with distention and contraction caused by the action of heart and arteries. so as not to cause pain at every pulsation by the pressure, as must necessarily be the case if the pulp completely filled the cavity full. The same state of things exists in the cranium, and no doubt for the same purpose. As a matter of course, the outer membrane of the pulp is perforated by millions of openings where the nerve fibrils pass out from the pulp and into the tubuli, or, vice versa. These openings, no doubt, allow the liquor sanguinis to pass out into the space in question. It is well known that fluids, such as water, carnot be readily condensed to any great extent, but vo a slight extent. Now there must be yielding somewhere, as the pulp pulsates even in normal conditions. This fluid may suffer a slight condensation, also be forced to some extent in among the nerve fibrils in the tubuli. Another useful purpose might be that of anti-friction, preventing the pulp membrane from coming in contact with dry, harsh, solid walls which must necessarily be the case in the absence of a fluid which serves as a cushion to prevent irritation to the pulp at every beat of the This fluid lubricates the pulp. Now, if these openings through heart. the pulp membrane are in free communication with this chamber as the pulp swells out at each pulsation, the membrane must slip backwards and forwards on the nerve fibrils that pass through them, and, at the same time, allowithis fluid to pass into the pulp around those fibrils for a short distance, and, as the pulp contracts, is forced out again so as to keep the cavity uniformly full under all circumstances in a state of health.

This continued bathing of the fibrils with this liquor in the manner above suggested may be essential to the healthy condition of the entire In a state of high vascular action or inflammation of the pulp tooth. the pulsatory phenomenon is much augmented. The vessels in the delicate pulp tissue distended, the circulation retarded, not readily passing. through the capillaries in consequence. The force of the heart's action drives the flowing tide violently against the obstructed vessels which gives or imparts a strong pulsatory impression at the arterial extremity of the artery, which is felt throughout the capillaries of the inflamed point, which in the pulp are more circumscribed than almost anywhere else. The white appearance of the pulp when removed in a healthy condition, would lead to the inference that white blood only or liquor sanguinis circulated in the pulp substance. This question is easily decided, as the slightest wound of the exposed pulp causes hæmorrhage of red blood, even when not inflamed in the slightest degree. When inflammation or congestion exists on removal, the pulp presents a red or injected appearance, with more or less lesion of vessels, and rcd corpuscies may be found outside of the capillary as in other instances of inflammation.