

on several successive days. On the third day a tuberculous focus was found in the second molar. After several more examinations, at intervals of a few days, the teeth were extracted. Five weeks later the girl returned with a small nodule at the lower border of the inferior maxilla. Dr. Cook told her it was probably tuberculous, and advised her to consult a physician at once. Her physician adopted local treatment and assured her that the trouble would soon pass away. However, other nodules began to form, and she consulted another physician, who advised an operation for the removal of the glands. But this advice was not followed, and when last heard from, having left the country, the girl had pulmonary tuberculous disease.

Dr. Cook points out the desirability of more thorough inquiries into the conditions of the saliva that make it a good medium for the development of the micro-organisms that are found in the mouth, for, he says, it has been shown by a number of investigators that normal saliva is destructive to a great many forms of bacteria. We think it can not be doubted that the author has done an important piece of work in this investigation, one that distinctly emphasizes the importance of taking care of the teeth.—*N. Y. Med. Journal, April 8th, 1899.*

THE TREATMENT OF ALVEOLAR ABSCESS.

Viau is credited in the *Riforma medica* for March 11th with the following formulæ :

℞ Salol,	}	each	.....	4 parts ;
Menthol,				
Chloroform			.....	3 "
Distilled water			.....	100 "

M. Rinse the mouth with the solution several times a day.

Apply the following to the gum of the affected tooth :

℞ Tincture of iodine,	}	each	.....	4 parts ;
Tincture of aconite,				
Chloroform,	}	each	.....	1 part.
Tincture of benzoin,				

—*N. Y. Med. Journal, April 8th, 1899.*

A MOUTH WASH FOR CHILDREN.

The *Dental Review* for March ascribes the following formula to Monti :

℞ Boric acid	.....	3 parts ;
Distilled Water	.....	200 "
Tincture of myrrh	.....	2 "

M. —*N. Y. Med. Journal, April 8th, 1899.*