

condition, having caused little or no pain aside from a momentary twinge after coming into contact with foreign substances, and as they do not require treatment aside from protection we will pass them by for the present in order to consider those accompanied by a more painful history, for the better illustration of which let us take a case in practice.

A patient presents a decayed tooth stating that for several days and nights the pain had been so severe that sleep was impossible, and still continues without abatement, and further says that tenderness in that tooth has prevented mastication on that side for a year or more, that it has been frequently painful for a longer or shorter period after taking cold, &c. Having heard enough of the history, and proceeding to the examination, a cavity filled with all kinds of materials is discovered, when the first thing to be done, is to *carefully* remove all foreign substances.

I say *carefully*, because success depends in a great measure on delicate manipulations.

After which the pain should be controlled as soon as possible. This may be accomplished in the majority of cases by applications of Carbolic Acid, Creasote, Chloroform or Tincture of Aconite on pledgets of cotton.

Occasionally all the above remedies will fail when local abstraction of blood by puncturing the pulp with a sharp point will give immediate relief. After the pain has subsided, dress the pulp with Carbolic Acid on a pledget of cotton sealed into the cavity with cotton saturated with gum sandarac to be allowed to remain for at least 24 hours, during which time the congested vessels will have an opportunity to resume their tonicity and normal functions, causing no further trouble, but if as occasionally happens, there should have been a little pain during the interval, I should think it advisable to repeat the dressing for another 24 hours, not deeming it advisable to permanently fill the cavity within one day after the last manifestation of disease in the pulp, 48 hours being the maximum time required for the worst cases I have treated.— And now having all the exposed pulps restored to a healthy condition, let us consider the best method of preserving their Physiological actions for which purpose it is only necessary to protect them with a nonirritating, non-conducting plastic material, possessing the inherent property of solidification.

It must be nonirritating, so that it will not induce congestion. Non-conducting to prevent thermal shocks and probably death. Must be