

Dr. Allport said that exactly what proportion of exposed pulps could be preserved by any method could only be stated after the comparison of a large number of recorded cases. After the explosion of the theories of Harris, those who enunciated any method of saving pulps were looked at with a quizzical glance. He then referred to the operation which he had introduced, consisting of an excision of a portion of the exposed pulp, which was relieved of congestion by the consequent bleeding, leaving flaps to come together and heal by first intention—admittedly a very difficult operation—and claimed that he had by that method saved a large number of teeth, and obtained a new calcareous deposit at the point of exposure.

The treatment prescribed by Dr. Harris gave the pulp the best possible chance to inflame and suppurate, by leaving a space between it and the cap. He would have gentlemen not deny what they had not tried; he had not used the oxychloride, and knew nothing about it, but half believed what had been said about it to be true. He believed there was something living in the pulp. Kölliker, years since, said the dentinal tube or canal was an elongation of the dentinal cell resting on the pulp. In a recent work he reiterates this, and says this is the channel through which the calcareous mass is deposited, and this would account for the increased density of portions of dentine near points of decay.

Dr. Wetherbee, in answer to a question, qualified his previous statements as referring to pulps simply exposed, not inflamed. He said that no large amount of oxychloride should be allowed to remain in the tooth longer than a few weeks, as the free acid in the preparation would act most injuriously upon the substance of the tooth.

D. A. W. Freeman said he had obtained as good results as that with Hill's stopping.

Dr. Kennicott thought misunderstanding arose from some attributing a medicinal virtue to the material under consideration, whereas he considered any good resulting from its use to be due to mechanical causes. No sensible man would proceed to fill permanently over an exposed pulp until he was sure that it was in a healthy condition; every application previous to that should be considered preliminary treatment. The oxychloride was a substance which, applied in a plastic condition, adapted itself without pressure to the exposed vascular pulp, and then, on hardening, protected it for a time from the action of external agents.

Dr. Horne said that he had waited up to this time in the expectation that the various advocates of the new plan, if let alone long enough, would destroy one another's arguments, and his expectations had been fulfilled. The use of the oxychloride of zinc had been first brought to