

present except that contained in the meshes of the clot. Nine or ten gall stones, about the size of marbles, and with numerous facets were found. At the neck a small irregular mass of cancer projects into the cavity, and completely blocks up the cystic duct. The walls of the bladder are thin, not cancerous, and at the posterior part just where the transverse colon is attached, there is a portion infiltrated with blood. On close inspection it is seen that here ulceration and destruction of the wall has taken place. There can be no doubt that by this process a vessel has been opened, and the hæmorrhage caused. The glands in the hilum of the liver are enlarged and cancerous, and compress the hepatic ducts. The portal vein does not appear to be interfered with.

Dr. Charles Murchison in his work on diseases of the liver, says that "tumours of the uterus and ovary have, in rare instances, been known to compress the bile duct and cause jaundice. It is sufficient here to mention the fact, as the diagnosis of these diseases from other causes of obstruction of the bile duct can seldom be difficult."

CASE OF SUPPRESSION OF THE SALIVARY SECRETION.

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The following case came under my observation last November. It is the first of the kind I have seen, or, in fact, have either read or heard of.

The subject of this curious malady, J. B., aged 32, an hostler and driver at a livery stable, came to me November 10th, 1876, complaining of great dryness of the mouth, inability to swallow food, unless washed down by a draught of fluid, and a desire to spit in order to clear his throat but inability to do so. He said that he felt as if the tongue was too large for the mouth and as if his mouth was filled with bird-lime or tallow. He was continuously obliged to wash his mouth or drink both night and day. He