

was the root in this advanced stage of decay, but also the adjoining process. Through some cause, probably that of caries, the tooth had died, or the nerve or the pulp, if you will, then gradually the adjacent process. This we call "Necrosis." By the death of the nerve, the tooth had been deprived of its nutrition, and when any bone is deprived of its aliment, an attempt at separation and exfoliation is an immediate consequence. Wherever there is dead matter, it is more or less irritating, and what we call inflammation is the result. Then nature attempts to rid herself of this dead part.

To understand this, we have only to consider the supply of blood to a part interrupted by an effusion of lymph or by a fibrinous material exuded from blood vessels in inflammation, which lymph proceeds to coagulation, and these globules compress little by little the blood vessels until finally they obliterate them. The result is the breaking down of the part, particle by particle, until finally a degeneration expressive of pus is reached—pus being in reality the abortions of granulation corpuscles. The dead part is now carried away by means of the pus, and the pus continues to form as long as the dead part remains connected with the living part. When all the dead bone is removed and the part is fairly cleansed, numerous particles of granular lymph, called the pyogenic membrane, makes effort to organize itself. This ceases as soon as the part receives sufficient vitality for the act of organization to begin. The part thrown off is called sequestrum, while the part not affected is called vital. The same stage of necrosis is not always found after any definite length of time, but depends very largely upon the systematic energy of the patient; that is, it may be but a few weeks, or it may extend over many months. When this sequestrum is so situated as not to be thrown off, it becomes enveloped in a case of new bone. An instance of this is seldom found, except in case of the inferior maxilla, where it has often been found necessary to break through a layer of new bone to get to the dead. The surface between the dead and vital part is very irregular, and is easily distinguished when in the act of removing the dead part. The "bone-generating" properties or agencies belong to the periosteum, as well as to the bone itself, and as soon as the dead part is all removed, signs of repair may be seen in both, as they both throw out and organize bone pabulum. Even when all the particles of dead bone are removed, there may be some portion of the so-called vital part which needs assistance in the shape of cleanliness and stimulants. Prof. Garrettson strongly recommends the use of aromatic sulphuric acid as an injection, its use being particularly indicated where there is a growth of bony matter or tumor on the surface of a bone, equal parts of the acid and water being an ordinary injection, or it may be used on cotton, the cavity being loosely stuffed. An-