

similar to cardiac disturbance, but affecting the right side and arm, and which was more suggestive of a growth to the right of the median line of the thorax. On examination an aneurism of the ascending aorta was found projecting well to the right, and evidently disturbing the cardiac plexus of that side or the phrenic nerve, giving rise to the pain in the shoulder and arm.

Pain is frequently the sole manifestation of angina pectoris, and the agonizing quality of the disturbance may be the only means of differentiating it from a neurotic condition.

The absence of pain, however, indicates nothing, or rather is of no diagnostic value in the more common affections of the heart, as in an analysis of 482 cases of valvular disease, pain was present in 127 cases only (Not hægel).

Inflammatory affections of the pericardium also may exist without showing any sensory disturbance, contrary to a very general rule, that acute conditions of serous membranes are painful, while similar states of mucous membranes are comparatively painless.

In disease of the stomach pain may be felt over the seat of the organ or referred to the chest and back, and is a fairly frequent accompaniment of gastric disturbance, though its manifestations need not conform to the characteristic expression one might expect from the pathological process at work.

Inflammatory states, if severe, are usually recognized, but in the functional disturbances, motor and secretory neurosis, many of which show pain, the pain will usually be found to bear some relation to the kind of food ingested or to the time of day corresponding with the physiological variation in the stomach contents. Gastralgia, on the other hand, may bear no relation to food or time, and render confusion with other disorders more probable, especially so as this condition may be both symptomatic or idiopathic.

Diseases of the liver and gall bladder have their somatic distribution in the right hypochondrium, extending to the inferior angle of the scapula. Liver disease only incidentally gives evidence of its existence in pain, and biliary colic is often the only symptom we have in disease of the gall bladder.

In an old number of the *Lancet*, a medical man, who had been a constant sufferer from biliary colic, states that after having carefully observed his own symptoms and the symptoms of others similarly affected, he had arrived at the conclusion that severe pain beginning about the tenth or eleventh dorsal vertebræ, passing around the body to the right or left hypochondrium and lower abdomen, and radiating to