

Mr. Charles James Fox exhibited some large bottles of compressed gas, made for him by Messrs. Coxeter & Son, of Grafton street Tottenham Court Road, whom he had induced to take the matter up and supply the profession with them. The held respectively 6 and 12 cubic feet of nitrous oxide; he also exhibited an improved Clover's face-piece. Also, an inhaler made for him by Mr. Coxeter by which the admission of atmospheric air could be regulated.

Mr. Hulme, curator, then read a paper on "The Formation and Arrangement of a Dental Museum," of which the following is an abstract:—

Mr. Hulme said, in forming a museum intended to illustrate any special branch of natural history, the scope and limits of the subject must first be determined. This must be done in a wide and comprehensive spirit.

The comparative anatomist classed the teeth with the skeleton; the physiologist regarded them as forming a portion of the digestive organs. But to include the whole of the digestive organs, and their various modifications throughout the animal kingdom, would be to extend the museum beyond what could properly be termed a Dental museum, and, therefore, the specimens must be confined to illustrating the history and modifications of those organs which are concerned in performing the mechanical portion of the process of digestion.

A museum for Dentists must necessarily contain:—

1. Preparations to illustrate fully the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the human teeth, and also of the parts which are influenced by Dental diseases.
2. Surgical instruments.
3. Mechanical appliances.
4. A series of preparations illustrating the physiology of the teeth, or the general laws which regulate their development, growth, and structure.
5. The comparative anatomy of the teeth, for without means of studying the varieties of Dental development presented by the lower animals, the knowledge which could be acquired of the physiology of the teeth would be extremely limited.
6. The microscopic structure of the teeth, and the changes which their tissues undergo in disease.
7. A separate department devoted to the teeth of animals indigenous to Great Britain.
8. Instruments employed by the Invertebrata in procuring and communicating the food might be added if it were desired to complete the subject, and to give the entire history of the cibarial instruments throughout the animal kingdom.

Having determined the scope and limits of the museum, the next