

bacteria and that sort of thing, that kind of work is recognized as true scientific work. I believe each one here can to a certain extent carry on considerations and observations along the same line as the more famous men in the profession. I thought to mention the use which I make of creoline. It is a useful germ destroyer, and for some years I have been using it in combination with a tooth powder, made up of chalk, soap and a little borax—I don't remember just the formula of it. I instruct patients to use that solution in the mouth every time they use a tooth powder, after the fashion of a wash, forcing it by the tongue to the roof of the mouth, and sending this fluid through the spaces into the cavities of the cheeks, and in that way removing the germs, as far as possible, from the cavities, and leaving at the same time a fluid which, if it does not destroy the germs, at least controls their growth. I think we have to look after the mechanical side first, and remove, as far as possible in a mechanical way, all results of fermentation, and then if we can leave something in the mouth which will prevent the rapid formation of germs and control that growth, which we know does very much harm, we will have accomplished a great deal.

Dr. DONHAM, Digby, N.S.—Permanganate of potassium is a drug I have used a great deal for medicinal purposes for the mouth. Taken internally, it is used to reduce flesh. It is antiseptic; you might say, a microbe killer. It is a powerful caustic. As a mouth wash I have read of it as being recommended in some of our medical literature for cleaning the mouth; but I think, of course, all these agencies, if they are used too strong, will do harm, but that dilute solution probably does just the proper amount of work and no more. It is sufficient so far as a medicine will act, but it requires judgment not to use it too strongly. In relation to the decay of the teeth, of course it is dependent on a great many circumstances. You will notice particularly that decay of the teeth is between the adjoining teeth; it is not on the surface where the tongue or any friction comes, but where little particles of food lodge; that ferments and produces an acid. This lack of cleanliness will cause disarrangement of the stomach, dyspepsia and other complaints. Cleanliness is the main thing. I am a member of the medical profession and practise a little dentistry. In my own experience where people have had asthma, shortness of breathing and all that, and medicines would not cure them, extracting the teeth would do the whole thing and no medicine at all, showing that the cause of the stomach disarrangement and short breathing in this case had depended on decayed teeth.

A paper was then read by Dr. A. C. Cogswell, of Halifax, N.S.—Subject, "Nicotiana." (Published in issue of January last.)

Dr. CATES—While there is an immense amount of fact against the use of tobacco, there are two points I think you will admit in