

incisor in a patient about fifteen years of age. The tooth stood inside the arch and articulated on the lingual side of the lower arch.

His method was on a surgical basis, and to me might be called a very heroic one. Irregularly erupted incisors and cuspids erupting inside of the arch are the special class adopted to his mode of treatment.

The notorious resistance of the long-rooted partially erupted cuspids to almost all of the usual appliances for their regulation, and the persistent efforts necessary to move them, often requires such a force to move them which not only puts serious strain on other teeth used as fulcrums or abutments, but produces displacement of them of a serious and annoying nature.

The operator after injecting a few drops of four per cent. solution of cocaine deeply on the lingual and labial aspect of the gum, then made two incisions in the gum on either side of the root, extending from the gingivis up to the apex. He next cut through the alveolar plate beneath these incisions by means of a circular saw in the engine, or when the alveolus is thin, bodily wedge the outer alveolar wall away with a half-round wedge-shaped chisel, by inserting the point of the instrument between the tooth and the bone, and forcing it up along the root until enough space is secured for the tooth to be brought into place outside the lower tooth. He then adjusted a soft rubber-lined metallic guard on the outer side of the arch, and the long-curved round serrated jaw of the forceps rests on this fulcrum, and the short beak pushed against the palatine aspect of the tooth to be brought out into line. In conversation with him he said it was absolutely necessary to lift the outer alveolar place before attempting regulation, on account of the great danger of accident to the pulp. If the alveolar margin, including the solid septa between the teeth, is not broken up as far as the apex, the apex will not move in its position, otherwise the nerve will be cut off by any considerable lateral movement of the point of the root.

In bringing teeth into the arch by any system of regulating, or in moving them in any direction in which the heavy alveolus is to be encountered, great assistance is afforded to nature in her efforts to absorb the alveolar bone through which the root must pass, if a part of the bone is drilled away, and the inflammation which accompanies absorption, by almost all the usual methods of moving teeth, is greatly lessened.

I was very much interested in an electrical cabinet invented by Dr. Custer, of Dayton, Ohio. It is the most complete affair of the kind I have ever seen, and surely Dr. Custer has brought electricity into dental service in the most unique manner it is possible to imagine. It is the Mecca of perfection, and surely it is a true case