

the base of the coronoid process, and rising scarcely to the height of a millimetre above the level of the alveolus which it had hollowed out for itself. The tooth was of twice the normal size, the crown of it abutting against the neck of the adjoining tooth, in such a manner that in order to take rank in the dental arch, it would have been under the necessity of displacing from below upwards the molar which opposed its upward growth. It was this obstacle which compelled it to develop in the interior of the bone.

We draw off the above cases under the impression that it might possibly help the general practitioner, now and then, out of an obscure diagnosis, to be apprised of them. *Boston Medical Surgical Journal.*

VACCINE VIRUS FROM KINE.

So constantly is the vaccinator met with the challenge, honestly, and earnestly, put by anxious mothers, "Is your matter good?" that it cannot be denied that there exists a strong and almost innate popular idea of a possible impurity in vaccine virus, as commonly used. In other words, people seem firmly convinced that vaccination may communicate other diseases than its own, and that it is a matter of the highest moment to procure virus which is free from suspicion of even a possible taint.

The medical profession have not shared in this impression, except so far as to be very careful not to employ virus from so called "humory children," or those liable to it from hereditary taint. No honest physician uses such virus, from conscientious scruples. The advances in medical knowledge, however, are rendering this subject less and less an open question, as time rolls on. It is now proved that syphilis may be communicated by vaccination. In the London *Lancet* for 1862, an account is given of a town in Italy which was syphilized in this manner. One case was once reported to the Boston Society for Medical improvement. It is, however, stated that the syphilis is communicated only when *bloody* lymph is used; so that if simply lymph, pure and free from admixture is employed, this loathsome disease cannot be imparted. However, when it is admitted that one other disease besides vaccinia has been imparted by vaccination, the question arises, Why may not pityriasis, psoriasis, and other skin diseases be imparted in the same way? From considerations like these,