

knowledge relating thereto. According to his observations, the gastric walls are supplied with two sets of lymphatics, the one draining the mucous and the other the muscular layer. The general trend of the lymphatic stream is toward the right, except at the fundus, where it flows in the opposite direction.

There are in the stomach three separate and distinct areas, each of which is drained by a separate chain of lymphatics. A line drawn from the apex of the fundus to the centre of the pylorus along the juncture of the middle and lower thirds of the stomach wall, and another from the centre of the greater curvature perpendicularly upward to meet the former line, will serve to make out these three areas. From the upper area all lymph vessels flow to the glands along the lesser curvature and to those around the cardia. From the lower right area the drainage is to the glands along the greater curvature and around the pylorus. The glands around the spleen absorb all drainage from the lower left area of the stomach.

It is thus obvious that not only must the growth itself be removed, but also the lymphatic vessels which drain the region, with the primary glands into which they drain. The primary glands liable to become infected in a case of gastric carcinoma are:

- (1) The *Coronary chain*. This comprises a series of half a dozen glands placed along the course of the gastric artery and some of its branches. They receive the lymph from the upper two-thirds of the stomach, and thus from their position along the lesser curvature right up to the cardia necessitate a wide resection when they become involved.
- (2) The *Suprapyloric gland* or glands lie immediately above the pylorus, and in the immediate vicinity of the pyloric artery.
- (3) The *right gastroepiploic chain* is comprised of two clear and distinct glandular groups.
 - (a) The *subpyloric chain* comprise a series of from three to six glands, and lies between the layers of the great omentum immediately beneath the prepyloric zone of the stomach. They are seldom found in the region of the greater curvature, and never in the region of the fundus. These glands receive the lymph from the interior portion of the pyloric end of the stomach, and also from the upper portion of the great omentum, consequently their removal is not so important as if they drained the region of the lesser curvature, the usual seat of malignancy.
 - (b) The *retropyloric chain* is situated along the gastro-duodenal artery, forming a continuation of the subpyloric below and