

referred to above, in the conversion of the living structure into chaos or a magma out of which to produce a barrier of protection and shield to the delicate pulp, out of which a new calcigerous wall is ultimately prepared completely answering the purposes of normal secondary dentine. This process of chaotification is indeed a great marvel, not only by what it does, but by the manner in which it acts. It is an astringent, and mechanically closes the capillaries by its biological force, driving the blood completely out of the vessels, beyond the limit of its combining power, thus reducing the connective tissue of the nerves, vessels, and whole pulp (so far as it goes) into a colloid mass, ready for transformation, without the possibility of the formation in the pulp territory of one globule of pus.

To make all things sure, in all cases of exposed or nearly exposed pulps, fully saturate with pure creosote previous to the introduction of the oxy-chloride of zinc. I have been led strongly to suspect that a reopening to a certain extent of the blood-vessels, contracted by the mere proximity without combination of the zinc, takes place in the pulp, favoring the process of calcification. My reasons for so thinking are the peculiar results witnessed in cases where the colloid mass was so thick as to entirely obscure the pulp redness at first; that afterwards, on the removal of the temporary stopping, presented a ring of secondary dentine around the margins of exposure, with a mere pin-hole in the centre, through which the red pulsating pulp was brilliantly displayed.

Dr. J. S. Latimer said that Dr. D. L. Dodson, of Williamsport, Pa., used the spray of rhigolene for obtunding the sensibility. He prevented the congelation in the tubes by keeping the bottle as cool as possible, adjusting the flow of the fluid through the lower portion of the tube. The pain of freezing is but slight, and patients came from far to Williamsport to get the benefit of his process. Dr. L. stated that the congelation was frequently caused in the tubes by grasping the bottle with the warm hand. The rhigolene should be applied to the gum first, gradually bringing it on the tooth. The sensibility being obtunded, the assistant occasionally puts the jet on, and in this way it is continued for excavations.