

gagement terminated because I protested against the dishonest method of filling the spaces between the teeth and plate in gold work with melted sulphur.

In '55 I came to Montreal, entering the office of Dr. Bernard, he wishing to give his patients the improvements of the time in carving and continuous gum work.

That summer gutta percha was brought to notice as a base for artificial teeth, but it had a very short life, for very soon vulcanite came to the front.

In Dr. Bernard's I found an antique lathe, whose bulky wooden wheel, which had to be speeded with a heavy foot, propelled, for a moment, the crude stones of that time, whose cutting power was helped by putting wet sand upon them. Fortunately the Doctor had brought a "Chevalier" which had been in the market about six months, and none better have I seen. With the oxychlorides, or soon after, the rubber dam (1864) and automatic pluggers became known, and contour filling was the craze. On my visit to Boston, in '66, to the great convention, Dr. Salmon used his invention at the clinics, and Father Atkinson expounded, in eloquent and glowing terms, this "new departure," the young disciples flocking to him to tell of and to show him the huge lumps of yellow restorations to the "original type form."

But things settled in due time, and the residuum was all in the line of better results.

Passing on to the '70's, came the Stone flexible shaft, 1873, which in two years was applied to the dental engine by "Morrison," and in these, engine mallet, adhesive gold, rubber dam and oxides of zinc, all embraced conditions and appliances that have enabled operations to be performed surpassing the imagination of the most sanguine. Before then, excavators, smooth pluggers, cotton wads, the drill stock and slack bow, constituted the outfit of the most advanced. The materials for filling were soft gold, tin, mastic, and amalgam, the latter being held in disrepute by many.

With the introduction of the preparation of zinc, it may be said that the advanced treatment of exposed nerves may date successful results. Prior to that time, metal caps with or without excision of a portion of the pulp; this excision being advocated by Dr. W. W. Allport, now of Chicago, or direct filling was the practice in vogue, and if abscess threatened, the lancet and leech, Dover's powder, turnkey or forceps closed the act.