

To remove the black grease from the hand after handling flasks, use a small quantity of spirits of turpentine. Rub this well all over the dirt, then wipe with dry cloth, then use soap and water. After drying, use vaseline or glycerine. I have found this to be an excellent remedy. Try it.—*J. H. Drexler.*

EUCAINE.—Under this name a new substitute for cocain has been brought out by a Berlin dentist named Kressell. It is prepared synthetically, and chemists describe it as "a methylo estero of benzo-gloxy piporidine carboloxylic acid." It is claimed for it that it does not affect the heart, produces more extensive anæsthesia than cocain and is non-poisonous. Probably it will also be much cheaper.—*British Journal Dental Science.*

TOOTH POWDER.—Dr. N. R. Morton, sen., recently presented to the Stomatological Club the following formula for a tooth powder of his own composition, which he claims is non-injurious to the enamel :

R Precip. chalk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 oz.
Pulv. cast. soap,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 oz.
Pulv. borax,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 oz.—M.

Add perfume and sugar to sweeten.—*Pacific Stomatological Gazette.*

SULPHURIC acid in the treatment of opening root canals has proven itself to be a most valuable agent, and to Dr. Callahan are we indebted for its introduction. His method is to adjust the rubber dam, dry out the cavity, remove contents, place a drop of 40 or 50 per cent. solution in the pulp chamber, take a discarded Donaldson broach, and with pumping motion enlarge the canal or canals, washing out frequently with a solution of bicarbonate of soda until the apex is reached. You can fill immediately. Should you have an obliterated canal, seal a drop of acid in the cavity for ten or twelve hours. When opened again and dried the canal can be easily located. Do not use the broach a second time.

To line rubber plates with aluminum, roll the aluminum to twenty-eight gauge, anneal the metal with a blow-pipe until it becomes white like unburnished silver. Thoroughly dry the cast, then with the two thumbs press the aluminum on the cast and burnish it to place, commencing in the centre and working toward the edge. Prepare for adhesion of the rubber ; use a chisel and carve the plate, making small hooks about one-thirty-second of an inch long, in rows ; then reverse the rows, turning the hooks in opposite directions until the surface of the plate is covered ; anneal again and adjust the cast ; wax teeth in place as usual and pack. The pressure under the press will make a perfect adaptation of the aluminum to the cast.