

ment in that part of Switzerland have must be of a different type. All such employees are warned that hereafter if they absent themselves from duty because of toothache they will be scheduled under "Absences for pleasure and preventible irregularities." If Swiss toothache is a pleasure, we wish they would exchange with us and take some of ours.—*Editorial Note in Amer. Med. Surg. Bulletin, April 25, 1897.*

CONGENITAL TEETH—THREE CLINICAL CASES.—Dr. J. W. Ballantyne (*Gaceta Médico Catalana*, Dec. 15, 1896) concludes an article on this subject as follows: 1. Congenital teeth form a rare anomaly, which for a long time has been known to physicians and the laity. 2. Their presence exercises an evil effect upon lactation, in part by the effect of the imperfect occlusion of the child's mouth and in part by wounding the mother's nipple; it can also originate sub-lingual ulceration. Infantile diarrhœa and general atrophy are the most remote consequences. At times, however, the symptoms are absent. 3. Congenital teeth have little or no prognostic significance as to the corporeal or mental vigor of the child that presents them. 4. The teeth usually found are the lower incisors—at times the upper incisors—and very rarely the molars of the inferior or superior maxillus. 5. In some cases we have a history of heredity. 6. As congenital teeth ordinarily are incomplete and badly developed, and apparently are inconvenient rather than advantageous to the child, it is recommended to practice their avulsion shortly after birth—an operation which can be easily executed excepting in very rare cases, and which is free from complication. 7. The appearance of premature teeth in certain well-known historical personages is an interesting fact, whose importance on the other hand has been greatly exaggerated.—*Amer. Med. Surg. Bulletin, April 25, 1897.*

A LARGE MOUTH CONCRETION.*—Mrs. G., æt. 32, consulted me in September, 1896, for a large growth of long standing, which had filled up the right buccal cavity and had caused ulceration through the upper lip and great deformity of the face. The history was as follows: At the age of twelve years she had suffered from "fever," which had lasted a considerable time and had been followed by a slow convalescence during which, she stated, that the teeth in the right side of the lower jaw had become loose and dropped out one by one, but without any pain or ulceration of the gums. The teeth had all dropped out in about six months, and then she began to notice a shell-like mass on the gums from which the teeth had fallen, apparently in the area occupied by the

* Shown at the meeting of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, October 16th, 1896.