

COCAINE solution decomposes in forty-eight hours. You need to prepare it fresh when you use it. If it is more than forty-eight hours old it will not give good results.—*Dr. Meeker, in International Dental.*

ALL broaches before using should be made thoroughly aseptic, and they should never be passed from one root to another without using the same precaution to free them from septic matter.—*Dr. J. H. Woolley in Dental Review.*

THE dentist who constructs artificial teeth has in his keeping the making or marring of the whole human face. If he is not an anatomist, and if at the same time he has not artistic ideas, and if he does not, as carefully as the sculptor, study the face which he is endeavoring to idealize, he is unworthy a place among artistic dentists.—*Dr. W. C. Barrett in Cosmos.*

BROKEN INSTRUMENT REMOVED FROM ROOT CANAL. (By Dr. B. H. Catching, Atlanta, Ga.)—The head of a Gates-Glidden drill was broken off in the root canal of a superior lateral incisor, about half way up. To remove it the canal was much enlarged to the broken piece. A four-sided, sharp-pointed drill was made from the broken instrument. A small hole was drilled by the side of the obstruction. Into the hole a Donaldson canal cleaner, repeatedly dipped in 75 per cent. sulphuric acid, was worked back and forth, with lateral pressure, which removed tooth substance from around the broken piece. A forcible discharge of water from a hypodermic syringe into the canal brought the piece out.—*Dental Review.*

BLEACHING TEETH BY MEANS OF SODIUM PEROXIDE APPLIED CATAPHORICALLY.\* (By Henry Barnes, M.D., Cleveland, O.)—The case presenting was a right superior central incisor badly discolored. The root canal had been filled about two-thirds of its length. The process of bleaching was carried on as follows: A quantity of sodium peroxide, in powdered form, was placed within the pulp cavity and the unfilled portion of the root-canal. The positive electrode was then applied and the contents of the cavity moistened with water. In this case the voltage was carried as high as eighty, indicated on the dial, and the current was continued for from ten to fifteen minutes altogether. The cavity was next filled with a 10 per cent. solution of hydrochloric acid, to neutralize the sodium peroxide, then rinsed with bicarbonate of soda solution to neutralize the acid. The cavity was then lined with paraffined white wax, and filled with cement. The result was very satisfactory.—*The Ohio Dental Journal.*

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\* Clinic given at the Ohio State Dental Society, Columbus, December, 1896.