

ments being made every few weeks in the immediate and collateral departments of science, it is safe to predict that dentistry in the near future will largely avail itself of entirely new methods of diagnosis and practice, and that we may even expect that the still greater and entirely neglected sphere of dental embryology will become a practical part of the highest standard of practice, and that it will not appear any more Quixotic to attempt the perfection of the tooth germ *in utero* than a few weeks ago it would have sounded if Professor Roentgen predicted he would be able to see through an inch board. It gives us the greatest pleasure to testify to the practical and suggestive value of Dr. Gorgas' labors on this new work. It is a new work with rich old associations. The share of the publisher needs no eulogy. Blakiston, Son & Co. never issued discreditable work.

*Saturday Night, Toronto.* The popularity of this unexcelled weekly is well deserved. We know no rival which is conducted with more, if as much, ability. It is in every sense the very best of its kind on the continent, its editorials alone being remarkable for their convincing force and breadth of view. It is one of the few weekly papers which are worthy of preservation in permanent form. While avoiding all vulgarity and sensationalism in its composition and adapting itself to the family circle, the editor, unwittingly perhaps, has obtained an influence which is destined to make *Saturday Night* one of the most powerful political factors of the Canadian press. It is a paper that every professional man should have in his office.

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DR. D. D. SMITH, in a paper read before the American Dental Association on the "Offices and Eccentricities of the Dental Pulp," says that the pulp is the central figure, the important factor in every tooth, and to its care is committed the newly erupted tooth to readjust, recalcify, consolidate, strengthen and sustain the enamel and dentine. In young permanent teeth great stress should be laid on the importance of saving the pulp, as devitalization carries with it a more or less rapid retrogressive change in the quality of tooth material, and that without power to arrest it. Filling may prolong the existence of a tooth, but with the arrest of vitality in the pulp there is cessation of all vital sustaining action which hitherto assisted in its preservation; and not only so, but the imperfectly calcified enamel and dentine already built into the tooth, is now in contact with devitalized connective tissue, which in the imperfectly consolidated tooth becomes itself, probably, a source of disintegration and assists in its destruction.