

dentine is well clarified and of sufficient thickness to protect the pulp.

STAGE III. In this stage of the disease, the dissolution of the dentine will be in very close approximation with the pulp, and in many instances this organ will be found exposed. The treatment applied in the second stage is here not admissible, and should therefore not be attempted, as it would remove too much of the healthy tissue to leave sufficient protection for the vital part, saying nothing of the disfigurement and the weak condition in which the tooth would be left. Under these circumstances our only treatment is to form a cavity of proper shape and fill accordingly.

In the treatment of the teeth, as with all other diseases physical or moral, there is much truth in the old maxim—"an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." The most potent of all preventives of disease of the teeth and mouth is cleanliness. Therefore, the dentist should avail himself of every opportunity, and neglect no means of impressing upon the minds of his patients their duty in this respect.

Local treatment will many times prove insufficient, even in cases which are not complicated with constitutional diseases, as syphilis, scrofula and the like, therefore every dentist should qualify himself to administer this treatment in his own person, rather than refer his patient to the practitioner of medicine.

This is an imperative duty if we would uphold and support the true dignity of our profession, and demonstrate to the world the validity of our claim to be considered members of an alleviating and healing profession.—*American Journal of Dental Science*.

DISEASE OF THE ANTRUM.

J. H. M., of Surry Co., North Carolina, sent us a few weeks ago, the following history of his own case :

"In 1859. I experienced severe toothache in the left superior 1st bicuspid, followed by swelling. In about a month suppuration occurred, and the pus was discharged through the left nostril, and has continued to run, with short intermission until the present time.

I have no acute pain, but there appears to be a fullness and a dull aching on the side of the left nostril, which appears to be the seat of the disease, most of the time. In the morning the matter appears to