

oxychloride to a thin creamy consistency, introduce it into the the canals, using a fine, smooth nerve broach, to work it down to their ends; now fill pulp chamber with oxyphosphate of zinc, mixed quite stiff, and with a large flat-headed amalgam plugger, press it into the canals, gauging your pressure according to the size of the canals—the smaller the canal the greater the force—for there is no danger of forcing it through the apex foramina.

In large canals, and especially where I find large apical opening, I prefer to fill with gutta-percha points, using as a lubricant gutta-percha liquefied in oil of eucalyptus. I prefer this solution to chlora-percha. It is less irritating and has germicidal properties, and when the oil evaporates there is no shrinkage, which cannot be said of chlora-percha. Flood the canal with this creamy liquid, and selecting a gutta-percha point, proper size, and length of canal, pass it in slowly, giving surplus liquid time to ooze into pulp chamber. If the point sticks before it gets to place, wait a while—say one minute—and the eucalyptus will soften the outer part of it and then with slightly warm instrument force it to position. I never attempt to fill small tortuous canals with gutta-percha, I invariably use oxychloride, and always endeavor to get the assistance of gravity.

Special cases may require special treatment, for instance, if the apex foramina be enlarged through accident or other causes, I sometimes use paraffin, manipulating it similar to gutta-percha.

I make no allowance for the accidental forcing of the filling through the apex foramina. It should not occur if the work is carefully done. Some authorities say if it does happen that the oxychloride will be absorbed, the gutta-percha incysted. If such does occur, paint the gum opposite the root with a counter-irritant and leave nature to do the rest.

SYSTEMATIC CARE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN'S TEETH.

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The experience of twenty-eight years in dental hospital mission work among the poor children of Toronto, and the investigation of school children's teeth in Canadian and American cities, as well as of the teeth of children from England, Germany, Russia, Syria and Japan, show conclusively that children's teeth of the present day are deteriorating very fast, and are universally neglected by parents,