

perienced men. If the lecturer could spend more of his time in the laboratory of a practical man, his students would learn far more quickly and thoroughly.—*American Dental Weekly*.

WE have often observed our friends working in cramped positions, and their lamentations about press of work causing the back muscles to assume rheumatic aches, are repeatedly heard. The eye and hand should be so educated in the dental operator that he may be able to work in remote and inaccessible cavities by means of his mouth mirror. If this is accomplished these aches, pains and stiffened backs just mentioned will be things of the past.—*Dental News*.

NON-COHESIVE GOLD.—Dr. D. J. McMullen, writing in the *Western Dental Journal*, advocates the use of non-cohesive gold in crown and gingival cavities in molars and bicuspid. Amalgam is often inserted in these cavities in preference to gold on account of the difficulty of applying the rubber dam and the patient's dislike to a mouthful of rubber. The dam is unnecessary in non-cohesive gold, and by its use a higher standard of dentistry may be maintained, and consequently higher appreciation of the dentist in the community.

DR. EAMES and others have spoken of communion cups. Just compare for a moment the number of people who go to communion with the number of school children who drink in common from dirty cups. We ought all to support, in an effective way, any movement to improve the conditions existing in our school-houses. We ought to attend meetings which give expression to the care of text-books, drinking cups, pencils, etc., for the school is a decidedly more important place to begin our reform than the church.—Dr. WERNER, *American Academy of Stomatology*.

DR. A. C. HART, San Francisco, believes that the secret of preventing decay in teeth lies in the hardening of the intercellular cement substance. The use of tobacco and alcohol has this effect. The use of nitrate of silver for the prevention of decay has been advocated by many, and is certainly very effective, but the staining caused by it is very objectionable. Dr. Hart claims that "The ability to harden albumen and render it insoluble to the action of bacteria, is the process by which all known bacteriacides act. That they are powerful in preventing decay, just in proportion to their ability to form insoluble albuminates with the teeth and other structures of the body." To prevent decay recurring at the gum margins or around fillings he dries carefully, applies twenty-five per cent. pyrozone for three minutes to thoroughly cleanse, then applies formalin. Solution forty per cent., full strength, for five minutes, then dries thoroughly and melts paraffin and salol over the surface.—*From Items of Interest*.