

used by those who could command a large fee, but as the case was one which I volunteered as an experiment, and for which no reasonable fee was expected, I made choice of two evils—the one I choose having proved to be a blessing in disguise. Through the courtesy of the publisher of the "Cosmos" I am able to present the illustrations.

Fig. 1 shows the normal centrals lying outside of the arch, five-eighths of an inch apart, the left lateral behind the left central, three-eighths of an inch distant, with one side against the back of the canine, while the right lateral is crowded to the rear by the cuspid and central. On the left side of the median line is implanted a malformed supernumary lateral: on the right a supernumary central, perfectly formed on the lateral but concave and irregular on the lingual side. Its lateral surface is turned towards the supernumary lateral, thus lying obliquely and touching the lateral. Evidently these supernumary teeth had displaced the normal dentition. This is somewhat analogous to a transposition of the dental germs in position, and owing to the distance of the normal centrals from each other, it was utterly impossible to bring them into juxta position or into any sort of harmony. The transposition of teeth might cause just such a result as the separation of the centrals. Fig. 1, well illustrates the case as it came to me first.

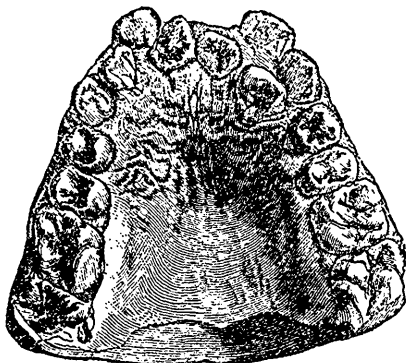


Fig. 1.

I first extracted the right normal central. It was too far out of the proper line and too far from the median line, to be brought into position by any mechanical means. Immediately afterwards I slowly turned the supernumary central on its axis, as suggested by Tames, bringing it to