

ments should be very sharp ; but, in my opinion, with the cutting edge slightly removed. The blade of the instrument should be applied at a slight obtuse angle with the tooth, beyond the edge of the deposit next to the gum, and passing under the tartar thus scale it off to the point of the tooth, in such a manner as not to roughen or in any manner abrade the enamel. Tartar which is deposited on proximal surfaces of the teeth is to be carefully noticed and removed with instruments having very thin blades. After the thick deposits have been removed the surface should then be carefully and gently scraped, so as to thoroughly clean off every particle of the tartar, and afterwards fully and completely polished with fine pumice or Arkansas stone, and finished by burnishing. The manipulation of removing tartar is one of the most simple in dental practice, but to be successful in this, as in every other operation, the process should in every instance be performed with the most perfect thoroughness, as neglect or carelessness on the part of the operator will cause a new deposit on a rough surface with great rapidity. In fact a careless operation will often leave the mouth in a worse condition than before the teeth were operated on.

The removal of salivary calculus is perhaps the most unpleasant duty the dentist is called upon to perform, as the majority of the cases which require it are very disagreeable, and many are positively disgusting. The popular mind seems to be lamentably ignorant on the subject of proper care of the teeth ; and it should ever be the duty of the dentist to inform his patients of the importance of cleanliness, as many are very prone to neglect the matter, either on account of the unpleasantness of the operation, or from ignorance of the necessity of it.

The eradication of *Green or Brown Stains* requires some practice—judgment, and a more skilful manipulation than the removal of salivary deposits. As this disease presents itself in three distinct stages I shall speak of the remedies suitable to each one.

STAGE I. Where the erosion is but slight, friction with a piece of hard and fine grained wood (such as orange wood) combined with fine pulverized pumice stone, will be found sufficient to correct this evil. The principal seat of the stain being on the neck of the tooth and in close approximation with the free margin of the gum, care should, in every instance, be taken not to wound the soft tissue, such accident, although of no material consequences will have great influence upon the patient. In most cases the operation will ever