

or two of the solution of the chloride of zinc, of the strength of 480 grains to the ounce of water, sufficient only to bathe all the parts where it is desirable to obtain an attachment ; thus a coagulated substance from the juices of the flesh is obtained, and the attachment will in time be secured. Failure, after such treatment, may be set down as the result of an imperfect performance.

Dr. Wetherbee. Is an extracted tooth dead ?

Dr. Atkinson. The pulp is dead very soon, but the dentine, from its analogy to the vegetable kingdom, requires a longer period, while the enamel is only killed by chemical solution.

Dr. Wetherbee. Should not those who extract teeth, then, be indicted ?

Dr. Atkinson. "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

Dr. Wetherbee. We want to cease using the term "fang;" it is used by medical writers, but they are no authority for us. When a tooth has lost its attachments, is it alive ?

Dr. Atkinson. So far as it is attached.

Dr. Wetherbee. Then, when it is nine-tenths detached, is it nine-tenths dead ?

Dr. Atkinson. No.

Dr. Wetherbee proceeded to say that when the soft solids are devitalized, and the attachments lost, the tooth is dead. Total calcification is death. He objected to Dr. Palmer's preparation of cavities in the first superior molars ; he considered the transverse ridge a weak point, which should be cut away ; he also objected to there being two cavities made in the posterior part of the tooth,—durability should be the only consideration. In the bicuspid, where there were two depressions and a fissure, he would cut from the posterior cavity forward to the anterior fissure.

Dr. Palmer explained that the cavities were done in both ways, according to the indications.

Dr. Crouse said that, after treating alveolar abscess, he thinks it best to use a temporary filling instead of inserting gold at once. He objected to quick wedging as unnecessarily painful ; wedges of pine wood, used gradually, were much more desirable ; a member present had his central incisors permanently separated by quick wedging. He was also opposed to the method of filling bicuspid, so that they would come in contact after the removal of the wedges ; this, in his opinion, would ensure fresh decay. He disliked the angles in the cavities as prepared by Dr. Palmer in his models ; he considered them