fore discussing this point and others of equal importance, I wish to make a few general remarks.

Success in inlay operations cannot be obtained without the exercise of good sound judgment as to where this class of work is indicated, for it is my opinion that failures in a very large number of cases are due to misjudgment in this respect, and a consequent lack of skill to do the operation well. While the porcelain filling restores a caries-infected tooth not only to its original strength and utility, but also to its original appearance, it cannot in all cases be called the "ideal filling" on account of the destructibility of the cements we have at our disposal; but, for all that, we have all come across "the other dentist's" gold fillings whose life is a great deal shorter than even a poorly made porcelain filling. The ideal and life-long filling is yet to be discovered, but I firmly believe that in a great many cases a porcelain filling will save the tooth for a longer time and look much better than the average gold filling.

I am not here to-night advocating the universal use of porcelain as a filling material, for, as I said before, it has its place; but, gentlemen, the time has come when inlays are a necessary part of an up-to-date practice, and the sooner we learn to do them the better. To my mind, the most conspicuous error in judgment is to attempt to fill an approximal cavity where sufficient space has not or cannot be obtained, or the cavity that extends well under the gum line where everyone knows he would never be sure of his margin. In this latter case, the difficulty may be overcome by restoring the decayed cervical portion with gold or high-grade gutta-percha, and then making the inlay in the usual way. Then, also, too small approximal cavities are attempted. Now, as to the body we shall use: I see no advantage in using a low-fusing body. Its low-fusing point is certainly no advantage when we have such excellent furnaces at our command, which will fuse standard, high-fusing bodies in from one to ten minutes. It is certainly most difficult, and next to impossible, for the ordinary man to do contour work with it, but for ordinary flat fillings, where no contour is required, very nice work can be done. On the other hand, high-fusing body gives us a better collection of shades, is much stronger, is less liable to deteriorate, and will stay where your brush puts it when attempting contour work. If low-fusing bodies are the correct thing to use in porcelain work of *any* kind, why do not the manufacturers use them in their manufacture of teeth? We hear some say they are unable to get good edges by using platinum for a matrix. Platinum foil, well annealed in a furnace, is just as easy to work as gold.