

with the exception of the joint. The enamel is not the weak point. We should remember that every gold or porcelain crown and every bit of bridge work probably has worse joints than the inlay, but in the former they are out of sight and do no particular harm. To think that we must abandon gold is a mistake. A man cannot abandon amalgam, he cannot abandon gutta-percha, he cannot abandon gold. All of these things are useful, and will always have a place. So far as the alcohol flame is concerned, there is nothing about it that injures gold. It is only a question of how one anneals and for what purpose. There is no gas that escapes that would be injurious to gold. The gas stays on the surface. As for myself, I would use an electrical annealer because it is a nice thing. I can use gold and make it last as well as any one. It is all a question of locality and of what is best for the patient. As for porcelain, it is strictly the esthetic. Outside of that there are plenty of fillings equivalent to it. It remains for the specialist to carry out porcelain in the large cities. In the smaller towns one can use porcelain work only in a limited degree.

DR. WARD, closing discussion: Any gas will be condensed on the surface and is injurious. I don't mean to infer at all that good gold fillings haven't been put in before the electric annealer was known. But there are advantages in the use of the electric annealer, the saving of time being the principal one, and next the quality of gold is much superior, but you all know that a good filling does not need to be made of gold annealed by electricity.

CONTROLLING A HYPERSENSITIVE PALATE WHEN
TAKING IMPRESSIONS.

BY A. E. FRANKLIN, D.D.S., TOWANDA, N. Y.

A gentleman, about sixty years of age, called at my office claiming he had been unable to get a set of teeth because the dentists could not get the impressions, his throat and palate

being so sensitive. The last dentist he had visited, after trying cocain as a spray and various other methods, told him to go home and tickle his throat with a long feather. This he did, with the result that his stomach and nervous system were in a very bad condition when he applied to me. I was once advised by a physician to use Chloretone in such cases. After giving the man the following doses of Chloretone I was enabled to take my impressions with no unpleasant symptoms whatever. I gave this man three powders of Chloretone, each containing five grains, and directed him to take one them as follows: upon getting up in the morning he was to take one powder; two hours thereafter he was to take another, and eat a very light breakfast, after which he was to take the last powder, and report to me. When he arrived at my office I gave him a very small dose of Chloretone, say two grains, and proceeded to take my impressions, as I have stated, without the least trouble. This man will sing my praises for doing what so many failed to do and which they could have done had they only had Chloretone. To any who may ask I would be glad to recount my experiences in other cases in which I have used this most important compound.



DENTISTRY A WORTHY PROFESSION.

BY PROF. S. H. GUILFORD.

(The following is an extract from the Commencement Address to the graduates of the Philadelphia Dental College

Dentistry is essentially a branch of the healing art, probably coeval with medicine and of similar import. It came into existence in response to the cry for relief from pain. Its origin was lowly, but not more so than medicine.

All of the arts and sciences had their foundations laid in