

common measurements should be learned ; thus, for instance, in describing the depth of a certain groove or pit in the preparation of a cavity, if we say it is 1 mm. deep, it conveys a definite idea to the listener. By this means teaching is facilitated, but to make measurements that would apply to all the varying conditions in the preparation of cavities would be very difficult, and would at the same time complicate matters. To carry out the foregoing ideas the writer has prepared these plaster models of teeth fifteen times the natural size and prepared typical cavities in them. These cavities may be seen from any part of the room, and only such measurements as are readily understood will be used in describing them.

In view of the fact that we no longer believe in using a die plate for stamping cusps in crown and bridge-work, much less those objectionable stamp crowns, it might be of interest to the society to know how these large teeth are made and thereby get a hint as to how an exercise may be had in cusp and tooth formation.

A typical tooth is selected and accurately measured, length over all, length of root, length of crown from morsal surface to cingulum on mesial-distal, labial and lingual surfaces, width of crown at cutting edge and at cingulum, both mesio-distally and labiolingually. These measurements are multiplied by fifteen. The tooth is now modelled in composite clay from these measurements. Model surface is vaselined and sectional impressions made. These are removed, vaselined, reassembled and bound by twine. Sufficient plaster at one mixing to fill the cavity from the root end is poured in. When the plaster is hard the sections are removed and the tooth trimmed.

The models before you are prepared in series. No. 1 represents cavities as they come to the dentist. No. 2, cavities prepared, and in the case of proximate cavities, space obtained. No. 3, fillings in place and polished. On this wire holder, which will be passed among you, you will see all these cavities represented in hand-carved ivory teeth, the natural size, and also natural teeth decayed.

The instruments used to demonstrate the technique are made fifteen times the size of the ordinary operating instruments so as to correspond to the size of the models.

The technique of cavity preparation seems to be so inseparable from the principles that it is necessary to give some attention to that part of the subject. And to do this would take more time than is allotted to this subject ; so, to get out of the difficulty, a number of rules are given that are perhaps applicable to the majority of cases. It must be remembered that these rules are made for typical cases, and yet they are broad enough to have a