

WHERE SITUATED,

The point of attack is usually at the apex of the roots, but not always. In the superior teeth, abscess attacks the incisors sometimes on the side, some distance below the point, and especially on the buccal surface, in the bicuspid there is little difference from the incisors and canine teeth. In the molars the point of attack is frequently in the bifurcations of the roots, sometimes occupying the entire space, if at the apex of the root, the palatine or lingual is most likely to be affected, or in other cases, the interior buccal root.

The same will apply to the inferior teeth as to the superior, except in the single-root teeth. They are rarely attacked except at the apex of the root. The inferior molars are attacked usually, at the point of the roots, but sometimes between them, at or near the bifurcation; as to which of the roots is most liable, there is really no difference. If the cause is from mechanical violence, it will be at the point where the greatest injury is produced. Abscesses in childrens' teeth are produced more frequently by mechanical violence, than probably any other cause, and in the four anterior superior teeth than any others. The third molars and especially the inferior, are more liable to the ravages of this disease than any other class of teeth; they are liable to be attacked at all points; probably, not in every tooth, but there is no point but is liable to attack at some time or other. The temporary teeth are more liable to disease than the permanent, and should be more carefully treated, from the fact that the parts about, are more susceptible to injury than the adult teeth and jaws. The superior incisors will be found more liable than the canine teeth, and the ten anterior inferior teeth less liable than any other class.—*Dental Register*.

 OXY-CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

However useful this substance may be in the treatment of living pulps, it certainly is not a reliable filling as a *test*. Teeth having exposed pulps have been plugged with the zinc, and remained perfectly quiet for months; but on removing the plugs for the purpose of inserting gold ones, the pulps have been found dead and gone. Now if a *test plug* is desirable after treating a living pulp, it evidently should be one which shall have the same impervious character as the gold one which is to follow. I therefore use *over* the zinc, Hill-stopping. *Missouri Dental Journal*.—C.