

is oral." Even so, drainage by gastro-enterostomy cures irrespective of condition of mouth, and therefore we are justified in stating that faulty drainage is undoubtedly the chief cause.

Moynihan, on p. 47 of his recent work on gall stones and their surgical treatment, says, "The fact that the bacillus coli is the most common inhabitant of the gall bladder and of gall stones, suggests that an intestinal origin is the most likely, for this organism abounds in the intestine, though it is not, as a rule, present in large numbers in the duodenum when in a normal condition."

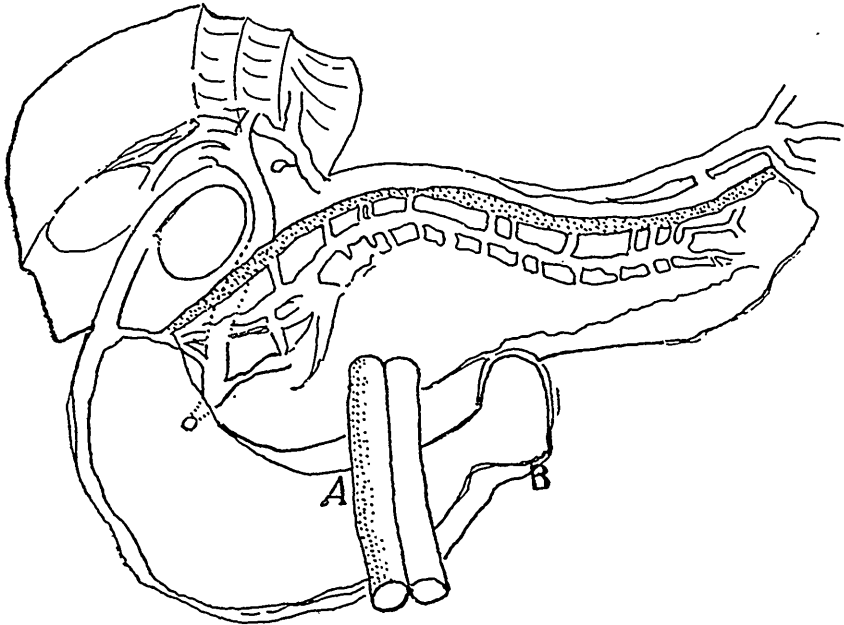


FIG. 1.—Section of liver, duodenum and pancreas, showing relations of normal ducts and openings by which infection travels from the duodenum when stagnation takes place. A. Showing point where sup. mes. vessels cross duodenum, also entrance of common bile and pancreatic ducts which lie above point of crossing and therefore bathed in stagnant contents of duodenum. B. Commencement of duodenum.

Opinion is now universally in favor of the view that it is the irritation of gall stones that determines the incidence of cancer.

Authorities also agree that old standing gastric ulcers are responsible for the vast majority of cases of cancer of the stomach.

We have here, then, clearly every reason to believe, by the statements of eminent authorities, that infection is the cause of diseases of the liver, gall bladder, bile ducts and pancreas, also of ulcer of stomach, and it is evident that the point of great significance is that of (as stated by one eminent authority), the associated-gastro-intestinal catarrh.