so far at least in this country, is the assured reward of energy to all who plod patiently and steadily on the round of their chosen sphere of action and give the best that is in them to their own life-work, turning a deaf ear to the many siren voices that would lure them from the straight and narrow path of duty, and so divide their energies as to cheat them of final success in its truest sense.

QUICK REPAIRING.

By G. V. N. RELYEA, L.D.S., Oswego, N.Y.

We will suppose a single tooth, or even a section, becomes loose or is broken. First file the rubber away for the reception of the new material. Then drill a hole under the adjoining teeth, slanting. If a section, drill three holes, also from the inside of the plate, counter-sink and cut pins quite near the heads, indeed long enough to come through the plate and to be bent at right angles. Place them in position and pour plaster to keep them in place. When the plaster has set put your teeth where you want them. If a section, you will have the two side pins with heads inclined and three with crooked ends. If a single tooth you will have four heads quite close together. While holding the plate in the left hand place enough of Wood's fusible metal to fill the gap and with an amalgam plugger, either held in a small alcohol blaze or in hot water, you can secure the teeth equally as well as with vulcanite, and in half an hour at most. The question now comes to the front, What is Wood's metal? The late Dr. B. Wood, of Albany, N.Y., experimented for a long time, hoping to get a filling that would supersede amalgam. The formula was given in the August number of the JOURNAL. I used it for a time, and in some cases with great satisfaction. There is a very small percentage of shrinkage owing to the low temperature at which it can be fused. For small lower crown cavities it is excellent. The profession did not take kindly to it, and it fell into desuetude, though it can be obtained at some of the dental depots yet.