

to gold inlays as far as preparing the cavity is concerned, remembering, of course, that gold has a wider field, and can be utilized to a greater extent, restoring fully broken and decayed molars to usefulness where porcelain would be impracticable.

When there are large undercuts, as is often the case in the crown of molars, cut away all thin edges of enamel, and excavate thoroughly. If the cavity is deep, cover the floor or bottom of the cavity and all undercuts with some good non-irritating



FIG. 1.—Buccal cavity in lower molar. FIG. 2.—Matrix or duplicate of same cavity. FIG. 3.—Matrix from impression of molar, FIG. 4. FIG. 4.—Gold filling inlay, made in matrix FIG. 3, and cemented into cavity in molar. FIG. 5.—Tooth with labial cavity ready for impression. FIG. 6.—Impression of same cavity in Chase's Impression Compound. FIG. 7.—Matrix made from impression in FIG. 6. FIG. 8.—Gold inlay or filling made in matrix FIG. 9, and cemented into cavity. FIG. 9.—Matrix of cavity in FIG. 8. FIGS. 11, and 12.—Completed fillings made in fusible alloy matrices by the Chase system.

cement, varnish the same with sandarac, and in a short time the cement will be hard enough to trim, leaving the side at right angles to the floor of the cavity. This applies to the shaping of crown cavities where decay has progressed rapidly into the dentine, and you wish to save as much as possible of the occluding