

points demanding judgment of an educated dentist. Extremes have ever proved valueless, but by listening to the arguments of both sides, he, by civil observation, proves the safest man, who accomplishes solid enduring work by an eclectic use of that which is good, or seems good, to his understanding.

After these few, and I hope, concise remarks, I will state where, in my opinion, there are places where plastic work is superior to gold as filling material; under plastic, I consider amalgams, gutta-percha, pure; and in its various combinations with other substances to harden it; Paul, Sons & Rastaing's cements first, and those under other names secondly.

About the first opportunity I would find when I would look around and think of what I could best use for my purpose, and in the hope of doing something permanent towards a probable successful result, would be, when I have cavities to fill which are *difficult of access* (here the cavities were demonstrated on the blackboard). According to case, amalgam and gutta-percha. Then dilapidated teeth "not worth gold?" Cement here is nearly useless, most every one understanding what such cases mean.

Young patients with perceptibly poor constitutions—teeth frail and badly decayed: gold and amalgam, tin and amalgam, gutta-percha. Teeth of defective tissue, called "chalky": gold and amalgam, tin and gold (amalgam in combination with tin, which latter should be laterally pressed to the walls of the cavity between the amalgam and dentine).

The deciduous teeth, when amalgams, gutta-perchas and cements are mostly preferable to gold.

Soft teeth, where one simply diagnoses that fillings of any kind are least likely to preserve, do. do.

Large-crown cavities, with only enamel walls standing, fill with cements and capped with gold, tin, or amalgam.

Cavities in teeth far below the margin of the gums, in every case with amalgam; if portions protude over margin and look dark, cut away subsequently (when hard) and replace top portions in gold.

Woman's teeth, during pregnancy, on account of softening of substance and later replacement.

Teeth of nervous persons of weak organization, incapable of supporting any lengthened operation.

Those cavities on the necks of teeth, where plates having been upheld by pressure of margins or thorough clasps, we find enamel