

HOW TO READ THE TONGUE.

The perfect tongue is clean, moist, lies loosely in the mouth, is round at the edge, and has no prominent papillæ. The tongue may be furred from local cause or from sympathy with the stomach, intestines or liver. The dry tongue occurs most frequently in fever, and indicates a nervous prostration or depression. White tongue is diagnostic simply of the feverish condition, with perhaps a sour stomach. When it is moist and yellowish brown it shows disordered digestion. Dry and brown indicate a low state of the system, possibly typhoid. When the tongue is dry and red and smooth look out for inflammation, gastric or intestinal. Sharp pointed red tongue will hint of brain irritation or inflammation, and a yellow coating indicates liver derangement. When so much can be gained from an examination of the tongue how important it is that the youngest child should be taught to put it out so that it can be visible to the uttermost point in the throat.—*Four. Med. and Surgery.*

DYSENTERY.

Sulphur successfully is used in the treatment of dysentery. Twenty grains of sublimed sulphur are combined with five grains of Dover's powder, to be given four-hourly. In all of the cases that have been treated with sulphur the recovery has been rapid, and the patient has seemed to derive relief more speedily from his pain and straining than with other methods of treatment. The cure with sulphur seems to be more certain and stable, as chronic conditions and relapses have not occurred. Blood and mucus are easily stopped and the motions quickly become fecal. In some cases the number of motions per diem did not at once diminish, but the pain and straining were lessened and the character of the motions became more fecal and contained little or no blood. As soon as the diarrhœa becomes less it is advisable to give the powders less frequently.—G. E. Richmond, in *Lancet*.

THE CONDITION OF THE KIDNEYS WITH REFERENCE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF DIURETICS.

D. Arthur R. Elliott (*Med. News*, August 10, 1901).—Except in the case of the irritant-epithelial diuretics, the entire class of diuretics may be said to exert their effect upon the urine by acting indirectly through the circulation. Owing to the necessity for sparing the kidneys all