

you are in the true pus pocket. I think this is the greatest bother in treating this trouble that the dentist encounters. Dr. Cravens speaks of the galleries that connect these pockets and how easy it is to be deceived in them.

My opinion is not based on an intelligent and scientific investigation of this trouble, constitutionally, such as Dr. Curtis has made and as Dr. Rhein has made, the latter gentleman claiming that he can enter a hospital and select ten or more patients that are troubled with this malady and tell by the phase which it takes in the mouth the specific disease with which they are ill. I can only speak of it as I see it and treat it in my practice, and have attributed my failures to the lack of thorough treatment, for want of proper instruments, and unwillingness of the patient to allow the operation and to follow my directions in regard to care of the teeth.

Now, Dr. Curtis does not believe in the use of acids in the treatment of this malady, and I want to ask him why he objects to acids? Isn't his treatment a means to the same end? Doesn't he work with the same motive, to get a thoroughly aseptic condition and stimulation of the parts to healthy granulation?

In the treatment of this trouble I have been most successful in following out the course taken by Dr. Cravens, which is to thoroughly syringe out the cavities with hot distilled water at a heat of 140°. That is just this side of scalding the mouth, but it will not scald, although I use an absorbent cotton in the mouth to catch the water to prevent any discomfort to the patient. Then you make an application of cocain; and right here I would like Dr. Curtis to tell us how he prepares and uses the volasem, so that we may go home and use it, with his assurance that we have an antidote to whatever bad effects we may happen to get from the cocain. I think that is a valuable and essential thing to know. The cocain which Dr. Cravens uses is a saturated solution in chloroform, to which is added a few drops each of the oil of cloves, menthol and cassia. It makes about a ten per cent. solution, and the advantage is that it does not evaporate or grow stronger. After syringing out and using the cocain, you perform the operation of removing the deposits, applying a five per cent. solution of sulphuric acid. Dismiss the patient for five days, and then make an application of a ten per cent. solution of nitrate of silver. Dismiss the patient for five days more, then syringe out the pockets thoroughly with a solution of bromo-chloralum. The nitrate of silver and bromo-chloralum should not be used at the same sitting, as they would unite and a glassy precipitate would be the result, which would adhere with great tenacity to the teeth. If this does not prove effective it must be that you have not done the surgical treatment thoroughly, and at the point of failure the treatment