

of Montreal, proved to our satisfaction, that by their use, less chloroform is required, and quicker anæsthesia obtained.

The eye should follow the removal of a tooth, from the application of the forceps to extraction, and the end had in view from the beginning. A volume might be written on the position of the operator and the proper application of instruments. Indeed this important part of dental surgery offers a large field for improvement, and study, especially in the adaptation of instruments, and the relief to be afforded in the pain of the operation.

One last word. As surgeons do we not lack thoroughness, when occasion offers in our operation of extracting under an anæsthetic, when we only remove the teeth? Of what further use in the economy are much of the outer and inner plates, and the transverse septa of the alveolar processes? Why not assist Dame Nature by going over the entire maxillary after the teeth are out, with cutting forceps and removing much of the processes? There is little or no pain in this operation if it is done before the gums close.

INFLAMMATION.

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Inflammation is the first stage in nature's great reparative process. It is not a morbidity of itself, although it is an indication of a morbid pathological condition. Whenever there is any functional derangement, nature always attempts a cure. It is the province of the physician to do what he can to assist, for it matters not how judiciously he may select his remedies, they can only be the instruments with which nature may work a cure.

Especially is it important that the dentist should understand all forms of inflammation, for it is only by knowing when to excite, and when to allay its action, that he can in many cases, tell how a cure may be effected. It is one of the most common, and frequently met with, of all cases that require the care of the dentist. At the same time, its study is one of the most complex and difficult upon which the student can enter.

While inflammation is a part of the process of recuperation, unless its progress be stayed at the reparative stage, it becomes one of the most dangerous of diseases. A great majority of all the ills to which