in quantity and less purulent. A little later another plate was made by myself, using the same drainage tube; this is the one he is now wearing. It is clasped to the second molar and the cuspid. Many different solutions have been used to wash out the antrum. After the first operation boric acid, saturated solution, alone was used; Peroxide of hydrogen ten per cent. was used for some time; carbolic acid solution two per cent.; Resorcin one, two and three per cent.; Marchand's hydrozone fifty per cent., followed by glycozone; Glyco-Thymoline twenty per cent.; Tr. calendula two per cent.

From the time of the first operation in August, 1897, until September, 1899, the washing out of the cavity had been done principally by the patient himself two or three times daily, the syringing being done through the drainage tube, and every week coming to my office to have the plate and drainage tube thoroughly cleansed. In September, 1899, at the suggestion of the specialist of the Fanny Allen Hospital, we commenced the use of protargol, taking out the drainage tube every day and thoroughly irrigating the antrum through the opening in the alveolar pro-The protargol was at first used one-half of one per cent. cess. solution, but later about one-fifth of one per cent. The protargol was followed by a mild solution of Wampole's Formalid. This gave the most beneficial results of anything yet used. I know of no remedy equal to protargol for the washing of a diseased an-The protargol was used for about four weeks daily, and trum. since that time has been used occasionally, when there is much catarrhal discharge. We are now washing out the antrum, removing the drainage tube four or five times a week, using a mild solution of Wampole's Formalid. The patient washes it out daily through the drainage tube, using a solution of boric acid or chloride of sodium. Numerous bacteriological examinations of the discharges from both the antrum and nasal passages have been made. Streptococci and staphylococci and pus cells have been found in every examination. The most interesting microscopal examination was one made at the Vermont State Laboratory of Hygiene, Feb. 4, 1899, which is as follows:

Growth reddens litmus. Ferments Smith solution. Grows with gas production in gelatine stab. Gives indol reaction with Dunham's solution. Bacterium is B. coli communis. Pathogenic for guinea-pig in nine days. I think that this bacillus has not been found since.