

*in situ*. If such were the case we would apprehend no danger whatever, though I am inclined to the opposite opinion that such is not the condition of affairs, but that the char is removed by absorption, not taken up by the capping material, though through the medium of the absorbent vessels of the pulp stimulated to increased action as a consequence of great irritation, thus ridding itself of the cause and leaving an intervening space between the filling and pulp, corresponding in size to the extent of broken down tissue, thereby rendering the possibility of success doubtful, as the space could not certainly exist without more or less trouble. However, this neglect should not argue against the usefulness of the material in such operations, but only guard us against its abuse. As regards my manner of introducing the oxy-chloride of zinc over an exposed pulp, I have nothing new to offer in that direction, and in conclusion would say that this material, when properly prepared and manipulated with the care that the delicacy of the operation requires is, in the vast majority of cases, far superior to any other article extant as a protection for exposed pulps or sensitive dentine, and especially is it invaluable as an additional shield between the filling and nerve, when there exists but a thin lamina of dentine over the latter.—*Dental Register*.

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SULP. ETHER AS AN ANÆSTHETIC.—So much has been said in reference to nitrous oxide gas, that we fear that the profession will lose sight of the valuable agent, *Sulp Ether*. Some of the advantages resulting from the use of ether may be mentioned. It is always at hand. It causes no discoloration of the lips like that purplish hue imparted by the "gas," and throbbing of the pulse may be as plainly counted as when the patient is asleep. There is danger in using ether, as there is danger in using everything else, but when *used with judgment*, there is far less danger than when we use the murderous chloroform. Dr. Morton will receive the thanks of posterity for his great discovery, as long as pain endures.

Ether must be of the best quality, with the *spec. grav.* of -750. A fair test of the purity of ether is made by dropping it upon bibulous paper, when, if it is good, it will be found that it has entirely evaporated, leaving no smell.

It is well, when using ether, to get the patient's mind free from all care; get them to sit easily in the chair, dress loose, and after placing the cork (with a long string attached) in the mouth, place a sponge in the folds of a rolled towel, you will then have a tube which