

nearly to the buccal surface, and the thin wall intervening wholly cut away, opening out this fissure cavity on the buccal surface to a depth corresponding to that of the portion of the same cavity near to the central cavity, and giving to it a width of about one and a-half lines. The opposite fissure, extending from the central cavity towards the palatine surface, was then enlarged in the same manner by means of the file, both as regards length, breadth and depth.

The file not being applicable to the fissures extending from the central cavity towards the approximal surfaces, on account of the presence of the adjoining teeth, enamel chisels were used to enlarge these fissure cavities to the same extent as were the fissure cavities extending towards the buccal and palatine surfaces, all the fissure cavities having, when prepared, perfectly parallel walls.

Filling the Cavity.—After carefully drying the cavity and protecting it from moisture by means of bibulous paper and napkins, the next step in the operation was the introduction of the gold—adhesive gold foil being used. Sheets and half sheets of the foil were formed into ropes from which pellets of different lengths were cut, and each pellet annealed previous to its introduction into the cavity. The first pellet, one of the largest size, was carried to the bottom of the fissure cavity extending towards the buccal surface, at its point of union with the central cavity. This pellet, owing to its size, when carried to the position named with the introducing plyers, and thoroughly condensed by means of mallet force, extended across the bottom of the fissure cavity and remained securely in place. Other pellets were then added to this and the bottom of the entire fissure covered, as far as the buccal surface of the tooth, the gold being built out a little beyond this surface for the purpose of properly finishing it. When this fissure was partly filled, the succeeding pellets were carried across the bottom of the central cavity, and from this cavity to the palatine fissure, which was partly filled in the same manner as the buccal fissure and central cavity. The gold was then introduced into the two approximal fissure cavities, anterior and posterior, and when these were partly filled, the operation of building towards the grinding surface was commenced and carried on until a sufficient quantity was introduced to completely fill the entire cavity, and restore the original form of the tooth.

*Treatment of Exposed Pulps.*—Nature of case.—The cavity of decay on the anterior approximal surface of the superior