

nation be superficial, some may escape you; and the most certain way of avoiding this is always to have the patient take an enema of warm water, so as to force the piles down just before you operate, or else to resort to the over distention of the sphincter, an operation which I shall presently show you in a case of fissure. The size that some of these hæmorrhoids attain to is often very great. Here you see in this patient, a single tumor the size of a pigeon's egg; in other cases you will see several of these protruding through the bowel, and all equally large. At times they will be attached by broad bases to the side of the bowel, presenting a blue or purplish appearance. Again they may project along the side of the bowel, like distinct columns; their surfaces are usually smooth and glistening, and this class are chiefly composed of veins and infiltrated areolar tissue, covered over with mucous membrane. At times, however, an artery of some size is found in these tumors. Another variety you will often observe projecting from the anus (and you see it well shown in this man, who also has a tight stricture of the urethra, which, no doubt, is the cause of his piles). It is a tumor not at all blue, but of a bright florid appearance, soft to the feel, and always moist, and which, you will see, readily bleeds upon slight examination; and you notice that the blood which escapes is not at all venous in character, but of a bright arterial hue. Into such a tumor as this we have the capillaries entering largely. Higher up in the bowel, above what is termed the internal sphincter, you will meet at times tumors that are sessile, red like a strawberry, which readily bleed when touched, and which are composed chiefly of arteries. I might separate these growths, into still other classes, but I think this will suffice for all practical purposes, and you will remember them better than if the division was more minute, and then I have now the opportunity of illustrating just these varieties. There is, however, a condition of the bowel which is always spoken of under the term hæmorrhoid, though it consists of no tumor, but nevertheless gives rise at times to copious hæmorrhage, and is, I believe, all ways associated with some distinct hæmorrhoidal growth. You will observe at times, in examining the bowel with the speculum, little vascular spots of the mucous membrane, the slightest touch of which will cause an oozing of bright arterial blood. Whether the mucous membrane covering these vessels which gives rise to the bleeding is simply changed in character, or whether it is broken, I have in several examinations been unable to determine. All these varieties you will often observe in the same patient, and some have regarded many of them as only changes occurring in the same original tumor, either from long continuance of the disease or as the result of some special form of treatment.

The cause of these internal growths is precisely that which we have seen give rise to the external variety, and therefore it is, you so often observe both classes of tumors in the same individual.

The symptoms that denote the existence of this class is in many respects also like those belonging to the external group. The first system which perhaps

attracts the patient's attention will be loss of blood while at stool, and for this it is that he often seeks your advice. This woman for example will tell you that she frequently loses large quantities of blood in this way. The amount which escapes in this manner varies from a mere tinge to many ounces, nor does it come away only at the time just mentioned. While walking or riding patients are often subjected to this hæmorrhage, which is very distressing; and I have known it to be so profuse as to cause faintness in a man that was otherwise strong and hearty. The amount that patients will tell you that they sometimes lose is very remarkable. This hæmorrhage, when it recurs frequently, will soon debilitate the strongest person, and induce a long train of symptoms. It is from this symptom these tumors derive their name—hæmorrhoids. When they have increased in size they give rise to tenesmus, bearing-down pains, weight in the bowel, and pains in the back and down the thighs; every one of those symptoms this man has given you. At first these tumors only protrude while at stool, and then return within the bowel, or else are returned by the patients themselves. After a while, the sphincter becoming relaxed through the pressure, they are constantly protruded, or, as the patient will tell you, their "piles are down." So many and so large are the tumours, as often seen while in this condition, that by their weight they have brought down some of the mucous membrane. Indeed such conditions have been taken for the prolapsus of the rectum. But be sure that you do not make that mistake, for prolapsus of the rectum is quite another thing. Only a short time ago a patient came to consult me for a prolapse of the bowel, and for which he was wearing an instrument "to keep the bowel in place." Upon examination, however, there was no sign of prolapsus, he was only suffering from hæmorrhoidal tumors, which at times came down and annoyed him. The instrument he was wearing only served to keep the tumors in a continual source of irritation.

At times these tumors when they are protruded, become grasped by the sphincter; this causes the lower portion of them to swell, and their return for a time impossible, unless proper assistance is at hand and as a result we may have a case of inflamed piles. So tightly are they constricted at times that a sloughing of the parts has taken place, and the patient has become cured through this accident. More frequently, however, it but leads to ulceration and sometimes to abscesses in the tumors, and a train of very painful symptoms, in which the neighboring organs, such as the uterus and the bladder sympathise. From the presence of these tumors defecation becomes not only painful, but often very difficult, and we will also find that there is a mucous, perhaps a purulent, discharge from the anus; that troublesome symptom of which we have spoken in connection with external piles, itching may be also present here, though the external growths be small. When these piles become inflamed, not only do we have local symptoms to combat, but we find also great constitutional disturbance, as high fever, furred tongue, frequent pulse, and great rest-