

the patient knows better, and attempts to leave the chair. I send the mother away, and then bring to my assistance my powers of hypnotism. I begin to soothe the boy, pat him on the head and cheek, look him in the eyes, and say, "We will soon stop that tooth from aching," etc. I am gaining his confidence, and say, "We have different ways of treating these troublesome teeth," and then take out my handkerchief, on which I pour some chloroform, smell of it (all the while talking), and then give him two inhalations; then smell it again myself, and say, "I like to smell this," and give him another dose; keep talking, so as to get his mind under control. Soon he begins to lose consciousness, and I have him in my power. His tooth is extracted; the mother and son are sent home happy.

I have administered chloroform to children under twelve years of age for upwards of thirty years, and with no evil results. The question about six-year molars was undoubtedly asked owing to the early decay of these teeth. It more frequently happens than otherwise that before the twelve-year molars are erupted the six-year teeth show signs of decay owing to the bad condition of the fluids of the mouth, caused by the decay of the temporary teeth, no attention having been given to them. If the six-year molars escape the ravages of decay up to the time of the eruption of the twelve-year teeth, they are good for life, under favorable circumstances, and should be carefully looked after, as they are the most useful teeth for masticating purposes. When any hard substance is to be triturated and made ready for the digestive organs, it is unerringly placed between the six-year molars; or, does a boy wish to crush a walnut, it unconsciously finds its way to where it can be most readily accomplished. Those molars, grand in construction, central in position, are unquestionably the most valuable organs in the entire process.

The premature extracting of these first molars involves an irreparable loss. It destroys the contour and symmetry of the face divine, nor can art ever supply the want, however ingeniously the substitute may be constructed. Yet I have heard dentists who claim eminence in the profession recommend the early extraction of these noble teeth in anticipation of a crowded condition; indeed, I have had patients who have been robbed of them when in all probability there would never have been occasion for the removal of any teeth. Again, I say, with bated breath, cases have come under my observation where I have reason to believe teeth had been extracted, when in a perfectly sound condition, for the paltry fee of twenty-five cents. Anathemas rest upon anyone who would thus wantonly prostitute our noble calling. Never should a good grinder be extracted to make room for a less valuable one.

In regulating teeth, there are cases where it becomes imperative