

her disease. Instances of impaired digestion caused by absence of the teeth, and health re-established after the introduction of artificial substitutes, are not rare. I will close these few lines on an important subject by quoting a peculiar case from my note book.

March, 1867. Mrs. R——— had been troubled for several years with indigestion, and could find no cure. Her physician had the good sense to inquire into the state of her teeth; but one day taking out of her mouth a full upper and lower set on vulcanite, she laughingly assured him the cause was not there. In March, 1867, she broke one of the front blocks of her upper set, and wished me to replace it. On placing the set in her mouth I noticed that the incisors and cuspids were the only teeth that antagonized, and that from the cuspids back, on both sides, there was a space of nearly quarter of an inch between the upper and lower teeth. On inquiry I found that she had had the sets made by a quack dentist, on the steam principle of taking the impressions in the morning, and giving the patient the sets in the evening of the same day; and that on returning to show the difficulty to the maker, she was told that the case could not be otherwise, "owing to a peculiarity in the shape of her jaws!" To make a long story short, after getting new sets perfectly antagonized, she was able to triturate her food, and finally recovered her health.

FILLING OVER EXPOSED PULPS, AND HOW TO DO IT SUCCESSFULLY.

BY G. C. DABOLL, BUFFALO.

A little consideration of the form and nature of the dental pulp may help us to an intelligent appreciation of the kind of treatment it will endure successfully, for if knocked about the right way and with the proper materials, the pulp will endure a good deal of professional banging. The pulp cavity in shape corresponds to that of the tooth to which it belongs. The pulp has the same form, and according to Mr. Thomas Bell, is a very soft, gelatinous, semi-transparent body, having its surface covered by an extremely delicate, thin, vascular membrane, closely attached to it by vessels. The arteries which supply the pulp, enter the tooth at the apex of its root, and throw around it a network of circulation, indicating the great vascularity of this tissue. The larger arteries are deep, and communicate with the veins on the surface by great numbers of