

cranial, aural, ocular, facial, laryngeal, cardiac, gastric, hepatic, splenic, intestinal, renal, ovarian or cystic may antedate the pulmonary symptoms. In a recent case intense pain over the gastro-hepatic region preceded for fully a month the appearance of any sign of lung trouble. The pain may be located over any part of the pleura and be due to a localized pleurisy.

*Emaciation.*—The fatty tissues usually waste away early. The tissues above and below clavicles and between ribs atrophy, giving the chest quite a characteristic shape—supra and infra clavicular and intercostal depressions, antero-posterior diameter diminished, transverse and longitudinal apparently increased. The atrophy of muscles about scapulæ allows these bones to project, forming the so-called “winged scapulæ.” The emaciation varies very much in degree and may be general, or certain parts of the body may be much more affected than others.

A change of climate often enables a patient to regain his weight, even to the extent of 20, 50 or 100 lbs., although the physical signs still show extensive lung trouble. Patients admitted into hospitals or sent to a sanatorium frequently gain in weight during the first few weeks, or even when the disease becomes quiescent several pounds may be regained.

*Digestive System.*—Closely associated with, and often a potent factor in producing emaciation, is disturbance of the digestive functions. The appetite may be impaired early and even vomiting may occur, although much more frequent at later stages. It is often a very troublesome factor at or soon after meal-time, or during paroxysms of coughing. The tongue may be pale, flaccid, indented with the teeth, pretty uniformly covered with a thin white, or thicker yellowish fur, or some areas of it may be clean, with papillæ, large, red and irritable. The amount of fever influences the condition of the lips, tongue, fauces and pharynx. The mucous membrane becomes parched, raw and fissured. The tonicity of the stomach is very apt to be impaired, permitting a large amount of distention, so that food or medicine is very imperfectly prepared for assimilation or absorption. The secretions and digestive functions of the intestines may be disturbed, producing constipation or diarrhœa. Ulceration may occur anywhere along the tract, giving rise to pain, tenderness or hæmorrhage. Anal fistula, especially in male patients, is quite common.

*Nervous System.*—All, or any of the “side shows” accompanying the aggregation styled neurasthenia, may be in evidence under the canvas of tuberculosis—innumerable pains and aches, persistent or recurring at intervals; insomnia or drowsiness, buoyancy or depression. However, one mental characteristic is especially well marked, and that is “irrepressible hope.” He feels sure of being better by and by.

*Cutaneous System.*—In the earlier stages and often throughout the whole course of the disease, and especially with those who are somewhat vaguely classified as of nervous or sanguine tempera-