rant. This is a suggestive custom, and it may be asked, would not the same practice answer a useful purpose in this country? Let us say that the printed bill-heading should contain at the top in a condensed form some of the leading items of the tariff, and the words "quarterly accounts." We cannot but think that the merit of such a custom would soon be proved, in the more satisfactory nature of the settlements with clients.

But as it is the main object of this article, to encourage the formation of Territorial Division Associations, we conclude by reminding our readers of the importance of attending to the matter and seeing to it, that where such societies do not already exist, they should be instituted without loss of time.

THE THERMOMETER AS AN AID TO DIAGNOSIS.

We have before us M. Labadie Lagrave's translation from the German into French of Professor Wunderlich's work on "Temperature in Disease" and as there is reason to believe that the use of the Thermometer has not yet generally obtained with practitioners the importance due to it, we purpose translating passages from this exhastive treatise on the subject, written from an extensive experience embracing at least half a million exact thermometric observations. No better illustration of its efficacy in the detection of latent disease can be adduced than the narration of a case recorded by Dr. John Davy in his "Researches, Physiological and Anatomical." When Dr. Davy was collecting his extensive observations on the normal temperature of the body, he was surprised to find that one person exhibited for many weeks a persistent temperature of 104 Fahrenheit. this person was a lunatic soldier, and Dr. Davy remembered that the insane do not seem to suffer from cold nor heat like ordinary individuals, and that there are certain organic lesions which are apt to occur in them, unaccompanied by the usual symptoms. For example, tubercle and cavities of the lung occur without cough or difficulty in breathing: and although no warning nor any indication may be given, the disease runs its course, terminating in death, as certainly and as rapidly as if indicated by the ordinary train of symptoms. Discovering

then, as it were by accident that the temperature in this lunatic was as high as 104.5° F. and that his pulse was rapid, Dr. Davy's attention was more particularly aroused; and although the man midno complaint, but had a good appetite, with his digestive functions so far as were known, acting well, yet disease of the lungs was thus discovered The lunatic died in a month of acute tuberculoss not otherwise expressed by symptoms beyond to great, persistent and continuous elevation of tenperature thus incidentally noticed. There wet ulcers of the larynx found after death, but there had been no attection of the voice; there were vomicæ and tubercles in the lungs, but there hadber no cough ; there were ulcerations of the intesting but there had been no diarrhoea; there was disease of the testes, vesiculæ seminales, and prostate d a severe kind, but these lesions had been equit latent during life, except hardening and enlarge dme ment of the testicle without pain, all which as SISI ditions were only casually observed. In E 1 soli instructive case, a temperature of six degrees Fil: sien above the normal standard was the earliest inda 1 W tion of disease. M. Labadie Lagrave's transhin ccie is preceded by an introduction by Dr. Jacod 100 of the Laribosiere Hospital from which wer źm make extracts. t'ate

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"I assert with the indisputable conviction of dſ perience gives, that the place of the thermoment 2tr ranges alongside with the stethoscope and play ία. imeter. From the point of view of medical pra ch tice, clinical thermometry is the greatest progre Éd which has been realized since the discovery auscultation and percussion. These three methy address themselves to different pathologu elements; two throw light on the local organical ditions, the third revealing the vital condition the patient. Together they are perfect. 22 union constitutes the arsenal of the clinical physical cian. You will remark that from one point of re-(jù) the thermoscopic method is more precise, less of ۶ł to error than its predecessors. The observation physical phenomena revealed to the hand and Ś is subject to the oscillations of sensorial peror 25 vity; the observation of thermic figures include uncertainty, it is a simple reading. If then true that auscultation and percussion have in rated physical diagnosis, it is not less true thermoscopic observation has created mathematic diagnosis. In the present day it would be different

248