

To prevent plaster of Paris from sticking to the palatine surface of a vulcanite plate, paint or brush the model in the flask well with soap suds.—*Zahntechnische Reform.*

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UNCOMMON CASE OF SALIVARY CALCULUS.—Salivary calculus deposits at the ends of whartonian and steno ducts are easily diagnosed, through their locality as well as their consistency. The glands are generally considerably swollen, and the form of the deposits is oval. The deposit is found more frequently in the submaxillary and less in the parotid. The knowledge of their origin has not been fully brought to light. It is generally accepted to be a precipitation of uric acid salts around a foreign substance. In the majority of cases they will be found at the principal outlet of the glands, close to the buccal opening, as it is easy for a foreign substance to get into the opening of the duct. More difficult is the diagnosis if the deposit is deeper in the duct or even in the gland itself. In the latter it is scarcely probable that any foreign substance could find its way into them. It would be that it was forced in with the mucus. When such is the case, suppuration generally takes place, particularly in the parotid. The treatment is very simple; when there is a tendency to recurrence extirpate the glands.—*Zahnärztliches Wochenblatt.*

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DEATH THE RESULT OF SWALLOWING ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—G. S. Scotson, in the *Journal of the British Dental Association*, states that a woman thirty-six years of age was admitted to the Manchester Infirmary in consequence of having swallowed her artificial teeth in a fit of coughing. Patient suffered pain, dysphagia, dyspnea, and speaking was very difficult. The plate could be felt with the finger—it was wedged in behind the larynx—but all efforts failed to remove it, even under the influence of chloroform, and not until tracheotomy was performed could it be removed, but the patient died the following day.—*Deutsche Monatschrift.*

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A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE HEMOSTATIC.—Dr. Ramsay Smith, of Edinburgh, treats obstinate cases of bleeding where all other styptics have failed with bovist (*Lycopordon giganteum*) puff ball. He treated a patient who suffered with lymphadenom with several complications, one of which was profuse bleeding of the alveolus and gums. Teeth in a bad state with secession of the gums. Patient a habitual smoker, has suffered for some time, and the bleeding was periodical with intervals of three to four weeks, and sometimes lasting eight days. When patient came to him the