erysipelas is being occasionally caused by Syphilis. In this as in every other disease almost bewildered as on grounds by which Dr. Hunter who has been much of these symptoms of Syphilis, and must recollect that Qureshi who has led what is commonly called a quiet life of the present themselves with symptoms of disorder in others upon which they refer to the Materia Medica. Although no disease really exists there -

Denervation of the tongue has been noticed in being brought on by Syphilis, and this I suppose, like Erysipelas is more properly to be looked for as arising from the renuncial state in which the denervated nerves are necessarily gone to be. Dr. Robertson had a patient in the Royal Infirmary in whom the attributed the Erysipelas of the lower calf of the body, under which the foot ulcerated, to the existence of an open structure in the Materia -
And although all these symptoms point out to us and lead us to suspect the existence of the tumor in some part of the breast, none of them can be reliant with certainty, and it is only by the help of conceptions, that we can arrive at a more conviction of its presence. In making use of these symptoms, some attention must be paid to their size, form, whether they are fixed to the breast, or movable, and to the skin. Above it has been pointed out how it has been partly distended as to whether gum or chyle is present, and whether it should receive the preference. It has been urged in favor of the flexible tumor that they are less likely to claim the patient, and cause less irritation in the breast. They have also been entitled to the support of the structure of their internal surface, whereas its size and nature.

But this is not the case for encephaloid tumors. They have been partly characterized as example for even if it were able to give as much information as to the state of the breast, which is necessarily doubtfull, and knowledge would assist us very little in treatment.
and as regards the statements, that it is
less alarming a contending to the patient,
any moral advantages are constantly
counter-balanced. By the very insufficient
use we can make of the instrument, from its flexibility it can give us no con-
crete information as to the resistance
or extent of the deposit; nor indeed can
have I any certainty of its having entered
the urethral first. This is particularly
the case, where several false messages ex-
it, as we then find we cannot judge
the point of the instrument, with any
certainty in the normal direction of the
urethra. Chestnut mentioned a case in
which he believe he had passed a
flexible tube, completely through
a structure, into the bladder and as
surprised a few hours afterwards to
find the extremity of the instrument
at the orifice of the urethra, at, having
recurred at the structure had not com-
pletely broke upon itself, with what
was confident and invitation to the fittest

Mons. Belgrave considers the use of the "Plastic Cone" to be very tickle to deceive the questioner in any contact with a field of Franco-British arms. As a French Movement, would give the technically the same mark as a counterfeit would. Mr. Penman also and Mr. Amund agree with Belgrave in condemning the employment, while even those men as Mr. Civile and Mr. Deso who make use of it, admit that in many cases it does not succeed, and they seem to consider it only to ascertain the form of the questioner previous to classifying the Armed Conspirator.
On this he observed, but the flexible hosepipe not only fails the pipe in any correct information as to the state of affairs in the mother, but at best even deceive us "particularly at the bottle, where theivors will receive an impression of a mixture although more exact." (Notice)

It has been reconducted by some persons, in cases where the distinction only exists at one side of the canal or cause, they say, in such cases, from its flexibility it may be caused round the subsiding point; but in such cases if they exist at all, are very rare and I have no doubt we should be enabled to detect in the ordinary manner by the metallic horse. Unless then the patient will 

The horse of the instrument is also
of importance, because it has been one of the means to raise it in very little time. It may be caught in one of the many stems existing in the living portion of the weather and be diminishing the appearance of structure. And moreover, if a very minute instrument were employed, it might pass through a structure of the peak degree of constriction without marking its existence. On the other hand, if of the large size for the calibre of the weather, it might give the idea of an obscure structure where none existed. Taking then a couple of intermediate size, remembering that the orifice of the weather (lesser sustained from the cicatrix of cane tree) is a pretty good gauge of the size of the canal, it must be pressed with real certainty until the obstruction, if there be one, is arrived at. Then if it press with a keeper may be substituted, if it be large, and after repeated attempts, made with all gentleness possible, see if that
It has been stated, that when employing the instruments of the smallest size, its uncertainty should be made at mid-day, as others have remarked, that it answers more easily then than early in the morning.
Success in getting at manager, a matter may be tried till one is found of the proper size. We must become also often visited by the Superintendent to look to the care with by the miscalculated motion at the bend of the Grecian and again while passing the triangular pyramid. Mr. Repton also mentions that in Pari forming which is called the town he wrote the point of the instrument is all by the colours have had little practice, to be called on a globe of various materials giving a celestial Though, description that felt on encountering a structure. To colour depends on the name of the Grecian and enlarged structure have been written of as circles in America, but in formerly Atala, Grecian structure never distinguishes. Structure in the north, consequently the letter of the two at least, to Best much calculated to remind the pyramid. The existence of water grasses is the to change the air and struggle the climate. Mr.GETTINi  to Lopps to the Wigan
of these that is examined crossing the cords from the mother is sometimes likely to be a false than the true one. Perinomocotic condition of the mother is easily recognised by its external symptoms. The symptoms thus created in circumstances consisting of a catheter from the extremity of catheter by one of the forceps, a solution is made to pass through after the instrument has passed a considerable way along the mother, then by withdrawing the catheter, he she closes the can discover structures not recognizable by other means. The difficulty, however of this measurement very obvious, now surely is the catheter that can only the catheter in theory cannot be the obstruction of the conditions. The more, to call for surgical interference, so giving a couple considerable heeding may arise of the obstruction be of the temporary plane mentioned by some French at last, and the appearance of heeding accompanied by a putting
Sensitive also been described as symptoms of those circumstances which time been
attributed to exist in one cause of time ("actor") ("author")—the latter authority also states that and/or join.
Among the passage of the compound accomplished by a flow of blood is demonstrated
of the existence of an ulcer in the barley.

Of course before using the compound it must be well known and proven a cited, and in
depends on time, the passage of the compound is often substantiated by having
the patient standing. If the mixture
the barley should be consisting of a simple
cummins describe the compound will really
be a little worse after a little passage
but if done from he caused during the
passage of the sound, the mixture will
be all whatsoever, then one of the
untreatable type and it will be found
that frequent calls to make water is one
of the symptoms. If in making
pressure on the compound and then used
Only withdrawing the presence, their attempt he found to relax, it is clear, that the heart and enter the chest, if it had it would remain held, as it were in the chest, and on attempting to withdraw the extremity would be forced to be tightly grasped.

When a contraction of a more nature occurs in the wall of the chest, that is, the chest, it can be felt externally when a sound is heard through it and "duning the chest, "state this, and kindred sound is not; augmented in size, although the body is distended before and behind it. (Cathuni 78)

The Treatment of Myotonic Contracture of the Chest

In the preceding cases being treated as briefly as possible of the contractures, causes, indications and results of myotonic contracture of the chest. I would now proceed shortly to consider the various
Choses of Treatment, which have been
proposed for its relief and Amen
ance. It is however only within the last
very few years, that they have been tried
capable in the cases of producing a com-
plete and radical cure. For although
contemplated in the majority of cases for
and treated in time, the methods her-
before employed were insufficient, at
least to relieve it and to produce con-
sequence benefit. Yet every attempt by any
considerable experience, has encountered
and was every now and then meeting
with obstinate structures of comp-
standing, which defeat every mode of
treatment then an as yet
2 speaking of the treatment I shall
follow the arrangement adopted by Mr
Lyra in his "Principles" and divide the al-
ged into three classes of treatment of
liberation. Treatment by Contempla-
and Treatment by Prassen; Treatment
by the Caustic Plaster. Indeed these have
omitted were at all, that either now
generally this counter measure by the Professor is not only insufficient but in many cases may even lead as tending rather to aggravate the disease; then give any alleviation yet as it both retains some supporters in London & Paris, it will be as well to consider it on its own.

First, then of treatment by abolition and under this head three distinct and independent methods may be described viz.

1. Introduction of a simple at regular intervals.
2. By admission, a process in the chest of four hours a day longer, and 3. By means of inhalation.

And the society has been described as the "poison of dressing," but in reality as regards both theory and effect, this is a mere modification of the first method.

Although it is a mixture of the methods allowed to the use of "beacons," the difficulty of applying it will be the less proportionately greater, and the sooner it is attempted the better, as it would be to begin
To apply dilatation, whenever we see the tension of the frame diminished or becoming
fretted and febbed, because these impressions
in their first appearance, the Ministry
dependent upon a temper of contentment in
the manner of a pique would appear,
rather than rectify, the abetment con-
institution of the parts, and for the relief
of which, some little place of dilatation
justic combined with the hypodermic
might be sufficient: No doubt the
application will be formed on part of the
abdominal in a light manner. If ever, but
we should both, at least, proceed to the
use of the pique unless all signs of
hemorrhaging either have disappeared from
the passage.

Certainly of all means employed to ward
this contractible, complaint, will usually
the regular use of piques enjoy the
satisfaction for utility and composition: The
first writers on diseases of the stomach
see to shine Made was of this method, is to the
mention that: Heraclea, Phnirius Petrunius.
Of Castile in 1565 speaks of "cleaning out the matter with a large candle in some such a
instrument"; these sorts of lead were cho-
ased restained with pitch, other and
Hunter states that these leaden bougies were
employed as late as 1752. When a
bougie of better form and material
was invented, and since then various
improvements have been introduced from
time to time; at the present day the
cutter one I formerly used is no longer
for expelling the matter is also employ-
ed for the cure of the stricture. Only 1
through Billiter's has been, and as now
as universally practiced, much more
failing of opium still remains into the
best mode of expelling it; but also as
in the manner in which it acts here
officially in the Disease of
By Mr. Hume the bougie was considered
as not only to a wedge (mechanically this
letting the contracted portions, John Hunter
held the same opinion, but the also
state, that "their ultimate effect is not
always so simple as that of a wedge on
'minimise the matter' and be rightly atttached that the messure gave rise to a cotellorion in the thames, which is the join now held: she considered the time the tbaupie should be selected, or to be joined by its effects in the greater 'mote' in the siton of the tbaupie to be the two and a half months that it will be one less than twice upon 17 by stimulating absorption, usually by causing a discharge of gas from the moth and strictly by causing alteration. Now, as it is to benefit the patient by causing a permanent absorption from the root, they must well agree; and the conclusion of the alteration can hardly be a consideration in our treatment of the substance. As the regards the time the the tbaupie should remain in the matter despair thickly, it may recommend the twenty or over thirty minutes while others especially the byno limit it in to a few seconds, the better. The bee characterized by this opposite is similar but then the consider that the benefit
are the points arising from Abolition this and that although the [word?].

by Message yet Message received a too

continued with effect into our pur-

pose, it will be evident that its moment

by application, will not only be ef-

fectual, but will silence the past air.

But of neither Clay the Manchester

endangering the Catholic life. Mr. Copley

recommends that the application should

be respected at intervals of least ten to

for three, at least at first, and be gradu-

ally introduced three or each setting, one of

them being the longest. He had introduc-

ced on the 2nd occasion, most of the

French examples. However, after employing this

tation, retain the coarse fifteen or twenty

minutes. Nell been "indeed no less so

herself in them. In the other hand, let

Cotter hunters of its being

allowed to remain in feet beneath

of time and be close. Mr. Wilson allow-

allows it to be returned once then

Mr. Copley recommends.

Mr. Bird advocates the use of a straight line
Old Boujie for being triple structure, and
Mr. Bivace employs one much of the same
description. According the latter view,
Mops commences by having a false leg in
Boujie, this is impossible being that the
'triple' the structure theSHOP shall
be the Boujie, and the structure seems
granted to be advocate by Mr. Seery & Mr. Lee.
Naturally, sometimes the existence of the
Boujie may be stamped by a common
ruminant, but according to Hunte this
may generally he removed by history
sold into over the Plan Bulk and a
kind the Planum: of the Notion he
recalling little to the Planum. In what
may be given, previous to the introduction
of the instrument, either by the
mouth or esophagus.
There is often some difficulty in
screening the structure itself, especially
where it is of very small cellula or the
mass or in either troubled or complicated
by false passages, the result of which
a muchful use of the Boujie. One
oil in in each uses that the passage sold
Transmitting only the word in force, this
harbors the belief, crease of a couple on the stricture, after the
same principle, to excite absorption.

This is often a work of time, later
speaks of having required six weeks, but
of chemotherapy, and it. They are very active.

Two, Buffon says he has treated
cases with the greatest success by tying
down on the stricture in entire long.

He also mentions that Bullonian
followed the same plan. Hunter noted
that if the end of a couple or bladder
bowel will be introduced into the other
time the one in the arm.

The next mode of employing dilatation
which I must speak is the permanent, a thin
piece which contained is applied by means of a
catheter tied into the bladder. In many
cases the progress made by the intermittent
dilatation is so slow that the patient be-
comes wearied and if nothing else conve-
nicate its employment, he may be
practiced by a trial of the permanent method.

The catheter selected should be the ba-
feel that can be passed through the uterine canal. After its introduction it is secured by ether (having & gelatine to prevent the escape of air), and is returned on this occasion for ten, eighteen, twenty-four or thirty to forty hours according to the feelings of the patient. Of first there is considerable irritation; later on there is however pleurisy, a faint, fainting feeling, and the catheter which was previously lightly pushed will now be found quite loose in the bladder; if the patient complains much of pain at the commencement analgesia may be given. When the instrument is found loose, it must be withdrawn and a new introduced and then the intermittent dilatation may be resumed with better prospect of success. Such is the principle of permanent dilatation a method now in use particularly in the cases of incomplete inversion of uterus. The patient is kept hot and the management is left in the hands of the physician. The patient is not allowed to walk about. The thighs are covered with bandages.
cases of retention, cases of haematuria, cases of retention and where the patient suffers much from afebrile effects, urinary retention, but after employing the "mode à Rome" he always completes the treatment by the intermittent plan. M. Bary of Lyons, however, advocates this method and employing this mode of treatment the douche is ordinary from and the catheter which consists of tying to a catheter for twenty or thirty hours and then placing a sponge increasing in size every eighteen hours thus performing the actual dilatation in a few days and that the patient is in this case to be a safer than the more prolonged plan. On the other hand, Dr. Perrier, condemns this method, unconditionally as dangerous and useless, characterizing it as "a mode of treatment truly credulous" and in these cases the is recommended by M. Zanetti, while Perrier seems to adopt a form of intermediate plan retaining the sponge at least itself on from one and
Sometimes forced down.

In using a catheter, their into the bladder, it should merely be returned more than forty-eight hours, without changing, lest it should become encrusted with calci-
num deposits, to the formation of which the diseased state of the parts of the bladder, often caused by the trouble, pre-

A hint of method of affording dilata-
tion is by means of dilatation of benign form, such as the complicated apparatus described by Mr. Arntz. And the lately invented instruments of Mr. Melchel.

The first description of anything of the sort is that employed by the ancient Egyptians, mentioned by Mr. Lepsius
who made one of the whole of some bones which they studded with an after the
producing it into the bladder, and using modifications and improvements, as well as instruments of a totally different description. And proposed to act on the same principle there being made but

Little used. Mr. Guthrie has described in
'Wilson' mention'd at the Congress of Berlin by Mr. Mecklenburg who directed this patient to the Hotel Winter by one whom this man named, Mr. Winter. By underwending the clerk it while the company were the point of the semi...
instrument of this kind, which has been found marvellous. As for powders, I have never seen them_assembled or has anything particular been recorded of them since their first introduction. Like the other forms of muskets, they seem to have fallen in the Chinese mind as if all these instruments dependent on a real and actual complication. For as one writer ("Philosopher") pretty observer of them, they employ their employment is impossible, except when the structure will admit the entrance of a muskette or other instrument of composition, in which case the muskette or musket will operate with greater facility, etc., etc.

Of course in looking out the principles of the Chinese, by which, if these methods are defect, one must go on, until one have dilated the idea, then the other will extend, and so further, and that one can not resist from the case of muskets altogether, but one must take one subsequently, and
the normal caliber of the urethra.
However, for weeks and even months after
the urethra is to all appearance closed, the
bougie must be passed at intervals to maintain the dilatation.

But even with all these operations
the stricture will often return. Sometimes
in a more aggravated form. John Hunter
considered this no more than a stricture cura-
ried on its time beingNothing. Dr. Musset
declares the treatment by dilatation to be
only palliative. Dr. Attie speaks of it as
only keeping the obstruction at bay. Dr. Whewell
and Dr. Penrice consider intermittent dil-
atation to be the changnor. In convenient
its amelioration and giving the permanent re-

lief. In addition to this, although
the simplest form of treatment it is
by no means free from danger. Dr.
Bennett, Brodie mentions a case in
which after introducing a "Drum-rod
"catheter" a urine escaped the patient
then remained affected with severe atrophy
ed by a chronic inflammatory condition of the
"muscle of the back of the urethra. From the
"Effects of the letter she never got answered."

"In my time afterwards, and I believe"

"his mind is still and drawn to one side"

"even to the present day." Some Nature,

especially those from that clime, are

liable to be seized with Anacystis or

Algae, those of Lyme, and to passing up

drops of Lime in their genitals.

W. Lyme also mentions "heræmorrhages"

on the lips and face. "Visible mea-

s of the tract, once absence of the beam" is

"common local arrangements resulting

from the constitutional disturbance to

"modern" and these outward events,

the still more liable to cause of the

pituitary of rose himself, independent, the

cold or Lyme himself by overdose,

especially on horseback. W. Lyme

also records two fatal cases from the

spreading of the loogie, constitutional

disturbances having arisen terminat-

ing in disorganization of the hip joint.

However in cases where more than

one structure exists in the meatus, the

loogie is comparatively Operators easier,

in.
Because as we have already seen, those
most serious effects on the presence
of the contiguous coats, and while they
prevent any medicinal means being em-
ployed against it, as long as it persists,
they are themselves susceptible of removal.

Besides there are many cases occurring
in every economic practice, for the rea-
son of which the conjunct is totally in-
competent. On the one hand whole
theses form of simple structure consisted
with the vitriolic, contractile from de-
cription by Dr. Cope, in which it even
the vitriolic state of the structure per-
mitted the frequent use of. Conjunct and
vitriol could be carried through failure
entirely, in less than a week, if they be
in a few hours; it will, from its earliest
vitriolic state be come as contracted and in-
tractable as it was before. To remedy
such cases some more potent means
must be employed. The three on
choice of two. Contraction & Division
which are fraught to adopt, are with the
better able to decide when the respective
The treatment of strictures of the bladder is therefore in the same "Botzaris"—before mentioned as being employed the bongis, for the means of injecting blood continued in a case of a cancerous bladder whose pain describes a cancerous of bladder, may conserve motion in legs, which were wound around a very canthus and an anterior area. The urine is then according the title was followed by "wet man" means the Charles the second a Cooper Puch, that being the IV of Plume was treated by bongis containing Divine. But John Hunter was the first bongis in this country, who regularly employed the mustard of codex, as a means of treating stricture: his first attempt however was with the noble

vile of Mercury; but this principle in the ease of strictures was not the third of applying the mustard treatment of the
Criticised first: Then of actually destroy
it; because as soon as he proceeded in
getting an instrument through the time,
he laid aside this Cautistic and con-

trusted thoroughly it among it. Whereas
Dr. Gerard Stone who adopted
the new method, claimed it as a new
that the only cases he writes of in his book
are those in which the Cautistic ought
not to be used one either. In which these
really was an instructive and idea a
Hermodic contraction. Nevertheless, Dr.
Waltham succeeded in getting a step
farther and introduced the case of the
Potassa fuse, a proposal on which the
Cooper well remarks that the "there are
no recommendation, but that of Society".
And which would doubtless may be the
basis into complete silence. And that Wade's
work on the creative powers of Potassa
fuse is an instructive of the Mother" Weth.
derived this practice.

In S. Stone's mode of applying the
substrate of Potass, was the instant a minute
portion of the Cautistic into the end of a
Conje and give it down to the 20th of the
consecutive, having previously shewn them
an instrument to clean the wing, and his
wark seems with ease the profession to
above curve in this manner. Among the
advantage which he attributes to the use
of sawn canvas, one that the practical
Moorish in the power he can give to all of
 superficial the substance at distant. Now
according to the observation of most ancient
Moorish of who the long little Bow is
a reel each moment; and in the completing
the substance at distant, it is difficult to
perceive in what manner, the near
benefit the patient in advance his care.
Wilson who also recommends the use of
the canvas in tedious cases in preference
to the conje, declares its application
to be attended with less inflammation
and pain, than the latter, and of the
latter curiously accounts for this from
the effect of canvas being to destroy
the life of the body, which it is
called "extirpated" for getting apparently that
of the life of the while he destroyed a
Certain amount of construction, with the
necessary for the constitution of the
body. He mentions a case in which he observed
the Chrusti for a Physician, whom it con-
pletely cured in a few days, and a
Chrusti could not be of very con-
forming a organic nature, and in this
the author that shortly after the intro-
duction of the Chrusti his patient was
burst with incessant contractions, for

Mr. Oelgean considered that the effect of
the practice of Chrusti is only to modify
the nature and not to destroy them; and
Mr. Oelgean limits its use to taking off
the shame and limitation of the structure.
It is doubtful however if even in such
cases, it is of very benefit, and in more
important cases, it is properly inefficacious,
and at the same time most nice from
danger. As for Neeck in 1720 Sauyant
Strongly condemned the use of the Chrusti
Bonje, mentioning the case of a Priest,
also died in twenty four hours after
It's application. "Nothing else can be done"

concerned with Leveque in this case to
the letter declaring that he had been
ed from experience that instead of dis-
troying the distinction "they serve only to
eat into the canal." (See note p. 297)

Mr. Muthrie records several cases of le-
sore ulcers and excessive necromyia
licking Place as the 20th section of the
source: one of this patients declared he
had known several parties of blood and
licking. Mr. Muthrie estimates that half
of this was marine, the amount of blood
lost. It must still have been the mar-
ines. Although at the same time under
the patients were suffering from the nor-
morbid flax chilthina, it is not easy
to understand where all their blood
came from. Byron Wilson although
a firm advocate of Mr. S. Home, re-
ferred to acknowledgments the ability of
the necromyia and the more. (Page 338) Read
a case in which in the second antiscle-
tion, the force of the tide was kept on
the Chisins and in the future, the leuc...
out, a urinary fistula being the consequence.

On another occasion Dr. F. Home failed in removing a piece of caustic that had fallen into the urethra: the caustic den

troyed itself on each a vein of the urethra,
cancer infiltration of urine, bright red

membrane, and a crepitus resulted which

stopped the flow of urine.

W. Broom also effects (p. 122) of recent

glands of blood being lost from the urethra.

HOME, opened its way into the internal

commissure. The urethra, also proving

of a delicate nature, is bound and complica-
tions; and again the effects of the

caustic HOME, turned its way into

the body of the Blair and even into

the bladder as a frequent occurrence:

in fact, one would consider, sufficient

of itself bitterly to condemn the use of

caustic.

One of the last arguments advanced

by the advocates of this mode of treat-

ment, in preference to the use of the

tongue, is the retention and irritate-

tion in the bladder, to close the fistula.
of the opposition that the mistake of the
is more extraordinary? Certain, I quote
here a case from Dr. John's own book
a case treated by himself, in which the
patient in fifteen years had the cancer
erupted, no less than one thousand two
hundred and fifty-eight times! Aij

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The case recorded in Dr. Johnson's
book is, I believe, the best seen the case
M. Whitely (Page 98) records a case in which Sir John applied the caustic a number of times without its passing through the skin. At first, and on being examined, a place where the caustic had been applied was found comming down between the muscles, and the latter was cut into which the caustic had been applied instead of to the surface of the structure. Such a case plainly demonstrates the absolute folly and barbarity of their system. The fact of this structure by a direct application of the caustic to the skin, and how little control the surgeon has over its effects, had left us. Mr. Whitely, he says, has now come to the change of Sir E. Home: treatment by virtue of silver; he does not suggest to recommend the still more miserable and dangerous caustic, the Potassium.
been no decision or recommendation. With respect to Mr. Whitely's method of planting by the Ottawa a few years ago devised by Mr. White, it is astonishing how much an attempt should have been made with more that it would have been attempted. If there is neither the one of the native of other names none will in the employment of the other even in applying it externally, from its great, indubitable, and excessive destructiveness to the greatest extent & the days of life in the treatment of the disease, entirely out of our sight? a what certainty have we that to modern and the more of the constructed structure in the absence of which they be most the actions? Mr. Whitely, indeed, has tended the could carry the application of...
See Page 64
The Potassa from the Earth is办事 to merely to change the surface without causing any change or destruction of the tissue. But the most certainly when there are contracted in this case, once. Now in your Letter I can write profess to any certainty even on the surface of the body. One big which results to me must be to act on the summing action of the Potassa, first, which effect does it in common with all other of Arms, Production elsewhere? Aby Cataractation of the stoe, and contract a chronic Cataractation, plainly leading to reproduce the stoe urine it was employed the one into a reproducence and the one by promoted one or other urine contractible form.

It is quite unnecessary for me here the dog anything of these. It seems to suggest you proposed the whole cataract outside of the matter in a chronic of traction, Abraham (see vitriol 24, 14, 15) one of the modern invention of which the act, apples any. Introducing a cat. Mutter having a small cup of its like as
the rarity, one of the open cases of which contains a portion of Euparyp. Platinum, a finest of Cynthias in these introduced into the Canada, which originally in the air, forms an actual Coatsy.

The use of calcined bone, has been much praised by Mr. Godwin in connection with the mixture of charcoal and bone of this inconvenience.

As regards the opinion of Modern Quirons or the subject of Chautauqua, we have already seen that M. Vieresi and M. Bausil in cite the most forms of this time to its destruction. Will the same although the greater use of it in Cymo Chautauqua the treatment of Thebanes, or Chautauqua, yet consider it as in all cases where there is any mixture is tending to increase at the time the other the contaminated protein.

The theory of Gothic philosophy the use of Cauasthi is tending to make the mixture thinner, 20 per cent, callos, vitriate. The late Mr. Foster Merserst, in allined its application except in China.
of Cystine complicated with Effarsm
in a desperate situation.
Dr. Bache is consider can't get into a serious condition
not even effective than the vinegar
while it is not to be expected with
much worse consequences with an inte-

cation of the Cystine and of the cutaneous
mucous membrane.

Dr. Ricco consider that Potass furna which
used in small quantities becomes beneficial
and is consequently useless while if the
sponse in larger quantities it is certain
to be attended by most serious consequence
and is not at all calculated to become
not cases of Cystine.

In Benjamin Brodie would advocate
limit the practice of Cystine to the
acute Cystine affected by Affamation.

He wrote, "Any further benefits to be
produced by the Cystine must be the result
of the destruction of the Cystine by
the formation of repeated thoughts, it being
an difficult process especially in case
of old cartilaginous Cystine" * * * and
whenever the Cystic is frequently employed

"You are in danger of creating a false sense of security in consequence of the 'little-cause' theory. As the moving force of the slythe and restoring the 'little-cause,' (Pg. 52) again he adds, that 'although the cause of the disease, asthma, is very often 'without ail' and the catalogues of cases, and the symptoms, and the formation of abscesses so often consequently the result of catarrh,' (Pg. 55).

Mons. Pernot, denomine catarrh as to vicious in principle, difficult in practice and difficult to improve. I of doubt, rather than the benefit, the effect of knowing the symptoms, where some have been applied by the ancient use of cold air. Declarations that it tends to reproduce the structure of paste without than before.

Mons. Mercier objects that it is leading to reverse a loss of substance rather than any benefit, the effects of knowing many cases whose cases have been accompanied by the previous use of catarrh.

Mons. Pernot, although certainly in action,
cute of Canterbury. Nevertheless it is known
ledges that the disease new strictures
form in cystitis when the bladder
is strongly contracted.

M. Villiers lays down the two following rules
for the employment of Cauthe: 1st. When
over the stricture allows urine to pass,
and yet prevents the entrance of an insta-
rent, however much it is called directed
2nd. When xil/icatun has been employed
without success, when but little progr
has been made, when inflammatory ac-
tion has come on, in the case gets more
under one can deceive to augment the xi-
catun. (vide action) In the latter case
theoperator should try to use

the proposed the caustic to the interior
of the stricture; but the necessity of
using caustic in all the of these cases,
and in which presently see how these
away.

M. Lemon while advocating the treatment
by the use of the caustic, imposes the dan-
ger of its causing retention, asserts that
we can raise the free from a bladder after
its use and allows its efficiency in
old fictions, ridicule alike, &c. 

Professor, the fact is, it is for its only considers at the time, and the "Mission."

The letter published by Dr. Byrne in the Boston Medical Journal for July 1850, from a series of Dr. M'Cord in its Introduction.

One of Dr. M'Cord's home, also shown that 

seen them in its first great of 

it was by them considered that the College 

was effective as its advocates 

read as the prime one. But though the love 

already granted the same the unsatisfactory 

nature of treatment by 

shown that it is productive of 

consequences, and in 

inefficient for 

relief of pain, I might almost say 

of my form of mixture. I shall now 

therefore proceed to the construction 

of treatment by 

be seen to be certain now for many of 

its forms are capable of 

the deficiencies of dilution or ointment, or 

for the similarity of 


\[\text{Signature}\]
All different periods in the history of Chirurgia are found at considerable intervals of time. Improvements made for its relief by means of incision, either by cutting from without, or what has been called a modification, or again by cutting from within shown as from the Chirurgical Text.

Alberto Tiberio early in 1550 Pressed a sharp-pointed bistoury, through a bloody scrotum, and endeavoured to flush it thro' the stricture, but in these modern days instruments of the same principle have been invented and their although as may have been expected they were found quite unsatisfactory.

John Hunter records (Page 140) a case in the year 1765, in which, suspecting that the scrotum, which had previously been employed for its relief, had been directed about a cord through the stricture, he performed a modification, of which is now termed the old operation, by dressing a bottle wound in the seat of the obstruction and cutting into its point in larch of the stricture, and Hunter
also passed a cannon through the sound from the posterior part of the structure and cut between the fronts of the metastases; and this case seemed to have been quite successful. But both Hume and Bassett seem to have confirmed the operation to have contributed by false passages, and those in which primary infiltration had taken place behind the structure. This method of treatment has been practised pretty extensively as a dernier ressort when all other attempts have failed, and even at the present day it is occasionally performed; but the fact is uncertainty as to whether one reach the cancer as it is, which adheres it, joined with the certainty that it is no cure. The operation is not only futile but will likewise all probability the characteristic of most alarming constitutional organizations terminating it may be in death, and caused it without reason, so fall into disrepute. In later times, operation might have been attempted by different surgeons.
More particularly, by Mr. Clifford and Mr. Outram, by which the udder of the
vulva might be incised or indeed completely divided from within, by
means of a Semilunar Catheter, or the vulva incised down to the urethra.
Mr. Clifford described two such instruments
he had contrived; one for those cases in
which the vulva can be passed, the
other for those that are inaccessible
and he recommends that the urethra
should be incised. He should be introduced as
that the urine be prevented from
along the urethra for three or four
days. It is obvious because that
the objection of uncertainty is in the
extent of the division, formerly made
in the use of Carotid, although
in a less degree to this operation, with
the amount of cutting, with the insufficiency to achieve the urethra, as Mr.
B. Bodie observes "there must always
be the danger of the cutting cutting
penetrating into the surrounding cellular
tissue" and in referring to the division of
Extravasation. The tendency to which would be increased from the nature of the wound itself, and the external alteration in the aurae percutitum of mine. Mr. Mayo was more successfully in this directly than another method, but he would seem to limit its use to operations on the suspensory ligaments, the cases of prolapse of the bladder, and stone situated by running Aristotle and cream, with general thinning of the pelvis.

Mr. Bristow proposed the direct method by cutting out a portion of the structure. Must he consider the operation to that of cutting out a portion of the carotid by the trocar, the whole structure forming the structure is instantly removed by one thrust and turn of the circular knife carried against it. (Knecht page 103) for the folly of such a procedure it is needless to speak. This procedure has in another work been quoted by Mr. Benjamin O'Donnell. In the year 1849 Mr. Circle proposed to drain of an operation, whilst the case in that structure, consisting of a black
enclosed in a straight sheet, to one
by structure of dividing them from
them. He has recorded several successful
cases, but to this, to the objections from
within the objection of the certainty of the
it appears perhaps however he found of
use, as cases of structure anterior to the
vitamin where one could object to a palpation
on the same certificate and would
also avoid the risk of causing, hypother-
which, an affection which is well known
to be apt to result from any complete
external division on the part of the
vitamin. In fact, from the instruments
being thought, it would be difficult
the也不是 at more materially
again it has been proposed to these
structure from without by the instantaneous
division of the instantaneous action,
this was first suggested by C. Bynoe and
although not found to answer in these,
it led I believe to. Bynoe's prop-
posal of the methods need to be renewed
in the year 1871. C. Bynoe published
an account of a new method of heating,
Christine by William Conger. The picture shows Christine from without, cutting it in a proper instrument. Previously passed through the structure, complete by cutting the latter, and then entering again by a small cut in the cavity. And returning into these for thirty-eight times. The minute details of the operation in connexion, for me to go on there, they are thoroughly and carefully recorded in Dr. Hyman's book. But Wishum clearly laid down, the generality that of English Medical Circum, who at first affected to receive the operation with protest and afterwards mixed it with stone, lean either entirely a rebel in case that he was unwilling to mix the blood there. Thus far continued, see been recorded in Dr. Hyman's book. In which the poor essential of the operation none, the previous opening of a structure through the structure once cutting after it, has been entirely omitted. Each was found to be the case with regard to the eleven out of the fifteen cases. The ten & nineteen.
Februray, Bowmn. Partrdge. Prmn on
another person whose name was not
known. And after the general results
of which cases this action in commony
in another circoned persons, I found
was statement that at the cases in
which the chert was performed, died (see
Monthly Medical Journal Sept. 1851) and
I remember how Uvmore whilevisited
the count of one of the most considera-
ble manufacturing towns in England
Kersy, quite surprised, at the sit处置
process that prevailed regarding this
all important part of the operation
that Chert, in which, which alone the
operation, it from the old maxuhr
Rterson's method of cutting down on the
pretrition, with first, then ther to guide
the cime into the chert of the chert
and up in the cime in the month of
July 1851. that was published a case fra-
writing to be an example of the operat-
on operation, in which the operator first
cut into the chert in front of the car
structicn without any director. then skew...
a direction from the legislature and finally divided the legislature itself, and this comp[...]

But even if these latter views conflicts with the direction, obvious objections have been

raised against it, such as denying the union laid down by Mr. Deppe that all other

lines are unreasonable, secondly the damages to attend to performances and thirdly doubt as to its efficacy in

covering the complaint.

First, with regard to the reasonableness of all directions, Mr. Deppe's own specific

one of strictly none for the offense the justice of his treatment, having never failed in

using the censure, through any direction. However right, since the announcement of

his misconduct. But besides, there does not seem to be any reason why it were

time should be unreasonable. Complete permanent destruction of the canal could only be caused by adhesive inflam-

matin, which may fairly occur in Prussia despite Neret in the meantime, at least
No case of it has ever been recorded, and the other form of obstruction could entirely block up the canal, as so the present the chance of mine. But once, when
see mine the boats down the river and the
must be room for an instrument of the
fully & thoroughly employed to push in. Of course in the echicagare after
acute retention one must not stand, and
cases may to the river in which it is
for the time absolutely impossible to put
on instrument, and there are not cases
of permanent obstruction, it is not the
stricture alone that causes the retention
but the oppression of a hemorrhagic
attack upon the stricture, a giving
in a previously healthy canal, causing
complete obstruction of the well of the
canal, and consequently entire stopping
to the flow of mine. Such cases the
and it is evident come under Mr. Dyer's
description. That gentleman himself deduced
that the use of the stricture which he
prohibited to be always symmetrical is
'quite different from that of a stricture
Mr. Selwyn although not denying their existence in other incommensurable structures extremely rare and in this point also is authenticated by Mr. Stephens of Mr. Covici.

In the Senate, for December 7th, 1858, these gentle- men of the House of Representatives and others have witness to the accuracy of Mr. Stephens' statement to the permanency of all structures. Although they do not coincide with this view respecting the treat meat, because they consider the Greek sufficient for all cases.
Modern operating immediate relief. I have never entertained in such circumstances the introduction of catheter as always practicable. Some years since declared that in very tight obstructions the urine does not always force the system along the bladder, but that he forces it through the bladder it consummating parts. All the results of the treatment were the facility of such operations. Had not the treatment been really in the bladder, one should not have the idea to recover the absence of bad symptoms, and the permanence of the relief which it had been before. Mr. Syne's father, Mr. Syne, I should think no one would be likely to retrace the accusation, who had witnessed Mr. Syne's caution, patience, and gentleness. One of seeing the company, gave as a point of statesmanship, having one's help of blood. Secondly as regards the company attending the operation, there have been reported as of the most heartfelt description; exhaustion or oppression of time.
Delirium, frightful hallucinations, and the occurrence of delirium were points in internal typhus as a proof of the category of typhus, witnessed by the opponents of the operation, as attesting it. But when we come fairly to consider these, we find them to be absolutely without foundation at least as regards the operation as performed in this city. The only case which did not succeed was that published by E. Becker. In the sixth centenary, symptoms of a most acute, controllable nature were noted. Thompson, Under the very clearness of this new, in which a part of the nature of this man was known of the city of the right Oese, both edges of which were coated to the thickness of their opposite. Of the rich with soft yellow epidermis which could hardly be pulled out, one pair had been formed during the eight days that elapsed between the operation and this death. During the third hour I sent to Clinical Clark with 11000 There were active cases treated in this man. All of them I saw, constantly bright and gay from the
time the pain operated as usual they told
the operation and I can safely aver that
in not one of these did a single bad symp-
tom show itself. It is not uncommon a
few hours after the operation for the patient
to have slight diarrhoea, sometimes attach-
ed by a little vomiting, but without any
acceleration of the pulse, a fact which
resembles of constipation which therefore
the signs attended in a case of
mine, the patient in fact although the
cannot help the diarrhoea, is usually free from
feeling any inconvenience, and it is stran-
gely characteristic of these diarrhoeas also
attended in some cases by vomiting,
which are recorded by Dr. N. Blaas
his internically by Dr. N. Blaas
to women, females, just when the aches of the
child is about to leave the uterus and
enter the vagina. In fact both of these
would seem to be instances of various
manifestations that exist between the sys-
tem in general and the visceral mechanism of
the whole continental system call the co-
spiration (in contradistinction to the for-
(Mathe) years of generation and to this also probably may be attributed many of those slight attacks of rigor which follow the use of a Thetadder bespoke. Mr. Gurney I think attribute those.Convulsion to the prime remaining its Maternal Guise and whatever be their origin they are of no importance, and they are most be easily relieved by a few doses of Castor oil sterile although with this is yet to be passed. The smelliness of the exrated enzymes, the presence of the Catheter in the bladder and the free exit to the urinary tract only reach the wound, from its being an external opening, and the urinary condition of the deep Perineal fascia remove all risk of extravasation of urine while so regarded. I passed it only as I never allow any acceding of table from fats, and when the extensive haemorrhage that has been broken of could come from in a myopathy the vessel can be cut in the operation. And could give rise to it, to much an extent. and even if the blood be divided...
In the recent trials where the centre line is no more of any very even there the cause of vigorous bleeding, and Catherine Heeres (1772) that division of the battle in which cases is of no importance.

The extent of the wound also has been described by some writers as something from God, to the division second to that of the Three. I have never seen any of the cases exceed the third and a half. Nor does it seem probable that any time could require require a wound of larger dimensions. The Typhus has been

mentioned in this work that one of these early cases was attacked by a mumps, this of course was known for the same reasons. But it is a well known fact in some diseases mumps will follow an injury. However, Night and the

Suffine states that it is frequently the to attack the Constitution. I recollected cen-

ing a case in which mumps followed in attempting the furtherance of a process.

Lastly as to the efficiency of the operation and its power of re-
Giving the complaint, as regards the principle of its action, it seems in the first place to be in a state of a form of minor repair, exciting description of the surrounding situation and in the second place by removing the obstruction it allows the interior mucous membrane behind to recover itself from the inevitable condition into which it had been thrown, which injurious condition, although the result of the structure in the first instance had insensibly a great deal to do with its maintenance. 

With time in speaking of the old operation, considers that the large lobe which is introduced is retained, that great effect in the surrounding infection (bacterial pyaemic) and the hope to close that the infection normally disappears in forty eight hours.

The objection has been raised that left division, suppurating the pulmonary septum absorbed there would be a deficiency of mucous membrane too small to allow the cleft to replace its normal shape, but
Of course after the operation is performed and the cæcum completed, the occasion of nature. At times of a few pe, it would not be contra-
indicated to pass a catheter through the anus. I have sometimes found a piece of a cath-
er of an S shape would be more convenient than the ordinary catheter. As the patient often complains of the state of tenesmus, which the pee is kept by the ordinary catheter.
they feel that it is a Calomelous agent and a thinning of the album stock and that the latter may be considered only folded or contracted when itself ready to expand. When the albuminous matter is removed, from the opinion given at page fourteen of this thesis: it will be seen that the albumose membrane is generally considered to return to its normal character.

The results of the practical trials of this operation have come out strongly with the favourable anticipation of its inventor. In Mr. Coypne's own practice he can now I believe commence upon hundreds of fifty cases, without a single failure or unpleasant occurrence. While as come years some show delay since the first I performed the operation. She has been thus enabled to prove its power of giving permanent and immediate relief, and that too in those cases in which the spleen should have been too large and caustic to be effective. Whilst it is free from the
In connection with the former and the design of the latter, and in compliance to the operation, as little inconvenience does it give the patient in comparison to the almost intolerable relief which follows from the previous manner, that I have more often been told by patients in the hospital that they would willingly submit to the operation in broth, so much was the comfort thereof they derived from it.

Besides the cases published by Mr. Price in his work on Obstetric and also from time to time in the Medical Journal, cases have also been recorded by Dr. Brooke and Dr. Brown of Dr. Calley (Medical Society London, June 1851) in which they were met with complete success. In England the profession seems slow to avail themselves of the W. Condon who lately published two successful cases. And one time I rejoiced at the feeling there were two or two cases published in the latest edition of Mr. Ogilvy's operation, which Brown
Here modifications of the only end by Brodie's operation.

But although this has been claimed to show that Mr. Cyme's operation as regards safety, efficiency, and less money, succeeds in difficult cases my form of treat, that had previously existed, that it is founded on sound principle have come out by the results of practical experience. Not that it is to be considered as being merely with the treat, but of distillation, the latter would still to the em physemic in all simple cases part in any chronic chronic, chronic, chronic cases of old distillation, and yet a question, it is not the same thing a means of temporary alleviation, while the treat, by puncture of whatever climate in both dangerous, inefficient and dangerous at the time of distillation, inefficient for the re-aid of false structures, and destructive in as much as it tends to produce of itself a worse structure than the original (these structures caused by illness.


Some being the Most Intractable of all,

she is a task only. This demonstration that
Miss Orchard's operation is so well calcu-
lated, to where these perhaps, the cir-
formly more considered beyond the
end of things to take offered a mar-
ible existence under the main attack
made for their cause.

These commence the unmerited and
I fear unnecessary remarks of mine upon
from Olymic Striation of the mother
the treatment of which this long row
of a would put what concluded fiction
full deliver which I knew and better
light in now the making the health.

Elizabeth P. Whitt