Members of the Quebec Dental Society will probably remember a case presented by Dr. H. D. Ross, of Quebec, in which he replanted a dislodged central incisor, and which he afterwards, when regulating the teeth of the same patient, found he could not move by any mechanical means he used. It was firmer than nature had originally put it. Something similar occurred in the socket of this supernumary twisted central, for ever since it has been singularly solid.

In Tomes' Dental Surgery, edition 1873, page 107, is seen a somewhat similar case of irregularity in appearance, though from transposition of the permanent teeth, instead of from displacement by supernumaries. The canine is placed between the central and lateral; the teeth being otherwise quite regular. Referring to it the author says: "In a practical point of view no great interest is attached to this form of irregularity, as it does not admit of remidy." Garretson's System of Oral Surgery, page 480, says, "Instances are



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met where certain teeth have completely changed position. A lateral incisor appears in the situation of a central, the central occupying the place of the lateral. Here there is no correction possible except it be in the extraction of the tech, and their rearrangement upon a plate or through the pivoting process." Salter, in his Dental Pathology and Surgery, page 51, in writing of the transposition of teeth, supposes a case almost identical with that shown in Fig. 2, and says, "Still no remedy is available." Fox mentions a case like Fig. 1, where two supernumary teeth were situated partly behind and partly between the central incisors, which were consequently thrown forward. The centrals were half an inch apart and formed one row with the cuspids, as in Fig. 1, and the laterals and supernumaries another. Fox saw three cases of the kind, but it is considered very rare. The one of which I write had this appearance, but instead of the supernumaries being of a conical and therefore useless form,