## ABSTRACTS

one instance in connection with all my experiments. 11. That the pupils of the eyes in nearly all cases of cocain poisoning do not respond to light, and are more or less bulging from their sockets. 12. That the pupils of the eyes in most cases of eucain poisoning do respond feebly to light, and rarely ever bulge from their sockets. 13. That the action of toxic doses of eucain is more like that of a paralysing tetanoiding, convulsion-producing agent, than it is like an anesthetizing one, the plantar and cremasteric reflexes nearly always responding. 14. That toxic doses of cocain cause general anesthesia with the other symptoms in the majority of 15. True tetanus of all striped muscles of the limbs, and cases. Cheyne-Stokes' breathing, nearly always occur when eucain is 16. That cocain is at least three times more toxic that used. beta eucain, and that alpha eucain is as toxic as cocain. 17. That boiling does not destroy the efficacy of cocain, but that it does modify it, and that boiling in no degree lessens the efficacy of eucain."-Ohio Iournal.

DR. CLYDE PAYNE'S LOCAL ANESTHETIC.—Cocain, 15 grs.; glycerine, 5 drs.; nitro-glycerine, 1-10 grain; morphia sulph., I gr.; atropia sulph., I gr.; carbolic acid, 3 drops distilled water to make 2 ounces. Dr. Payne says: "There is sufficient glycerine to localize the cocain, holding it in apposition to the parts a sufficient length of time to complete the operation, and not so long that it acts as an irritant and causes swelling. The nitro-glycerine is intended to stimulate the heart just in proportion as the cocain may depress it. The sulphates of morphia and atropia overcome the after pain. The carbolic acid is intended to preserve the solution. In patients who have a poor circulation sometimes there is a swelling as soon as the anesthetic, with which you have infiltrated the tissues, has been absorbed.—Dental Office and Laboratory.

DR. GEO. EVANS' method of setting a crown, as given at Toronto, is as follows: First, warm the crown and paint the post with chloro gutta percha. The evaporation of the chloroform will leave a thin film of gutta percha on post. Apply to position on root, pressing out and removing any surplus, removing crown quickly. Then, after heating crown once more, apply to inside of canal, and to post sufficient creamy oxyphosphate cement, and press to place. The great advantage is that, if necessary, to remove crown at any time it may be easily accomplished by applying heat, and it may be easily removed without injury to root or crown.

Dr. CLYDE PAYNE'S obtundent for sensitive dentine is made by taking a saturated solution of carbonate of potassium and