

without a furred tongue; add to these pain and fever, have gastritis. Protract these symptoms, and the gastritis is chronic. If simple ulcer has no peculiar positive sign, that is the fault of the science. If cancer itself is often doubtful, it is because it is indicated by symptoms which are equivocal when considered separately, but which interpret each other when grouped. The gastric neuroses are distinguished by the absence of organic symptoms.

The principal diseases of the intestines are simple enteritides, diarrhoea, dysentery, follicular enteritis, different organic lesions, and nervous colic.

Simple enteritis has for its chief sign, diarrhoea with abdominal pain, and sometimes fever.

Dysentery.—Frequent excretion of sanguinolent mucus, tenesmus, gripes.

Follicular enteritis.—Abdominal tenderness, gurgling, dullness in the right iliac fossa, often fever, often typhoid state.

Organic lesions.—(Ulcers, tubercles, cancer.) Chronic intestinal disorders (pain, diarrhoea), often hectic fever, cachexy.

Nervous colic.—Spontaneous pain not increased by pressure, no fever.

Same general considerations as for gastric affections. Painful diarrhoea is the most significant sign of enteritis; no dysentery without sanguinolent discharges, etc.

RESPIRATORY APPARATUS.—The chief diseases of this system are: bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, phthisis, emphysema, gangrene and idiopathic asthma.

Bronchitis.—Every one knows its signs: cough, mucous sputa, various rhonchi, no dullness.

Pleurisy.—Absence of thoracic vibration (in the chest voice), egophony, dullness, stitch in the side, fever or not. Subsequently dilatation, costal immobility.

Pneumonia.—Rusty sputum (not constant), crepitant rhonchus, tubal respiration, bronchophony, dullness, often fever.

Phthisis.—Dullness, sub-clavicular râles, special sputa; subsequently, cavernous râles, pectoriloquy.

Emphysema.—Prominence, sub-clavicular resonancy, sibilus, feebleness of respiratory murmur, chronic dyspnoea (often complicated with bronchitis).

Edema.—Diffused sub-crepitant râles, coincident anasarca.

Gangrene.—Odor *sui generis* of the breath and sputa, various pectoral symptoms.

Idiopathic, essential, nervous asthma (rare).—Intermittent paroxysms of dyspnoea.