

**LEFT CUTTING BURS.**—Dr. C. Witthaus, of Rotterdam, advocates the use of left cutting burs as well as the ordinary right cutting, as being necessary to the proper preparation of cavities and root ends. The enamel margins cannot be prepared properly by the right cutting burs, because the burs will jump the margin and mutilate it. The jumping of the bur into the gums can be avoided by having both the right and left cutting burs and using each in its proper place.—*Ashe's Quarterly*.

**SET CROWNS AND BRIDGES WITH GUTTA-PERCHA.**—I set a great many of my bridges and nearly all of my single crowns with gutta-percha. I use Doherty's white base-plate gutta-percha; put that around the pin and around inside the band. This is forced into place while the root is moist so that it can readily be withdrawn and the surplus trimmed away. Then, after preparing the root, dry it and clean it thoroughly, put in a little chloro-percha and set your crown in place. If you have a bridge you can set it equally well.—*Dr. Belyea, International*.

**EXCERPTS on treatment of pyorrhoea, found in the *Dental Digest*:** Dr. J. A. Freeman, "Do not be in a hurry; give plenty of time for thoroughness." Dr. F. R. Ross, "We must remember that we are working on human tissue, and that the operation is very painful." Dr. G. V. Black, "Practice handling of instruments and where to place them to remove deposits." Dr. Garrett Newkirk, "I would add emphasis to the sterilization of instruments." Dr. E. K. Carpenter, "There is one point—the necessity of working upon one tooth at a time. Dr. E. Mawhinney, "Use a two per cent. solution of trichloroacetic acid before operating." Dr. C. P. Prayn, "It is impossible to do much without education of patients."

**PULP DEVITALIZATION IN THE TEETH OF CHILDREN.**—One of our great difficulties in dealing with the teeth of children is the devitalization of the pulp when indicated. I have used, and with much success for this purpose, a paste of powdered cantharides and carbolic acid; say about one-twentieth grain of the powder with enough carbolic acid or creosote to make a paste. I know that the use of arsenic for this purpose is justly viewed with suspicion, but my opinion is that it is largely a question of how much arsenic is used. I use arsenic for this purpose in very minute quantities and have had no ill results. The canals of children's teeth should, of course, be cleansed thoroughly and sterilized. I question the use of cotton dressing in these cases, for should the foramen be large, owing to a partial resorption of roots, soft tissues might be impinged upon, and the cotton becomes a source of irritation or worse. I think the safer practice is to use fluid in the canals and oxychloride in the pulp chamber.—*Dr. Darby, International*.