

in temporary incisors and cuspids, and also in teeth of soft texture; in the latter case it will require to be frequently removed. It will also prove servicable where the tooth is so frail that it will not bear the pressure necessary for the insertion of gold filling.

Although there is much in the choice of a material for any given case, yet, many failures occur from lack of skilful manipulation of that material, either in its preparation or insertion; but an operator who is capable of choosing the filling material best adapted to a certain case is also likely to be capable of properly preparing the cavity and manipulating the chosen material.

Cantharides Destruction.

BY T. DALA, Newfoundland.

I have never used arsenic for destroying the pulp in deciduous teeth, because one is never sure of the condition of the foramina at the apex. For a long time I gave nitrous oxide and destroyed it under its influence, then I used repeated applications of carbolic acid. But to Prof. E. T. Darly, of Philadelphia, I was indebted for suggesting the use of Spanish flies, or cantharides, and I can recommend it after nine years' experience. Moisten a pellet of cotton with carbolic acid, and then dip it into the powdered cantharides—not the tincture, generally two applications may be necessary. After removing the pulp, and you desire to preserve the tooth for a short time, place a little dish of lead punctured with a hole in the top, leaving a needle in it, to be withdrawn after filling with amalgam. It is not necessary to treat the root canals of deciduous teeth with the same care as those of the permanent; and my experience with the cantharides has been that they never need it as if arsenic had been used.

The Dental Profession.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

One of the most memorable and important interviews which ever took place between two individuals in this world, was held on a raft in the middle of the River Nieman, at the little town of Tilsit, in Prussia.