

TO REMOVE REMNANTS OF PUTRESCENT TISSUE IN ROOT CANALS.—Force trichloroacetic acid into the canals. It destroys all tissue and purifies in a few minutes' time.—*C. N. Pierce.*

Ordinary glazier's putty, moulded to the right consistency and perfumed with oil of wintergreen is in my hands a useful impression material for crown work, on which fusible metal can be cast with great perfection.—*W. S. Elliott, D.D.S.*

Dr. J. D. Patterson, of Kansas City, says there is no such thing as rubber disease, the mercury in the rubber being proved to be inert. The first and prime cause is uncleanness. The only disadvantage a rubber plate properly made and polished has, as compared to one of gold, is that the gold is the better conductor of heat. This may be overcome by leaving the plate out at night, as the small ducts are destroyed by wearing the plate continuously.

Dr. Molyneaux advises the use of No. 40 tinfoil on models. Cover the model with a coating of shellac, then lay on tinfoil, and by means of a stencil brush, beat down with quick successive taps, until every part is in contact with model, then smooth down with a piece of chamois. Trim off the excess and burnish down any tendency to wrinkle at the edge. The coating of shellac must be thick in consistency to hold tin.—*Ohio Dental Journal.*

An editorial in the May *Items of Interest* gives the following points in favor of oxyphosphate under gold or amalgam: The cement does not shrink nor expand as some amalgams do. Some gold fillings are not water-tight, but cement always is; the tendency of gold to ball or "rock" is overcome. The cement strengthens frail walls that might be broken by the force of gold filling. In sensitive dentine less preparation is needed, as the cement hardens softened layers of dentine and destroys sensitiveness. The cement may be put in over a freshly exposed pulp, using a layer of paper smeared with Canada balsam in contact with exposure.

Dr. A. J. Hyde, of Merced, Cal., has an article in the *Pacific Coast Dentist* for February, advocating the use of the vapor of iodoform in treating the root canals of pulpless teeth. He uses a vaporizer, made by Dr. Blair, of Louisville, drying out canal first, and placing a few crystals of iodoform in the chamber of the vaporizer. The chamber of the instrument is then heated and the fumes driven into the root canals. He has frequently (for patients living in the country so situated they could not get in again) filled the canals and tooth at the first sitting, with no bad results. The vaporized iodoform seems to form a coating on the wall of canal clear to the apex and to fill the open tubuli, and is very useful in cases of canals so small as to be difficult of access.