

sets were wholly completed ; and the following remedy was only used and is only recommended as a *dernier resort* in cases where sets drop.

In addition to the palatine air-chamber, we cut four separate round vacuums in the rubber immediately over the part which touched the alveolar ridge when the set was in the mouth. Commenced at the second bicuspids on both sides, and ended back of the centrals : the holes a little more than the ordinary depth of an air-chamber,

The result in every case so far has been almost immediate atmospheric pressure, and adhesion of the sets at the very point where they dropped. When the air was exhausted from the mouth, the suction was almost immediate ; and by this means we have succeeded in obtaining perfect suction in several cases which previously were failures. In none of these cases has the mucuous membrane been rendered sore by being drawn into the vacuums, though we make our patients provide against this, by leaving their sets out for awhile, during night for instance, if the gums are at all tender.

We object to air-chambers in vulcanite sets if they can be dispensed with, but there are difficult cases now and then when even the ordinary palatine chamber is insufficient.

Would some of our friends who meet with difficult cases of the kind, try the means here suggested, and report to the *Journal*. We are aware that vacuums have been made over the alveolar ridge of the inferior maxillary for lower sets, but we never heard outside of our own experience of the application of the atmospheric pressure principle to that of the superior maxillary.

A LECTURE

Delivered before the Union Dental Association at Toronto, by WM. CANNIFF, M. D., M. R., C. S., Eng., Prof. of Surgery, University Victoria College, and Secretary to the Canada Medical Association.

PATHOLOGY OF THE TRIFACIAL, OR FIFTH PAIR OF NERVES.

In accordance with your specified wish, I will now proceed to consider in a necessarily brief manner, the Pathology of the fifth pair of cranial nerves. In doing so, I propose to refer to both Pathological Anatomy, and Pathology proper ; to speak of morbid structure and morbid function.