

fifteen grains Dover's powder, or equivalent of some other opiate, to allay all pain, and repeat the dose as often as needed. If the skin is hot and dry, give drop doses of tincture of aconite every half hour in water, until the skin is moist and the action of the heart is modified. . . .

By the action of these remedies the blood is diverted from the part, the pain checked, the irritation quieted, the force of the heart modified, and the general temperature lowered; in other words, the part put at rest.

He says it is of great importance to keep the bowels active wherever there is inflammation about the head or face. Lance the gum, with free incisions, down to the bone.

He has two reasons for this: 1st. Local blood-letting relieves the blood-pressure; and, 2nd, it gives vent to any pus collected, thus preventing extensive separation of the periosteum, and extensive necrosis in many cases.

He then advocates the painting of the gums and parts freely with tincture of iodine, hot fomentations applied over swollen parts, and similar remedies.

We can plainly see that his treatment so far is to combat periostitis and otitis, and to prevent necrosis, caries or abscess, which are the results of continued inflammation.

He says that whenever necrosis of the lower jaw is discovered, the best method is to meet indications generally and locally, until the necrosed bone is separated from the living, and then assist nature in getting rid of the irritant by enlarging the opening and removing the sequestrum, or sequestra, as the case may be.

Keep the patient supported with remedies, as iron and bitter tonics. He also says that in these cases the supporting powers of quinine cannot be overestimated. Locally, the sinuses should be cleaned by stimulating alteratives, as solutions of iodine, Listerine, H_2O_2 , carbolic acid, etc., which will bring about a cure, if careful attention be adhered to.

CARIES OF THE ALVEOLAR PROCESS AND MAXILLA.

When acute form is present, it is associated with inflammation of the gums and periosteum; periostitis being early observed.

It, like necrosis, is not very common, differing from the latter in being free from the odor, when kept cleaned, which characterizes necrosis. The causes are various, and one very common one is the pressure of the dead teeth and roots. Though ulceration and destruction of the tissues, resulting from syphilis or lupis, is one of its greatest causes. I have seen, on several occasions, caries in its most frightful forms, resulting from this affection, among the Indians of this country, where it has been led into the palate, destroying it until a terrible deformity followed, making a common