

## CIRCULAR LETTER.

Divested of medical terms, a Stricture is a deposit in the urethra, the same as iron rust may be deposited in a boiler tube. This deposit is stationary. It cannot move or be moved from its position. It cannot be forced or driven either out or in nearer the bladder. It blocks the passage either partially or completely. The character of the formation changes in different cases. It may be hard, tough, brittle, gristly, soft or jelly-like; an instrument may glide through it, forcing a passage which will remain open for some time, or it may pass through it, as it would through jelly, and the passage close after it is withdrawn. A stream from a syringe cannot move it, but much harm can be done with a syringe by irritating, stretching or rupturing some portions by suddenly swelling it out forcibly. Now, bearing this in mind, remember that all treatment has been to pass instruments through this deposit and open the Stricture for the passage of urine. The only way to remove a Stricture is to get something down to it that will dissolve or break it up, and allow the urine to wash it out. The medicine can only reach the deposit by being first placed in the urethra. Therefore, I direct my patients to use a very small, weak syringe, then throw only a few drops into the urethra, and then with the finger gently coax and urge the remedy down through the Stricture; there it is absorbed and loosens or dissolves the deposit so it can be washed out with the urine.

How much medicine will it take to dissolve a Stricture? Less than one bottle has dissolved a long, but soft jelly-like Stricture of over five years' standing. I have notes of many cases cured with only one bottle. Another case may consist of only one single band of deposit, but it is so hard and tough, that only a speck or a small bit at a time will come away, and that takes time, patience and more than one bottle to break through it. Many Strictures are cured with one or even less than one bottle, while others take two or more bottles. It takes no more to dissolve a Stricture situated deep down in the urethra near the prostate gland, than it does to cure one, placed only one inch from the meatus; for this reason it makes no difference where it is situated, provided that the medicine reaches it—for it dissolves it just as readily in one place as another. Suppose a case of a Stricture three inches long, situated anywhere in the urethra. After using the medicine a few days small specks, shreds, flakes in the urine, show that it is dissolving, but still the size of the stream does not enlarge. Why? Because the remedy is dissolving the first or anterior portion of the Stricture as it comes in contact with it, and the last quarter of an inch of the Stricture will control the size of the stream, just as surely as three inches, and the size of the stream will not be free, full and natural until all of the obstruction is removed. How will you know when you are cured? When you are as well as you were before you contracted the Stricture, and not before.

Some Strictures are composed of two, three or more narrow, irritable, spasmodic bands of tough, hard deposit, like cartilage. Those are the hardest to cure and take the most medicine, time and patience and practical common sense to get the medicine down to all of them. No person can judge how the remedy will act until they try it. If they are lucky and have a soft Stricture one bottle will cure them. If it is harder, then they will have to send for more. In no possible manner can the remedy do *any harm*. It does not affect anything except the Stricture deposit or old



gleet discharges, and either of these it certainly cures. Many persons who have suffered for years, been operated upon and believe that they have the very worst Stricture in the world, have been completely amazed to find themselves cured by one bottle of this Stricture remedy simply dissolving out all of the obstruction, leaving the urethra free and natural. They cannot believe that they are really cured after so many years of trouble, expense and misery, but it cannot return when once removed except through the same means which first brought it on.

How this remedy has become so well known is best shown by an actual statement of facts. Last fall an actor in the Musée, Providence, come to me for treatment. He was easily cured. He went to Boston, and becoming acquainted with a drummer on the cars, who had a stricture, he urged him to write to me. This gentleman did so from Andover, Mass., and in due time he was cured. He then wrote to a friend of his, a drummer on Barclay street, New York City, who had the same trouble, and soon he was also cured. This man wrote to a friend of his on the road, and I received an order to send to the Boody House, Toledo, Ohio, and afterwards to another friend at Cleveland, Ohio. One of these men being cured, he wrote to a friend of his, who was captain of a lake steamer at Buffalo, and he sent for it and was soon cured of a very severe case. He was so well pleased that he wrote to two friends—a hotel keeper in Montreal and a merchant at Atlanta, Ga.—and both of them are now under my treatment, making eight cases all coming from one recommendation.

It is surprising how prevalent this trouble has become, and it can only be explained by the fact that until very recently no medicine or remedy has ever been found that would cure a Stricture. They have only been opened, not removed. The only treatment that will effect a real cure, by removing the entire obstruction, is this remedy.

For the benefit of the profession allow me to explain that its action is neither caustic, toxic, nor the least irritant. It selects, separates and removes the indurated structure without solution of the continuity of tissue, acting partly by sub-epithelial absorption and partly by solution of the fibrous substances of the Stricture, which, having been transformed into mucine and fatty granules, are swept by the urine from the canal in the form of floculi (confirmed by microscopical examination). The medicine is entirely innocent to the sound membrane and acts only upon the Stricture, without causing pain, inflammation, or any discharge of mucus or pus, removing all obstructions and restoring the blocked and contracted channel to its original size and capacity. The remedy is adapted to any case, and no untoward circumstances have ever attended its use. Its action is not severe; it is not dangerous, but it is safe, painless and permanently curative, and that in a disease which has always been considered incurable. "Seeing is believing," and in these cases we offer the debris of the Stricture (collected in the urine) for ocular testimony and proof. It is seldom that a remedy has such a grand opportunity to daily prove its work.

The receipt of 263 letters, representing eighteen states, Canada and the Provinces during the month of May 1889, from persons suffering from Stricture, proves how common it is, and how eagerly the people seek a cure. The varied questions and descriptions of individual cases furnish subjects for much thought and study, which is the *raison d'être* of this circular. A majority upon receiving a circular consult their old family physician, who says at once, very decidedly, "A Stricture cannot be dissolved," but forgets to give his reason, which is simply that he never heard of one being dissolved. No one else ever heard of it until within comparatively a short time, for the obvious reason that the medicine had not been perfected and tested sufficiently to fully warrant the strong asser-

tions which can now be made regarding this remedy. Cases cured over three years ago have remained cured with no change. After a severe trial, including all manner of Strictures, with all sorts of complications, we feel now able to successfully cope with anything which can be produced in the shape of a Stricture.

The cases actually cured in different sections of the country, in spite of the assertions of every one that it could not be done, are awakening a widespread interest among physicians, and this circular is largely in reply to suggestions which come from them from all quarters. The universal peculiarity of those who have Stricture is procrastination in regard to it. From the moment they first suspect they have one until they are forced to seek surgical relief, they are constantly waiting, hoping that in some way relief will come to their case, and yet it never has come in one single instance without professional interference of some kind. The other circulars describe what surgical assistance means, and all of the varied methods now in vogue; but the fact remains that every one needs *urging* to awaken them to the troubles which they are surely bringing upon themselves by delay.

Another fact is proved by analysis of cases from all over the country. Each patient thinks that his case is peculiar,—in some way so different from all others, that it cannot be cured for some peculiar reason. Each one imagines that he has a list of other troubles mixed up with his Stricture different from any others, which he fears will prevent his relief, and so he hesitates to even try to be cured. One is afraid that the medicine will bring on violent inflammation and trouble similar to what he has already experienced under the hands of the surgeon, and all to no real permanent avail. A number are sure that the medicine never can be forced down deep enough to reach their Stricture.

Another writes: "I cannot pass water except by one drop at a time; how can your remedy dissolve a Stricture when it cannot get into it?" One writes: "I have three separate Strictures, and of course they cannot be cured." Still another a most pathetic letter, says, "there is nothing left for me for even the smallest instrument cannot be passed, and I am too feeble to stand any operation."

"Another case which came under my personal care less than six months ago, was that of a man who had suffered everything possible from Stricture and retention of urine. It was contracted in 1862, had increased in size until all of the lower third of the canal was blocked up. During a period of ten or fifteen years he had been an inmate of three different hospitals, for many months at a time. The Stricture had been dilated, forcibly split, and finally divided the whole length by the knife. For over ten years he had kept the passage open by passing a catheter, day and night every three or four hours. This is a strong assertion but it is a fact. He stands to-day absolutely and completely cured by this remedy, and has not passed any instrument for weeks, the urine coming away in a full stream. The deposit has been entirely dissolved and he has not lost an hour's work as foreman of a jewelry factory during the whole time of treatment. Now in reply to all of these letters and varied questions, we have but one answer and explanation.

This remedy is a harmless fluid, made by boiling certain roots and herbs which were found to possess the peculiar property of dissolving morbid deposits. A small quantity (only a few drops), is carefully injected into the urethra with a small syringe. No force is ever used. No attempt is made to force it down with the syringe, but it is gently urged, pressed and coaxed down with the finger rubbing the outside of the canal. When the fluid reaches the first obstruction it is absorbed by that anterior portion of the Stricture, and as much of the deposit as can be reached by



it at that time, is at once softened; after a few hours, that small portion of the Stricture is loosened, and when the urine is passed it detaches and washes it out generally in the form of minute shreds, patches, and plugs.

But sometimes from some peculiarity of formation, it comes away in thick creamy substance (not pus) which, dissolving in the urine cannot be distinguished, but soon the size of the stream shows that it is dissolving the Stricture. If the case is under my personal observation the remedy is often used two or three times a day, if the expense is no object, but this is only to gain time, it has no real advantage except to more quickly make a cure; therefore I generally direct that it shall be used only once a day, which of course lengthens the time of cure. It stands to reason that a morbid deposit, which has been a long time forming, cannot be removed (a small "bit" at a time) without taking time to dissolve it clear through the urethra. After commencing never let up on it, or allow it to harden. Keep using the medicine, and dissolving away small portions from the Stricture and after a while the whole passage will be cleared without one particle of pain, irritation, or inflammation, almost without your knowing when it was accomplished, the process is so simple and easy. Now it makes no difference what complication may be allied to the case, this fact remains: the "business" of this remedy is simply to dissolve and remove that Stricture. Other troubles must be treated by other remedies suited to each peculiar case, either before or after the removal of the Stricture. In a vast majority of cases, the dissolving of the Stricture removes and cures all of the other troubles, for they are caused by and depend upon its existence.

During the use of this remedy one absolutely has no trouble from it, either at that time nor afterwards, there being no disagreeable after results of any description. We can assert most positively that the cure will be permanent: first, because the Stricture is actually removed, the urethra is left smooth and natural, and also for a stronger reason, that severe cases cured over three years ago have not shown any disposition to relapse. They remain cured. Out of several hundred letters the majority are full of complaints that after all sorts of operations the patient is no better off now than before the operation. To all of which we heartily agree, knowing it to be the truth. Operations only open, they cannot remove Strictures! This remedy dissolves and removes the deposit, leaving no Stricture. A most radical difference between the two modes of treatment.

It is impossible to give an opinion of the exact quantity which will be required to cure a given case. Some long and deeply seated Strictures are soft and jelly like, and dissolve so easily that one bottle completely removes them; another Stricture of equal size and location, but hard and tough and more difficult of treatment, will take considerable time and patience to dissolve. One Stricture may be but a simple band of deposit which gives away at once, another may be a spasmodic, irritable urethra, which resents all interference, and must be coaxed and handled gently; but if each person will only use common sense and some patience and perseverance, every case can be conquered, and the patient breath free once more. The numerous letters received by each mail necessitated the issuing of this circular letter, as it is impossible to reply to each separately.

Yours very truly,

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