

The preparation is sometimes taken under protest, but fulfils indications admirably.

In conclusion, it may be said that the treatment of these diseases, shifting as little as it has during the past decade, may be said to have arrived at somewhat unassailable position. Our best endeavors should be and are directed toward prophylaxis, but when the summer diarrheas occur in spite of preventive measures or because they are imperfectly carried out, the majority of authorities are agreed upon the essential principles of treatment.—*Philadelphia Medical Journal*.

PHYSIOGNOMY.

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I know nothing of greater interest than the study of the physiognomy of the race, which practically resolves itself into a consideration of the mechanical factors that determine the form of the bones of the face. It is of interest not merely from an esthetic point of view, which is of vital importance to the sex most liable to suffer from conditions of imperfect development of that part of the body, but the knowledge of the modification of the several factors upon which the face depends for its development assists one most materially in obtaining a scientific insight into the morbid states associated with variations in it.

The form of the face of the individual is influenced more or less by that of one or both parents from the hereditary factor. We will consider in their order of importance the several forces that exert an influence on the form of the bones of the face and of the cavities they surround.

By far the most important factor in the form of the face is the degree of development of the nasopharynx. When in a child the nasopharynx is fully developed, the upper jaw and the antral cavity it contains are correspondingly large. The lower margin of the orbit and the anterior and lateral aspects of the upper jaw are prominent and rounded; the malar bones project outward; the alveolar arch is horse-shoe shaped; the palate forms a long gentle sweep, being almost completely horizontal above the alveolar level; the lower jaw is correspondingly well developed, the lower incisors, in biting, close at no great distance behind the upper: the mouth, which is of fair size, is kept closed