

until 1772 that Lestorfor claimed to be able to distinguish by microscopical examination of the blood the presence of syphilis and other diseases.

In 1890, Watkins, after studying various methods of blood preparation, came to the conclusion, and published the fact, that there was only one method of scientifically examining the blood, namely, doing it in its fresh state, and before any changes had taken place. He also found that, by instantaneous photographing fresh blood, objects which would otherwise be overlooked would be revealed and permanently recorded, showing facts that the dry and stained specimens would fail to do.

In 1892 my attention was called to Dr. Watkins' method, and it so favorably impressed me that I have since devoted considerable time to it, and now I am so convinced that it is the only road to an accurate diagnosis of disease, that I am still continuing the accumulation of data, with more or less satisfaction, having for my chief guide a sign in the mouth which I first observed many years ago, but the importance of which I then failed to appreciate. This sign which I denominate "egg-skin eschar" I find upon the mucous membrane extending along the ramus and the buccal surface of the gums along the molars. Occasionally it is to be found upon the cheek, near Steno's duct and the angle of the mouth; but I will not dwell upon this point as I referred to it in the discussion of my article above alluded to.

In the early treatment of this disease when I found this eschar present, as it was in many cases, I learned to associate it with some obstinate forms.

Five years ago I began sending patients to Dr. Robert L. Watkins, of New York City, for blood examination with the view of ascertaining what existed. This I did without giving Dr. Watkins the history of the case. The examination of more than one hundred cases revealed strong evidences of syphilis, and in every instance when the egg-skin eschar was found the blood showed unmistakable proofs of the taint; in fact, every case where the blood showed this the egg-skin eschar was present. Dr. Watkins has repeatedly pointed out to me the syphilitic spore. Yet, I must admit that the majority of my patients declared that there was no foundation for the suspicion of the disease; but when they received treatment for it they were cured. Although some patients were honest in not knowing the history of their trouble, others did finally remember that they had contracted the disease, and others still acknowledged it at once.

So confident do I feel that my views are correct, I now treat all cases of this kind with anti-syphilitic remedies, and I find that a large percentage of them are benefited. In several cases I have been misled and diagnosed suppurative gingivitis as pyorrhea