------Interesting Features of Medicine

By George Thomas Palmer, M. D.

V.-What a Glance Tells a Doctor.

HE laity has always labored under the impression that therapeutics, the application of agencies to cure disease, is the greatest study of the physician. To be sure, it is in this branch of the art that the medical man is of the most practical use to the public, and yet the cure of disease he regards as one of the least attractive and one of the least scientific of the many branches. To the well trained medical man the fathoming of the processes of Nature



Sir James Young Simpson. [One of the first users of chloroform an anæsthetic.]

and the detection of the cause and the nature of disease are the interesting and important considerations. The means of cure are matters of record and matters of precept, while in each case the diagnosis is a fresh problem capable of solution only by the application of knowledge, keen observation and correct reasoning. The textbook may tell him what to do for any given disease, but he must determine the existence of that disease by the exercise of his own powers.

There may be "born" diagnosticians to whom the secrets of Nature are disclosed through some peculiar inherent quality, but usually the power of diagnosis comes to him who cultivates the faculties common to all intelligent

The physician with a glance at your tongue tells you that your digestive tract is disordered, not because he sees it through your open mouth and throat nor yet because he can de tect the "barnacles upon your liver" through the thickness of your waistcoat. He has learned his lesson from

whose face is pully, whose eyes ar watery and whose nose is running can be adjudged, even in the absence of eruption, as a victim of measles, especially where the disease is prevalent and the season favorable, while the marked sore throat and general redness of the skin will cause a diagnosis of scarlet fever at first sight. The patient who lies on one side, breathing aboriously, with a bright

red spot ou either cheek, is under su picion of p teumonia, a diagnosis veri fied if the doctor has seen the blood stained eputum in the vessel at the bedside.

The patient who while very ill must be bolstered up by many pillows that he may breathe with freedom is suf-fering from some heart trouble.

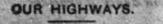
So we see that the doctor has many well marked signs which make dirgnosis at a glance in many cases a very easy matter and a knowledge of which deprives the art of much that otherwise would seem almost superhuman.

Aside from the diagnosis of actual discase, there is much that a single look can teach the doctor of the social status, manner of life and habits of him who solicits professional aid, and these things all go to aid in proper diagnosis and proper treatment.

The soft, white hands of the fat and well groomed man, together with his high color on slight exertion, tell of a sedentary life, with liberal diet, so often productive of poor elimination and consequent rheumatism, gout and kidney troubles, while the unsteady hand, flushed face and shabby or careless attire of the alcoholic bespeak a liability to nervous disorder, to kidney disease and pneumonia.

The facial grimaces and quick, reasonless movements of a child tell of a highly organized nervous constitution which may give way under strain to St. Vitus' dance, epilepsy or a kindred nervous disease. The stained fingers betray the constant clgarette smoker and the tobacco laden breath him who smokes too much. The tanned face. the colloused hand and wrinkles are indicative of hard labor and battles with the elements.

story of the patient or of his friends.



Good Ronds Indicate Program-Wide and Narrow Tires.

The subject of good roads is an all American subject, but it is one which should he of most interest to those sections which have given it the least attention. Naturally the best built and the best maintained roads are in dis-irists where there are many people and nuch stone. But good roads do no come always because the region they traverse is populous. A region some times becomes populous because there are good roads. Then, again, there are bad roads in thickly settled districtsin districts where the roads ought to be good. Good roads in a neighborhood indicate progress. They result from progress and they promote progress. They are both cause and effect. Well kept highways constitute a theme which has engaged the attention of many more persons in the last decade than in any previous one. Improved highways have promoted

the extension of rural free delivery. and this delivery has aided in the de-



A BAR TO PROSPERITY.

velopment of better roads, says the Washington Star. The buggy was a benefit to highways. A road good enough for mounted horsemen and horsewomen, as so many of our predecessors traveled, was not good enoug! for a buggy. Then the bicycle improved the roadways. A highway good enough for a buggy was not good enough for a bleycle, and thousands of wheelmen rolling through the country did campaign work for the betterment of roads. They told the country folk. and insisted on it, too, that their roads were not as good as some others. This was missionary work, because it is a phenomenon of country life that a man always thinks the road he lives on is very good or at least not so bad as ome others.

ing of highways has been carried o As the bicycle helped along the good scientifically for many years. cause, so will the automobile or the traction carriage. Automobilists want

or Mail.



Indigestion is often caused by over-sting. An eminent authority says the harm done thus exceeds that from the ercessive use of alcohol. Eat all the good food you want but don't over-load the stomach. A weak stomach may refuse to digest what you eat. Then you need a good digestant like Kodol, which digests your food with-out the stomach's aid. This rest and the wholesome tonics Kodol contains soon restore health. Dieting unneces-sary. Kodol quickly relieves the feel-ing of fulness and bloating from which some people suffer after meals. Absolutely cures indigestion. of a broad tire on a smooth road than in the use of a narrow tire on a rough one. A committee of automobilists, re-porting recently on New York roads, "It is worse than useless to create expensive and valuable highways only to have them cut to pieces by the use of narrow tires, as now used for the hauling of heavy loads in this state. When you have got a good thing, it costs money, and you must take care of

Kodol Naturo's Tonio.

it and change your methods to main-tain it. Wide tires are of the greatest value. In preserving ordinary dirt Propared only by E. C. Dawrrr & Oo., Ohicag A. J. LOPEN, W. A.Marcust, L. R. Van

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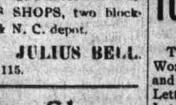
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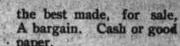
CAPUDINE

CURES

Sick Headache.

actices in the counties of Lenoir, Wayner me, J men and Omlow. Also in superior an aer courts. Loans negetiated and peter

Vall Term begins Sept. :



paper.





It is these things, coupled with the



The movement for the building of : macadamized highway from New York to Chicago is certainly deserving of success, says the Cleveland Leader.

Anything that is designed to improve the country roads of any part of the United States ought to be encouraged. for the greatest obstacle in the way of the successful development of the agricultural regions of the country today is the difficulty experienced in traveling over the highways in certain seasons of the year.

ment has been lost.

HIGHWAY ACROSS COUNTRY

The Macadamised Boad From New

given considerable impetus several

years ago, when a great army of wheel

riders began to clamor for improve-

The men back of the New Yor .- Chi

cago highway project are, of cours

interested in automobiles, either a

manufacturers or users of hor-cles.

vehicles, and they cannot be said to b

free from an interested motive. That

should make no difference, however

The contemplated improvement would

be of great benefit to the country, and if ways and means can be provide

the project should be carried through.

as good country roads as are to be

found in France, Germany and other

European countries in which the build-

This country ought some day to have

York to Chicago

n id

roads."

precept and experience.

It is not always the most rapid diagnostician who is best, but "snap" diagnosis is an attractive thing to the patient, and he likes to tell of the powers of the physician who reaches a diagnosis in five seconds without asking a question. Such a diagnosis is often proved false by more deliberate examination, and yet a glance may tell the well trained doctor as much as he could learn in an hour by word of mouth

The puffiness which we often notice below the eye immediately suggests disease of the heart or kidneys, and the man who comes up a short flight of stairs puffing and blowing and at the same time has this puffiness under the eyes is put down as a heart disease case on the first glance of the doctor: also the man who has the puffy exe and whose skin gives off the character-istic odor smilly detected by the physic clan is at once put down as a sufferer from faulty kidneys. In districts in which malaris is com-

non a glance at the yellow skin of the macinted face of the patient estab-



Dr. William A. Hernr meneral of the on fame as surgeou gen United States army.]

a in a moment a diagnosis of m laria, while the reliow skin and reliow tings at the "white of the eye" are im-mediately set down as jaundich, and the seat of diagons is detarmined to be the liver

to fairs and pair inches with a forger, quick aye, a d minter a completion of som through much a dilegen a is not contrain.

Mill when him is being



Sir Frederick Treves. (Who performed the operation on King Edward.)

which go to make the diagnosis. few striking symptoms simultaneously discovered by the quick sight of the doctor will at once justify the diagno-

It is the power of the physician to observe minute detail, to put two and two together and to learn a lesson from two together and to learn a lesson from each symptom which makes the ding-nostician. There is no special gift which makes one capable of the deter-mination of the character of disease. Diagnosis is the natural faculty of him who has a comprehensive giance and a logical mind, together with am-ple knowledge of medical facts. It is the one respect in which the physician may exhibit the skill which makes him greater than his fellows, and it is but natural that it is the standard by which a man's place in the profession is measured.

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The Army Baby's Peril. The following story is told of an in-cident that occurred when the full blown rank of the army doctor was still a novelty. The wife of Captain de Smythe, whose baby was in the throes of teething, wrote to the garrion doctor as follows:

Dear Dr. Philgreve-I should be giad if you could come round and see my baby this afterneen, as the poor darling is hav-ing a good deal of trouble with his testh. Yours very tridy. ANGELINA DE SMYTHE. P. E.-Please tring your innest.

She received in reply the following

Colonel. Philgrave presents his compli-tents to Mins de Smyths and bags to h orm her that he cannot regard any com-sumention addressed to Dr. Philgrave of altraded for himself.

rebake of her breach of at down and wrote her in