

have been simply bile stained serum. This patient was discharged on the 1st of October, perfectly well.

CASE IV.—Mrs. C., æt. 61, a stout woman, the mother of 14 children, was admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital on the 13th of October, 1897, deeply jaundiced, and with two large carbuncles on the right side of the abdomen, on a line with the umbilicus. Her symptoms had begun in the winter of 1894, after a fall, in which she struck her right side against the edge of a barn door. Periodic attacks of pain and tenderness in the right epigastrium occurred about twice in the year, but they were not accompanied by jaundice, until August 10th, 1897, when the last attack began. This was attended with severe and continued pain, constant vomiting and a sense of fulness about the stomach, and jaundice, which grew gradually deeper and deeper until she came to hospital. The carbuncles were first attended to, on the 14th of October, and on the 4th of November, the abdomen was opened. The liver was enlarged, the gall-bladder was shrunken and contained five calculi, but no bile. The cystic duct was obliterated and the common duct was dilated and contained a fairly large stone which could be moved back and forth along the duct. The stone was removed through an incision in the middle third of the duct and the incision sutured in the usual way. This stone was faceted, as were the five others removed from the shrunken gall-bladder. The aggregate weight of the stones was 4.7 grammes. The cavity was drained by a tube passed down to the incision in the common duct, and surrounded by iodoform gauze packing. This patient made an uneventful recovery and was discharged on the 20th of December, with the wound perfectly healed.

[Within the past ten days I have heard of the patient through her son. His report is as follows: For some time after going home she remained quite well but in January she began to complain of pain in the abdomen. On the 7th of May, she became definitely insane with delusions on the subject of religion, etc. At no time has she had any jaundice, her color is good, and the stools and urine are normal.]

CASE V.—Mrs. K., æt. 49, the mother of 12 children, the youngest born 14 years ago, was admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital on the 5th of February, 1898, with a history of two month's illness. On the 8th of December, 1897, she was seized with moderately severe pain in the epigastrium, which prevented her from straightening herself up. This was soon followed by jaundice. The jaundice persisted and the attacks recurred about twice a week until she came to hospital. She had lost a good deal of flesh and had been chilly and feverish. On admission she was deeply jaundiced; the stools were colorless and