

with the foil shears. When the rolling of the cylinder has been completed, a few more turns may be given with the nail of the left thumb pressed against one end of the cylinder.

Some cylinders may be made larger at one end than the other, by folding the tape so that one of the sides is the thicker. For filling pulp canals, the breadth of the tape is made almost equal to the length of the canal, and one end is folded to within a short distance of the other; then the end which has been made by the doubling is carried nearly to the end first folded down. This doubling up of one end is continued until the length of the canal to be filled is obtained and the gold presents a series of slight steps, the first being the thickness of the tape, the second double, the third quadruple, the fourth eight times, and so on, duplicating. The broach is then put on at right angles to these folds, and the whole is rolled into a tapering horn with the smooth sheet of tape outside and the doubled steps inside.

The method of filling consists in closing up the crevices by small cylinders stood on end, and then arranging others parallel with these around the walls, so that the ends project out about one-third of the whole length of the cylinder. They are flattened and partly condensed against the walls by lateral pressure. Others are then placed around within these and similarly worked. The largest are rolled soft and used first, while the small hard ones are for finishing, keying all together in the small holes pierced by longitudinal pressure on the cylinders with wedge-pointed instruments. He found that he must have instruments with points to go over and over again every part of the cavity. Where a cavity is irregular, he tries to make it simple. On the approximal surfaces of bicuspid he can get the best filling with cylinders, but where there are irregular walls he uses soft foil or adhesive gold and mallets.

Prof. BOGUE said: Under the head of Operative Dentistry we may consider some points—how our operations may be made neater by keeping our fingers and nails clean, by avoiding the use of them in our hair, etc., napkins should be kept in order, instruments clean and polished. It is not to be doubted that cylinders will make a most perfect filling in many cases, and the microscope will demonstrate that. There are, however, some cases where crystal foil or gold is needed. *Teeth must be filled with judgment as well as gold.* He would no more abandon cylinder fillings than rubber dam. We must use all kinds, as the case requires.

Dr. MILLS. It was an important matter that we should pursue our practice without prejudice, and simply for truth. We should spend more time, and examine closer into the preparation of the cavity for filling. He would as soon think of abandoning the rubber dam as to attempt to