

osseous structure, and that thus it must rank as one of the most, if not the most, valuable polychrest which dentistry possesses."

Where cotton is indicated as a wedge, if dipped into this remedy the pain of separating and subsequent preparation of the cavities is reduced to a minimum. It is serviceable in the treatment of wounds, burns, scalds, sensitive dentine, pulpitis, periostitis, for canal dressing on cotton, fistulous canals. Hypodermically it is used as a local anæsthetic without any constitutional disturbances. By a series of experiments it has been shown that pure camphophenique is perfectly safe to be used in the mouth, and that in that condition it is as efficient in inhibiting germs as a 1 in 85 solution of bichloride of mercury. This solution of corrosive sublimate is six times as strong as is safe on the unbroken skin, and twenty-five times as strong as is safe on cut surfaces. If any of you have not used this remedy, I would strongly advise you to give it a trial.

ODOFORM.

One drug which has been used considerably in dental practice, and one which, after a short trial, I burned, is iodoform. It is prepared by the action of chlorinated lime on an alcoholic solution of potassium iodide, heated at 104° F. It is in the form of a bright crystalline powder, with an extremely disgusting odor, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, chloroform and ether. It is generally used in combination with oil eucalyptus, oil cloves or oil cinnamon, and is recommended especially in septic roots and pyorrhœa alveolaris. "Although destroying organisms less readily than carbolic acid, according to Miller it is ten times as powerful in preventing their development, and it would appear to have a much more marked effect than it as a disinfectant and deodorizer." (S. H. Hayward in *Dental Record*.) As far as its properties as a deodorizer are concerned, I fancy the cure would be about as bad as the disease. On account of iodoform's toxic properties and its abominable odor, iodol has been extensively substituted for it. This is prepared by precipitating pyrrhol (a derivative of animal oil) with iodo-iodide of potassium. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, and slightly so in glycerine. It is chiefly used with glycerine under any conditions where iodoform could be used.

Although I have mentioned only a very few of the many desirable antiseptics, I trust I have said enough to provoke an animated