

complain of tender gums and neuralgic pains of head and face. Upon examination the tissues surrounding the cavity left by tooth were found ulcerated and inflamed and covered by a dirty greyish slough. The surrounding teeth were tender and the gums boggy and engorged with blood. Temperature 103° F. Tongue coated. Pulse one hundred and twenty. Loss of appetite, and patient had a severe chill once in twenty-four hours, followed by exhausting sweats. Swabbed cavity and surrounding tissues every three hours with pure ecthol. Gave saline purges and one-drachm doses of ecthol (Battle & Co.) well diluted with water every four hours. Improvement was noticed on third day of treatment. Fever, sweats and rapid pulse were controlled. The unhealthy granulations disappeared and convalescence was established in ten days. Undoubtedly the symptoms in the above cases were produced by the presence and absorption of septic material, and in each surgical procedures were refused. I would not wish to be understood as taking a stand against surgery in cases where an operation is unavoidable, but I do believe that ecthol in some way is antagonistic to the chemical exudates produced by bacteria and is worthy of an extended trial in the hands of the medical profession.—*Medical Brief.*

TYPHOID FEEDING.

Although it is generally conceded that typhoid fever is essentially a systemic infection, the careful physician, when formulating his dietetic plan of campaign, will ever bear in mind the clinical importance of the local lesion in the bowel. The well-recognized principle of allowing an inflamed or ulcerated part the physiological rest to which it is entitled is as applicable to the typhoid bowel as to the fractured leg, the gastric ulcer or the rheumatic joint. It naturally follows, therefore, that fluidity is an essential requisite of the ideal food for the typhoid patient. Milk, while a fluid before ingestion, is more than likely to become a solid mass of dense coagula in the bowel, to mechanically irritate the ulcerated Peyer's patches, and eventually form a nidus for putrefactive changes. When, as in typhoid, a large detritus from ingesta is to be avoided Liquid Peptonoids (Arlington Chemical Co.) supplies the direct nutritional needs of the body.

THE PAIN IN RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Chas. P. Heil, M.D., late Professor of Anatomy, Indiana College of Medicine, Indianapolis, Ind., in the *Mobile Medical and Surgical Journal*, states: "Many of the cases of rheumatic gout which I have treated were of an obstinate and complicated character and I must state that I