

Or, instead of selecting a sufficient classified list for all schools to select from, each school may select its own classified list in accordance with a specified set of rules for the arrangement of instrument sets. A plan for doing this will be developed later, by which any classified set of instruments will be perfectly comprehended in the minutest detail from the written statement by any one familiar with the scheme of classification, and who has attained a working knowledge of any single set of instruments so classified. Also, such instrument sets may be accurately made by any skilful instrument maker without other guide than the written formulæ and the rules that will be developed in this paper.

This paper will be in two parts. The first part will consider and arrange the nomenclature heretofore developed, and the second part will be devoted to the consideration of formula names and the formation of instrument sets.

PART FIRST.*

INSTRUMENT NOMENCLATURE.

[Furnishing the Basis for School Instruction.]

In the development of any system of nomenclature, the basis should be the names that have arisen in the common speech of the profession. These names have a meaning, and, if we gain an understanding of this meaning, we will be able to classify the names in accordance with it, and in so doing present an orderly nomenclature. In doing this it is often necessary to choose between two or more names that have been applied to the same thing and occasionally to separate two items that have been called by the same name. In this way the uncertain nomenclature in vogue, developed at random in the first instance, is rendered orderly and definite. This is really done in instrument nomenclature, and without the introduction of any considerable number of new terms

NAMES OF PARTS OF INSTRUMENTS.

Cutting Instruments, or Excavators.—Each excavator is composed of a shaft which is used as a handle, a shank and a blade. Usually in excavators the shaft is perfectly straight and without variation in size. The *shank* begins with the first turned part and connects the shaft with the *blade* or working point. It usually tapers from its connection with the shaft to where the blade begins.

The *blade* is the part bearing a cutting edge. It may be said to begin at the angle which terminates the shank—the last one, if there be more than one angle—and ends in a cutting edge.

*Some portions of this was given the National School of Dental Technics at Ashbury Park in 1895 by Dr. D. M. Cattell, but it is thought best to give it here complete.