

reference to Dental disease and treatment, quoting from a writer of eminence, who said, "That man occupies the highest pinnacle in our profession, and marches in the *first rank*, who is the most intimately acquainted with morbid action, its causes, its history, the tissue-changes resulting from it, and its treatment." When the already published views of others are confined by experiment or accurately reported cases, or when original views are arrived at through the study of new facts and analytical inquiry, the Society would cordially welcome their communication.

The President then pointed out the great value of discussions on practical subjects, which would elicit from the seniors of the profession the results of the teaching of experience and a knowledge which could not be acquired from books, but only from years of observation.

He offered his warm thanks to the late President, Mr. Ibbetson, for his judicious selection of a subject, viz. "The Histological Structure of the Human Teeth," for the best essay on which he had offered a gold medal as a prize.

The President closed his address with some brief remarks on the valuable 'Transactions' of the Society and on the advantages offered by the Dental Hospital.

The following presentations were then announced :

Mr. King, of Newark, exhibited a model and two temporary incisors, with a supernumerary tooth united to each laterally.

Mr. Vasey, Mr. Rymer, the President, and Mr. Charles James Fox, related similar cases.

Mr. Sewill inquired if the committee on nitrous oxide had determined whether engorgement of the lungs with blood took place during the administration of the gas ; if so, whether it was sufficient to be a source of danger in diseased conditions of the lungs—for instance, in phthisis.

Mr. Coleman said that in lower animals the lungs did not appear unduly engorged, but the blood, and therefore the appearance of the lungs, was darker ; both sides of the heart were distended with blood, proving that there was no impediment to pulmonary circulation. The gas had been given without unpleasant results to patients suffering from disease of the lungs. Of course, great caution must be exercised in such cases.

Mr. Sercombe related the case of an epileptic patient, aged twenty-one, who, on taking the gas, was insensible in seventy seconds ; the return to consciousness was somewhat slower than usual,