

Original Communications.

(To the Editor of the *Canada Lancet*.)

Sir,—In accordance with your request, I send you the following cases.

Yours faithfully,

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CASES OF STONE IN THE BLADDER—LITHOTRITY.

Thos. G——, aged 35, from Lucan, Ontario, was admitted into the Toronto Hospital, under my care, on the 3rd of February, 1870, suffering from very acute symptoms of Stone, which began seven years ago by frequent micturition attended at times with pain, the pain, as usual, being greatest after micturition, and more by day than by night, and felt chiefly along the urethra and in the glans. Another strongly marked symptom was the occasional stoppage of the stream of urine when the bladder was but partially emptied, and another was hæmaturia after riding over a rough road, which occurred several times about two years ago, but not since. On admission, there was some chronic cystitis (ropy mucus in the urine). The urine reddened litmus, and contained no albumen.

I directed him to remain recumbent, and to take three times a-day Pot. Bicarb. 1 scruple, Tinct. Hyosc $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm.

Feb. 8th.—A small calculus lodged this morning immediately behind the meatus externus, which I cut, in order to extract the stone, being unable to break it with a small urethral lithotrite. It had caused complete retention of urine for many hours. The incision of the meatus had the double advantage of allowing the removal of the small calculus impacted behind it, and also of preventing fragments lodging there after lithotripsy. I have twice had to incise the meatus before performing lithotripsy, and the best instrument for the purpose is a small lithotomic cache.

On Feb. 12th, I performed lithotripsy, the patient having held his urine between 3 and 4 hours. I used the flat bladed lithotrite, recommended by Sir Henry Thompson. It is made by Weiss, of London, and seems as perfect as a lithotrite can be, the sliding movement being instantly changed to the screw movement, and, *vice versa*, the screw to the sliding movement; but it has not sufficient power to crush a rather large and hard stone. It was as much as I could do, in this case, to crush the stone, which measured $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in the diameter seized. I then crushed six fragments. There was not a tinge of blood,