

which only come once to the hospital during the first week of the disease become classed with those which have no ulcer, although many of them no doubt have it developed later; indeed, as a matter of fact, the ulcer does not appear until the paroxysmal stage has existed for some days. The average length of attendance at the hospital of those having the ulcer was 6.5 weeks; but, among those not having it, it was 4.8 weeks.

The following table shows the ulcer at different ages:

	No. having Ulcers.
During first year.....	0 out of 10
“ second year.....	4 “ 14
“ third year.....	7 “ 16
“ fourth year.....	5 “ 14
“ fifth year.....	7 “ 15
“ sixth year.....	2 “ 5
“ seventh year.....	2 “ 8
“ eighth year.....	0 “ 2

Among the 84 cases, 45 were females and 39 males, and the ulcer of the frænum was present in 16 out of the 45 females, and 11 out of the 39 males.

From the foregoing table it would appear, that the third, fourth, and fifth years are the ones during which the ulcer most frequently occurs.

That the cause of ulceration is due entirely to the friction of the soft parts against the teeth I have myself little doubt, and can entirely indorse what Dr. Maccall says on this point. I have never seen the ulcer in a child before the lower incisors were cut, and, in two cases, where the lower incisors had entirely disappeared in children of three or four years respectively, the ulcer never appeared, although repeatedly looked for.

The manner in which children cough is a very important point in the production of the ulcer. Some children instinctively protrude their tongues as far as possible—especially is this the case in those of three or four years old, in whom the pharynx is small; but with older children the necessity for the protrusion of the tongue is not so urgent, and they have also, in one sense, a greater command over it; hence, in these latter, the ulcer is not so frequently formed. The time, also, at which the ulcer usually first appears, viz., during the second and third