

tic considerations are discussed. The expertness of experience and observation which enables the physician to grasp the essential details of a case almost at the first glance is an insight gained by the gradual appropriation of the knowledge which comes from repeated noting of the value of symptoms.

It is pointed out here what can be learned from the clothing, gait, build, voice, expression, manners and position of the patient, and how to most skillfully question him; also how to gain the confidence and friendship of children, and interpret the symptoms and evidence of disease which are displayed in their cases without the help of the patient's description as in those of more advanced years. The indications of disease to be learned from the face and head are first described, such as from the expression, paralysis, spasm, movements of head and neck. Cuts are presented of a mouth breather, of general anasarca, a cretin acromegaly, myxœdema ptosis, and exophthalmic goitre. Then the hands and arms are discussed in a similar way, many of the deformities being illustrated, and several radiographs still further enhance this method of imparting facts. The appearances of the tongue in disease are fully described, and some of its appearances illustrated by four beautiful colored plates.

The many interesting points in connection with the eye are fully detailed, and the methods of utilizing its various manifestations in disease made plain and amply illustrated by cuts and colored plates.

The skin is considered in regard to eruptions, gangrenæ, ulcers and sloughs, scars, sweating, dryness, œdema, hardness, anæsthesia, hemianæsthesia, paræsthesia, hyperæsthesia and itching. The three colored charts showing the distribution of the spinal nerves, by Thorburn, Starr and Head, are reproduced here from the International Medical Annual, 1896.

The thorax and its viscera, and the abdomen and its viscera, are treated in the same way, and all the points usually found in works on physical diagnosis are here taken up. The chapter on the blood is quite up to date. We have the beautiful plates illustrating the malarial parasite seen now in most of the latest books of this kind, as well as the pretty and instructive plates which those showing the variations in the blood corpuscles afford.

The latest centrifuge with hæmatocrit attachment is shown, and among other recent works that of Martin and Mathewson on pseudo leukæmia, and Wyatt Johnston's modifications of Widal's test for typhoid fever is given.

The urinary bladder and the urine, bowels and fæces receive similar consideration.

In the second part the manifestation of disease by symptoms is given. Fever and subnormal temperature and their significance is taken up. The character of the various forms of fever is described and illustrated by numerous charts. Then follows descriptions of headache and its causes, vertigo, coma, convulsions, vomiting, its causes and character, and appearances of vomit; the varieties of cough and character of sputum; the kinds of pain and its significance, tendon reflexes and speech. The index of this work is also made to be studied, for under the name of any disease we find reference to most of its symptoms, and under the name of any symptom we find the names of all the diseases in which it occurs.