

those "split beans" to the Allen continuous gum, and the single gum tooth of Jones, White & McCurdy, from the straight pin or grooved slot, which would pull out or break, to the foot-shaped pin with its fine adjustment of size to thickness of tooth. It was in 1862 that the headed-pin came into use; gum sections in 1856.

Without question, these advances were more largely due to the S. S. White Company than to any other. He it was, who, forecasting the great needs of the dentist, began to supply them. (Each individual dentist either made his own instruments, or got them from some other near by.) His manufactory became the centre to which all inventive effort converged. Experiment and invention went hand-in-hand at a goodly pace.

In the matter of chairs, for instance, much improvement took place at that period,

In our own office a rocker on a platform was in daily use, and I remember with what open-mouth wonder we examined the new "White" chair, with its tip back and raising seat. Abbey's soft foil was the standard, and very durable work was done with it. Common cotton wads to wipe out the cavities, and the same to prevent flooding of the lower teeth.

In some offices napkins were in use, and I see, by current literature, that bibulous paper was recommended in 1850.

It was about this time that Watts' sponge gold was put before the profession, but it has been much improved since that day, as have the instruments for its use. I had one tooth filled in 1854 with it, which I lost only a few months ago.

Foil, either in ribbon or block form was the common method of filling, with wedge-shaped pluggers, the idea of those using the ribbon being to calculate the quantity needed, and have it in one piece. Among the fathers of that day a change was going on, in transition from the key to the forcep, in extracting. (The forcep being an invention of 1839), and my skill in the use of the elevator, I think, is due largely to that circumstance.

In this decade, '52 to '62, I think adhesive foil, oxychlorides, and carbolic acid made their impress on general practice.

It was my fortune in '54 to be engaged by Dr. J. A. Cummings, and to see the "Yankee Baker," in which his experiments in vulcanite, which resulted in his obtaining those patents that became so obnoxious to the dentists of the States, were made. This en-