

anesthesia was not obtained, it was so successful as to command chloretone in this branch of dentistry, and in my judgment nothing better could be used. Applied topically to the gums previous to adjusting crowns and bridges, the ethereal solution was, in my experience, most successful, making the operations perfectly painless and causing no distress to the patient. This proved uniform in its action in a dozen cases. On topical application to the gums the ether evaporated and left a close coating of chloretone covering the entire surface of the parts operated upon and resultant anesthesia.

The aqueous solution under the ether layer was injected into the gums of a woman from whom nine teeth were extracted. The operation was accomplished with little pain, and was more safe than when cocaine is used. The latter often produces severe and dangerous depression of the heart. This patient was highly sensitive, weak and nervous, and was certainly not a subject on whom to use cocaine without fear of trouble.

The beauty of extracting teeth with chloretone as the anesthetic is that the work can be done quite as successfully and with none of the latent fear which lingers in the mind of the operator who uses cocaine, for chloretone does not depress the heart, and can consequently be used fearlessly.

To this brief paper I append a few typical case reports.

December 14, 1899.—Using ether and water solution, extracted a large first permanent molar from a child without pain.

January 14, 1900.—Using a dilute alcohol solution, extracted a tooth from a woman without pain.

January 27.—Extracted a tooth from a man with a solution of chloretone in undiluted alcohol; the injection produced pain, which I attribute to the burning of the alcohol, but the extraction of the tooth itself was painless.—*Items of Interest, April, 1900.*

PROFESSIONAL RECIPROCITY.

VICTORIA.

The Dental Education and Examination Committee, reporting upon an application from the Dental Board of Victoria for full recognition of its diploma as entitling its holder to registration in this country, stated that a fresh set of regulations came into force in May, 1899, and it was under these that the present application for recognition fell. These new regulations in certain respects required less of the student than the old ones, and the curriculum exacted fell in some particulars far short of our own on the general medical side of the work. The regulations were in several respects