

steadily becoming worse. He had been treated by physicians unsuccessfully in the meantime. As the rules of the Board of Health for this division limit me to simply a diagnosis, I pronounced the case from the odour, history and limited examination a case of ozæna or fœtid form of atrophic catarrh, with a possible necrosis or caries, and referred him to the Nose and Throat Hospital of this city, his teacher and the principal meanwhile protesting against his attending school, and as I had no authority to send him home, the disease not being recognized as contagious, I advised that he be allowed a seat by himself. At the end of two weeks' time, not seeing what I would consider much of an improvement, I, on my own responsibility, gave him a K. & O. douche and a small bottle of Glyco-Thymoline. In about ten days' time the odour was hardly perceptible and at the end of two months it had entirely disappeared. His general condition was remarkably improved as well as his sense of smell. The case was watched daily by myself, the principal and his teacher, who became interested as the case progressed. Summary—The boy

has not lost a single day at school, his sense of smell is completely restored and his health has never been better.

### The Necessity for Hæmatics After Miscarriages.

The more one studies the pathological conditions which follow premature expulsion of a fœtus, the more evident it becomes that changes and complications which result from such unnatural termination of a natural process, are little appreciated. There can be little wonder, therefore, that abortions and miscarriages so often give rise to countless female ills, and so frequently lead to lives of more or less chronic invalidism.

Take, for instance, the average case. The whole female organism, as soon as conception takes place, makes preparations to meet the growing demands of the impregnated ovum. The vital processes of both nutrition and elimination are more heavily taxed, and this, of course, means greater activity on the part of the nervous and circulatory systems. Under normal conditions, however, since the female organism is especially designed for the one

## Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine

Average daily Dispensary attendance, 300. Capacity of Hospital, 205 beds.

FACULTY: SURGERY: John B. Roberts, Louis W. Steinbach, Francis T. Stewart, Morris B. Miller. ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY: James K. Young. GENITO-URINARY SURGERY: Hilary M. Christin. DISEASES OF THE RECTUM: Lewis H. Adler, Jr. GYNECOLOGY: B. F. Baer, J. Montgomery Baldy, Harris A. Slocum. ANATOMY: Addinell Hewson. MEDICINE: Augustus A. Eshner, David Riesman, R. Mix Goepf. DISEASES OF THE STOMACH: Joseph Sailor. PEDIATRICS: Samuel McC. Hanill, James H. McKee. DERMATOLOGY: Jay. F. Schamburg. NEUROLOGY: William G. Sniller. DISEASES OF THE EYE: T. E. Schneidman, James Thorington. W. Campbell P. sey, William M. Sweet. DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE: Arthur W. Watson, Eugene L. Vincent, Joseph S. Gibb, Francis R. Packard. DISEASES OF THE EAR: George C. Stout, Walter Roberts. DEFECTS OF SPEECH: G. Hudson Makuen.

For Announcement and special information, write to

**R. Max Goepf, M. D., Dean,** Lombard St., above 18th St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.