

swollen, spongy and red, and bleed easily. The breath is very offensive. It is very difficult to take nourishment. There may be marked constitutional symptoms. There may be moderate elevations of temperature, particularly in children. If not treated, disease sometimes becomes chronic.

The treatment is similar to simple stomatitis, and consists of antiseptic mouth-washes, etc. It is important to administer laxatives if necessary, and to keep the stomach in good healthy condition. Brilliant results can be often obtained by judicious treatment.

*Aphthæ, or Aphthous Stomatitis*, is a name given by physicians to several distinct things. Many doctors and dentists call every disease aphthæ in which there are white spots on the buccal mucous membrane. It is thus frequently confounded with thrush.

The genuine aphthæ are roundish spots upon the mucous membrane, greyish white and of small size, unless made larger by the confluence of several into one another. They usually have a narrow red areola and are most numerous on the edges and dorsum of the tongue and on the frænum, but they also occur on the lips and cheeks. In addition to the genuine aphthæ there are almost always the signs of a common stomatitis.

The disease occurs chiefly in children, and at the time of the first dentition. The disease is not rare in adults. Many individuals seem especially liable to it, and very frequently have little white and often very painful spots here and there on the tongue, or elsewhere in the mouth.

The treatment is antiseptic washes and local application to the ulcers of carbolic acid, nitrate of silver or nitric acid. Care should be taken in making strong applications only to touch the diseased part.

*Thrush* is a disease principally of children, and is produced by a bud-fungus, the *saccharomyces albicaus*. In adults it occurs with rare exceptions, only after exhausting diseases.

The infection is caused by inhalation of germs from the air, or more commonly by contact with affected objects. Uncleanly sucking bottles afford an excellent medium for the development of bud-fungi, which are rather widely distributed. The growth of the fungus is as a rule restricted to the mucous membrane.

In an acute case of thrush the mouth is hot and the patient feverish. The inflamed surface presents numerous characteristic whitish patches which often coalesce. If the growth is abundant it is easy to scrape off the upper layers and make the diagnosis by aid of a microscope.

The treatment is chiefly prophylactic—good air, food and cleanliness in nursing and in mouth and feeding bottle.

The bud-fungi do not flourish in an alkaline media, and wiping the mouth in a cloth dipped in an 8 or 10 per cent. solution of