

the time of operation, were examined by Dr. W. T. Connell, Pathologist, and he reported as follows:—"The fluid proves to be largely bile, but rather watery. There is a *small* amount of albumen, due to the usual serous effusion in such cases."

The post-operative history, taken from the bedside notes, is a very varied one, but nevertheless interesting. The bowels were moved on the third day by means of an enema, the movement being semi-solid and of a *milky color*. From this on they moved fairly regular, being stimulated when necessary by a cathartic or an enema. In every case the color was reported as milky or clay-colored, until the ninth day, when it was "semi-solid and yellowish." On the eleventh day the movements were again reported *white* and later *cream-color*. On the fourteenth day they were "decidedly yellow." On the twentieth day "semi-solid and much darker than usual," and from that on the reports show a gradual improvement until the patient left the hospital on the twenty-eighth day, when the movements were reported "quite natural."

For the first few days he retained his nourishment well, but on the sixth day the stomach rejected all food and continued to do so until the tenth day. During the first two days the pulse remained between 86 and 104, but on the third day it went rapidly up, hovering between 125 and 135, and remained so for several days. Nervousness, restlessness and irritability of temper were prominent symptoms throughout, especially during the earlier periods, while progressive emaciation, accompanied by a peculiar sallow look, was plainly evident from day to day. The urine at first showed the presence of bile, but it disappeared after the fifth day. The discharge of bile from the wound was most profuse. There were no means at hand of estimating the amount, but thick, heavy dressings had to be changed quite frequently to keep the patient comfortable. There was nothing worth noticing in the temperature. It was normal at time of operation, but there was a gradual evening rise until the twelfth day, reaching on that day 102.5° F., after which it gradually subsided.

On the fifth day the gauze was withdrawn from the wound, and the drainage tube, surrounded with some windings of gauze, re-inserted. As the wound closed in the discharge became less, so that on the tenth day there was a marked diminution in the