

on the third day dropped off, leaving his nose clear, without sore or a vestige of it. Neither of the two operations were followed by any unpleasant symptoms, save a slight smarting from the pricking by the needle when the acid was injected. The offensive odor arising from the decaying mass was corrected by a weak carbolic wash. The long interval from the destruction of the first and the appearance of the second—ten years between—precludes the possibility of this last being a portion of the first, but a new one.

Respectfully yours,  
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### HOOPING-COUGH.

Dr. J. J. Caldwell's mode of treating this disease (*Brit. Med. Jour.*) is to place a steam atomizer in a position on a table before the patient, charged with the following mixture:  $\mathcal{R}$  Extracti belladonnae fluidi, gtt. vi—xij; ammonii bromidi,  $\mathcal{D}$  j; potassii bromidi,  $\mathcal{D}$  ij; aque destillate, fl.  $\mathfrak{z}$  ij. This spray is rapidly carried over into the face, mouth, and lungs of the child, and applied ten to fifteen minutes, until the pupils are dilated by the effects of the belladonna mixture. The applications are made morning, noon, and bedtime. This has, it is said, cut short the spasmodic cough within two or three days uniformly and almost to a certainty.

### HENNING ON THE APPEARANCE OF THE TONGUE IN DISEASE.

*From London Medical Record.*

1. The elongated and pointed tongue invariably indicates irritation and determination of blood to the stomach and intestines. The extremities are often cold. It is also associated with excitation of the nerve centres. This tongue is often found, but more especially among children. The indications are to allay irritation and divert the blood from the stomach and bowels. We should be very careful how we make our prescription in such cases, if we give an irritant cathartic it invariably aggravates the disease.

2. The pinched and shrunken tongue indicates atony of the digestive organs, often found in dyspepsia and kindred diseases. The treatment is plain, the pathological conditions being evident at a glance from the appearance of the tongue.

3. The coating (*saburra*) or fur should be well studied. It may be greater or less in thickness, dry or moist, or clammy, more accumulated at the posterior portion. It is said that when the tongue is heavily coated at the base with a deep yellow coat the liver is at fault. This is not

always the case, and from my observation more often not the case. I have seen cases of jaundice with a white-coated tongue. Tobacco chewers nearly always have a yellow-coated tongue, and their liver may be sound.

4. The dry tongue has a very important significance. When we have patients who are suffering from some form of fever, pneumonia, or any other acute disease, with such a tongue, they are in danger and require close attention. In such cases nutrition and assimilation are suspended and food cannot be taken, and if taken cannot be properly assimilated. When given it should be in fluid form, and always above the temperature of  $100^{\circ}$ , and of a character nutritive and digestible. The digestive organs can do but little work, yet proper food given at proper intervals does good, but these organs need all the rest they can get until the disease is subdued. Dryness of the tongue is also associated with vascular excitement, and particularly with excitation of the ganglionic and nerve-centres. Hence the arrest of secretion and this dryness. Here we readily read the state of the nervous system. In many cases the sympathetic nerve is not only excited and irritated, but there is involuntary contraction of muscular tissue, thus suspending the secretions of the several organs. The indications are proper sedatives for the vascular excitement and diaphoretics for contractions or excitement of the nerves, associated with other proper treatment. By this course we shall soon see our patient with a moist tongue and some of the secretions re-established.

5. Often the tongue changes in the disease from the dryness above referred to to a brown or black color, with sordes about the teeth. The common idea is that the system is in a typhoid condition. This is true, yet it undoubtedly means also that the blood is in a septic condition—a very important fact for us to know. Then our best antiseptics should be given, with stimulants and tonics. Thus we can readily read, from the appearance of the tongue, the condition of the digestive organs, function of nutrition and assimilation, the condition of the nervous system, and the state of the blood. Of course we must take all other symptoms into consideration. Yet the appearances of the tongue as pointed out seldom fail in giving us at a glance valuable information as to the true condition of the system.

### SOUP.

Sir Henry Thompson, in the *Nineteenth Century*: Some regard it as calculated to diminish the digestive power, on the theory that so much fluid taken at first dilutes the gastric juices. But there appears to be no foundation for this belief; a clear soup or the fluid constitution of a *purée* disappears almost immediately after