Save all your broken burs. Grind them to wedge-shape, with square points. They make first-class drills for occasional use.

Dental caries is produced by three divisions of micro-organisms. The first changes unfermentable sugar and starches into fermentable sugar, the second transforms these into lactic acid, and the third produces a digestive process.

Copper amalgam is sometimes useful for repairing rubber plates, replacing a block or broken tooth without vulcanizing.

To make copper amalgam antiseptic, add a few drops of muriatic acid, diluted with water. This has considerable affinity for both copper and mercury. It will hasten the amalgamation, the chlorine uniting to form bichloride of mercury. Wash well with salt and water. NOTE: The diluted acid can be kept in a bottle, and be always ready for use; the salt and water in a separate bottle. Both should be labelled, and a niche cut in the side of each cork.

Jumping toothache, as it is called, is due to a dying pulp, confined without vent; expansion of gases in the closed chamber causes pressure on the living pulp.

Carbolic acid, one tablespoonful to a quart of hot water, makes a 3 per cent. solution suitable for disinfecting instruments.

In case of accident from carbolic acid poisoning, common soap, which is almost always handy, is very efficient as an effectual antidote.

Keep your gutta-percha under salt water and it will keep good for years.

Lacto-peptine will digest small portions of pulp-tissue that may be left in a root.

Regarding the use of Dr. Schreier's compound, Natrium-Kalium, in pulp canals, Professor Noyes, of the Rose Polytechnic Institute, of Terre Haute, Ind., writes: "I do not see how anything could be gained by the use of metallic sodium and potassium in the manner you indicate, which would not be gained equally as well by the use of sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide, and with far less danger. The metals I should think likely to lead to ugly accidents in such a use. The hydroxides would, I think, have little effect on bony tissue, fats would be saponified, and other organic matter in general would be disintegrated by them.—*Dental Review.*