under the light of the scalpel, it was by no means so
life; while the views and conjectures which
by several medical men who saw, or were consulted on, the
to me, the character of the discharge attending
the first subsidence of the tumour was strong evidence of the
correctness of that diagnosis which direction confirmed.
I can offer no suggestions respecting the curative treatment of
this malady; and, indeed, it seems difficult to conceive how
any such could be applied: but I will hazard one remark that,
while it bears upon the physical cause of the pancreatic
fluid, might also suggest a means of relieving the sufferings
attending such a melancholy case. During the whole
course of this case, there was never any uniform or per-
sistent action of the stomach, which was at last, exerted
in digestion, of large doses of bland medicinal fluids, holding
small quantities of soda in solution. In accordance with this,
view, it was found that in this case fresh made whey, cold
and unstrained, alleviated the weakness and pain more than any other article of diet or medicine.

NEW OPERATION FOR PHIMOSIS.

BY A. G. WALKER, SURGEON, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, U. S.

The various methods for the relief of phimosis, which have
been introduced and practised from the oldest times of surgery
to the present, though answering the purpose intended, cannot
fail to impress upon the mind of the surgeon of the present
day, the necessity of having an aseptic substitution which
will be free from the objection of producing mutilation or de-
formity. It behoves the conservative surgeon, when called on
to remove the necessities of the human body, or to relieve obstruc-
tions in the different organs, to save any and every healthy part
of the human system, and to remove the infirmities, either
genital or acquired, with the least expense to the body; for
Nature, in her wisdom, has not created the smallest particle of
human organism but for some especial purpose. The healthy
body is perfect in all its parts; nothing superfluous can be
found about it. By some mysterious agencies, however, Nature
and Destiny are estranged from the customary path during formation;
she is arrested in her developments of parts of the human system;
and deformities, defects, malformations, and obstruc-
tions, are the consequence. To relieve these, man's genius has
been taxed; improvements of the various means have followed
each other; but it was left to the present age, enlightened and
ennobled by the blessings of conservative surgery, to make
surgeons pause, reflect, and study Nature's inexhaustible powers,
and to send them forth as restorers, and not as mutil-
ators.

In congenital phimosis, and frequently also in the acquired
form, we find the deformity to be produced by the tightness of the
frunum; the constriction being seated in the internal layer of
the prepuce, the external one being free from fault, and there-
fore not requiring to be interfered with. To overcome this ab-
normal formation of the prepuce, circumcision, division of both
layers of the prepuce on its dorsal or inferior aspect, are prac-
tised. These methods, no doubt, relieve the defect; but they
also produce artificial deformity of the member. By the prac-
tice which I intend to offer to the consideration of the pro-
fession, the prepuce is avoided, and the member is restored to its natural and healthy condition.

The penis is held firmly and horizontally by the fingers of an
assistant, which grasp it near its root, drawing at the same time
the prepuce back, over the body of the organ towards the
pubes as much as possible; a fine grooved director, with a blunt
point (its groove pointing downwards) is then inserted between
the prepuce and glans penis, close to the right side of the frunum,
and is pushed up till it is arrested by the reflexion of the
inner layer at the corona glandis. A fine bladed scalpel
next passes into the groove of the director, its cutting edge
looking downwards; and both layers of the prepuce at the
office are divided. The knife being pushed on in the groove,
while the assistant draws the prepuce farther back, the internal
layer is slit up close to the frunum, as far as the corona
and glandis. A notch only being made in the external layer,
the retraction of the prepuce is effected by the complete division
of the inner layer of the frunum, however, of the inner layer,
still remaining, the director is passed close to the other side of
the frunum, between the glans penis and the inner layer of the
prepuce; and upon it on this side, too, the inner layer is cut
through, close to the corona glandis; the external layer, being drawn far back, is beyond the reach of the knife.

By directing the incision in this manner, we find the
frunum and glans penis fully exposed, and a cut on each side
of the frunum in the board. There were then no attacks of
diarrhoea already mentioned, and on one or two
occasions some disorder caused by manifest error of diet;
but in general the bellows were neither costive nor re-
laxed, nor were the appearance or consistency of the secre-
tions unnatural. On the other hand, the stomach was in
a perpetual state of severe irritation, bordering on, if it did not
amount to, actual inflammation; and this, it appears to me,
aroise, not only from the interference of the tumour behind it,
but from the acrid properties of its own undiluted secretions;
and if so, some relief might be afforded by the exhibition
during the times when the stomach is not fully employed in
 digestion, of large doses of bland medicinal fluids, holding
small quantities of soda in solution. In accordance with this,
view, it was found that in this case fresh made whey, cold
and unstrained, alleviated the weakness and pain more than any other article of diet or medicine.

INTERNAL STRANGULATION OF INTESTINE
RAPIDLY FATAL.

By Henry Ewin, Esq., Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.

On August 18th, 1856, L. F., a girl, aged 14, complained at
noon of being unwell. She had pain in the left side, but took
her dinner as usual; she walked out with the children of her
chamber for an hour in the afternoon. She was sup-
plained of being exceedingly unwell, the pain in the left side
having increased; she could not take her tea. She went to bed at
10 p.m., when colic vomiting came on, with great increase of
pain in her left side. The writing was not intercursive.
There was no hicouc. Fomentations and other domes-
tic remedies were used with partial relief, but she was restless
and in great pain all night; there was frequent and urgent desire
to pass urine, but very little was voided. At 6 a.m. on Aug. 19th,
complete collapse had come on. She had never menstruated.
I was sent for about 7 in the morning, and reached the house
about 8; she was then dead.

An inspection of the body was made seven hours after death.
She was a short, delicate young woman. The abdomen
was hard and distended; there were about two pints of bloody
serum ascended in the cavities of the abdomen, and ileum had passed through an aperture in the mesentery behind
the middle third of the duodenum; the last portion of the ileum
had drawn upwards the oesum with the vermiform appendix,
which were seen just below the edge of the liver. The oesum
and ascending colon were much distended with gas. All that
portion of intestine which had passed through the aperture in the
mesentery was of a dark chocolate colour, and much dis-
tended with gas, and there was a considerable amount of blood
and extravasated in the corresponding portions of the mesentery.
The stomach was healthy, and contained about a pint of milky
fluid. The bladder was empty. The lungs with their pleurire,
and the heart with the pericardium, were healthy.

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