

localized, accompanied with hyperpyrexia and great pain, lasting an hour or more, after swallowing any substance, water causing as much pain as anything else, without either vomiting or the feeling of nausea, made a chain of symptoms that I could not reconcile to any known complaint. On the eighth day of her sickness her bowels previously having been constipated, rather than the reverse, and normal in color, she was taken with diarrhoea, consisting of six stools of a tarry consistence and color, which I did not see as they were thrown out. The stools were, no doubt, mixed with changed blood. There was no apparent change in her condition until the 22nd, for having run the gamut of bismuth, ammonia, pepsin, lime water, iron, opiates, etc., etc. I determined on the 21st to try Woodbridge's tablets No. 1, which I gave every fifteen minutes, and on the 22nd she was in every way decidedly on the mend; temperature 100, pulse 96, pain much less, and looked and felt much better. The next day everything was normal, and she made a rapid and uninterrupted recovery. What was the matter with her I cannot say, but certainly Woodbridge's tablets get the credit, from my point of view, for having cured her. I might add that her periods came on on the 15th, three days after I first saw her, the first time in three months, previous to which time she had been quite regular in that respect.

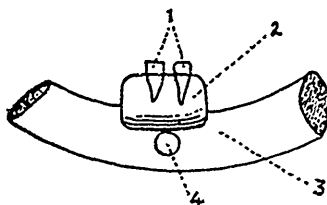
CASE OF ANOMALOUS DENTITION.

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The following case of anomalous dentition occurred, or rather arrived February 17th, 1897, when Baby — first entered this cold world with his two lower central incisors cut.

When two days old he took his first bite and wounded his mother's right nipple, from which, in spite of careful antiseptic treatment and the use of a shield, an abscess resulted.

Strümpbell advises, in his excellent text-book on the practice of medicine, that where the teeth are loose they should be drawn. In this case, as the mother was not able to nurse and we were using the shield, I decided to let them remain. The accompanying diagram will best illustrate the anatomical relation of the parts.



FRONT VIEW.

1. Teeth set in. 2. A hinge-like movable process of the alveolar margin of (3) the jaw, on which there was exostosis at the symphysis. 4. A large round exostosis.

The child inherited syphilis, the father having contracted it twelve years before, and in the first week had a pemphigous eruption on trunk and head