

exposure, very marked constipation, the blue line on the gums. The pain of a gastric ulcer bears a definite relationship to the taking in of food, being thereby much intensified; the pain is immediately relieved by vomiting, and blood can usually be found in the vomited matter; the seat of the pain in gastric ulcer is usually in the centre or to the left side of the abdomen. The gastralgia of hyperchlorhydria is removed by large doses of alkalis or by washing out the stomach. A right floating kidney may give rise to acute pain in a case where the ureter becomes twisted; usually here the kidney is palpable, its shape and position negating dilated gall-bladder; with this condition we have as a rule bladder symptoms and changes in the urine.

In certain cases, the symptoms of which show undoubted involvement of the gall bladder, we are in doubt as to whether or not we have malignant disease of the gall-bladder, head of the pancreas or neighboring structure. When persistent jaundice is present and not associated with recurrent attacks of periodic pain, nor with rises of temperature, but with progressive and rapid loss of weight, the evidence is in favor of malignant disease.

AS TO TREATMENT.

I say nothing about the management of the patient during the attack of colic. Can we do anything to prevent the formation of gall stones in one who is showing prodromal symptoms? From what has been already said as to the mode of origin of gall stones you will conclude we can.

1. By taking steps to prevent any obstruction to the free flow of bile into the intestines, and,

2. By avoiding, if possible, any infection of the bile passages.

To accomplish the first of these objects see that your patient is properly dressed—no tight bands or corsets; the weight of the clothing should be suspended from the shoulders. Physical exercises are also to be enjoined; walking, horseback exercise, bicycling, rowing and swimming may be mentioned as being specially useful. To avoid infection, constipation must not be allowed to exist, as this is a factor in bringing about a catarrhal state. Epsom and Glauber's Salts are probably the best laxatives under the circumstances. Food should not be taken at too long intervals. Frerichs draws attention to this, for under these conditions the bile is retained too long in the bile passages. A diet that contains too much fatty food and has too much sameness about it, ought to be avoided, as this predisposes to catarrh of the stomach and intestines.