Dental Review, October 15.—This is a splendid issue—quite a remarkable one. A report of the whole of the scientific work of the last meeting of the American Dental Association occupies the bulk of the number. Dr. Dickinson's lecture, "Reflex Neurosis with which the teeth are associated," is in the same direction as that dealt with by Dr. Brubaker in the "American System of Dentistry." He draws attention to the mistakes liable in diagnosis where pain is reflected from the teeth to the brain, the ear, the stomach, etc., as well as to reflected pain in the teeth in affections of near or remote organs. The editor insists upon the importance of thoroughly drying root canals before filling. Desiccation is best securced, perhaps, by electrical assistance. Alcohol and chloroform, or glycerine cannot be relied upon without the further aid of heat or hot blasts from syringes. If root-drying is faithfully performed, there will be fewer cases of pericemental inflammation and still fewer of abscess following the filling of roots.

From the *Memoranda* we extract the following: The new dental law of Italy requires that a dental student should be a Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine, before he can become a dentist. Two hundred dentists are practising illegally in Philadelphia. Peroxide of hydrogen in pound bottles deteriorates after one-half or two-thirds is used, and is useless for treatment of pulpless teeth and abscesses. Use it then, mixed with pumice-stone, for cleaning teeth, with engine points. The acid reaction, which has taken place, together with the traces of oxygen remaining, make it excellent for this purpose.

From a series of experiments made in Professor Botkin's laboratory, in St. Petersburg, Dr. S. Klikowitsch (Virchow's *Archives*, xliv. 2), draws the following conclusions:—

1. Nitrous oxide gas is incapable of supporting respiration in animals and plants, and, like other different gases, leads to death from asphyxia. The asphyxia produced by this gas, however, presents points of contrast to the asphyxia produced by other means.

2. Nitrous oxide gase produces no chemical or morphological changes in the blood of animals, but is dissolved in it, and again eliminated, according to physical laws, without apparently being broken up into nitrogen and oxygen.