

collection, fastens it to a block with sealing wax, holds the block in the vise, and files the tooth till the pulp chamber and canal are exposed. When the median line has been reached, the filing is completed. The filed surface is then inked on a pad and a "silhouette picture" of the pulp chamber and canal is printed. Several filings of each denomination of teeth are required, exposing the pulp chamber from different directions. At the same sitting the different forms and sizes of pulp chambers and canals and thickness of enamel are explained by drawings and by reference to the prints. "This is the first direct contact that the student has with teeth. By cutting them he is taught the difference in the character of enamel and dentine. It fixes in his mind the form of the teeth and the relative form, area, and location of their component parts—and best of all, it cultivates habits of neatness and order." (Weeks.)

4. Instruments. The different forms and shapes of instruments are explained and the different uses of each illustrated by instruments.

5. Pulp capping. Each student takes an impression in compound of a mouth in which are all the natural teeth. In this impression he puts extracted teeth selected from a miscellaneous assortment. After plaster is poured over this and the compound removed, he has a dummy representing a patient with all the teeth in position but most of them badly decayed. After a lecture on the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of exposed pulps, the student examines the cavities for several of the required slight exposures. These are treated and capped as directed by the instructor, using most of the remedies generally recommended.

6. Devitalization. In other cases the prognosis, as explained in lecture, is considered unfavorable, and the student applies the different drugs in different ways as directed by the instructor. These cases are taken through the different stages of treatment on different days as if for a patient.

7. Filling root canals. After a study of the different forms and shapes of canal, the student will be able to realize the difficulty met with and the care required in treating and filling root canals. Each student must fill two or more canals with each of the substances in general use.

8. In the same dummy, after instruction by lecture, the student finds and treats in different stages supposed cases of dying pulps, putrescent pulps, periostitis and abscesses.

9. Applying rubber dam. Each student is required to apply the rubber dam to two or more teeth on the dummy and then to six in another student's mouth, ligaturing three or more.

10. Preparing cavities. Instruction is given by lecture, illustrated by drawings, in the opening up of cavities and the proper shaping.