

and water on first getting it. Each piece should be washed as soon as used and hung up to dry. Any one procuring the dam and following these directions, will immediately after using one yard, want another.

THE APPLICATIONS OF HOMŒOPATHY TO DENTAL SURGERY.

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No. 2.—*Calendula Officinalis*.

The sphere of *Calendula* is not so wide as that of *Arnica*, but in its place it is quite as valuable a remedy. It is the specific remedy for incised and lacerated wounds, and has specific power to prevent or diminish suppuration in such cases. While *Arnica* is the remedy for bruises, contusions and sprains without laceration, *Calendula* is the true specific for external wounds, and lacerations with or without loss of substance. This remedy, too, affects the healing without leaving any prominent eschar. Dr. W. J. Clary, of Monroeville, Ohio, says that "if applied constantly, gangrene will not follow, and I might say that there will be but little, if any, danger of tetanus."

These statements are amply confirmed by numerous cases reported in the German journals, of which the following is an abstract:—An apothecary named Flügge was instrumental in introducing this remedy, and in order to convince some visitors who doubted the marvellous efficacy of its powers, he made a deep incision in his hand with a carving knife. Into this he poured some *aqua Calendule*, tied it up, and next day appeared before the company with the wound perfectly healed. A laborer had his right index finger crushed, including the bone. The loose pieces of bone were taken out, and the *aqua Calendule* was applied. The cure was speedily completed and without suppuration. A carpenter almost severed his foot by a blow with an axe; *Calendula* was used, and in six days the wound had healed perfectly. Dr. Schneider, the introducer of this remedy, fell out of his carriage, smashing his leg, causing a severe compound fracture; he applied a compress saturated with the *aqua*, and was healed in a few days. Many similar cases may be detailed, and Dr. Franklin, of St. Louis, and other American surgeons, bear similar testimony to the curative virtues of this remedy in the case of wounds, having tested it thoroughly in the armies of the South-west, after the battles of Pittsburgh Landing, Murfreesboro', etc.

In dental surgery it is useful after the extraction of roots and teeth, and also after any severe operation. Dr. James W. White says that "a few drops to a goblet of water, as a mouth wash, is very comforting to the patient when undergoing the operation of the removal of salivary calculus from the teeth." It is well adapted to patients of a strumous diathesis.