

of *aborting* the trouble that we have ; proving far more efficacious than iodine and aconite or the capsicum plasters we have used heretofore in these cases.

I would strongly advise to have the patient directed to place a small plaster made from this material on the *dry* gum when feeling first symptoms of tenderness in *any* tooth, after crowning operations, or a tooth with a devitalized pulp, or one tender after the long operation of filling a large cavity, and have them renew it in two or three hours, if tenderness still continues.

For sensitive dentine, in some cases where the pain proves too severe to admit of further cutting, if you apply it on absorbent cotton packed tightly into the cavity and leave for a day, or longer if necessary, you will find a wonderful difference when you renew cutting of the dentine, or if you prefer you will give great relief by drying thoroughly and placing a little in the cavity and driving it into the dentinal fibrils with the hot-air syringe, and repeating when reaching sensitive dentine.

In ulcers of the mouth, tongue or mucous membrane, if dried thoroughly and then covered with this compound, *while dry*, it adheres without any other dressing, its insolubility resisting the fluids of the mouth and ordinary attrition of the teeth for ten to twelve hours, when a second application has in many cases cured sores that had persistently resisted other treatment.

This compound when mixed with certain proportions of prepared zinc oxide, makes a splendid root filling, being unaffected by moisture, and never softening or disintegrating like gutta percha, and can be made to reach the apex of small tortuous canals by mixing thinner than usual, and forcing it before a pellet of cotton. In these cases its germicidal properties are especially valuable. It also stands attrition fairly well when used as a filling for deeply decayed and sensitive cavities, and it insures perfect protection to the tooth tissue while *any* remains in the cavity, giving complete protection to the pulp (even when exposed), and may tide you over some delicate cases where you deem it inadvisable to be too thorough in the removal of decay, or unwilling to insert a metal filling at a certain time, and you can feel assured the tooth will be protected from irritation and decay, until necessary or desirable to replace with a more permanent filling.

Dr. Ievers does not conceal from the professions the ingredients entering into the compound called "Pheno-banum," but as it is necessary for us, when we use or prescribe an article, to be sure we are furnished with what we want, and what we ask for, it has been protected *against substitution* by copyrighting the name, "Pheno-banum," and I am sure when you have tried this compound, you will agree with those who have already done so, in according it a place among your standard remedies and filling materials, and