

the right nipple, but never higher, was pathognomonic of an impacted bile stone.

Difficulty, however, still exists in the absence of other definite symptoms in distinguishing such a condition from gastralgia, perforation or acute pancreatitis and possibly the gastric crisis in tabes.

An infract of the spleen may show pain from the resultant peritonitis, and disordered states of the bowel may give evidence of disease by more or less pain in the lower regions of the back. Pain is, of course, present in peritonitis and intestinal obstruction or strangulation, but the additional symptom of vomiting furnishes us with the most reliable information.

In disease of the kidney, the pain in the back or loins, which occasionally occurs, is to a certain extent useful but the radiation of pain down the inguinal and genitocrural nerves to the testicle in disease of the pelvis and ureter is very suggestive.

Pain from bladder disease varies very much with the cause, both in the region in which it is felt and with regard to the time when experienced, and stone, cystitis or prostatitis will give a different character and position to the pain.

The testicle has areas of referred pain in the veins and along the ilio-inguinal nerve, but very fatal disease of that organ may exist without any local disturbance.

The female organs of generation in general show somatic pain in the left lower quadrant of the abdomen, and on the back of the sacrum, but the nervous connections of these organs are so intricate that pain may be experienced in parts of the body so remote, that it is frequently necessary to regard these manifestations as due to a debilitated state of the whole nervous system.

It is perfectly evident that there are many other localities, apart from those mentioned, where pain may be significant of disease; and the association of tender points with many injuries may often afford valuable information; but after even a most minute consideration of the existence of pain in disease,

There will always exist a class of cases where pain is the only symptom and to which no restricted rule can be applied, and it is here that the application of Hilton's axiom, "that pain felt in any part must be expressed by the nerves supplying the part," will be the only aid.

Pain whenever present, must be regarded as an important symptom but its value in determining the nature of the pathological process is practically limited to the inflammatory variety, though the other kinds will show the mechanical cause of the disturbance.

In an article of the *Lancet* of 1859, which considers a number of