

he is writing, and has a store of experience and practice to draw from, of which the reader knows nothing. His sense of touch has been educated. The reader probably has no educated touch, and neither experience nor practice to help him. He must discover the disease by reason. To him the symptoms are known; they are the realities, but the disease is not known. That has to be deduced by reasoning.

The writer of this book fully appreciates all this, and so instead of naming a disease and describing the symptoms of it afterwards, he takes a certain lot of symptoms and massing them together, names the disease. His book is divided into four parts. In the first part he goes very minutely into everything connected with the examination of the abdomen, nothing that is of any importance being omitted; the value of an educated touch, and how to gain it; the proper position of the body when examination of its different parts is undertaken; the use of instruments as a means of diagnosis, with a chapter on "Pain as a Factor in the Diagnosis of Abdomino-Pelvic Disease."

The strong part of this book is contained in its second and following parts. In the second part, the lines of diagnosis are laid down, and in the third part these are arranged in diagnostic tables. To illustrate what is meant by lines of diagnosis, it will be necessary to give an example from the book itself.

A comparatively superficial swelling is discovered in the abdomen. If it is found to float over the deeper contents of the abdomen, bulge forward when the patient attempts unassisted to rise from the dorsal to the sitting position, it is probably in the abdominal wall. This being further proven to be the case, if it has certain peculiarities and a certain history, it is probably a fibroma of the abdominal wall. If its peculiarities are of another character and history, it is lipoma. In this way it would seem that every diseased condition or form of growth occurring in the abdomen may be definitely diagnosed. The tables in the third part contain all this information tabulated in such a way that it is very easy of reference, but of course like all other tables, more difficult to learn, unless the reader had some practical knowledge of the subject.

Part IV. is composed of illustrative cases. These are very interesting. Some of them read like beautifully arranged clinical conundrums. They have to be read to be thoroughly appreciated, and very few will read them without feeling how well they have been put together.

The book closes with an appendix which is devoted to an examination of the blood, tubercle bacilli, and gonococci. The procedure connected with these examinations is given in concise and easily followed shape, the whole being illustrated by eight plates,