

junction at the Casserian Ganglion to the pulp, and whose special function is supposed to preside over and preserve the balance of the circulation.

Then there is abundance of blood supplied by the maxillary vessels, which are very large in proportion to the territory they nourish, so that we are forced to the conclusion that the dental pulp does not lack Physiological powers for recuperation, which is substantially borne out in practice.

Of the number of open pulp chambers, the majority contain living pulps; which reluctantly yield up their vitality to that deadly irritant Arsenous Acid, after being subjected to that worst of all exposures, the Dentist; and sad would be the tales of those innocent pulps were they permitted to relate their sufferings and treatment, how their inherited habitation and protection had been violently torn in pieces while their sensitive bodies bound down and unshielded in their original positions, remained for days, months, and even years, exposed to all the variations of temperature from the boiling to the freezing point; as well as being constantly subjected to contact with foreign substances racking their bodies with pain and not unfrequently forcing out their very life blood, still tenaciously clinging to vitality, until at last presented to a Dentist who eagerly embraces the opportunity to apply a death remedy, or with instruments tears in pieces the innocent offender.

I presume you are now ready to ask why an organ so highly endowed should so frequently die? A question easily, and I think satisfactorily explained, since we have learned that the pulp is composed almost entirely of nerves and blood vessels surrounded by firm unyielding walls, receiving its nourishment through an arteriole that traverses the canal in the root of the tooth; which in the normal conditions of the vessels carries in no more blood than can be returned by the vein after supplying the requisite materials for nutrition and protection, but when a breach is made in the wall of the tooth and the pulp becomes exposed, irritation results from thermal changes and contact with foreign substances, the balance of that force which presides over the vascular circulation is destroyed, the walls of the vessels become relaxed inducing congestion, and producing exudation, the membranes become thickened and the calibre of its vessels reduced so that its circulation is stopped, the supply of nourishment being cut off the pulp dies of starvation, being that termination of inflammation termed gangrene in other parts of the body.

Exposed pulps are frequently presented in a comparatively healthy