

W. G. BEEES blamed some of the French Canadians dentists of the cities for cutting down the fees. The leading French Canadians admitted this. These dentists did bad work for low prices, and, worse than all they degraded the profession by extracting hundreds of teeth which could be filled, for the purpose of inserting artificial substitutes. We do not charge for *advice*, as a general thing. We should do so, because we often gave advice of as much value to the patient as an operation. When there is occasion to be cheap, and work for half value, there is occasion to be charitable, and to do it for nothing.

H. D. ROSS thought a fee bill would stop a good deal of shopping. We should feel that in regulating the fees, we are not only doing justice to ourselves, but raising our profession above the trade level to which cheap dentistry tends to lower it. No man who has properly studied his profession will be inclined to do cheap work.

After some further discussion, it was understood that the dentists of the several cities and towns should draft a fee bill to which they know they can adhere, and that the matter of a provincial bill should be settled at the next meeting.

*"Mechanical Dentistry."*—Owing to the lateness of the hour the discussion was necessarily very short, and only got as far as "taking impressions."

J. H. WEBSTER described his manner of taking impressions: used plaster. To displace an impression he passes a small instrument through a hole in the centre of the cup.

R. A. ALLOWAY uses a quill passed through a hole in the cup, to displace impressions. Takes impressions in wax, and frequently in wax and plaster. With plaster he places the forefinger of the left hand in the centre of the cup, and while pressing upwards, taps the handle gently to equalize the flow of the plaster and to adapt it better.

E. LEFAIVRE does not believe that there is any appreciable expansion of plaster in setting. Uses solution of castile soap to varnish plaster impression.

W. H. JACKSON uses wax and plaster for impressions for full sets; taking wax first, trimming off, and pouring in plaster on the wax. Where there are teeth uses plaster only, because if an impression is taken in wax, and plaster poured into the wax, it cannot be removed without more troublesome breaking of the plaster.

H. D. ROSS uses wax, taking out first impression and trimming off surplus, and after touching the sides with oil to prevent it adhering at these points, he puts it in again, spreading it laterally, then pours in plaster. To displace it, makes patient cough.