

king would take would pass through his nose. This cavity was due to the extraction of the teeth taking away at the same time the bone; suppuration took place giving unpleasant odor. On advice of Dr. d'Aguin and Felix Tassy, first surgeon of the king, and Dentist Dubois attached to the service of his majesty, it was resolved to cauterize by fire. The royal patient consented to the treatment on January 10th; fourteen times the cautery was applied. Dentist Dubois, who held the instrument, fainted, seeming to suffer more than the king. The doctors prescribed the following gargle three times a day: spts. vini rect. 1 part, distilled water 8 parts, orange water 8 parts, so as to remove the eschar and bring granulation of the gum. Later on a complication set in by the fact of the closing of ouverture, pus coming out from the nose, due to the stagnation of liquids in the sinus. At this stage the malady kept for some time. It is allowable to say that this buccal affection and peculiar state of spirits of Louis XIV. led him to sign the fatal Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1683). Besides, at that moment the royal household was far from being happy. One day the king said to Madame de Maintenon, "I am tired to bear your bad humor." "Sire," she replied promptly, "do I not bear your bad odor?" Eleven years later (1696) another abscess was formed, swelling of the cheek and maxillary glands. After many days and nights of pain the abscess broke, relieving his majesty. Unfortunately, the king, on the following Friday in going to church, caught cold, swelling tumefaction of the cheek reappeared, and lasted to the next Monday. The patient was relieved after having drawn three pangs of blood.—G. VIAN, *L'Odontalgie*.

GOLD FILLINGS INSERTED WHILE CAVITY FILLED WITH SALIVA.—Mr. R. Heidé, Professor of the Ecole Dentaire of Paris, had the pleasure to submit, at a meeting of Odontological Society, February 2nd, 1897, teeth filled by Dr. Herbst with sub-marine gold. Sub-marine gold is a special gold 60 in thickness, therefore very thick, but nevertheless very soft and malleable; it is put in the form of pellets. With this kind of gold not only central cavities can be filled, but proximal cavities also, providing that the walls are very strong, not recommended for building loose part of tooth, such as corners, etc. Instruments used for the working of this gold are simple. First, a large polishing bur; second, same as first but unpolished; two pluggers for soft gold, this will constitute the whole. *Modus faciendi*—introduce large pellets of sub-marine gold with pluggers, then use bur No. 1, when in place fit in the gold, adding more gold till the cavity is filled. It is known for a long time the way of excluding humidity caused by saliva, by the use of the rubber-dam, but before these operators were subject to