

institutions are trained either in a university or by those who have been so trained, and in this way vicious methods are disseminated and perpetuated. But who is to reform the teaching in the universities?—*Toronto Star*.

HYDRONAPHTHOL IN THE TREATMENT OF DENTAL PULPS.

Dr. Sidney S. Stowell read a paper before the First District Dental Society, State of New York, on the usefulness of hydronaphthol in the treatment of dental pulps dead or alive. Hydronaphthol possesses one-fifth the strength of bichloride of mercury, twice the strength of beta-naphthol and iodoform, three times the strength of salicylic acid and fourteen times the strength of carbolic acid, and is absolutely non-poisonous, non-corrosive and harmless. Dr. Stowell has used this drug constantly for five years to the exclusion of nearly every other antiseptic, and with the utmost satisfaction. When opening up a tooth in which the pulp has been dead for some time, if a twenty-five per cent. alcoholic solution be used none of the dreaded evil results will follow. The penetrating property of the alcohol and its affinity for moisture will carry it laden with its hydronaphthol in solution to the remotest nook of the pulp chamber and canals, even to the apex and through to the soft tissues, as well as into the tubuli of the tooth. Powdered hydronaphthol, one part mixed with three parts zinc oxid powder, then mixed with the phosphoric acid in the ordinary way, makes the very best capping for exposed or nearly exposed pulps, or as an antiseptic non-irritating lining for all classes of fillings. He first bathes the cavity with the alcoholic solution, and the evaporation of the alcohol leaves a deposit of hydronaphthol on the cavity. Combined with zinc oxychlorid in the same proportions as with the oxyphosphate, it makes a splendid root canal filling.—*November, '97, Cosmos*.