

painful on presentation, or during examination and removal of the softened dentine over it, he quiets it with creasote, chloroform, or other remedy, before inserting the cap and temporary filling. Does not remove the temporary filling, because pain recommences in the tooth after its insertion. Timidity and want of faith in the method may cause some to remove the oxychloride and apply arsenious acid, but this is entirely unnecessary.

C. E. Latimer had tried Dr. A.'s method, but sometimes found severe pain to follow the application, and has felt constrained to remove the oxychloride and apply arsenious acid. He believed that very nice manipulation is necessary to success, and that general directions are insufficient. He did not wish his patients to consider it more than a dressing.

C. S. Weeks said he had employed the creasote and oxychloride of zinc generally with success, even after wounding the pulps; but in a few cases the pain continued so long, that he had devitalized and removed the pulp.

In reply to an interrogatory concerning the treatment of alveolar abscess, the President observed that it would generally be found best to penetrate the alveolus with an instrument, thus forming an artificial fistula. The medication may then be made into the tooth and into the fistula.

Dr. Atkinson remarked that it was important that the perforation of the gum and alveolus should be in such a position and direction as to drain the pus away from about the neck of the tooth, for at that portion should be the pocket for the retention of the formative plasma.

SOCIETY OF DENTAL SURGEONS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—
“*Treatment of Exposed Pulps.*”—Dr. Atkinson stated, as his own most decided conviction, that nine-tenths of exposed pulps, when not inflamed, are capable of being restored to health, and also that 50 per cent. of those exposed and suppurating are amenable to a like result.

My own knowledge of the value of hydrochlorate of zinc, and of the oxychlorate of zinc, had its origin outside of regular scientific expectancy and deduction; for I had supposed that death would result to the pulp were it directly applied to its exposed surface.

The remarkable affinity by which the hydrochlor-zincate of albumen is produced, has only been known to me by the results of irregular experimentation in many hands, beginning in 1856, not culminating until early in 1867, and still, as I believe, but in the infancy of its munificence. The distinguishing trait of the hydrochlorate of zinc is that it is its own limitation and antidote, by reason of the ontological and organological law