

smallest possible quantity of pure gold. Now proceed as with a post crown. I can highly recommend this where a post of a broken crown has been left standing and the thought of taking out that post gives you that proverbial tired feeling.

In the "jackets" we have the combined qualities of nearly all our reliable crowns and I think it scores more points of excellence than any that has yet been devised. Its use is indicated in restoring teeth that are ill-developed, irregular in form, misplaced or twisted in the socket, and in cases of badly decayed teeth where pulps have receded it can be used without destroying the pulp. In bicuspid it has all the advantages of a gold cap without its conspicuousness.

We prepare the tooth to receive the crown by grinding it to a conical shape, obliterating the cervical ridge and concaving the labial surface sufficiently to receive the porcelain facing used for the case. Fit to the cervical circumference a lap-jointed tube, gauge 30, slightly longer than the tooth and filled out mesially and distally to allow for the festoon of the gum. Grind out the lingual portion of the tube flush with the tooth with a lathe corundum wheel, to this portion fit a back of iridio-platinum plate of same gauge and solder with pure gold. Trim off the surplus of this plate and again fit to the tooth.

The next step is to grind off the labial surface, and if this is carefully done a thin film of platinum will remain which will prevent the body subsequently added from getting into the tube. Now this jacket is replaced upon the tooth and adapted to the surface of the stub by pressure with an old plugger and the cutting edge clipped off or turned up so that its length will be a little shorter than a veneer to be used. The veneer is then chosen, properly ground and placed in position on the face of the jacket, which has been covered with wet porcelain; after artistic relation with the other teeth have been noted, the jacket is seized with a pair of short tweezers and removed, great care being taken that the facing does not change position. It is then placed on the platinum tray on its side and baked, as often as is necessary, trimmed and cemented with oxyphosphate.

You will see another advantage of this in its being constructed so that in case of subsequent trouble easy access can be had to the pulp in a direct line with the root canal.

For bicuspid the tube, of course, is not ground on the lingual surface but on the occlusal surface sufficiently to allow the soldering of an articulating cusp of iridio-platinum. The labial surface is ground as in other cases, the veneer placed in position and attached to the porcelain.

Time will not permit me to speak of bridge and continuous gum work, but I may say that the porcelain bridge has the advantage over gold from the hygienic standpoint. When small it is stronger