

**Perry's Treatise on the prevention and cure of the tooth-ache : with directions for preserving the teeth and gums from disease and discolouration to the latest period of life : also, instructions to mothers on the management and cutting of teeth in children.**

**Contributors**

Perry, Mr.  
University of Glasgow. Library

**Publication/Creation**

London : [Sold by Messrs. Butler], 1827.

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/hsyp3ffp>

**Provider**

University of Glasgow

**License and attribution**

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by The University of Glasgow Library. The original may be consulted at The University of Glasgow Library. where the originals may be consulted. This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

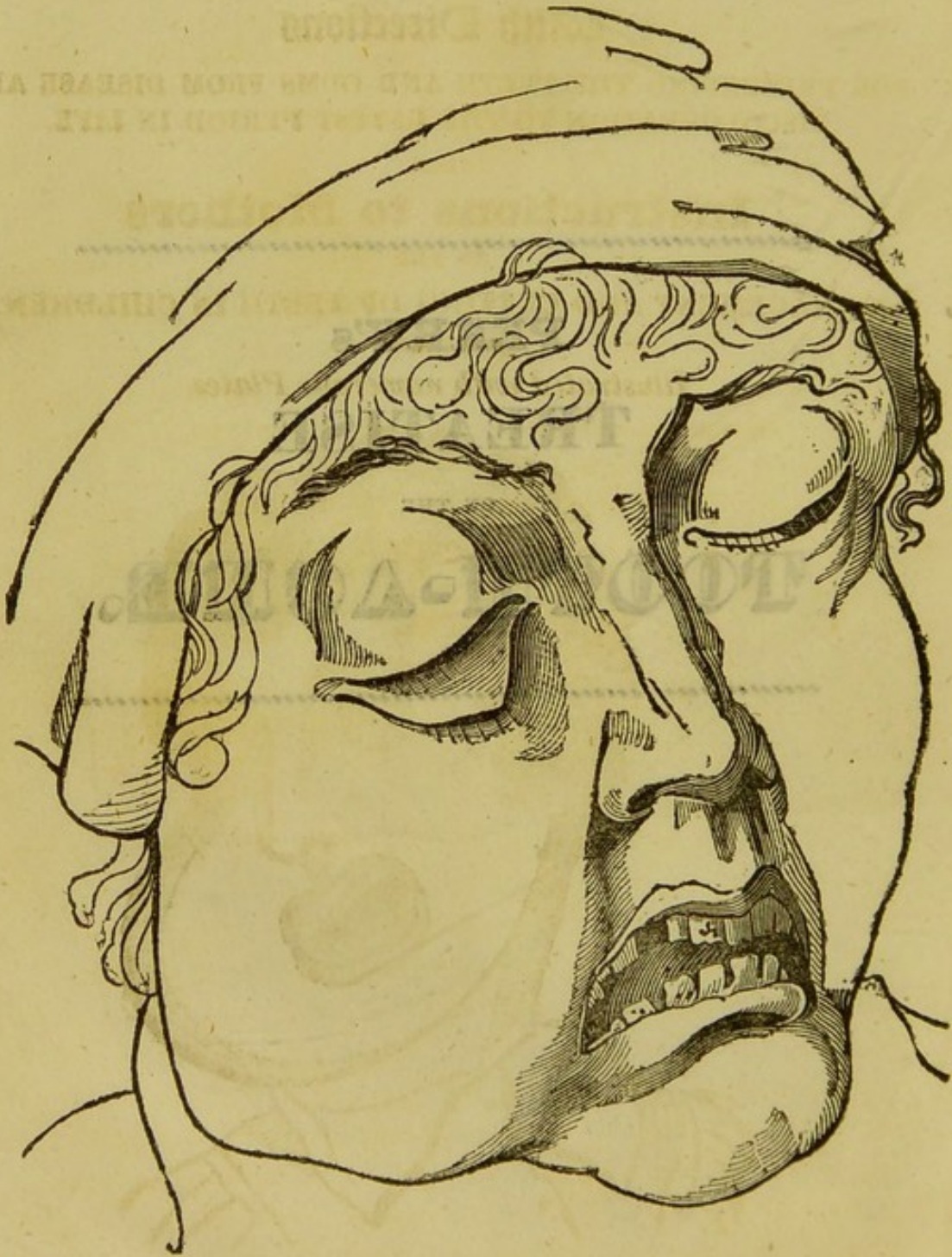
You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



*The* EFFECTS of a NEGLECTED TOOTH.



1

PERRY'S  
**TREATISE**  
ON THE  
PREVENTION AND CURE  
OF THE  
**TOOTH-ACHE;**  
With Directions

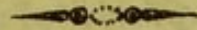
FOR PRESERVING THE TEETH AND GUMS FROM DISEASE AND  
DISCOLOURATION TO THE LATEST PERIOD IN LIFE.

ALSO,

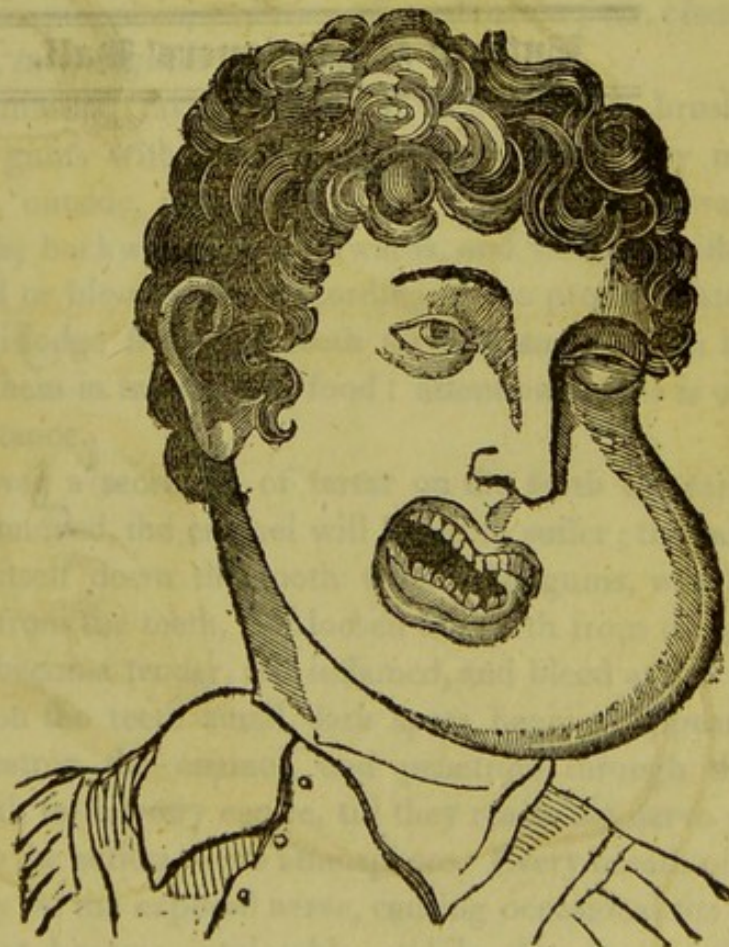
**Instructions to Mothers**

ON THE

MANAGEMENT AND CUTTING OF TEETH IN CHILDREN.



*Illustrated with numerous Plates.*



London :

SOLD BY MESSRS. BUTLER, CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, CHEAPSIDE,  
LONDON; 54, SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN; 173, PRINCES STREET, EDIN-  
BURGH; AND BY THE PRINCIPAL MEDICINE VENDERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

1827.

*Price One Shilling and Sixpence.*

PERRY'S  
TREATISE  
ON THE  
PREVENTION AND CURE  
OF THE  
**TOOTH-ACHE;**

With Directions  
FOR PRESERVING THE TEETH AND GUMS FROM DISEASE AND  
DISCOMFORT TO THE LATEST PERIOD IN LIFE.  
AND  
Instructions to Mothers  
ON THE  
MANAGEMENT AND CUTTING OF TEETH IN CHILDREN.  
Illustrated with numerous Plates.

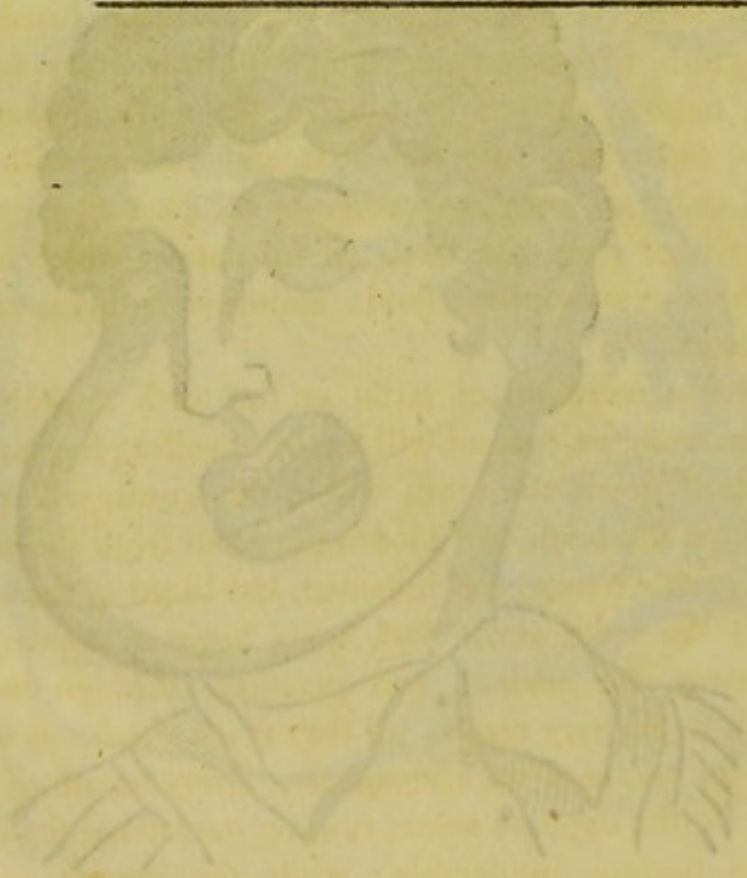
---

---

**Entered at Stationers' Hall.**

---

---



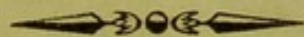
---

Printed by W. MYERS, Commercial Road (East).

---

GLASGOW  
UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARY:

PERRY'S  
**TREATISE**  
ON THE  
**TOOTHACHE.**



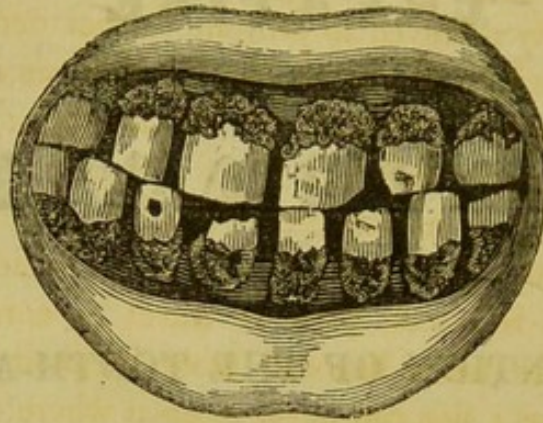
**PREVENTION OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.**

THAT the prevention of disease is better than cure, is admitted by all; I have therefore chosen to commence this *vade mecum* by pointing out the means by which persons may generally prevent the agonizing torment that this distressing disease creates. They are simple, plain, and easy of application; viz. *cleanliness, attention, and regularity.*

By cleanliness, (taking a general view) I mean brushing the teeth and gums with a moderately hard brush every morning, the inside, outside, crowns or tops of the teeth, upwards and downwards, backwards and forwards, and washing with water, either cold or blood warm, according to the present state of the teeth. Dislodge from the teeth all substances which have adhered to them in masticating food: attention to this is of essential importance.

Whenever a secretion of tartar on the teeth appears, if not speedily removed, the enamel will begin to suffer; the tartar will insinuate itself down the tooth within the gums, will separate the gums from the teeth, and loosen the teeth from the sockets; the gums become tender, red, inflamed, and bleed at the slightest friction; on the teeth small dark spots begin to appear, which rapidly destroy the enamel, and penetrate through the bone of the tooth to the very centre, till they reach the nerve which is exposed to the action of the atmosphere. Every breath of air acts powerfully on the exposed nerve, causing occasional fits of pain, that at last become intolerable; while the disease continues making rapid progress within the tooth, which becomes quite hollow, and not unfrequently conveys the same disease to the

neighbouring teeth, as well as to the corresponding teeth on the opposite side of the jaw, in almost the same proportion. The following plate



represents the secretion of black tartar, destroying the enamel, injuring the gums, and loosening the teeth. Further Examples will be given hereafter.

Those teeth which are least exposed to friction, either from mastication or the action of the tooth-brush, are the most likely to be affected by caries, because particles injurious to the enamel accumulate undisturbed. This accounts for the rottenness, or caries, of teeth commonly commencing in some obscure part of the mouth.

The inside of the bicuspid and grinders are frequently covered with a dark hard substance, under which, either between the teeth, or near the root below the gum, a small hole may be found, (by searching with a sharp-pointed instrument) which through neglect enlarges, and spreads destruction around.

The spittle or saliva in the mouth of persons in the morning, more particularly of those who do not eat supper, is highly corrosive and destructive to the enamel of the teeth. Such persons should be particularly attentive to wash well their mouth every morning. Some persons eject from the stomach a considerable quantity of acid, so powerful as to set the teeth on edge for the remainder of the day. Let it be remembered, that no acid is a more powerful solvent than that which arises from a deranged and debilitated stomach. The unpleasant and injurious sensation felt by the teeth being set on edge, may be removed by rubbing well the teeth and gums with *Perry's Essence*; and it also prevents the destructive effects of the saliva on the teeth.

By cleaning regularly the teeth every morning with a brush and water, the gums insensibly grow hard and healthy, less liable to bleed, and the teeth are preserved free from decay.

So soon as a dark or black speck appears on the enamel, it should be carefully removed to prevent further decay, either by brushing it well with a tooth powder, the assistance of an experienced dentist, or the liberal use of the *Essence* : by no means allow the speck to remain.

At times the gums are extremely tender, sore, and inflamed, which arise mostly from cold, medicine, or neglect ; in either case, cleanliness is a safe path to travel to correct the evil. From neglect the teeth become loose in their sockets, and eventually fall out ; this can never happen where daily cleaning the teeth is practised.

A Lady of sixty-five, residing in the neighbourhood of Finsbury Square, has for the last seven years preserved her teeth firm in their sockets, and free from pain, by the daily application of *Perry's Essence*. These very teeth were ever, before the application of the *Essence*, painful and loose in their sockets, and unserviceable in masticating food till the *Essence* was applied, which completely restored them.

The tartar, if unmolested, on the teeth of some persons accumulates to an astonishing degree, penetrating the gum down to the jaw bone, destroying the alveolar processes, and the jaw-bone itself. The following plate



is a representation of accumulated tartar on a tooth, which became so loose, that on a slight pressure it fell out. Several teeth of the same individual were in a similar state.

The teeth should be carefully examined every week, to detect any incipient disease that may be lurking about, which should be removed by the brush, file, or some other appropriate instru-



ment. When the teeth have long been neglected, scaling them, by a judicious hand, may prove highly beneficial. Teeth frequently press so closely against each other, as to destroy the enamel; whenever this is the case, a fine thin file may be used to separate them, which in all probability will prevent further decay.

All Tooth Powders should be wholly free from acids, moderately hard, but by no means gritty. It is not improbable that the decay of teeth, and tooth-ache, have been much increased by the indiscriminate use of tooth powders, which are mixed with a portion of acids, calculated to render the teeth beautifully white, but in a short time will totally destroy both enamel and teeth, as well as produce ulcers and gum-boils: therefore great care should be taken to make a proper selection of powder. The Vegetable Tooth Powder, and pulverised Areca Nut, I have found admirably adapted for this purpose, sold by Messrs. Butler, No. 4, Cheapside, London; Sackville Street, Dublin; and Princes Street, Edinburgh. An astringent tincture should always accompany its exhibition, with the occasional application, (that is, twice a week) of *Perry's Essence*. By following these directions, the teeth may be preserved to extreme old age.

### DISEASES OF THE TEETH AND GUMS.

THE diseases which affect the teeth and gums are numerous and various; and, unfortunately for the sufferer, they are frequently increased by the ignorance of empirics, who profess to cure all diseases, and correct all defects.

Tooth-ache in general arises from *caries*, rottenness of the teeth, or decay; *exostosis* of the fangs of the tooth; *necrosis* affecting the living principle in the fangs of the teeth; fractures of the teeth; the loss of enamel; *spina ventosa*, the destruction of the teeth from mastication.

The diseases in the gums are gum-boils, scurvy, preternatural increase of the gums, the antrum maxilare, or the tic douloureux, the alveolar processes or sockets, the loss by mercury or tartar.

Diseases of the teeth are frequently unobserved, as they often commence at the tip of the fangs; which, without exhibiting any appearance of decay, cause the most distressing tooth-ache, which increases to an alarming extent, till the whole of the fangs

are affected, when the pain becomes so intolerable as almost to induce phrensy.

Young children are often violently affected with the tooth-ache, arising from decay, which rapidly increases in the first set of teeth; the gums and cheeks become inflamed with excruciating agony, the rest of the child is destroyed, the health injured, gum-boils or abscesses are formed, exfoliations or pieces from the jaw-bone protrude through the gums, and the foundation of the most distressing disorders are laid, which occasionally terminate in death.

To prevent caries from extending, the teeth should be regularly brushed, washed, and about a dozen drops of *Perry's Essence* applied daily to the teeth and gums, which will effectually prevent the progress of decay, as well as the recurrence of pain.

When a cavity is discovered in the interior of a tooth, swelled face and rheumatic affections succeed, and cause most agonizing pain; and is frequently mistaken for the *tic douloureux* in the cuspides of the upper jaw.

If a tooth becomes diseased at the roots, or alveolus, the adjoining teeth are always more or less affected throughout that jaw: this contagion, when neglected, eventually destroys every tooth in the jaw.

In some instances, diseases of the teeth appear hereditary; the same observation holds good, where the teeth have been transplanted from one person to another. By attention and cleanliness this charm may be broken, and the teeth preserved sound.

The injurious practice of picking the teeth with pins, has probably caused innumerable instances of tooth-ache: the teeth should be cleared from all substances lodged in them, but not with a pin.

Decay of the crown of the teeth generally commences at some obscure part of the mouth, where it remains undiscovered until considerable progress has been made, caused by substances lodged in the teeth, where it destroys the enamel: a small dark spot on the enamel covers the affected part, which at last breaks away, and discovers a large cavity in the tooth, to the great surprise and annoyance of the sufferer.

Often-times decay commences at the sides of the teeth, where food has been allowed to lodge, or under the gums, causing con-

siderable pain without exhibiting any appearance of defect: the applications made to procure ease do not reach the affected part, consequently relief is not procured. In this case the gums should be previously lanced, and a small piece of cotton, well saturated with the Essence, gently pushed into the part affected, and relief will be immediately obtained.

### DISEASES OF THE TEETH.

THE decay of teeth commonly commences at the sides of the incisors, first destroying the enamel, which being by far the hardest part of the tooth, resists the longest; when it breaks away, a large cavity is discovered, or the tooth is so soft that it is easily cut away, leaving the nerve exposed; the bone of the tooth possesses a very small portion of the living principle, but the nerve retains the highest degree of sensibility, which causes that excruciating agony, arising from inflammation, which sometimes terminates in *mortification*. By a timely application of *Perry's Essence*, where the fangs are diseased, after lancing the gum so high as to allow the escape of the purulent matter which may be formed in the socket, then pushing in gently a small piece of cotton well moistened with the Essence, the pain will cease, the progress of decay checked, and the tooth and socket preserved firm. The following plate exhibits a diseased fang, as above described.



When the tooth is so far decayed as to leave only the stump in the gums, the daily use of the Essence will be of considerable service; but if neglected, an offensive discharge from the gums takes place, rendering the breath most disagreeable, and contaminating the gums and jaws, the stumps are forced upward, the sockets ossified, (or become bony) and filled up, and the gums grow very sore.

When cold seizes the teeth, they become tender and uneasy, the tooth affected assumes a darker appearance, which is a premonitory symptom that inflammation is about to commence, and should without delay be arrested.

At the extremity of the fangs of each tooth a small hole may be perceived, through which the nerve passes, and when inflamed by exposure to the atmosphere, the vessels are tumified, suppuration takes place, the fangs by degrees absorb, and the pain becomes incessant.

When tooth-ache arises from nervous affection, to procure relief sometimes teeth perfectly sound are extracted, which does not afford the least relief, but on the contrary the pain is increased. If teeth extracted under these circumstances be immediately replaced with care, they will again become firm in their sockets. The same may also be done with faulty teeth, if not too far gone, the decayed part being immediately cut or filed away.

Tooth-ache sometimes is caused by a peculiar state of the body, a deranged state of the stomach, and in females during pregnancy. Under these circumstances, the extracting of every tooth will not afford the least relief; gentle aperients, and the application of the Essence, will produce the desired effect.

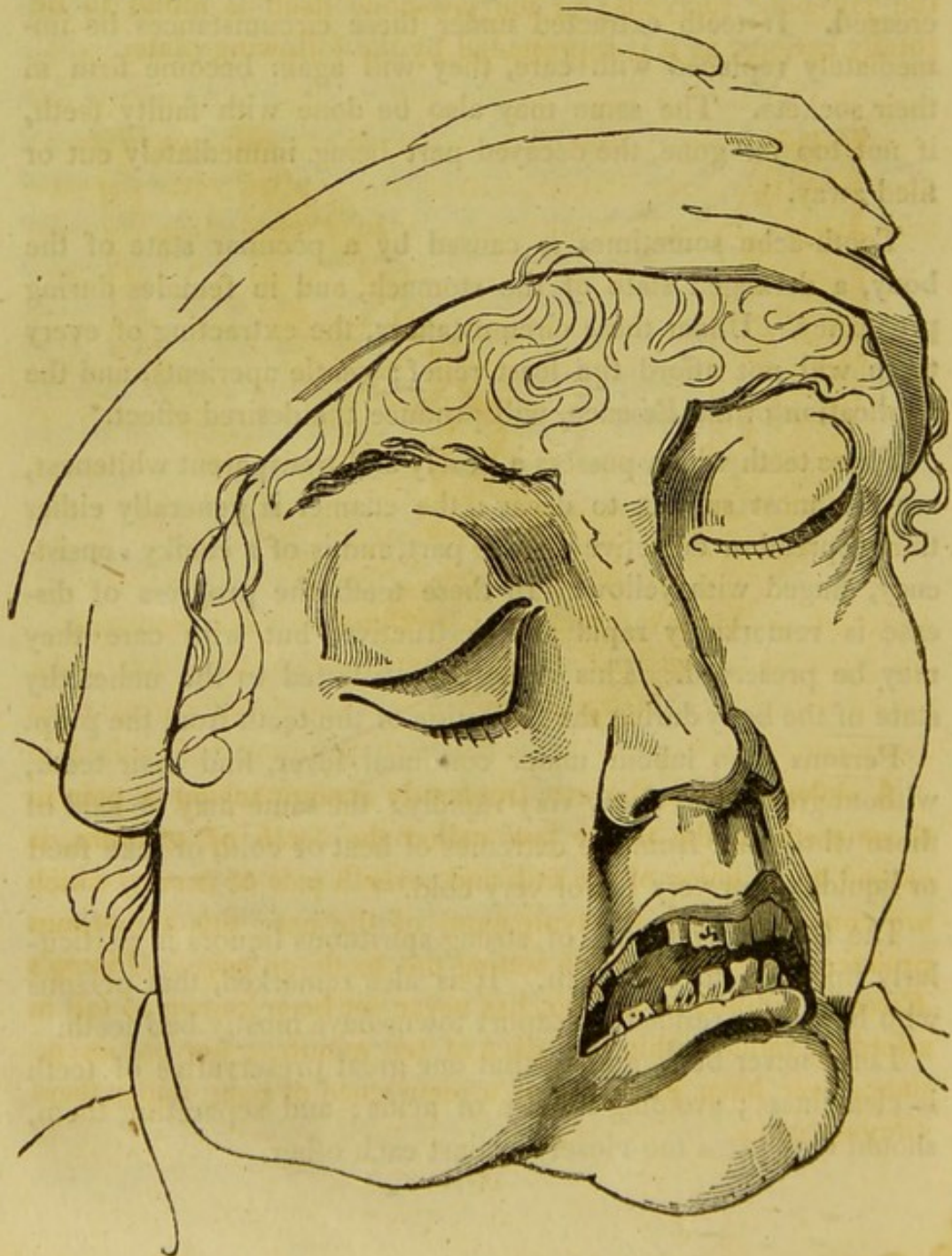
Those teeth which possess a pearly and transparent whiteness, are the most subject to decay: the enamel is generally either thinly spread or defective in some part, and is of a chalky consistency, tinged with yellow. In these teeth the progress of disease is remarkably rapid and destructive, but with care they may be preserved. This defect is attributed to the unhealthy state of the body during the formation of the teeth from the pulp.

Persons who labour under continual fever, find their teeth, without great care, decay very rapidly; the same may be said of those who suffer from the extremes of heat or cold, or take food or liquids either very hot or very cold.

The frequently taking of strong spirituous liquors is particularly injurious to the teeth. It is also remarked, that persons who have long resided at seaport towns have mostly bad teeth.

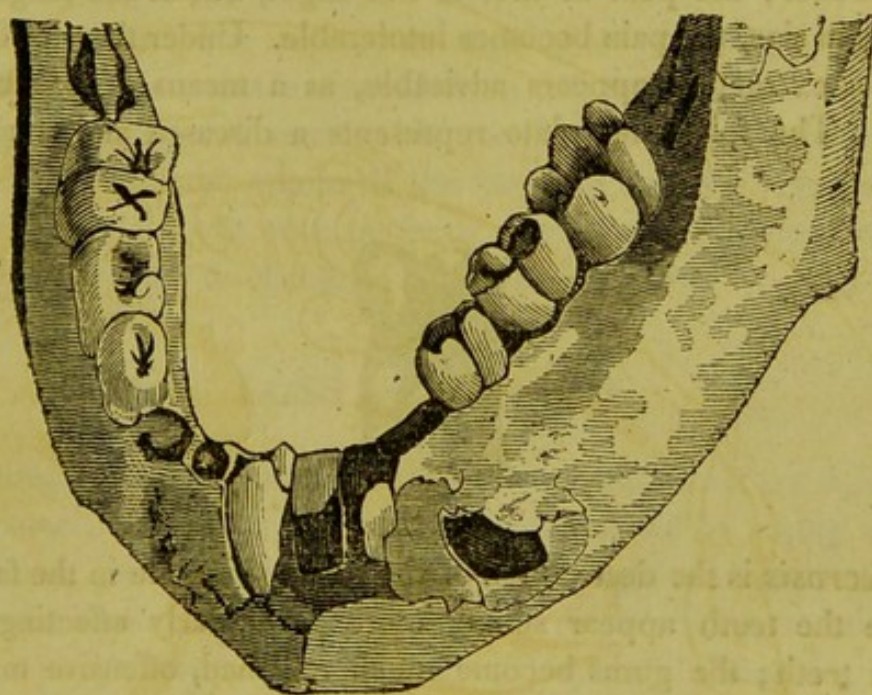
Let it never be forgotten, that one great preservative of teeth is cleanliness; avoiding the use of acids; and separating them, should they press too closely against each other.

A carious tooth is almost invariably affected by the admission of cold air, or cold water, or by suddenly pressing the teeth against a stone, hard crust, seeds of fruit, unripe fruit, tamarinds, figs, and sweets of any kind. When pain begins, if measures are not adopted to prevent further decay, the pain returns more frequently, violently, and of longer duration; the disease extends to the adjoining teeth, the gums grow tender, the face, cheek, neck, and ear are swelled, the eye injured and closed, and the jaw locked. Should the teeth be extracted by an unskilful hand, the under eye-lids are drawn down, and the face frightfully disfigured; suppuration takes place; a copious discharge of most offensive pus, or matter, occasionally affords a temporary relief.



The preceding plate is a sketch from nature of a gentleman who had suffered for many months, and at last was induced to submit to the extraction of the *eye tooth*, on the right side, by the hand of an ignorant person, who lacerated the gum, injured the jaw bone, and disfigured the eye, without affording the least intermission of pain, when at last he was induced to apply *Perry's Essence*, which in ten minutes afforded permanent relief.

After a diseased tooth has completed its ravages to the extent above related, the roots of the neighbouring teeth become absorbed, or wasted in their sockets, the jaw bone partakes of the infection, nor is it very uncommon for a partial mortification to take place. Sometimes an exfoliation, or a scaling of part of the jaw-bone succeeds; or the jaw-bone itself is found to be totally carious, as it is represented by the following plate.



A violent pain in the ear, frequently accompanying a pain in those teeth of the under jaw called the *teeth of wisdom*, is caused by an union of the fifth and seventh pair of nerves, which are connected with the tympanum of the ear: this sometimes produces the sensation of setting the teeth on edge. *Perry's Essence* applied to the ear, has never yet been known to fail in affording relief within the space of ten minutes; nor has an instance ever been produced of a recurrence of pain, under these circumstances.

The whole of both the jaws sometimes become so seriously affected, that the pain in the teeth of the upper jaw has actually been mistaken for the lower, and sound teeth have been extracted instead of the diseased tooth. To prevent this serious mistake, apply a sharp-pointed instrument to the suspected tooth, and gently strike the tooth with the handle of a pen-knife: by these means, the real faulty tooth may be discovered.

The *tic douloureux* is very frequently mistaken for the tooth-ache, and many teeth have unfortunately been condemned, and rooted out, thereby laying the foundation of diseases, which have hurried many to their graves.

*Exostosis* is an enlargement of the fangs of the tooth, whilst the teeth themselves appear to be perfectly sound; a deposit of white bony substance increases, till it becomes too large for the socket; the pain at first is but slight, but as the fangs increase in size, the pain becomes intolerable. Under these circumstances extraction appears advisable, as a means of procuring ease. The following plate represents a diseased and enlarged fang.



*Necrosis* is the destruction of the living principle in the fangs, while the teeth appear sound, more particularly affecting the front teeth; the gums become much inflamed, offensive matter is discharged from them, the teeth are loose, the sockets absorbed, the fangs much diseased, of a dark brown or black colour. Numerous are the nostrums recommended for this disease, some of which have at times afforded relief; as Butler's Lotion, the Tincture of Rhatany Root, Infusion of Roses, or Myrrh. But as this disease lies within the gums, the gums should be deeply lanced to discharge the purulent matter; then with a small glass syringe, (invented by the Author for this express purpose, and sold by Messrs. Butler, 4, Cheapside, and all Medicine Venders, price 1s. 6d.) a portion of *Perry's Essence* may be squirted up to

the fangs, and a small piece of cotton well saturated with the Essence gently pushed up between the gums, and regularly night and morning washing the gums with the Essence, I have never known to fail of affording permanent relief.



The above plate represents a diseased tooth affected by Necrosis, which was extracted from the jaw-bone of a young lady; the fang was remarkably rough, and of a dark brown colour; almost the whole of the fang was rotted away, but the crown of the tooth was perfectly sound, the jaw-bone much diseased, and the discharge of pus most offensive.

### LOSS OF ENAMEL.

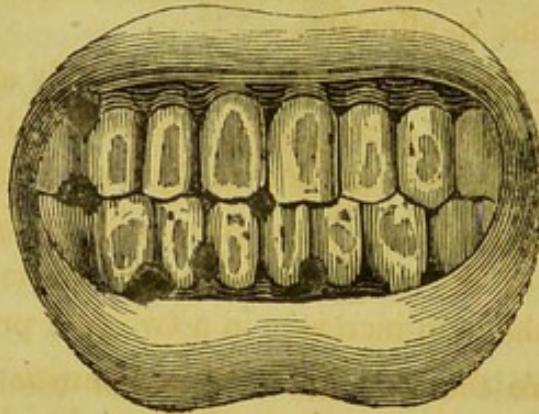
Diseases generally commence in those teeth which are deficient of enamel. The loss of enamel may be caused by taking much medicine, particularly acids. The enamel once destroyed, can never be replaced; the tooth grows darker in colour, and decays very rapidly; it is also sensibly affected by the slightest degree of cold, is very tender, and subject to the unpleasant sensation of having the teeth set on edge. Chewing old Cheshire cheese without bread, or washing the teeth with *Perry's Essence*, will relieve the patient, as before noticed.

In masticating food, the teeth on both sides of the jaws should be used; if not, the side which is not used becomes tender and painful, and the teeth grow longer from disuse.

Persons who take medicines composed of acids, should invariably wash well the mouth with warm water, or *Perry's Essence*.



Some persons cover their teeth by a sheathing of white wax, to prevent the action of the acid. Persons of delicate health, frequently suffer from a deficiency of enamel on the teeth. A disordered stomach is also the cause of tooth-ache, both in children and grown persons. The acid brought from the stomach is most destructive to the enamel of the teeth. The following plate is a representation of teeth which have lost their enamel.



#### ACCIDENTS OF THE TEETH AND GUMS.

The teeth are broken and gums injured by biting against hard substances ; as a bone, nut, kernel, shot, stone, or even a hard crust ; and sometimes the jaw itself is injured.

When a small piece only is broken from the tooth, by filing it smooth, and reducing the irregular part, the tooth will not be materially injured ; but by neglect, the sockets and gums become inflamed, and serious injury may arise.

Should a tooth by accident be knocked out, with care it may immediately be replaced, and in a few days will be fixed as tight as ever : the tooth, however, will soon assume a darker hue.

When the teeth press too closely against each other, (generally the front teeth) caries always takes place, commencing with black spots. Under the direction of a dentist, these teeth may be preserved, by filing away the sides. And for the last twenty-two years, I have invariably found the daily use of the Essence to arrest the further decay, and in a few months to render the teeth beautifully white and sound.

If the tooth is much decayed, so as to present a large cavity, it then becomes necessary to saturate some cotton with the Es-

sence, which should be kept constantly in the tooth ; this method invariably prevents pain, and preserves the tooth from any further inroads of the disease.

For the tooth-ache, the application of the *oil of cloves, thyme, vitriol, muriatic or nitric acid, &c.* are by some persons incautiously applied, without considering that they are using the most effectual means imaginable of destroying the whole of their teeth, and of entailing a lasting disease, which defies all the power of medicine to alleviate.

I have lately been in company with a lady at Birmingham, whose teeth are totally destroyed by the use of the oil of thyme, which was recommended for her use by a *dentist !!*

A momentary cessation from pain may be effected by any sudden passion of the mind, but after the effects of the passion have subsided, the pain increases in a two-fold proportion.

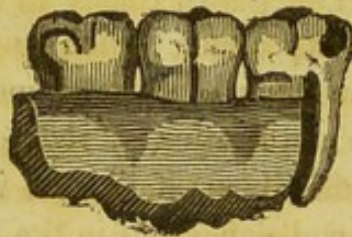
Numerous are the expedients which human ingenuity have devised, to increase the stock of misery under the hope of obtaining relief:—as the application of red hot needles to destroy the nerve, which almost always fails, and is dreadfully painful during the operation, and dangerous in the result:—fumigating the teeth with the burning seeds of henbane, conveyed through a pipe ; the operator triumphantly exhibiting, what he is pleased to call small worms, the cause of all the pain, when no worms were ever yet known to exist in the teeth, and what he displays are in fact only the germs of the seeds of the henbane.

Some dentists have recommended luxation for the tooth-ache ; that is, partly drawing up the tooth, then pushing it down again. The pain is suspended for a time, but the tooth becomes tender, the gums inflamed, the fangs of the teeth surrounded with coagulated lymph ; the pain at last increases much more violently, and finally the patient is compelled to submit to have the tooth extracted, as the only prospect of obtaining relief : but alas ! the sockets and gums are too much injured, and continued pain is the result.

The following are the words of a most respectable dentist, (Mr. Clark) respecting the drawing of teeth:—“ The accidents to which extracting a tooth subjects a person are, the *breaking* of the tooth, the *tearing* of the socket, and the *splintering* of

the jaw. The last of these accidents can never occur in the hands of a skilful operator, who is able to judge when he is going too far, or when to desist from further attempts; the *first two* accidents may happen in any hands." The reader is left to make his own remarks on the danger incident to the extraction of teeth; and with what caution and consideration he should submit to the loss of a bone, which never can be replaced, and which may not only for ever disfigure his countenance, but afflict him with pain and torture to the end of his days, if it does not actually shorten his life.

Mercury has a most powerful effect on the teeth, destroying the internal substance of the bone, loosening the teeth, exhibiting a scurvy-like appearance in its worst stages on the gums, rendering the enamel black, or destroying it altogether.



The above plate is a representation of a decayed jaw-bone, which was broken off on attempting to extract a double tooth. The individual had taken a considerable quantity of mercury.

Some ladies, during a state of pregnancy, suffer most acutely from the tooth-ache; here the extracting of every tooth in the head would not afford the slightest relief.

The dangerous system of extracting the offending tooth, and filling up the vacancy with one taken, at the same time, from the jaws of another person, which, if done quickly, grows firm in the socket, has generated numerous diseases; but the distressing deaths caused by this means, have nearly put a stop to the practice.

The plumping of teeth, that is, the stopping up the holes in them with mastic gold, tin, or lead leaf, is often resorted to, but seldom with success; for the external air can never be excluded for any length of time, as the progress of decay still continues, the orifice enlarges, and the tin or gold becomes loose;

added to which, the properties of the lead are very injurious to the system.

### DISEASES OF THE ANTRUM MAXILLARE, or TIC DOULOUREUX.

A cavity in the upper maxillary bone has communication with the cavity of the nose, through which a membrane passes ; in this cavity an inflammation sometimes takes place, which may be occasioned by diseased teeth, or the stumps of decayed teeth, also when the teeth are quite sound. The pain arising from this inflammation is always very severe, and is mistaken for the *tic douloureux* ; this inflammation may be produced by a blow on the cheek, by the fang of a tooth entering the antrum, or by caries in the teeth. The pain extends to the forehead, and a nervous throbbing on the cheek, chiefly confined to three teeth on each side of the upper jaw ; viz. the two bicuspides, and the first molaris. When this affection is not properly attended to, the eye sometimes is closed on the affected side, ulceration and fetid discharges succeed, the bones are injured, polypus or cancer follow, and the poor distracted sufferer eventually sinks under the disease.

### DISEASES OF THE GUMS.

The gums are very vascular, and cover the sockets or alveolar processes of the jaws ; they possess considerable powers of contractibility, and when in a healthy state adhere closely to the teeth, but when affected by cold, they become thickened, loose, spongy, and inflamed, and the slightest touch causes extreme pain. The gums of old persons who have lost their teeth grow insensible of pain, and remarkably hard. The gums are subject to several diseases, occasioned generally by faulty teeth ; as swellings, boils, abscesses and ulcers ; where the fangs of the teeth are diseased, inflammation extends along the jaw, pus is formed, which at last bursting, discharges most offensive matter.

When the *teeth of wisdom*, as they are called, cause inflammation, the whole of that side of the cheek, jaw, and neck suffer considerably ; the eye is sometimes quite closed, nor can the

mouth be opened or shut without extreme pain, and sometimes even death itself ensues: as was the case with Mr. C—— late of Greenhithe, who unfortunately had the tooth extracted; from which time he had not one moment's ease, and suffered a martyrdom, till mortification commenced, and death put an end to his sufferings. The following plate is a representation of Mr. C. prior to his death,



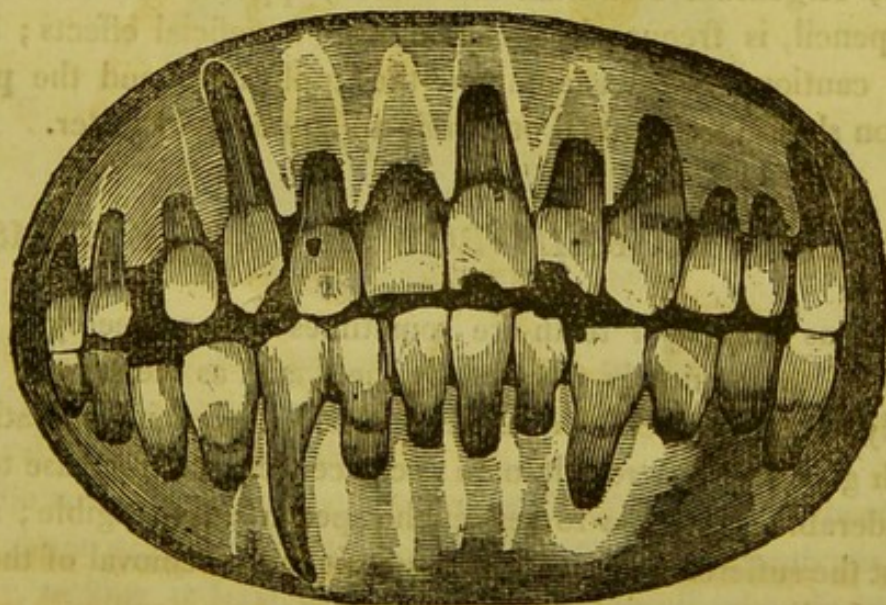
It is sometimes advisable, when gums are much inflamed, to promote suppuration by fomentations, bread and milk poultices, or toasted figs, then lancing the gums in the softest parts to discharge the matter: this discharge is sometimes kept up for months, the soreness still increasing, which with ease might be prevented, by occasionally applying the Essence. Should the fangs be very much diseased, the teeth may be extracted.

Scars deeply seated in the cheeks are attributed to the scrofula, and the diseased state of the gums, which break out, and become both troublesome and offensive. Under these circum-

stances, the patient should be on his guard; for where the sockets are much injured, either exfoliation of part of the jaw-bone, or mortification, may be apprehended. Two, three, and four of the teeth, with part of the jaw-bone, have thus been lost.

About twenty-five years since, my teeth and gums were much affected by scurvy, but from persevering in the daily use of the Essence for about twelve months, they were perfectly restored, nor have I from that time to the present felt the slightest pain, either in the teeth, jaws, or gums; every tooth being firmly fixed, sound, and the gums healthy, which I wholly attribute to the Essence being regularly applied.

Scurvy in the gums may readily be discovered, from their florid or red appearance, and bleeding when rubbed with the napkin or tooth-brush; which, when neglected, makes more ravages on the teeth and gums than all other diseases united. The following plate represents the absorption of the gums and sockets, leaving the fangs of the teeth uncovered and black:



The gums recede from the roots of the teeth, the fangs are consequently exposed; the teeth loosen, being deprived of support, and soon fall out; the gums also grow spongy and unsound. Whenever a disposition to scurvy in the gums is observed, active and prompt measures should be taken to arrest its progress, which is not difficult. First let the gum be punctured, and daily rubbed with a soft brush, and an astringent Tooth Powder; also daily apply about 20 drops of *Perry's Essence* around

the gums with a brush; which, if steadily persevered in, I never knew to fail in producing a healthy appearance, and restoring the gums to their former soundness.

Testimonials almost innumerable to the same effect could be produced, having, during the space of seven years, made a present of the Essence to every person who applied for it, in order to ascertain the real virtues of the Medicine, before I would be prevailed upon to allow it to be publicly sold: notwithstanding my Father had for fifty years previous distributed it gratis, and though assured by a German physician, who left him the recipe, that he had effectually cured many thousands, and that it was a duty owing to the public not to deprive the suffering world of so valuable a medicine.

The Astringents generally made use of are an infusion of Red Rose Leaves, Bark, Borax, or Rhatany, the last of which I have found to be decidedly the best, and may be procured genuine of Messrs. Butler, 4, Cheapside; or Dr. Reece, 171, Piccadilly.

The Argentum Nitratum in solution, applied with a camel's-hair pencil, is frequently attended with beneficial effects; but great caution should accompany the application, and the proportion should not exceed one grain to an ounce of water.

### PRETERNATURAL GROWTH OF THE GUMS.

Carious stumps of teeth are sometimes sunk so deeply in the gums, as to be nearly covered by them, and as the stumps are mostly ragged, they cause considerable soreness and inflammation, which give rise to troublesome excrescences, that increase to a considerable size, so as to render the speech unintelligible; and at last the sufferer is compelled to submit to the removal of them, either by ligature or excision.

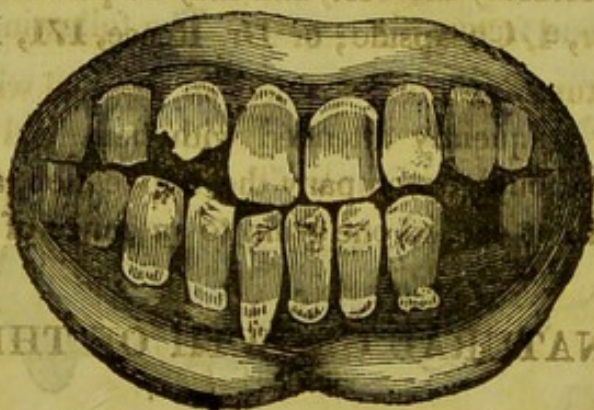
Excrescences of this description are predisposed to bleed on the slightest pressure, and being mistaken for cancerous affections, they are improperly treated; and sometimes the life of the patient is endangered.

The gums of some persons, at the age of between 40 and 50, recede from the sockets; the teeth consequently grow loose, and in a short time fall out. By the daily application of the Essence, I have known numerous cases where the teeth have

been preserved firmly fixed in their sockets for many years. Mrs. A— of Finsbury, whose age is between 60 and 70, has often told me, that she attributes the firmness and soundness of her teeth solely to the use of the Essence, in conjunction with a soft tooth-brush, to remove the destructive black tartar which tends to hasten the decay of the teeth.

### TARTAR ON THE TEETH.

In some persons the accumulation of tartar on the teeth increases to such a degree, particularly in the morning, that if not carefully removed daily by the tooth-brush, it will destroy the enamel, and promote caries. Some individuals are much more liable to be affected by it than others, on whose gums and teeth it commits dreadful ravages.



The above plate represents the state of the gums and teeth partly covered with tartar, which at first appear yellow or green, but subsequently grow black.

The tartar, which at first is yellow and soft, by degrees becomes dark, approaching to black, grows hard, affects the breath considerably, making it fetid, and quite offensive to all who approach; the teeth and gums are disgusting in appearance, the tartar surrounds the whole tooth, and insinuates itself under the gums, which become tumid and much inflamed; the teeth grow loose and fall out one after another, without exhibiting the slightest appearance of decay, totally destroying the beauty of the face, and putting on the decrepitude of old age, caused entirely by unpardonable indolence, or disgraceful neglect.

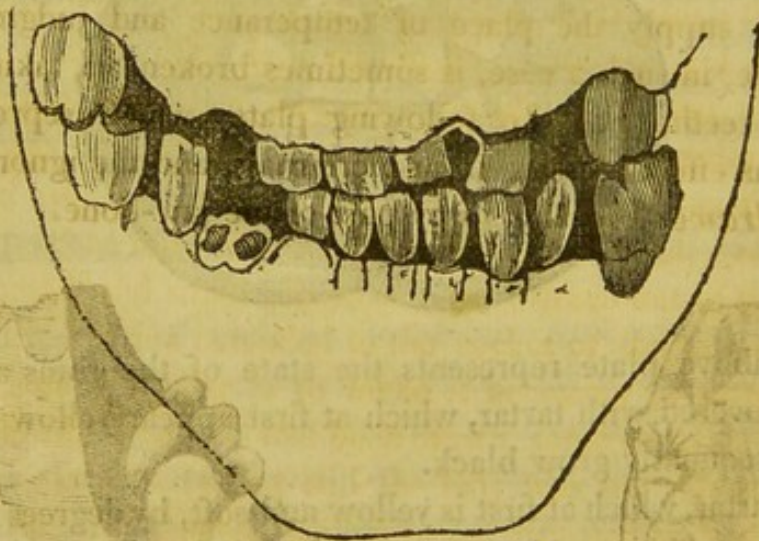
Some persons devote much attention to keep the outside of the front teeth clean, but are grossly negligent with the interior



of the teeth, leaving the tartar to accumulate undisturbed, till the breath becomes offensive to all around, and the teeth always subject to pain: to prevent this disease and disgrace, the sides, crowns, and interior of the teeth should never be neglected. To enable persons to examine the interior of the mouth, a *dental mirror* will prove very serviceable.

From the neglect of young persons to their teeth, the enamel, teeth, and gums are often destroyed; sometimes it is necessary to remove the tartar, &c. by scaling, which should be performed by a skilful dentist.

The teeth and gums are much injured by the injudicious use of mercury, and certain medicines; the gums are rendered spongy, tender, and bleed on the slightest pressure; swellings and ulcerations take place; the gums recede from the teeth, leaving them exposed; the alveolar processes are almost wholly destroyed, the jaw-bones are full of little holes, and a mortification of part of the jaw-bone frequently ensues. The following plate



represents the teeth deprived of the gums and diseased sockets, from the use of mercurials.

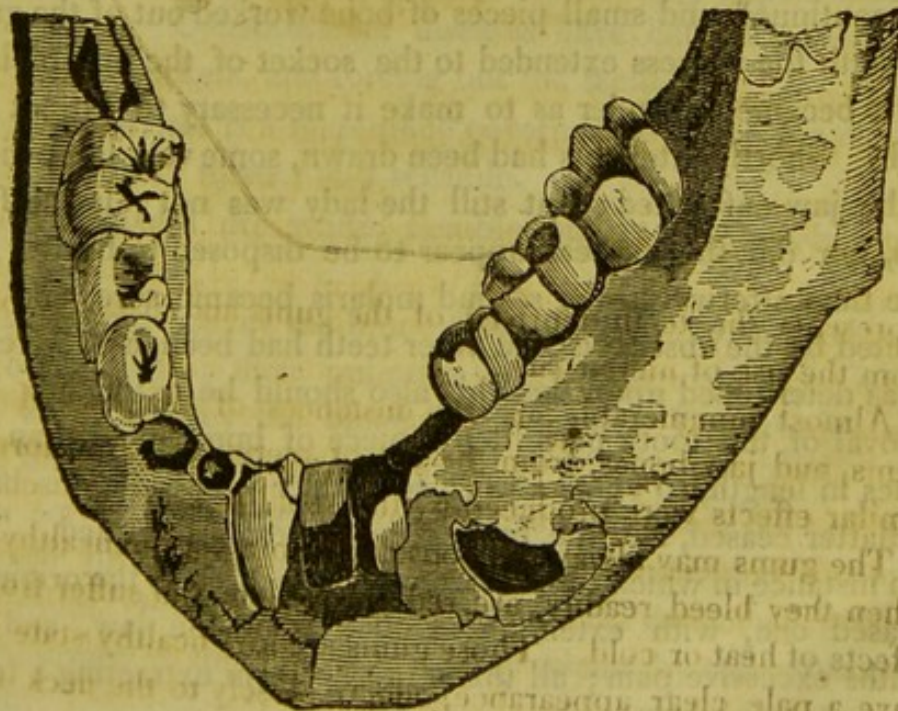
Almost innumerable are the instances of the loss of teeth, gums, and jaw-bones, from the use of mercury. And formerly, similar effects were produced by the small-pox.

The gums may always be considered in a very unhealthy state, when they bleed readily, are red or swollen, and suffer from the effects of heat or cold. Those gums are in a healthy state which have a pale clear appearance, adhere closely to the neck of the teeth, and do not easily bleed.

## EXTRACTING OF TEETH.

I have seldom met with a surgeon who has not a great dislike to extract teeth, which may be attributed to their being well aware of the difficulty and danger attending the operation. The breaking off of the tooth, leaving in the stump or part of the fangs; exfoliating, splintering, or dislocating the jaw-bone; lacerating the gums; violent hemorrhages; abscesses; absorption of the alveolar processes; disfiguring the cheeks, eyes, and face; and subjecting the patient to continued pain and disease, infinitely more distressing and destructive than the tooth itself before removal; some of these are too frequently the consequences of this distressful operation.

From the inattention, ignorance, or error of the operator, the wrong tooth now and then is extracted—a sound one for a diseased one—and a *splintered* jaw-bone is too often the result. Sometimes the disease is altogether mistaken, and strength and violence supply the place of temperance and judgment; the jaw-bone, in such a case, is sometimes broken off, taking with it several teeth. See the following plate, which represents the injurious effects arising from mercurials, and the ignorance of a *tooth-drawer* breaking away part of the jaw-bone.



When the eye-teeth of the upper jaw are extracted injudiciously, the eye, eye-lids, and cheek, have exhibited ever after a most distressing spectacle. See the Frontispiece.

Numerous are the cases which I could relate, appalling to the mind, and dreadful in their consequences, attending the injudicious extraction of teeth; but I shall, for brevity sake, confine myself to one taken from Fox's Treatise on the subject, page 167. Mr Fox, speaking of the danger of sudden jerks in extracting teeth, says, "For want of attending to this principle, various distressing instances have been occasioned; commonly the teeth are broken in the socket, and sometimes part of the jaw itself, and often the alveolar processes, are extensively fractured. About six years ago I attended a lady, who suffered most dreadfully for a great length of time, from having a tooth extracted in this sudden manner. The gentleman who performed the operation removed the tooth, the second bicuspid, in the lower jaw, with a very sudden jerk of the instrument; two or three days afterwards the face became much swollen, and a considerable quantity of matter formed; this was discharged at the socket, from which the tooth had been drawn. The lady was in this state when I saw her, the discharge of matter was very considerable, and the other bicuspid was somewhat loosened; it was very tender to the touch, and appeared to be aware of irritation; it was therefore judged expedient to remove it. The pain and discharge of matter still continued, and small pieces of bone worked out of the gum; at length the abscess extended to the socket of the first molaris, and it became so tender as to make it necessary to extract that tooth. Shortly after this had been drawn, some very large pieces of the jaw exfoliated; but still the lady was not relieved from pain, nor did the abscess appear to be disposed to heal. In a little time afterwards the second molaris became sore, and was affected by the abscess as the other teeth had been, and therefore it was determined upon that this also should be extracted. The removal of this tooth permitted a piece of bone, more than two inches in length, to come away; soon after which, the discharge of matter ceased, and the parts became perfectly healed. This is an instance in which three teeth were lost, besides the originally diseased one, with extensive exfoliation of the jaw, and six months excessive pain; all this resulting from extracting a tooth with a violent jerk."

## DESCRIPTION OF THE JAWS.

Each jaw is originally composed of two bones, united in front by a suture, which in the upper jaw remains visible. The lower jaw alone is moveable.

A total loss of teeth produces ruinous effects, both with respect to appearance and comfort. The loss of teeth prevents articulation; in some cases words are unintelligible; the pleasure of masticating food is lost; the food passes into the stomach in an unprepared state, upon which our comfort and existence depend; the loss of a single tooth affects the voice and countenance, and the loss of a grinder causes the cheek to fall in, and the appearance of premature old age.

Those who value the youthful countenance, and have neglected the means heretofore pointed out of preserving their teeth, should not fail to consult experienced dentists; whose ingenuity and success have been so remarkable in substituting artificial teeth, as to elude the detection of the closest examination.

The *alveolar processes* are the sockets which contain the fangs of the teeth; in the later period of life they appear totally wasted away. Constitutional diseases have had the effect of filling up the sockets, and forcing out the teeth.

The *periosteum* is a membrane covering the bones, the nerves of which are very minute and sensible.

The *ligaments* are white, flexible, strong substances, connecting the bones.

The *arteries* convey the blood from the heart to the different parts of the body; their pulsation will distinguish them from *veins*, which convey the blood to the heart. The arteries are *white*, the veins are *red*.

The nerves distributed to the various teeth are a part of the *fifth pair of nerves*, which have also communication with the eyes, eye-lid, cheek, nose, and lip; hence the danger of producing deformity in the face, or entailing disease by the extraction of teeth.

Some nerves branch out in filaments around the jaws, communicating with each tooth, while others pass round the jaw-bone and are lost in the cheeks.

The fang of a tooth appears to correspond with the alveolus of the jaw-bone, between which is an internal investing membrane, that is firmly attached to the roots of the teeth, and which is endowed with a living principle to such an extent, that instances have been known of newly extracted teeth being transplanted into the combs of cocks, and the teeth have firmly adhered to the combs.



The above plate represents a diseased fang, full of dark holes and considerably decayed; the whole of the fang was of a very dark brown colour, and a quantity of pus was generated around it; this tooth had caused most violent pain in the right cheek, eye, and ear, so as to deprive the patient of all rest for the space of a fortnight, and wholly closed his right eye. The patient had been accustomed to suck his teeth, and extract by this means from them a small quantity of blood, which at times afforded some relief; not considering that he was opening a free passage to the nerve, and exposing it to the action of every breath of air, which eventually destroyed every tooth in his head. I again caution the Reader to avoid, by all means, sucking his teeth, if he wishes to preserve them; consequently he should by no means allow them to be extracted.

So anxious are the Turks to preserve their teeth, that it is related, they were formerly forbidden to extract a tooth without license from their Sovereign. A similar anxiety also prevailed among the ancients.

## Instructions to Mothers.

### FORMATION AND SITUATION OF THE TEETH.



In healthy children teeth begin to appear in about five or six months; in weakly children ten, twelve, or even fifteen months pass before they make their appearance; but generally in six or eight months the teeth show themselves. And in about two years the whole set, consisting of twenty temporary or shedding teeth, are complete. The front teeth of the lower jaw first make their appearance, then the corresponding teeth of the upper jaw; but this is not an invariable rule. The mother may generally know when dentition commences, by the flow of saliva from the child's mouth, a propensity to rub the gums, and looseness of the bowels.

A permanent set of teeth consists of thirty-two in number, which differ both in shape and size, being larger than the shedding teeth.

Teeth are divided into four classes; viz.

Four *incisores*, or cutting teeth, in the front of the mouth.

Four *cuspidati* are next the cutting teeth on each side, the fangs of which are longest.

Eight *bicuspides*, or first and second grinders, next the cuspidates, having two fangs.

Twelve *molars*, or grinders, placed beyond the second grinders, three on each side, are the largest teeth. The *third molaris* is called the *dens sapientiae*, or tooth of wisdom.

Ossification of the teeth commences before birth. Through the middle of the bone a canal may be perceived, through which an artery passes, widely different from what takes place in all other bones; it is generated from successive layers of the teeth, formed from a pulp, and a juice afterwards exudes, which is converted into enamel.

Ossification of the permanent teeth begins at about sixteen months.

The discovery of the formation of the teeth was first made by Dr. Black, in 1798, from which time, successive discoveries and improvements have been effected in the art of preserving the teeth.

The enamel of the tooth differs from the tooth itself, and it covers only that part of the tooth which is exposed to the naked eye; it is so exceedingly hard as almost to resist the action of the file, and when struck with a steel, sparks are produced, but it may be destroyed by acids or sugar.

The colour of the enamel varies, sometimes being tinged with yellow, at other times disfigured with specks. These teeth are less liable to decay than those whose enamel is beautiful, clear, and white.

The number of fangs to a tooth may be discovered by counting the cavities, or canals, formed on the crown of the teeth.

The teeth receive their nourishment from the blood, and as persons grow old the vessels gradually decay, which causes the teeth to turn yellow and brittle. When teeth are loosened by accident, or a blow, they invariably lose their whiteness.

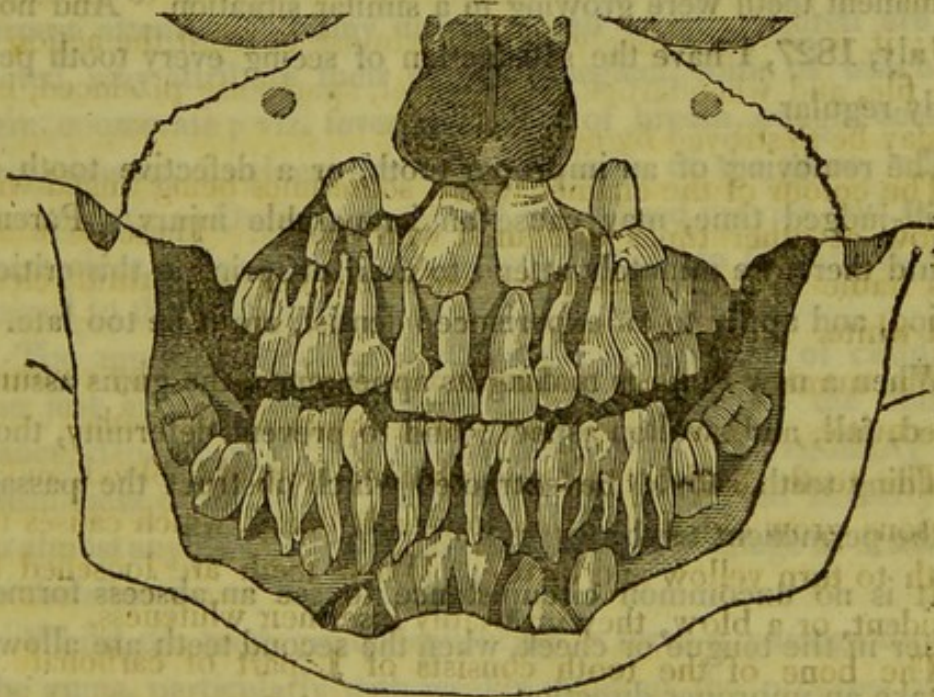
The bone of the tooth consists of 1 part of carbonate of lime, 15 parts of phosphate of lime, and 7 parts of gelatine. The bone of the tooth may be dissolved by immersing it in nitre, muriatic or nitric acid.

The enamel of the tooth is composed of 12 parts of phosphate of lime, and 1 part of carbonate of lime.

From the extreme hardness of teeth is to be attributed their want of power in resisting accident or disease, and the frequent inflammations and mortifications which occur.

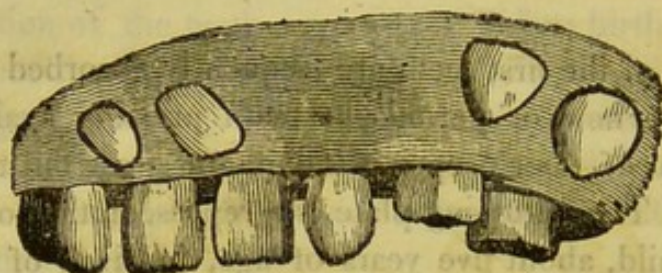
### THE IRREGULARITY OF THE TEETH.

The fangs of the first teeth are frequently absorbed or wasted away, and the new or permanent teeth pressing against them, are driven out of their proper position, and grow out at the side of the gums. The following plate is a representation of the jaw-bone of a child, about five years of age, deprived of the fleshy part; it exhibits the situation of the teeth, with the new teeth pressing against the milk teeth, and driving them out. The upper teeth of the upper jaw, and the lower teeth of the lower jaw, are the permanent teeth, forcing out the temporary teeth. It may not be improper to observe, that the sockets in which the teeth are placed, are called the alveoli.



The parent by carefully examining this plate, will immediately perceive how necessary it is to watch the progress of the permanent teeth, and to remove any obstacle which may prevent their rising in regular order. When this precaution is not taken, the two following plates represent the irregularity and deformity which ensue.





The above plate is a representation of the permanent teeth being driven out of their proper position, and appear on the outside of the gums; whilst the first set retain their situation through life.

In May last, 1827, I extracted three teeth from a child, whose permanent teeth were growing in a similar situation. And now in July, 1827, I have the satisfaction of seeing every tooth perfectly regular.

The removing of an improper tooth, or a defective tooth at an ill-judged time, may cause an irreparable injury. Parents should therefore minutely attend to their offspring at this critical period, and apply to an experienced dentist, ere it be too late.

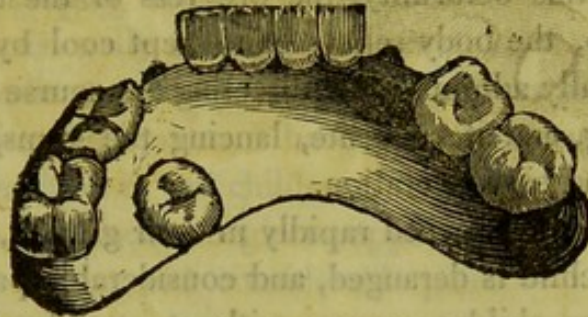
When a new tooth is making its appearance, the gums assume a red, full, and swollen aspect; and to prevent deformity, those shedding teeth should be extracted which obstruct the passage of the permanent teeth.

It is no uncommon circumstance to see an abscess formed, either in the tongue or cheek, when the second teeth are allowed to take an improper direction.

Those milk teeth which are diseased should be daily attended to, and the Essence applied to check the progress of the disease, which will otherwise spread its contagion to every tooth.

Teeth which press too closely against each other, are the first that begin to decay, and if they are neglected till the age of 13 or 14, great difficulty is experienced to reduce them to their regular form.

The following plate exhibits a tooth protruding within the gums, and from its situation and pressure against the tongue, eventually produced cancer on it, which terminated in the death of the patient.



### THE CUTTING OF TEETH.

The cutting of teeth in children, and their delicate state during the time of dentition, is frequently attended with serious and alarming symptoms, and demands the mother's most careful and earnest attention. Many diseases with which children are affected, may attribute their origin to neglect, some of which we here enumerate; viz. fever, shortness of breath, cough, costiveness, spasms, diarrhoea, startings, swellings of the gums, inflammations, &c. During this period, uncivilized nations, and brutes themselves, frequently read a severe lecture to Christians, with regard to their offspring.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the teeth of children; the just articulation of sounds, and the beauty of the countenance, depend in a considerable degree on the regularity and cleanliness of the teeth. The teeth may be trained in early life to almost any part of the gums; hence the advantage of attending to the situation of them in children.

Whilst the teeth are endeavouring to force a passage through the gums, particularly with weakly children, the progress is tedious, painful, and dangerous; and from the erroneous opinion which frequently prevails with weak mothers, they increase the difficulty, protract the sufferings, and cause unnecessary pain. To assist the misguided mother, I shall lay down a few plain directions, which, if attended to, will prevent many a pang.

During the progress of the first teeth through the gums, they are retained in their sockets but loosely, and the spongy and elastic nature of the gums enable them to recede from the pressure, and obstruct the passage of the tooth, till ulceration,

caused by inflammation, produces an opening for the teeth, and generally in a diagonal position, through which the teeth make their way in all directions, rendering the mouth unsightly, if not hideous.

To prevent this deformity, the progress of the teeth should be attended to, the body relieved and kept cool by gentle aperients occasionally administered, directing the course of the teeth, gently pressing, and if requisite, lancing the gums, which is a safe, simple, and easy operation.

When the teeth proceed rapidly in their growth, the general system of the child is deranged, and considerable pain endured; indeed very few children escape without considerable inconvenience, particularly where the parent has been neglectful.

When the gums become redder than usual, and are very tender and inflamed, the child should by no means be allowed to have a coral, or *any* hard substance to put into its mouth, which only serves to increase the inflammation; a soft crust, or a thick piece of Indian rubber for the child to bite, will comfort, cool, and assist the absorption of the gums.

Excrescences on the gums are at times formed, assuming the appearance of cancer; here medical aid should be called in, the gums lanced, and occasional bathing, according to the state of the child.

The following symptoms generally attend the cutting of teeth: the eyes become heavy, the skin hot and dry, the tongue white, and the body feverish; restlessness, loathing of food, and delirium, are its frequent accompaniments; eruptions of various kinds appear on the skin, sometimes like a rash, at others like the red gum; at times pustules filled with limpid fluid, and not unfrequently large unsightly scabs, cover the cheeks, head, and mouth.

Eruptions behind the ears should be promoted, by daily washing and rubbing them with Almond Oil; but by no means ought the discharge to be stopped or checked.

In some children the lungs are affected; scrofula, rickets, and difficulty of breathing, distress the innocent sufferer; where these afflicting symptoms are seen, the following treatment will be found beneficial.

Relieve the bowels with neutral Salts, Calomel and Scammony, or Rhubarb; then saline draughts, a blister on the nape of the neck, if the head is affected, and the body kept warm. Never allow the scabs to be picked off, but wash them frequently with

warm milk and water, and apply Fuller's Earth : oiled silks, or any thing that checks perspiration, is injurious.

When children are properly attended to, have plenty of exercise, plain simple food, and not too much at a time, and frequently fed, keeping the bowels in a rather relaxed state, and, if weakly, occasionally giving a small portion of port wine, none of the unpleasant symptoms above enumerated will appear. From adopting this system, I have never met with any difficulty during the dentition of ten children.

The teeth of wisdom begin to appear at about twenty years of age; they are cut with considerable pain.

### SHEDDING OF THE TEETH.

Children begin to shed their teeth at seven or eight years of age, which continues for four or five years; after which the first set begins to decay, grow loose, absorb, and fall out, if not extracted.

It is by no means uncommon to find persons who have never shed some of their first teeth; these remain in the gums, and form double rows. The following plate is an exact representation of J. W. now residing in Holborn, who has frequently suffered much from inflammation and inconvenience, arising from the irritation caused by the tongue coming in contact with those teeth which grow *within* the mouth.



## DISEASES INCIDENT TO CHILDREN.

During the time that children are cutting their teeth, various diseases attack them, either in quick succession, or two or more at once. The most common diseases are the Thrush, Measles, Chicken Pox, Hooping Cough, Convulsions, Worms, Croup, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Vomitings, Gripings, &c. all of which require immediate care.

The *Thrush* appears in white specks upon the tongue and sides of the mouth, and some suppose that it runs through the whole of the intestines: the specks are yellow, and sometimes they turn black, which is considered very dangerous. If this disease is not speedily checked, it becomes truly serious. The state of the bowels must be watched, by cleansing them with Castor Oil; Manna is also recommended, as is Antimony, and wine in small doses. The mouth rubbed with the following mixture, by means of a feather, will prove highly beneficial; viz. one drachm of Borax, mixed with an ounce of honey.

The *Measles* is a disease highly infectious; it commences with a small frequent cough, the eyes weak, watery, and painful, attended with frequent sneezing and fever; in about four or five days after these symptoms, small spots like flea-bites appear on the forehead, face, and body; at times these spots begin on the breast. The child should be kept warm, free from damps and currents of air, the bowels in a relaxed state by gentle opening medicines; as an infusion of Senna, with Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, and frequent small doses of Ipecacuanha, of from a half a grain to a grain every three or four hours, which seldom fails to relieve the cough. Without considerable care, the Measles will leave a train of diseases, particularly weak eyes, and a distressing hacking cough.

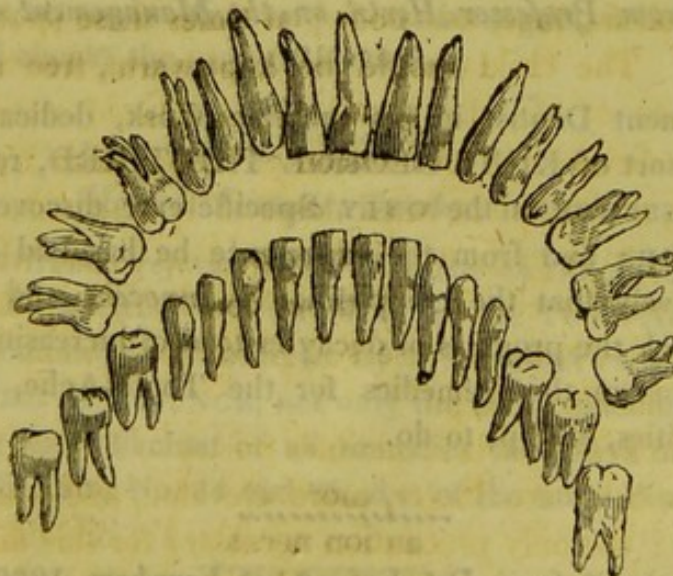
The *Chicken Pox* is sometimes mistaken for the Small Pox, but the pustules are larger, more elevated, and come to maturity sooner; the only precaution necessary for this disorder is to keep the bowels gently relaxed, with Salts and Senna given warm.

The *Hooping Cough* begins with a hoarseness and cough, which daily increases till the whooping is heard: when this disease commences in autumn, it mostly remains till the May following. The following medicine I have found generally suc-

cessful ; rubbing well night and morning the breast of the child with the Oil of Amber, and taking Parson's Powders, sold at Messrs. Butler's, No. 4, Cheapside. I have known several cases successfully treated and speedily cured by this means. Roach's Embrocation may also be used with advantage ; the state of the bowels must be attended to, and kept generally relaxed.

*Worms* generally torment all children more or less : pulverised steel, rust of iron, and granulated tin have been much recommended, and with decided advantage ; but I have discovered that they generate another disease more distressing, viz. the *Gravel!* I should therefore recommend Scammony and Calomel, Oil of Turpentine, or American Cowage, each of which has been used with complete success.

I shall close this work with the representation of a complete set of teeth, exhibiting their relative situations, proportions, fangs, &c. The grinders of the *upper jaw* have commonly three fangs, those of the *lower jaw* have but two. The complete set consists of 32 teeth.



**Perry's****TOOTH-PRESERVING SNUFF**

will be found a most valuable auxiliary to persons whose teeth exhibit a predisposition to decay or pain; it unites the valuable properties of assisting the sight, relieving and cleansing the head, and promoting a healthy discharge from the nasal ducts; it tends both to preserve the teeth from pain, and relieve them when suffering. It is grateful to the smell, and beneficial to the health, and is most strongly recommended to females as a purifier of the blood. Sold by Messrs. Butler, No. 4, Cheapside, price 1s. with full directions.

The *Tooth Syringes* may be had of Messrs. Butler, price 1s. 6d.; also *Perry's Essence FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE*, price 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 10s. 6d.: in commendation of which the following few Extracts, from valuable Medical Works, will more completely demonstrate its utility, than all the elaborate treatises in the world.

*Extract from Professor Hertz' on the Management of Teeth,*  
(page 19).

This eminent Dentist, in his valuable Work, dedicated to the Queen Consort of KING GEORGE THE THIRD, recommends PERRY'S ESSENCE as the ONLY Specific ever discovered for the TOOTH-ACHE; and from the experience he has had with it, he states positively that the composition is *innocent*, and that it appears to check the progress of decay instead of increasing it, which it is well known that remedies for the Tooth-Ache, from their caustic qualities, are apt to do.



*Extract from Dr. Jackson, of Farnham, 1806.*

“ Having had frequent opportunities of applying PERRY'S ESSENCE to decayed teeth, and from the instantaneous relief which it afforded to almost ALL to whom it has been administered, I do not hesitate to declare, that it is, in my opinion, the *best remedy for the Tooth-Ache*, arising from decay, *ever discovered*.

*Extract from Dr. Reece's Dictionary of Medicine, 1813.*

(SANCTIONED BY His Royal Highness the late Prince Regent, now KING GEORGE IV.)

"I have made trial of a remedy for the TOOTH-ACHE, first recommended by Mr. PERRY, of Farnham, which in every instance (some of which were very violent) afforded *instantaneous relief*.

\*\*\*\*\*  
*Extract from the Medical Guide, for 1817.*

PERRY'S ESSENCE.—"This composition applied to the painful tooth by means of lint, generally affords *immediate relief*, and is no doubt the *most efficacious remedy* for the Tooth-Ache that has been discovered."

\*\*\*\*\*  
*Extract from the Monthly Gazette of Health, October, 1818.*

"The *most effectual remedy* for the TOOTH-ACHE with which we are acquainted, is the Essence prepared by Mr. PERRY, of Farnham, in Surrey. The remedy is *perfectly mild*, allays the pain almost immediately on being introduced into the carious tooth, and by lining the internal surface with a resinous gum, it keeps off the disease, and checks the progress of caries.

\*\*\*\*\*  
*Medical Dietetic, October, 1819.*

EXTRACT from Professor Hertz's *Treatise on the Preservation of Teeth from Pain, &c.*—"As a remedy for the Tooth-Ache, I have found the composition discovered by Mr. PERRY, sold under the name of PERRY'S ESSENCE, not only the most innocent, but the most speedy and effectual of all remedies that have been recommended."—See also No. 34 and 35, &c. of the same Work.

\*\*\*\*\*  
*Extract from the Philosophical Journal, for July, 1820.*

Sir,—You will oblige me by stating in your next number your opinion of PERRY'S ESSENCE for the TOOTH-ACHE, whether it will ultimately injure the teeth or not. Having for the last three months suffered most severely from the Tooth-Ache, I applied almost



every remedy recommended, without receiving any alleviation; but, on the contrary, from some applications, I caused serious excoriations and inflammations. At last a stranger accidentally calling, strongly recommended PERRY'S ESSENCE, which having procured, I have the pleasure of relating, entirely relieved me in less than five minutes, nor have I felt the least return. I have for this fortnight applied the Essence to my gums daily.

I am, Sir, &c.

J. ROBERTS.

*Northampton, June 17, 1820.*

*Answer.*—In an early number we have given an analysis of PERRY'S ESSENCE. The very favourable reports we have received from different parts of the country, confirm the character we have given of it as a remedy for the Tooth-Ache. It is free from any caustic quality, and is certainly incapable of doing any injury to a tooth. In case of caries, it appears to suspend the process of decomposition or decay.

~~~~~  
FINIS.  
~~~~~

