

in that direction either, but saves any one that it is possible to put into a healthy condition, except for regulation.

Dr. C. N. JOHNSON (Chicago).—The replacement of the canine eminence was mentioned in the paper. The loss of the cuspid changes the expression more than any other tooth, and great care is required in replacing that with rubber.

Dr. PEARSON—Replied to the discussion in a few words. The chairman then introduced to the Convention, Dr. McMillan, from Africa, who made a few remarks. Though not a dentist still where there were no dentists, his profession included part of our practice. The African teeth were very white, and he thought this might be accounted for in part to the plain food on which the natives live. They always clean their mouth and teeth after every meal. Of course they have no tooth brushes, but use a soft wood soaked in water. The natives in the inland file their incisors to a point.

The Convention adjourned at 3.45 to allow the members to avail themselves of the pleasure of a drive tendered the Convention by the Toronto Dental Society.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The members gathered again in the evening. The President called the meeting to order at 8.10. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Society in Hamilton, in July, 1893.

Dr. Johnson repeated his invitation to the members to visit the greatest dental meeting ever held, and the greatest city, Chicago, next August. As Dr. Beers, of Montreal, was unable to be present, his paper was read by the Secretary, on "Alveolar Abscess."

Dr. JOHNSON (Chicago)—Thought we did not know all we ought about the subject; even if we did, it should be repeatedly brought to our notice. Must be a very severe case of alveolar abscess which cannot be cured without extraction. If necessary, the end of the root may be extirpated. One condition of abscess the essayist overlooked—the calcic alveolar abscess—where the trouble is due to calcic deposit in the root with a live pulp. Is not a believer in use of very strong drugs. The ordinary abscess can be cured to-day in one or two sittings, where fifteen years ago it would take twenty treatments. Found a very simple method of forcing the drug through the tooth was to fill the pulp canal and chamber