

TARDY ERUPTION.—In 1893 I extracted the six anterior superior teeth for Mrs. C—, of Weston, and inserted an artificial substitute. In May, 1897, the lady called on me and complained that I had left a root of one of the teeth. On examination I found at the median line the point of an erupting tooth coming down so as to throw the artificial denture out of place. It was with some difficulty extracted and proved to be a fully developed cuspid lying in a slanting direction from canine eminence to median line, and having the apical third curved almost at a right angle to the body of the tooth. The lady is over fifty years old.—*G. S. Martin.*

ANÆSTHETIZING OF PULP FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL BY CATAPHORESIS. (Dr. W. W. Moorhead, Aledo, Ill.).—The method for treating such a case is as follows: The rubber dam being adjusted, the cavity washed out, and sterilized, place a pellet of cotton saturated (but without a surplus, to run around the teeth), with the following medicament in the cavity:

Cocaine	18	gr.
Aconitine	0.1	gr.
Thymol solution, q. s	5	i

To this apply the positive current, turn on fifteen or eighteen volts, and should this not be sufficient to reach the apex make a second application, and remove the pulp immediately.—*The Ohio Dental Journal.*

STERILIZING PUTRID CONTENTS OF PULP CANALS.—Dr. C. H. Rosenthal, of Cincinnati, sterilizes putrid pulp canals by electro decomposition. At a clinic before the Chicago Dental Society recently his method was producing nascent chlorine and driving the same through the pulp canal from positive to negative by osmosis. This was done by placing a saturated solution of sodium chloride on a piece of cotton and attached to the positive pole, which, upon contact eliminated large quantities of free chlorine. The antiseptic qualities of the chlorine, together with the decomposing effect of the galvanic current, he claimed, renders these septic pulp-canals perfectly aseptic and ready for immediate root filling, before removing the rubber dam, claiming it advantageous to do so to obviate the possibility of regenerating the pulp-canal by contact with the saliva, which contains ever-present germs. The canals were filled in the following manner: A piece of orange-wood was whittled down to the size of the pulp-canal, the wood then saturated with a double strength tincture of iodine, and a paste of iodoform and glycerine was then placed on the stick and carried to the pulp-canal and applied with a churning motion; the stick was broken off and left in the pulp-canal, the tooth was then ready for filling.—*Pacific Stomatological Gazette.*