

and peeling up, as it were, large layers at a time. Where the decay is harder, sharp axes or round burs may be used.

3. Rules 1, 3, 4 and 5.—Fissures may be cut out with a fissure bur or an inverted cone, ground chisel edged, insinuating the point at the junction of the fissured plates of enamel with the dentine. If the hand-piece is given a rocking motion the instrument will cut much better. This first cut through a fissure need not be very wide, as the edges may be very readily cut down with a chisel.

4. Rules 1, 3 and 4.—The pulpal wall may be made flat by using an inverted cone bur held at right angles to long axis of tooth, the lower molars and some uppers—the bur in the right angle hand-piece will give the best access. Extended fissures or angular grooves should be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millimeters wide, and at extremity a slight undercut is made with bur. If the same bur be carried around the walls a sufficient retention will be made.

5. Rules 1, 2 and 3.—A rapidly revolving round bur is recommended. In some cases a fissure bur or a disk may be used. Bevel about five degrees.

Class I. (*b*):—

1. There is rarely any overhanging enamel, but where there is any it may be readily broken down with the hand-chisel.

2. If a sharp axe excavator be formed under the decay at its edge, the whole mass may be lifted away at once. If the cavity be deep use spoons.

3. Rules 1, 2 and 5.—Inverted cone, held at right angles to pulpal wall, will make flat base, and may be used to extend cavity in any direction.

4. Sufficient retention is made by carrying the bur well into the mesial and distal walls.

5. The inverted cone bur, while extending the cavity and cutting retention, may be used to bevel the margin by directing the bur more obliquely to the centre of the cavity. A sharp chisel or a round bur will serve the same purpose better in some cases.

Class II. (*a*):—

1. Enamel is best broken down with hand-chisel, as before described.

2. Small, sharp spoons in deep cavities and sharp axes in shallow ones. Very rarely is it necessary to use burs to remove any of the hard decay.

3. Rules 1, 2 and 5.—The cavity may be extended incisally, labially and lingually with chisels. The gingival extension may be made with a chisel after the seat is formed by carrying an inverted cone bur from labial to lingual with hand-piece parallel with long axis of the tooth.