The sections of porcelain are prepared in the following manner: First prepare the cavity, and then burnish a thin piece of annealed platinum plate into the cavity. This will form a mold or matrix a metallic impression — the exact counterpart of the cavity in the



tooth. When the matrix is established in place in the cavity of the tooth, three holes are drilled through the prepared matrix and into the dentine of the tooth. Platinum pins are then passed through the matrix and into the holes in the dentine. Wax or moulding compound is then pressed into the matrix. This adheres to the matrix and the pins, and holds them in their exact position ready for investment.

The investment is composed of equal parts of asbestos and plaster of Paris. This will hold the pins in place during the baking.

PORCELAIN FILLINGS AND CROWN SECURED. BY SCREWS AND ANCHORING DEVICES.

Plate VI., Fig. 1, illustrates screw passing through the porcelain and into a nut that is held in place by means of oxyphosphate cement. This establishes the nut firmly in position, and the screw



can serve as a very substantial means for securing the section of porcelain in place. In some instances it might be of advantage to use a solution of guttapercha between the filling and the wall of the cavity, and thus have an indestructible cement that will not wash out; or this section can be forced on to a lining of sponge gold, Robinson's felt foil, etc.

CEMENTS.

There seems to be a great want of confidence in the stability of cements, and the surprising feature of this outcry, is especially directed against the introduction of this new process, just as though there could be any practical difference between the same application of the cements in this particular instance and the various other methods that are constantly practiced, and which are the mainstay of some of the most expensive and valuable results in modern dental

22