

minutes: Grind broken stump of natural tooth down to near gum border; take an English plate tooth that suits the space, and for a post, a stiff piece of roughened wire flattened at one end; at flattened end, file two small notches in opposite edges, for the pins of the tooth to be bent into to hold the wire firm; this makes the crown, and can be set with gutta percha or "absorbent cotton" wrapped about the wire and put up the root canal; the swelling of the cotton holds it firm in the root, and can be easily removed and reset each time we have to treat the root. Any of my patients who have had to wear this crown have been well satisfied with it. The first one I used was in the case of a gentleman who had just broken off a dead root central. I set him one, and in thirty minutes he was back at work in his store.

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#### WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Meeting opened at 2.20, with President in chair. Dr. N. Pearson, of Toronto, read a paper on "A Plea for the Preservation of the Natural Teeth" (published in September Number).

Dr. C. A. MARTIN (Ottawa)—Opened the discussion. He had hoped there would be something in the paper to fight (was always ready for a fight), but the line laid down was the same as he had followed for years. Always tried to preserve the anterior roots to keep the contour of the face, and place a plate over them. A certain class of people won't keep themselves clean, so work won't be beneficial. There was a period when it was too expensive for the public to get substitutes for the natural organs, and all means were resorted to to preserve them; but on the introduction of rubber as a base a great change took place, and many teeth were sacrificed to the cheaper means of replacement. The introduction of nitrous oxide also increased the slaughter. Does not extract one now where he used to extract fifty. Does not go to extremes