This agent, "in contact with diseased tissue, decomposes, and the ozone coagulates the albuminoid matters of the secretions, the pus is destroyed and also the bacteria" (*Headlight*) Peroxide is of little use for sterilizing cavities, as it acts only on a very thin layer of the dentine, and will not penetrate any deeper. It is almost impossible to obtain a sample free from hydrochloric or sulphuric acids, and some think these may be responsible for the boiling and bubbling.

Dr. D. R. Stubblefield, of Nashville, says, "Further experiments repeated several times with the same sample showed the effervescing action when the peroxide was applied in root canals, whether there was any pus present or not; also that when the drug was placed in contact with pus outside of and away from a tooth, there is no evolution of gas. The next step was to free the peroxide from all acids, when there was no evolution of gas whatever, in the canal or out of it, in contact with pus or away from it, in the mouth or in the tooth out of it. The last experiment was with hydrochloric acid by itself, and it produced almost the identical phenomena as those by the peroxide in the first place, evolution of gas and all." Notwithstanding these experiments there is no doubt hydrogen peroxide has a place in the dental office to whatever it may owe its properties.

CAMPHO-PHENIQUE.

Though this is comparativeiy a new remedy, still it has been extensively experimented with, and reported in the *Medical Age* as an antiseptic without a rival. It is prepared by adding 49.5 parts of crystal carbolic acid to 50.5 parts of gum camphor. Dr. J. Foster Flagg, of Philadelphia, says it is "the most remarkable medicament which has ever been offered in connection with dental therapeutics. When it is known that it is a notable germicide, an efficient antiseptic, a non-irritant, a decided local anæsthetic, non-poisonous, insoluble in water or glycerine, does not stain or discolor, is possessed of agreeable odor, and not disagreeable taste, and maintains an unchanged integrity, it will at once be recognized as wonderfully adapted to a large proportion of all dento-pathological conditions, from sensitivity of dentine, through the varying conditions of pulp-irritation, pulp devitalization, pericemental irritation, alveolar abscess and caries, and necrosis of contiguous