

liquefy them before they can make any use of them for their own nourishment." In the prophylaxis of dental decay, Dr. Miller shows the value of the use of antiseptics to arrest decay, placing bichloride of mercury at the head of the list, though admitting the fact that it is in a measure contra-indicated except in dilute solutions. Dr. Miller opposes the idea that salicylic acid (1-200 strength, or 1-300) decalcifies the teeth. He speaks highly of listerine, which is forty times weaker than a ten per cent. solution of the peroxide of hydrogen, but which devitalizes bacteria much more quickly than the latter. The author evidently has great faith in the bichloride as a mouth wash, in a strength of 1-2000, disguising the taste by rose-water in place of distilled water as a solvent. In considering the effect of tobacco, the author favors its antiseptic property.

Part II. is devoted to the pathogenic mouth-bacteria and the diseases which they produce, showing the toxic properties of human saliva under diseased conditions. At another time we shall give our readers the benefit of a review of this section, but the kindest advice we can possibly give them, is to buy the book, even if they have to go without some of the necessities of professional or even domestic life. Dr. Miller has plodded among the investigations of predecessors with a perseverance which illuminates his own originality, and the dental profession has reason to be proud of him and his unselfish labors. We were in error in our last issue in stating that this is a reprint of the German edition. The German work was the basis of the American, but the translation was generously amplified by the author all through, many important additions having been made by him.

Thus, "Methods of Bacteriological Investigation," pp. 48-67, is new. "Antiseptic Action of Filling-Materials" does not appear in the German work. A large portion of the Section on "Antiseptic Treatment of Decay" is new, and a good many of the experiments in Chapters VII. and VIII.

The foregoing are only some of the more notable additions.

To every dentist the mastery of this work means a large accession to his "capital" in brains and skill. No college education, no office education can possibly attempt even to skim over the surface of so much patient labor. The author has by no means