

consider that this is a permanent cure, but it is the most rapid recovery to a condition of good health that I have ever seen.

Dr. Rhein, of New York, writes as follows: "After a few months' use of pyrozone 3 per cent. solution, there seems to be little doubt but that it is destined to supplant the ordinary forms of 'Hydrogen Peroxid,' that have been sold for some time as chemically pure."

The trouble with all these preparations has been the great amount of acid used to form a staple compound, and even then the gradual loss of the extra atom of oxygen after having been kept for some time.

The pyrozone 3 per cent. solution has such an infinitesimal amount of acidity as not to respond to litmus paper test. It does not seem to lose its strength after any length of time. For dental purposes this lack of acidity makes its usefulness for the exterior of teeth of great value, as with the ordinary solutions of H_2O_2 , there was always a certain impairment of the enamel surface.

In pyorrhœa alveolaris a great step forward has been reached in the therapeuses by use of the ethereal preparations of pyrozone, especially the pyrozone 5 per cent. solution. The best form of using this is by means of a fine spray, the rapid evaporation of the ether leaving the parts exposed to the pure pyrozone (H_2O_2 absolute). The spray apparatus must be entirely of glass, so that it will not be acted upon by the medicament; to the excellent one manufactured by McKesson & Robbins, called the "Pyrozone Atomizer," I have suggested adding two other forms, one with an upward curve to reach the palatal surfaces of the superior teeth; another with a downward curve to more readily reach the pockets on the lingual surfaces of the inferior teeth.

Amalgam.

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In a rather discursive manner, I wish to place before this society quotations from different authorities, rather than lay any claim to originality. My object is to call attention to a peculiar opposition to amalgam fillings, chiefly among certain advanced Homœopaths, to see how much truth is involved, how much it affects us, and the best course to follow to give the greatest good to the majority of patients.

When amalgam was first introduced to the profession, it was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the public, as in it they hailed their deliverance from the tedious and expensive operations