

walls of the cavity will be found to be white, while the entrance to the canals will be seen as small dark spots. Should one after this not be able to enter a canal with the finest broach, it may be taken for granted that the canal is obliterated, it can be disregarded, and the work proceeded with.—*Journal für Zahnheilkunde*.

Abstracts.

Edited by G. S. MARTIN, D.D.S., L.D.S., Toronto Junction.

DR. TOM CRENSHAW, always full of resources, suggests that a hot-air blast thrown upon the paraffin will melt and distribute it over a cement filling with uniformity and encourage its flow in close approximal surfaces.—*Dental Weekly*.

NERVE PASTE.—The following for a nerve paste, Dr. Chupein says, is sure and painless: Acetate of morphine, hydrochlorate cocaine, powdered arsenious acid, aa 3 grs. $\frac{1}{2}$. Mix and use carbolic acid to make paste. The paste must be made on a slab or tile by thoroughly mixing with a spatula.—*Dental Weekly*.

USE SCREWS.—Dr. H. W. Arthur, in *Cosmos*, says that screws should be more generally used for security in contour filling and as a foundation for crowning. In lining teeth the screws should be located at the point where the greatest amount of solid tooth tissue is available without encroaching upon the pulp.

My method of filling root canals is with common lime mixed with water to a pasty condition, with enough carbolic acid and iodoform well mixed with it to give it as much antiseptic and disinfecting qualities as possible. I have used this method over three years and find it satisfactory.—W. D. SNYDER in *Ohio Dental*.

TO REMOVE CROWNS SET WITH VARNISH OR GUTTA PERCHA.—Take a small medicine dropper, put a white cotton string or wick in it, cut it off even with the tapering glass, and then draw in a few drops of alcohol and light it. You have a miniature alcohol lamp with a flame about the size of a pinhead. Heat the tip of the tooth and remove it.—R. E. PAYNE in *Items of interest*.

PUT a mandrel in the handpiece, set the engine in motion and let the mandrel wind on a piece of cotton from the fingers which forms a cotton cone. Then with the aid of polishing powders we can cleanse the crowns and necks of teeth, and get into the pockets and loosened gum tissue smoothing the rough surfaces of the exposed roots and doing it in a merciful way. The size of the cone will suggest itself to the operator.—*Dental Digest*, New York Letter.