

NEW BUILDINGS IN MADRAS FOR THE REVENUE BOARD OFFICES..

The Revenue Board Buildings in Madras, India, of which we append an illustration, stands adjacent to the old palace of the Nawabs of the Carnatic. The latter structure, which is now used as a college, is constructed in the mixed Hindoo-Mahomedan style so common in the south of India, and the general effect of the exterior (which is colored dark red and white) is more pleasing than that of many buildings subsequently erected by Anglo-Indians. The Government found it necessary to make extensive alterations and additions, and, by the desire of the Governor General, Lord Napier, these works have been carried out so as to assimilate the Revenue Board buildings with the older adjacent structure. Mr. Chisholm, the Government architect, while keeping to the general lines of the old structure, has taken his details and many forms from purer types of the style, and superior materials have enabled him to adopt a much lighter form of construction. When the offices have been completed, the outlay will scarcely be felt, as the amount of rent now paid by Government for private offices represents capital equal to the expenditure involved.

The material is the fine chunam of that coast, a well known and beautiful building stone.

The building finds favor in the locality; both Europeans and natives seem to take a general interest in its progress, and Lord Napier, in a lecture delivered there some time back, makes the following allusion to it:

"The Government has endeavored, with the advice of an accomplished architect, to exhibit in the improvements at the Revenue Board an example of the adoption of the Musulman style to contemporaneous use. Mr. Chisholm would be the first to disclaim and condemn the material which has been forced upon him by necessities to which we are still subjected, but his design will be a practical demonstration of the views which I have here advocated. He has paid the first tribute to the genius of the past; he has set the first example of a revival in native art which I hope will not remain unappreciated and unfruitful."

The Practical Man.

The practical man derides those who bring forward new inventions, and calls them schemers. No doubt, whatever they do scheme—and well it is for the country that there are men who do so—it also may be true: that the majority of the schemes prove abortive; but it must be recollected that the whole progress of art and manufacture has depended and will depend upon successful discoveries which, in their inception, were and will be schemes just as much as were those discoveries that have been and will be unfruitful; but the successful discoveries, because they are successful, are taken out of the category of schemes when years of untiring application on the part of the inventors have, so to speak, thrust them down the throat of the unwilling practical man. Take the instance of Mr. Bessemer, who was beset for years by difficulties of detail in his great scheme of improvement in the manufacture of steel. As long as he was beset the practical men chorused: "He is a schemer; he is one of the schemers; it is a scheme." Supposing that these practical difficulties had beaten Mr. Bessemer, and they had not been overcome to this day? The practical man would have derided him still as a

schemer, although the theory and groundwork of his invention would have been as true under these circumstances as it now is. Fortunately for the world, and happily for him, he was able to overcome these most vexatious hindrances and make his invention that which it is. No one now dares to apply the term "schemer" to Mr. Bessemer, or "scheme" to his invention, but it is as true now that he is a schemer and his invention a scheme, as it would have been had he failed up to the present to conquer the minor difficulties. It is a species of profanation to suggest, but it is true, that Watt, Stephenson, Faraday, and almost every other name among the honored dead to whose inventive genius we owe

The Teeth--Treatment of Exposed Pulp.

While we are not always and under all circumstances in favor of capping exposed pulps, says Dr. G. W. Klump, in *Dental Cosmos*, we believe that, when it is desirable, a large majority of teeth so conditioned may be treated and restored to health.

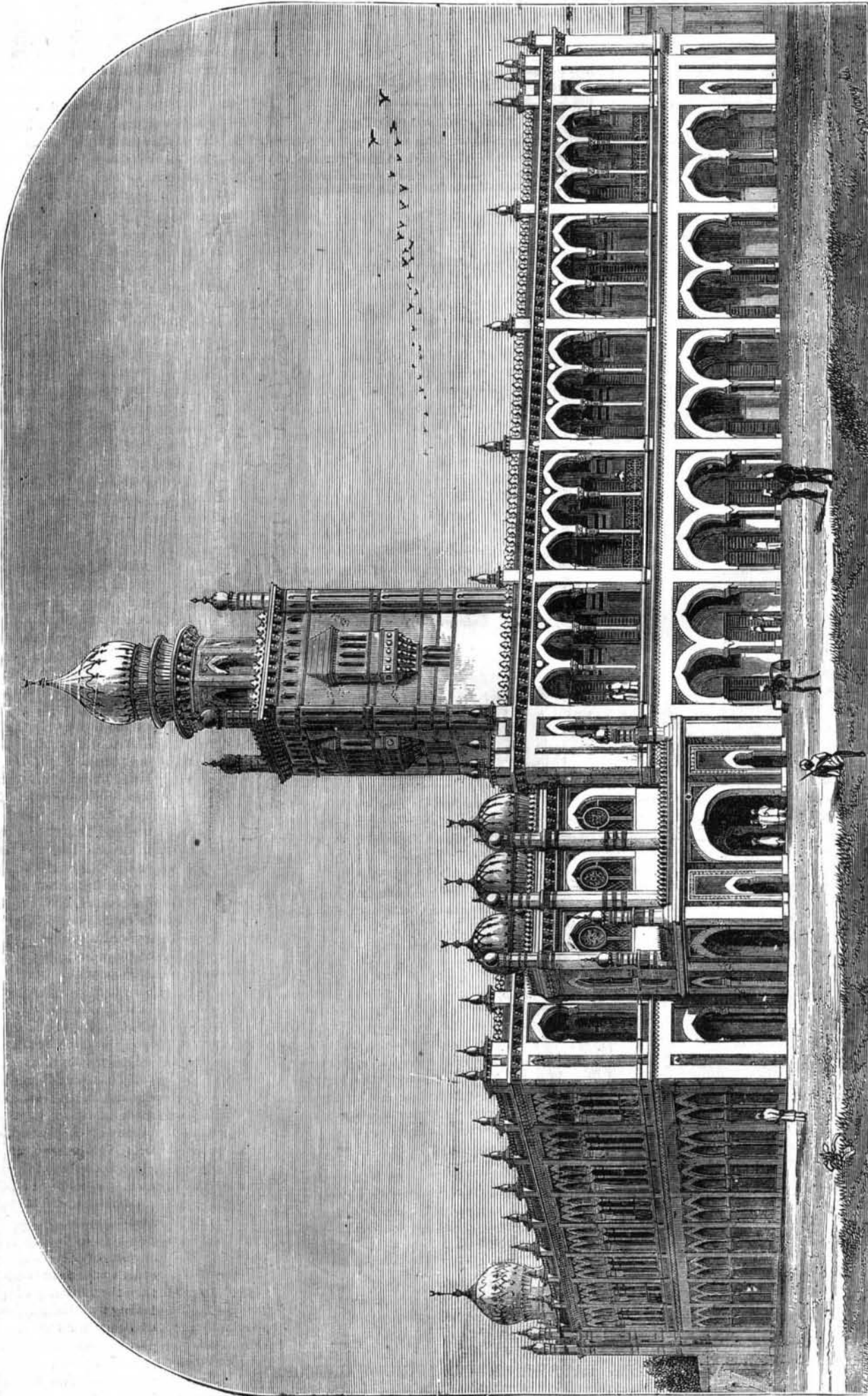
Our first effort is to remove all decay and foreign matter from over and around the pulp without injuring the pulp itself; next prepare a piece of punk of suitable size, moistened with carbolic acid, tincture of aconite, or any good anodyne, and after drying out the cavity carefully, place the punk over the exposed pulp and seal it up with cotton and sandarac, being cautious

not to use too much cotton so as to cause a pressure on the pulp when the cotton swells. We let this remain in the tooth one, two, or three days, as the case may be, with special directions to the patient to come in, without regard to the appointment, at the first approach of pain. We regard this last injunction as highly necessary in the proper treatment of an inflamed pulp. If we can, by this means, keep an exposed pulp ten days or even a week without giving any pain, we consider the case one favorable for capping with oxychloride.

We now remove any decay that may yet remain along the edges of the cavity, and insert, for a few moments only, a pledget of cotton with carbolic acid. We then prepare another pledget of cotton moistened with glycerole of thymol, and after removing the former pledget, place this in the cavity and again seal up, say from five to ten minutes. In the meantime we take as much of the oxychloride and liquid as we expect to use, placing them on a glass slide near each other. We select an excavator of proper shape and size, and roll some cotton around it tightly, forming a kind of cotton probe. Having a bottle of collodion on hand, we now, by any means preferable, protect the cavity from the fluids of the mouth, remove the cotton with the thymol, dry out the cavity, and, with cotton saturated with collodion, give the entire cavity a coating. We now mix oxychloride to proper consistency, and introduce to the orifice of the cavity with spatula or flat burnishers, and with the cotton probe press to its proper place; keep it dry ten or fifteen minutes, then give it a coating with sandarac or wax, or, what is better, seal up with cotton and sandarac, and let it so remain ten days or two weeks. If the tooth

during this time remains perfectly comfortable, it may now be filled over the capping with the permanent filling.

The above has, for some time, been our usual mode of practice. The almost unbearable pain which so frequently followed the capping, and which was such a serious cause of anxiety to both patient and operator, is by this means either entirely removed or so slight that it forms no important objection to capping, and, as we would naturally infer, is much less liable to produce destruction of the pulp than when such severe pain follows the operation. We have capped very many in this way, and they have, with few exceptions, proved successful in every respect.



THE REVENUE BOARD BUILDINGS IN MADRAS, INDIA.

the development that has taken place within the last century in all the luxuries, the comforts, even the bare necessities of our daily existence, would, in their day and while struggling for success, have been spoken of as schemers, even in respect of those very inventions of which we are enjoying the fruits.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

THE American cotton crop of 1872 will considerably exceed that of last year. The acreage this year is 8,656,504, an increase of 945,305 acres over last year. The average yield per acre last year was 0.885 of a bale, making the total yield 2,974,351 bales. At this rate the crop will be 3,290,000 bales,