

about three years of age, and they would not erupt until the child was ten or eleven. It was not at the time they ought to be there but away years before. The teeth erupted at the regular time. I have an idea that where you extract the teeth early the permanent teeth come in more quickly, I think earlier, than if their predecessors are lost in the natural way. If a deciduous tooth is extracted the permanent tooth comes earlier than if not extracted.

Dr. MAGEE—If an abscess affects this deciduous molar, the permanent tooth will come up earlier because there is a gap there, but it depends on the time at which it is extracted of course. If about the age of nine or ten, and the permanent teeth would not naturally come through until eleven or twelve, it will come a little earlier in that case.

Dr. COGSWELL—Q. Do you consider the first teeth remaining an advantage in the growth of the permanent teeth?

Dr. MAGEE—A. I think any natural action is better than anything we can hasten by other means.

Dr. COGSWELL—Q. Would you think the removal of all the first teeth would have an effect on the growth of the second?

Dr. MAGEE—A. It does help the arch of the permanent teeth to keep the others in. I do not think it affects the *development* of the second at all.

Dr. COGSWELL—I have a case in point where a physician removed all the temporary teeth, and it was supposed the others would not come through properly, but they are perfect. The child must have been five years of age. The teeth came through at the regular time and in perfect condition.

Dr. BAGNALL—That is my theory, yet I think nature removes the bone of the deciduous teeth and uses it to the benefit of the second. That would be the idea, and it is a loss to lose the teeth. The difficulty about this matter of having to extract generally comes when a child is from two to four or five years of age. Later when a child gets to be seven or eight, more or less absorption has taken place and the disturbance is not so great. The child has a greater advantage where the root is partly absorbed.

Dr. MAGEE—We should educate the parents to the necessity of having these children looked after. We know, unfortunately, they frequently do not seek our services until the children have toothache, and then we have to do something radical. I do not like to extract a molar if I can keep it there.

Dr. CATES—When a deciduous tooth is working according to nature, absorption going on and disintegration of the bone cells taking place, what becomes of this material? Is it reabsorbed and rearranged in bone cells again for the building up of the tissue of perhaps the growth of the incoming teeth? Could anyone inform me on this subject? If we have a loss of these deciduous