

## Selections.

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### DR. TELSCHOW'S NEW CEMENT.

The following quotation from *Items of Interest* appeared in the *Journal of the British Dental Association* for September 15th:—

DR. TELSCHOW'S NEW CEMENT.—(By George Randorf, Berlin, Germany). In describing his new cement, Dr. Telschow, of Berlin, writes as follows:—I have employed aluminum in my practice during many years, and the observations made by me during this time have suggested the preparation of a new filling material in which I have incorporated silicated aluminum and fluorhydric acid. This cement resists the acid in the mouth to an extraordinary degree, and in appearance exactly resembles the natural enamel of the teeth.

I may add that fluorhydric acid has a beneficial effect upon the roots of the teeth, and immediately allays the inflammation of pericementitis. It is introduced into the cavity dry. For the preparation of the filling you require (a) a glass of liquid, (b) a glass of powder, and (c) a bottle of gutta-percha and of fluorhydric acid, with which the liquid is mixed with one-third of the acid. Great care must be exercised, as the acid is a strong corrosive. The hand which holds the glass must be covered with a glove, and the acid should be added drop by drop. Should any of the acid fall on the hands they should instantly be washed with soap. The bottle must be well shaken, and the powder is then added.

The cavity to be filled must be well dried with bibulous paper, and then with hot air. The filling is introduced soft, and gradually hardens. It is necessary to shake the liquid each time before using it. A large quantity should never be prepared, as it decomposes after eight days. The filling is polished on the day after insertion, and then has a smooth, brilliant surface, indistinguishable from natural enamel.

The liquid (a) is phosphoric acid; the powder (b) is a composition of oxide of zinc and aluminum salts; the bottle (c) fluorhydric acid.

#### COMMENT.

A well-known Fellow of the Chemical Society, who has devoted a great deal of time and attention to the study of cement fillings, has favored us with the following communication concerning the above new cement:

Without any desire to discourage experiment, it will be well to caution those who are not chemists of the exceedingly dangerous nature of fluoric or hydrofluoric acid. The fumes, if not in suffi-