posterior vaginal wall. The case was sent to England as one of carcinoma uteri; but the appearances which were considered to indicate cancer really arose from hypertrophy, and the irregular clots of blood which escaped were caused by this. In this case the shape of the os and cervix uteri was entirely lost. The subject of it will probably never become pregnant; she has not done so up to the present time; but if she should conceive, the os uteri will have to be dilated, and then the use of potassium tartar, rendering it necessary to puncture the os, to relieve the uterus of retained menstrual fluid. One patient, suffering severely from long-standing scrofulous disease of the elbow-joints and bone, the most exciting feature of the scrofulous ulceration, came to me at St. Mary's Hospital, from the country, in whom the whole of the lower part of the cervix uteri had been removed by the frequent application of caustic potash, though the leucorrhoea had evidently depended on the constitutional disorder. I have at the present time an in-patient, in whom the whole of the lower part of the cervix was formerly destroyed by potassium fusa, but she still suffered from profuse leucorrhoea on her admission.

"Such are some of the evils which follow the use of the more violent caustics in the treatment of ordinary uterine disease. It may be asked, are there no positive advantages in their use, which outweigh them? I believe not, but it is to be wondered that the evils which are often complained of in the use of potassium fusa, rendering it necessary to puncture the os, to relieve the uterus of retained menstrual fluid. One patient, suffering severely from long-standing scrofulous disease of the elbow-joints and bone, the most exciting feature of the scrofulous ulceration, came to me at St. Mary's Hospital, from the country, in whom the whole of the lower part of the cervix uteri had been removed by the frequent application of caustic potash, though the leucorrhoea had evidently depended on the constitutional disorder. I have at the present time an in-patient, in whom the whole of the lower part of the cervix was formerly destroyed by potassium fusa, but she still suffered from profuse leucorrhoea on her admission.

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The instrument would not be capable of self-adjustment. The elastic band or spring retains the aural ends in contact with the ears, and leaves the hands free.

It will be observed, then, that we have here a very perfect instrument, which conducts the chest sounds to both ears at once, and excludes all ordinary external sounds. The results of many experiments with it prove that it is a great intensifier of sound, acting to the ear the part which a powerful lens performs when it focuses a ray of light on the eye. All sounds that can have the loudness of the ordinary instrument are revealed to the ear. The healthy respiratory murmur heard through it is a loud blowing, almost like the entrance of air into a cavity, as when applied to the chest; and, when applied to a wound, and some which were inaudible by the ordinary instrument are revealed by it.

The instrument is magnifying power of the stethoscope, as all the sounds are exaggerated, altered in tone, and therefore unlike those which we at present recognise by the aid of the old instrument. It is also evident that it is not likely to displace the latter in daily use. The folds of the skin, the nails, the hairs, the coarse hair of the nose, and the tonsils, all act as reflectors of the sound, and prevent its penetration to the ears.

In other words, with the chief object of the stethoscope, the object of which will be, an examination of the chest, and the hearing of the heart, which, generally speaking, are lowered in tone by it. Again, as many magnifying glasses of great power are bad definers, so the stethoscope is bad for the purposes for which it was intended. The voice sounds are magnified, but more precision in their conduction is to be obtained by the ordinary instrument. Morbid cardiac sounds are greatly intensified, an ordinary pectoriloquy becoming almost startling from its loudness. The heart's sounds are heard, and some practice is therefore necessary to ensure accuracy in estimating the modifications of healthy or morbid respiration.

The sounds are conducted more directly than by the ordinary instrument, which conducts them by the air of the engendering sounds. In order to be appropriate. The varieties which are thus indicated I propose to consider in a series of papers, the main object of which will be, an examination of the history and symptoms of plastic operations for the repair of loss of substance in different parts of the male urethra.

1. The first class embraces those cases where, in connexion with stricture of the urethra, one or more fistulous passages exist, by which the urine traverses the perineum or scrotum, the surrounding parts being not much altered from their natural or healthy condition. In this category may be classed the great bulk of the cases ordinarily met with. Without entering into the pathological history of these cases, they may be briefly regarded as the result of Nature's mode of affording relief in cases of narrow stricture,—in other words, as safety-valves to the dangerous pressure which is being exerted upon important organs behind the obstructed point; as the best and most effective guarantees against those more dangerous consequences which would otherwise threaten, in the form of actual extravasation of urine, and which have never healed; but in the scrotum and perineum the existence of an abnormal outlet is generally due to a previously existing urinary abscess.

Under the familiar term of Urinary Fistula all these conditions are commonly included; some which are inaudible by the ordinary instrument are revealed to the ear. The healthy respiratory murmur heard through it is a loud blowing, almost like the entrance of air into a cavity, as when applied to the chest; and, when applied to a wound, and some which were inaudible by the ordinary instrument are revealed by it.

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