

time. A bold hand was needed to do the cutting, yet, without constitutional treatment, all remedies might be unsuccessful.

Dr. Corbin regarded sharp instruments as a foregone conclusion. He believed the fibrillæ in the dentine analogous to nervous matter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Crooks deprecated the practice of using arsenious acid as most dangerous to the teeth; the use of chloride of zinc he favors, and uses extensively in his practice, with favorable results.

The next subject was "Alveolar Abscess."

Dr. Thomas contended that after the abscess had once formed it was impossible to save the tooth. He held that abscess never occurred until the tooth was dead.

Dr. Crooks would cut through the alveolar process and remove the diseased portion of the alveolus or root of the tooth.

Dr. Douglass said that in cases where there was little or no pain, and no outward inflammation, his plan was to clean out the pulp canal, washing it with creasote, and then sponging creasote into the abscess till it emerged through the fistulous opening. He then proceeded, at the same sitting, to fill both root and crown with gold.

Dr. Holmes thought that a great number of cases that came under the notice of dentists could be cured, if carefully and assiduously treated. He greatly valued a natural tooth. He thought that when there was any hopes of saving the natural teeth, it was the duty of the dentist to do all he could to do so.

Dr. Bancroft suggested that in difficult cases a good deal might be gained by pursuing vigorous measures for a short time, and then suspending operations long enough to allow nature to act.

Dr. Douglass advocated the application of chloride of gold, provided great care was taken in its use.

Dr. Holmes thinks that to extract all teeth with abscess would not only be a serious injury, but a wrong done to patients. He treats through the pulp canal invariably, cleans the cavity well, and applies remedies to assist nature in effecting a cure, and has been markedly successful.

Dr. Warner always opens through the canal, breaking up the sac. If the case is obstinate, treats through the alveolus, and generally finds the case yields to such treatment.

Dr. Thomas presented the case of a little girl, twelve years of age, with necrosis of the jaw, from which he had taken two teeth and a piece of necrosed bone.