

CLEANSING PASTE FOR THE HANDS.—To half pound pulverized borax, add one pound carbonate of soda and a half pound fine pumice, with sufficient glycerine to form a paste. Use in place of soap to cleanse and whiten the hands.—*A. C. Hewitt, in Southern Dental.*

CHLORO-PERCHA AS AN INSULATOR.—Before setting crowns or bridges on hypersensitive teeth, it will be found that thoroughly coating the entire surface of the tooth, or teeth, with a film of chloro-percha will prevent the pain experienced from thermal changes in these teeth after being crowned, and will also prevent the pain produced by the acid in the cement while setting the crown.—*D. W. Dillehay, in Cosmos.*

DR. A. W. HARLAN says he some years ago abandoned the use of oil of cassia in the treatment of any exposed teeth for the reason that a staining of the tooth is often caused which is difficult to remove. Pyrozone will sometimes remove it, but very often fails. The ozonized oil of turpentine will remove the stain if used repeatedly. In cleansing root canals, Dr. Harlan pointed out, after you have removed the contents as far as you can, the best way to put the canal in condition to receive a dressing, whether oily or coagulant, is to wash out with ammonia water solution, one-half of 1 per cent. This wash is useful before filling the canals also if gutta-percha is to be used. After washing out canal and drying the oil, whether it be cassia, eucalyptus or myrtol, you will find that the gutta-percha clings to the walls better than if wash be not used.

TREATMENT OF ORAL ACIDITY, LOCAL AND SYSTEMIC.—The *Dental Register* gives a summary of an essay by Dr. A. M. Scott, of New York, before the Southern Dental Association. The conditions existing when the reaction of the oral fluids is abnormally acid, as from nutritional disturbances, abnormal systemic conditions, functional perversion, threaten the integrity of tooth structure and associate parts—erosion, hyperæsthesia of tooth structure, chronic inflammation of the gingival margins of the gums, recession of the gums, etc. In all of these cases a noncorrosive alkali is naturally suggested. Chalk, calcined magnesia, bicarbonate of soda, lime water, etc., have all been used with more or less indifferent results. Their action is only transient; they are gritty and insoluble, they are anything but pleasant to taste. To meet both these conditions and overcome the objections to the agents named, magnesium hydrate offers all the advantages possible; and there is but one form suitable to the purpose, and that is Phillip's milk of magnesia, a powerful antacid, chemically pure.