

cases a tumor, which is smooth, tense, tender, non-fluctuating, and slightly movable from side to side, may be felt.

(b) *Cancer of the Gall-bladder* is not easily recognized in the early stages. When the portal glands become involved, jaundice and ascites make their appearance. A tumor, which is hard and uneven, may be felt.

(c) *Gall-stones*.—So long as gall-stones remain in the gall-bladder, they give rise to no symptoms unless inflammation is superadded as a result of infection. The symptoms are then those of acute cholecystitis.

Acute obstruction of the common duct by a stone is indicated by severe pain in the epigastrium or right hypochondrium, radiating to the back and breast, nausea, vomiting, marked jaundice, fever and chills. As soon as the stone passes from the common duct into the duodenum, or is returned to the cystic duct, the symptoms suddenly subside.

In chronic occlusion of the common duct by a stone, there are no symptoms till infection is added to the obstruction. The following case, which was referred to me by Dr. Hutchinson, of St. Thomas, last October, will illustrate the symptoms of this condition.

Mrs. H., aged 49 years, was ten years ago suddenly seized with severe pain in her right side, which was soon followed by jaundice. At the same time a "lump" appeared at the edge of the ribs on the right. The lump lasted about three weeks, then disappeared, and has never since returned. From the time of this attack, patient has had frequent attacks of epigastric pain, but never severe till two years ago last July. The pain was very severe at this time, and was felt chiefly in the epigastrium and right hypochondrium. Six months after this she had another severe attack, which lasted for about six weeks. Between these severe attacks patient has had "spells" of less severe pain, lasting for a day or two each time. In July, 1903, she had another very severe attack, which lasted for five weeks, and was attended with jaundice. Since this time patient has never been well except for a day or two at a time, and for the ten days before I saw her she suffered almost continually. The pain always comes on quite independently of food, usually in the afternoon or evening, and is very severe, "almost sends the patient wild." Pain so severe that it requires morphia, 1 grain, hypodermically to relieve it. During the severe attacks there is profuse perspiration, and often nausea and vomiting. The pain begins in the epigastrium, then passes to the right hypochondrium, where it is most severe, thence to the right