

therefore, divided diseases into forty groups upon this double basis, and added separately those which could not be so classified. The treatment common to the whole group is supplemented by that which is special to each member of the group where modification is required. Overlapping is got over by cross references. In some instances the pathological link is slight, and this is the case in the Infective Fever Group; but it is this very group which furnishes the most outstanding instance of the great value of the method. There are about twenty-four infective fevers, and it is well known that the main features of the treatment are the same in all. Under the existing system, the student learns the treatment of each disease separately; while under the group system, he learns the whole lot at once. Allowing for the time spent in mastering the modifications of treatment special to each, it is fair to say that the system in this instance enables the student to acquire the same knowledge in one-twentieth of the time. It is unquestionably a "Students' Aid," therefore, and it was for this reason that I complied with the publishers' request to contribute a volume to the series. But it is also of value to the practitioner, for it gives him a broader outlook and enables him to see things from a fresh point of view. I have a great belief in grouping as a means of saving labour. I have grouped symptoms, I have grouped methods of treatment, and I have grouped doses, and I believe that subjects beyond my ken are also susceptible of being grouped.

I have also endeavoured in this work to help the

stud  
newl  
until  
stude  
teach  
one  
of pr  
of th  
Chain  
less t  
For i  
are t  
it by  
speci  
thing  
day f  
is a s  
tition  
At pr  
he ha  
cate.  
when  
when  
pointe  
shoul  
by str  
since;  
but p  
scienti  
to be v  
tion of  
the sm