

incisor teeth. Also every evening about nine o'clock she experienced a burning sensation within the pus cavity, but in the course of an hour or two this sensation passed away.

Saturday, July 15th. No further evidence of the existence of diseased bone being elicited by the most careful examination of the cavity with a fine probe, and the output of pus continuing unabated, it was suspected that the retention of a draining material might be instrumental in producing continual irritation, and, in consequence, no further attempt at drainage was made, that guaranteed by the opening already present being considered sufficient. The patient was given some peroxid of hydrogen and distilled water, half and half, with which to syringe the cavity night and morning.

Monday, July 17th. No pus exuded upon external pressure of the walls of the cavity.

Friday, July 21st. The mouth wound exhibited an advanced condition of repair, the opening being obliterated to the extent of admitting only the point of a small glass syringe. The purulent discharge had ceased, and only a slight numbness was present. The patient was advised to go to the water-side to gain strength.

Tuesday, August 1st. The patient returned after a week of boating and fishing. The wound in the palate was thoroughly healed, the use of the syringe having been discontinued in the meantime. The offensive breath odor existed only to a slight degree; the "droppings in the throat" still continued, although not so copious. These troubles appear to be due to chronic catarrhal affection of the pharynx. The feeling of numbness had altogether disappeared, and no local disturbance was felt. The patient was rosy cheeked, had a good appetite and was enjoying better health than usual.

The root canal, having remained in a desirable condition, was filled as follows: It was first dried with absorbent cotton, then by introducing heated platinum wire into it. A few grains of iodoform were carried to the apex of the root, which was then filled with gutta percha. A gold filling was inserted, and the case brought to a favorable termination on Monday, August 7th, 1893.

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The soldering of aluminum which has long been a difficult problem, has been recently solved. By sprinkling the surface to be soldered with chlorid of silver, and melting down, the soldering is effected simply and satisfactorily.—*Ohio Journal*.