

seventeen, it having supervened upon a severe attack of what appeared to be biliary colic, of which he had had several seizures since the age of fourteen. For two or three years he had had severe ague-like attacks, and during that time he lost very seriously in weight and strength; but during the past two years there had been no rigors, and he had also been free from the severe paroxysms of pain, though he had had slighter seizures, after all of which the jaundice became more intense. The patient was then only weighing nine stones, and all the bile was apparently passing into the urine and none by the bowels. There was some swelling in the region of the pancreas, besides slight enlargement of the liver and a very decided enlargement of the spleen. Fine pancreatic crystals were found in the urine.

Cholecystotomy was performed on January 31st, 1901, when the gall-bladder was found contracted and adherent, and the head of the pancreas enlarged and very hard, but no gall-stones were present. For a few days the jaundice was deeper; it then became gradually less, until it almost disappeared. In ten days the stools became bile-stained, and had since retained their color. He returned home on April 16th, having gained nearly half a stone in weight. Oct., 1901.—After the previous operation the patient was well for some months, except for slight jaundice. Recently there had been a little discharge of bile from the fistula, which he wished to have cured on account of the inconvenience. Cholecystenterostomy was performed on October 3rd, 1901. The sinus was dissected out and the fundus of the gall-bladder connected to the transverse colon. The patient made a good recovery from the operation and left looking much better. When heard of later he was following his occupation.

If the gall-stone causing obstruction be removed by operation from the common duct and drainage of the infected bile ducts be effected before the catarrhal has passed into the interstitial form of pancreatitis, a complete cure may be expected, as in the following cases:

1. The patient, a lady, aged thirty-four, had had symptoms of gall-stones for four years and had been under treatment for ulcer of the stomach, but there had been no hematemesis. Four months previously jaundice had come on after an attack of pain, since which time the attacks had been frequent, and were always followed by an increase of the jaundice and by rigors and fever. On one occasion the gall-bladder was listened; when seen there was a slight tinge of jaundice. She had lost three stones in weight. There was an absence of enlargement of the liver or gall-bladder, but marked tenderness over the