

and I am going to do it." And so indeed he did, thus maintaining his wisdom with the patient.

The bone he removed was as perfect as nature made it. This is but one of the many terrible examples of what results from retaining old methods.

Scarce can we read a text-book in which is not found methods on treatment of facial diseases in vogue half a century ago.

In 1886 I operated on a young woman, aged 23, with the following history. Four years previous, after suffering much pain in the face, which was swollen, a fistula appeared in the lower jaw which was diagnosed as being from an abscessed tooth. The gums around the tooth were swollen and inflamed, the molars and second bicuspid were extracted and pus continued to flow. Her health rapidly diminished, menses ceased, and had not returned although constantly under medical and surgical treatment.

Examination revealed the emaciated condition of the patient. She was suffering from blood poisoning, was highly nervous and hysterical, had no desire for food and had lost the sympathy of her doctors and family. In the left inferior maxilla where the tooth had been extracted, there were granulations. A boggy condition of the mucous membrane extended all along that side of the jaw. Over the ramus it was particularly inflamed. The probe readily passed beneath the periosteum and far up along the ramus. The patient was then too sick for an operation with a view to best results. The wound was cleansed daily to lessen the amount of pus, and for one month the patient was placed under most rigid restorative treatment with good results. I found that under the local stimulating treatment, bone had been sufficiently reproduced to strengthen the periosteum so that when I removed the dead jaw the contour was preserved. The cause of the trouble I found to be a wisdom tooth lying transversely at the neck of the jaw immediately under the condyle. This along with the granulations and debris was removed. The wound was packed continually until healthy granulations filled in the periosteum; the jaw, minus the teeth, was reproduced with all its usefulness. Complete restoration to health and a gain of twenty pounds in weight followed this work. The nerves and vessels in the jaw were not injured and no paralysis resulted.

Before my class at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital on March 25, 1893, I operated on a lad fifteen years of age who gave the following history:

Three years before, while at play he ran against a lamp post, striking the left side of his face and bruising it severely. A year later there appeared on the face, over the molar bone, a hard lump which continued to increase until it was the size of a hen's egg, preventing the boy from seeing with that eye objects on the ground