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DOMINION DENTAL JOURNAL.

VOL. IV.

TORONTO, MAY, 1892.

No. 3.

Original Communications.

"Yesterday."

By J. A. BAZIN, L.D.S., Montreal.

Entering the profession in 1852, at Boston, ignorant of its scope or condition, my environment very circumscribed, I was as a man in a thick woods, with no guide. Having a mechanical training for many years, I soon became of value to my preceptor "at the bench," doing things in a mechanical way, but not badly, for the rule of the office was to do "honest work." My horizon bounded by the walls of the office, with occasional visits to the dental depot of Jones, White & McCurdy, who had opened a branch two years before, in a very small way, the first of the kind in that part of the country.

These visits to the dental depot were like an exchange or board of trade. There we met, talked with or listened to older and wiser than we, consulted as to special cases, often saw work from other offices, and were stimulated to excel. They were as seeds to the society and convention movements that have since become so common.

Bear in mind that railroads had not yet passed their 'teens (in 1839 the first road leading to New York had been opened, and that year, and also in 1841, the beginning of the express business in a crude way, the first conveyance to collect material and parcels being a wheel-barrow and hand-cart—postal accommodation infre-

quent and expensive), and you will perhaps understand the insular character of the times.

In each large city, and there were but five or six at that time, a luminous point was beginning to send out rays. Three dental colleges had a feeble existence, with no instructor in two of them in operative or mechanical branches. Later, one was appointed in 1854, another in 1857.

Two quarterlies were struggling for life, the *Dental News Letter*, begun in 1848 (now the *Cosmos*), was making its way as the agent and mouth-piece of that organized dental supply house, Jones, White & McCurdy (now the S. S. White Manufacturing Company), then only six years old, and their New York branch but four years going. Ether and chloroform were being talked about, the former being the first used, only in 1847, and I find that it was upon an old friend of mine that the first recorded experiment was made. In 1848 or '49 I had a permanent lower molar extracted while under the ethereal influence. The "amalgam war" had died out, killing one Society, but doing some good in improving the "compound" and manner of use. To give you an idea of how that matter was received in 1845, I refer you to Chapin A. Harris, pp. 259, 2nd edition: About 1850, and prior to, most dentists had their own furnace for making 'incorruptible' teeth, resembling a 'split bean' more than anything else. S. Stockton, of New Jersey, had begun to supply in a small way teeth and gold stock. John Allen and Hunter were in arms, giving and taking hard knocks in defence of priority in continuous gum or platina work.

The *News Letter*, of that time, being their mouth-piece, and doubtless doing more to spread intelligence of this forward step in porcelain combination than any peaceable way could, sides were taken, and from the heat of the contest much light was rapidly given off.

Gum teeth were beginning to appear upon the market, in un fading color, "rose pink" and "purple of cassius" giving way to the preparations of gold now in use. Well do I remember the fear and trembling with which we heated up and soldered a piece, not knowing whether the gum would disappear and leave a smoky brown in its place.

It was marvellous the strides made in those six or eight years, prior to 1852, in the growth of artificial teeth manufacture—from

those "split beans" to the Allen continuous gum, and the single gum tooth of Jones, White & McCurdy, from the straight pin or grooved slot, which would pull out or break, to the foot-shaped pin with its fine adjustment of size to thickness of tooth. It was in 1862 that the headed-pin came into use; gum sections in 1856.

Without question, these advances were more largely due to the S. S. White Company than to any other. He it was, who, forecasting the great needs of the dentist, began to supply them. (Each individual dentist either made his own instruments, or got them from some other near by.) His manufactory became the centre to which all inventive effort converged. Experiment and invention went hand-in-hand at a goodly pace.

In the matter of chairs, for instance, much improvement took place at that period,

In our own office a rocker on a platform was in daily use, and I remember with what open-mouth wonder we examined the new "White" chair, with its tip back and raising seat. Abbey's soft foil was the standard, and very durable work was done with it. Common cotton wads to wipe out the cavities, and the same to prevent flooding of the lower teeth.

In some offices napkins were in use, and I see, by current literature, that bibulous paper was recommended in 1850.

It was about this time that Watts' sponge gold was put before the profession, but it has been much improved since that day, as have the instruments for its use. I had one tooth filled in 1854 with it, which I lost only a few months ago.

Foil, either in ribbon or block form was the common method of filling, with wedge-shaped pluggers, the idea of those using the ribbon being to calculate the quantity needed, and have it in one piece. Among the fathers of that day a change was going on, in transition from the key to the forcep, in extracting. (The forcep being an invention of 1839), and my skill in the use of the elevators, I think, is due largely to that circumstance.

In this decade, '52 to '62, I think adhesive foil, oxychlorides, and carbolic acid made their impress on general practice.

It was my fortune in '54 to be engaged by Dr. J. A. Cummings, and to see the "Yankee Baker," in which his experiments in vulcanite, which resulted in his obtaining those patents that became so obnoxious to the dentists of the States, were made. This en-

gagement terminated because I protested against the dishonest method of filling the spaces between the teeth and plate in gold work with melted sulphur.

In '55 I came to Montreal, entering the office of Dr. Bernard, he wishing to give his patients the improvements of the time in carving and continuous gum work.

That summer gutta percha was brought to notice as a base for artificial teeth, but it had a very short life, for very soon vulcanite came to the front.

In Dr. Bernard's I found an antique lathe, whose bulky wooden wheel, which had to be speeded with a heavy foot, propelled, for a moment, the crude stones of that time, whose cutting power was helped by putting wet sand upon them. Fortunately the Doctor had brought a "Chevalier" which had been in the market about six months, and none better have I seen. With the oxychlorides, or soon after, the rubber dam (1864) and automatic pluggers became known, and contour filling was the craze. On my visit to Boston, in '66, to the great convention, Dr. Salmon used his invention at the clinics, and Father Atkinson expounded, in eloquent and glowing terms, this "new departure," the young disciples flocking to him to tell of and to show him the huge lumps of yellow restorations to the "original type form."

But things settled in due time, and the residuum was all in the line of better results.

Passing on to the '70's, came the Stone flexible shaft, 1873, which in two years was applied to the dental engine by "Morrison," and in these, engine mallet, adhesive gold, rubber dam and oxides of zinc, all embraced conditions and appliances that have enabled operations to be performed surpassing the imagination of the most sanguine. Before then, excavators, smooth pluggers, cotton wads, the drill stock and slack bow, constituted the outfit of the most advanced. The materials for filling were soft gold, tin, mastic, and amalgam, the latter being held in disrepute by many.

With the introduction of the preparation of zinc, it may be said that the advanced treatment of exposed nerves may date successful results. Prior to that time, metal caps with or without excision of a portion of the pulp; this excision being advocated by Dr. W. W. Allport, now of Chicago, or direct filling was the practice in vogue, and if abscess threatened, the lancet and leech, Dover's powder, turnkey or forceps closed the act.

Earlier than my day, Dr. Hullihen had introduced a method of treatment of *exposed* pulps, which seems to have had a very extensive following, and to judge by the reports of Dr. Cone and others to be found in the *News Letter* of '52-'53, etc., has much to be said in its favor, the percentage of successful cases being very high. His plan was to drill into the *side* of the tooth to the *living* pulp before filling, and leaving this opening free, it would, in a short time fill up with secondary dentine, life remaining in the pulp.

All approximal cavities were gotten access to by the use of the file; elastic rubber, or the expansive power of moist cotton not being known generally. Yet, with these simpler implements, and limited appliances, much good work was performed, that at this day would delight us to see. Here in Montreal was Dr. W. H. Elliot, who I find referred to by Harris in '45 as being in Plattsburg, N. Y., whose results with Abbey's foil would astonish you. Harwood and the Tuckers', of Boston, and Wetherbee, were a quartette that were representative of those to be found in all the cities, striving to give the best possible.

When I first came to Montreal there were six dentists having offices at that time in Montreal, only three of whom had furnaces for baking teeth—Elliot, Dickinson and Webster. But in a few days we had one set up, and the most modern equipment in the city. Plain teeth on gold or silver plate was the most common work done. Gum teeth with bands were not made, I think, by any one in the city. I well remember Dr. Elliot saying to me, late in that year, that he had seen the first set I made after my arrival, and was agreeably surprised at the fine work, not knowing that such could be. In May or June Dr. Trestler returned from New York, and opened office in Notre Dame Street, near the square, bringing with him a very excellent workman in gold, etc. Within another year Dr. Young, father of the present Dr. Young, opened two doors away, east, from Dr. Trestler. My intercourse from that time to this with Dr. Trestler has been of the most cordial kind; his geniality is ever fresh. It would take a night and a day to detail the many remembrances that crowd upon me. Brewster was student with C. M. Dickinson.

In that same year Dr. Webster suffered a great and terrible loss in the death of two sons, who were perfecting themselves in dentistry in New York and were home for the holidays; they, with

three other excellent young men of the city, being drowned by the capsizing of a yacht in Lake Champlain.

Dr. Bowker had his office in little St. James Street, near the Gas office, a narrow street, only half its present width and mostly occupied by dwellings. Elliot was where the Citizens Insurance Co. is, but sold out to VanBuskirk, in 1856, and Dickinson was nearly opposite Dollard Lane. There were but four stores in St. James Street. Many of the merchants lived over their stores in St. Paul Street and that vicinity.

Probably not thirty houses could be found west of Phillip's Square, either on Dorchester or Sherbrooke, and only three on St. Catherine.

Dr. Jourdain had his office on the corner of Coté and Craig, now a beer garden, and Bernard was in that building on Craig Street now occupied by Tyler, the candy man. Our furnace and laboratory were in the second story front, the doctor's best bed-room, he retiring to the attic to give place to progressive dentistry. I remained with him for eight months, and then began in a very humble way for myself in Fortification Lane, in rear of Nordheimer's Hall, but the next year moving to the premises now occupied by "Notman." Not long after this Dr. Webb opened an office in St. Lawrence St. At his death W. B. McGowan succeeded to his practice, coming from St. Albans, Vt., in 1867, I think.

Dr. C. Brewster became partner with his preceptor, Dickinson, in 1857, who lived only about a year, leaving W. G. Beers as student in the office.

Besides Webb, Dr. H. D. Ross, of Quebec, graduated from VanBuskirk's hands, and soon our French friends caught on and students became numerous.

All this time improvements were going on in small as well as great things. Vulcanite as a base began to invade continuous gum, as well as gold work (in 1859 or 1860) and right here I would affirm that it has developed more careless, slovenly work and mal-adjustment, as well as being of immense benefit to the poor, than any other change in method or material that I know of. One of the little things that I consider great in results is the spoon excavator, be it Cooledge or Wetherbee to whom honor be given. And Jacks' "enamel chisels" is another exhibit of a thoughtful, scientific application of means and ends.

I would recommend to all, the reading of all advertisements in our journals concerning new instruments, for often it is that a whole treatise is hidden therein. I got clearer views on enamel cutting and preservation of the edge of chisels from Dr. Jacks' "adv." than from all other sources at my command.

In Harris' second edition no reference is made to chisels; it would seem as if they were an invention of a much later time. Thus, I might go on till you would weary of the "chestnuts," as many of you are cognizant of these later days.

One or two thoughts in closing. I have not said much about two great influences that have made, and still make, a powerful impression on the profession.

1st. Journalism; in those early days one, or at the most two journals were in existence, now a score or more, each one having more pages of matter in one number than in a whole volume of those earlier times. I show you a number of the *News Letter* of the first volume, with its ten pages of reading matter and two of advs., of this latter, the greater part jeweller's material. Compare it with the *Cosmos* of to-day, its successor, with thirty-five or forty pages of excellent matter, fully illustrated, and quite as many of advs. with cuts, so fine, that they compel our admiration and draw forth our careful savings, that we may call them ours. Then the quality and character of papers found in the journals show a still larger expanding of our specialty. And if such is the stride in these forty years, what will it be when you young men shall be looking back to your yesterday? How broad the foundations ought to be, to bear such a glorious structure as seems to be in the womb of the future.

2nd. As an auxiliary to journalism, is society organizations. I am of the opinion that near 150 exist at this time in the United States, most of them meeting semi-annally. Consider the influence such factors must be in shaping results, forming character, enlarging the mind, mellowing the heart, and liberalizing the man. Make all the use of these you possibly can. We cannot afford to leave them alone. Our interests are identified with their influence. He that reads not the literature of his profession, and keeps from friendly intercourse with his fellow, "is fit for stratagems and spoils," and will bear watching when called to minister to a tooth diseased.

It seems rather singular that I should have come in contact in

my earlier years with Dr. Morton, of Ether fame, Dr. Colton, whose exhibition of "laughing gas" led Dr. Wells, of Hartford, Conn., to the experiments that culminated in ether and chloroform, and J. A. Cummings, who, through his agent, Josiah Bacon, was the best hated man in the United States.

In those earlier days great tact was required in receiving patients. There seemed to be a sort of disgrace associated with being obliged to visit a dentist. We had to avoid publicity in the office as well as outside. All sorts of stratagems had to be used to prevent two patients seeing each other.

Dr. Webster had some peculiarities of character, manifested in part by a desire to have almost a machine shop in his laboratory. He had been a gun maker, I believe, and I remember a fine machine lathe, and a drop-press which he used in swedging plates, letting fall about sixty pounds from one foot to eight, as he desired.

An incident occurred this morning which seems a fitting appendix to this paper of reminiscence. An elderly lady called to have two or three teeth removed, one, as she stated, being a root which several had tried to remove. I show you it as a perfect canine, superior, which had lain in the jaw for over sixty years undeveloped; and what to me is more interesting, is that this lady's experience with dentists goes much further back than my paper. She had Dr. Paine, predecessor of Elliot, and Scripture operate on her teeth, and is a link between a remoter "yesterday" and to-day.

How to Procure an Impression, of the Mouth when Patient is Inclined to Nausea and Vomiting.

By C. V. SNELGROVE, L.D.S., Toronto.

Get your druggist to make you some lozenges with one-quarter grain of cocaine in each lozenge. Before taking impression allow patient to dissolve one of these lozenges in mouth and swallow the spittle. If one is not sufficient, give patient another lozenge, allowing time enough for the lozenge to dissolve slowly, and you will find you can take an impression with plaster of paris without any inconvenience to patient or you self.

Local anesthetic for extraction of teeth or pulps :

℞ Cocaine Hydrochlorate	grs. v.
Acid carbolic xtals	grs. iv.
Gum Camphor opt	grs. vi.
Glycerine pure	grs. xv.
95% spts vini Rect. Q.S. ad	℥ ii.

℥

Hypodermic syringe. Inject one or two drops deeply into the gums on inner and outer side of the tooth, and apply over the gums around the tooth, also in cavity of tooth, a piece of absorbent lint or cotton wet in the solution. Wait four or five minutes (by the watch) and the gums can be freely incised and tooth extracted with but little pain.

Sinus from an Abscessed Tooth.

By A. H. BEERS, M.D., D.D.S.

On March 5th, 1892, an old man aged eighty years came to consult me about a "running sore" on the left side of his face. There was a mass of indurated tissue about the angle of the jaw, extending back to the mastoid process. There were two recently healed openings near the centre of this mass, with threatening renewal of supuration.

History of case :—

Had never had toothache in his life. Last September his face began to swell. His wife, who is a know-it-all creature, applied several linsced poultices, and proudly succeeded in bringing it to a "head" on his face. The old man had suffered great agony from neuralgic pains since last fall. He compared them to the repeated jabbing of a penknife all over the left side of his face and scalp. He had some trouble from trismus a short time ago, but it has entirely disappeared. His physician had lanced his face once. He then went to Montreal and consulted a homœopathic quack, who assured him it was cancer, gave him some pills, and told him he would soon be all right. I examined his face thoroughly, and came to the conclusion that it was a sinus from an abscessed tooth.

I examined his teeth, and found that he had a remarkably good set of teeth for his age. I found the putrid remains of the left upper dens-sapientia with a cheesy-looking exudate from around its neck. The lower dens-sapientia had a putrescent pulp, and was slightly tender on pressure. I removed both the upper and lower teeth and gave him a few simple directions. The upper I extracted as the cause of the sinus, and the lower one for several reasons. Its uselessness, the presence of putrescent pulp, incipient pericementitis, and the probable occurrence of alveolar abscess. Living as he did twenty miles from any doctor, he was not likely to consult any one until it had pointed and burst on his face. I endeavored to convince his wife of her error in poulticing the face for alveolar abscess, and, I hope, with success.

I have since heard (two weeks later) that the old man has had great relief from the neuralgic pains.

Dental Dots.

By D. V. BEACOCK, Brockville, Ont.

It is useless to saturate cavities with germicides, that are already filled with moisture ; by so doing the germicide may be so weakened as to be entirely valueless. In all cases dry thoroughly before applying.

It has been said that the world gets value received for all of its acts and doings, and that the law of compensation is so accurately adjusted that the balance sheet tallies to the millionth part of a fraction.

I like salisylic acid, for besides being an antiseptic, it has a direct action on the epithelial cells of the mucous membrane, always destroying them and leaving sound and healthy tissue beneath.

A man's personal defects will commonly have with others just that importance which they have to himself. If he makes light of them so will other men.

To grind down a piece of piano wire for a broach or root filler, take two round-edged corundum wheels, screw them on to your lathe or engine mandrel, hold the wire in the groove between them while:

running them from you, keep turning the wire constantly to have it even.

The average life of the physician is fifty-three years, that of the dentist is only forty-two.

In 1856 there were only two vulcanizers in America, one in New Haven, the other in New York city.

Dr. Kingsley says that the ideal assistant in a dental office is a woman of refinement and education, of pleasing manners and address, interested in her vocation, and devoted to the welfare of all she is called upon to serve.

Too many dentists practise dentistry as a mere trade, completely degrading it to the very lowest, by boasting how many teeth they have pulled and how many boiled rubber plates they have made, and the number of holes they have plastered up, similar to a carpenter putting up knot holes in wood to hide bad work. How many of these so-called dentists do we hear boasting that they have saved so many teeth?

To prevent very thick pieces from being porous when vulcanizing, cut pieces from an old rubber plate, scrape or file the surfaces clean and put the thickest part among the new soft rubber when packing. Small pieces of Watt's metal or block tin will answer the same purpose when weight is no objection; for lower cases the metal is best.

Twist a piece of wire, either tinned, nickle or aluminium wire will do, as they are always bright; fasten a small bit of sponge to the end. This makes a handy thing to wet corundum wheels when grinding roots and fitting crowns in the mouth.

Cut a five cent American nickle into strips any size required, drill holes at suitable distances, cut into squares. These can be made octagon or round, by filing off the corners. They make when tapped the handiest nut for regulating to be had.

A piece of sheet lead can be formed into a dish or cup shape by malleting it on a round ball, such as a croquet ball. This makes the best and most durable acid pan ever used, far better than copper; there seems to be no wear out to it. Enough lead should be left at one side to form a handle; lead about an eighth of an inch thick will answer. I have tried enamelled, procelain and copper dishes, but have found nothing to equal lead.

Proceedings of Dental Societies.

University of Toronto.

Below will be found the result of the recent examinations in Toronto University for the degree of D.D.S.

NOTE.—Candidates in honors are arranged alphabetically in two classes; those who fail to obtain honors are placed in Class III., in alphabetical order, together with pass candidates.

Operative Dentistry—Class I.—S. Anderson, J. A. Black, J. H. Fell, H. F. Kinsman, F. B. Ross, D. C. Smith, G. A. Walters.*
Class II.—S. A. Aykroyd, E. A. Billings, T. C. Trigger.

Dental Prosthetics—Class II.—Kinsman, Ross. Class III.—Anderson, Aykroyd, Billings, Black, Fell, Smith, Trigger, Walters.

Dental Pathology—Class I.—Anderson, Black, Kinsman, Walters. Class II.—Aykroyd, Billings, Fell, Ross, Smith, Trigger.

Dental Histology—Class I.—Black, Fell, Kinsman. Class II.—Billings, Walters. Class III.—Anderson, Aykroyd, Ross, Smith, Trigger.

Medicine and Surgery—Class I.—Fell, Ross. Class II.—Aykroyd, Black, Kinsman, Walters. Class III.—Anderson, Billings, Smith, Trigger.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Class I.—Black, Fell, Trigger, Walters. Class II.—Aykroyd, Kinsman. Class III.—Anderson, Billings, Ross, Smith.

Physiology—Class I.—Fell. Class III.—Anderson, Aykroyd, Billings, Black, Kinsman, Ross, Smith, Trigger, Walters.

Anatomy—Class I.—Aykroyd, Black. Class II.—Anderson, Billings, Fell, Kinsman, McBride, Ross, Smith, Trigger.

Chemistry—Class I.—Aykroyd, Fell, Kinsman, Ross. Class II.—Anderson, Billings, Black, Smith, Walters. Class III.—Trigger.

Vermont State (U.S.) Dental Society's Sixteenth Annual Meeting, March 16th, 17th and 18th, at Burlington.

We enjoyed a delightful visit to the Vermont Dental Society meetings last March, are indebted to a member for the following report. About eighty members were present. There were: The President, Dr. W. S. Curtis, West Randolph; 1st Vice-President, Dr. George F. Cheney, St. Johnsbury; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. A. J. Parker, Bellows Falls; Secretary, Dr.

*G. A. Walters will take a supplemental in anatomy before being admitted to degree.

Thomas Mound, Rutland ; Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Munsell, Wells River ; Executive Committee, Dr. E. O. Blanchard, West Randolph ; Dr. W. H. Wright, Brandon ; State Prosecutor, Dr. G. W. Hoffman, White River Junction ; Dental Examiners, Dr. G. H. Swift, Manchester ; Dr. James Lewis, Burlington ; Dr. R. M. Chase, Bethel ; Dr. J. L. Perkins, St. Johnsbury ; Dr. O. P. Forbush, Montpelier ; A. Z. Cutler, of Bennington ; C. S. Campbell, of St. Albans ; Harden Carpenter, of Strafford ; George W. Hoffman, of Hartford ; N. F. Hamilton, of Richford ; F. W. Hudson, of Brandon ; W. H. Munsell, of Wells River ; E. E. McGee, of Vergennes ; A. J. Parker, of Townshend ; W. H. Spencer, of Poultney ; C. F. O. Tinker, of St. Johnsbury ; R. W. Warner, of St. Johnsbury ; Charles T. Clarke, of Saxton's River ; B. C. Jenny, of Bennington ; C. R. Huntley, of Brandon ; R. C. Linsley, of Manchester ; C. W. Staples, of Lyndon ; S. Hubbell, of Burlington ; W. George Beers, of Montreal ; Charles F. Meacham, of Ludlow ; Geo. Webster, of St. Albans ; G. A. Wheeler, of White River Junction ; James Lewis, S. D. Hodge, J. E. Taggart, of Burlington ; L. Gilman, of St. Albans.

The State Board of Dental Examiners, whose names are given above, held a meeting. During the past year, there have been several licenses issued to the following men who held diplomas from reputable colleges : Fred. McNervy, of Manchester ; Mark H. Brown, of Shelburne Falls, Mass. ; K. Longfellow Cleaves, of Montpelier ; J. J. Beardon, of Hoosic Falls, N.Y. ; G. L. Feond, of Brandon ; Fred. R. Wilder, of St. Albans ; G. L. Dixon, of Colbrook, N.H.

No candidates have presented themselves for examination during the year, and this is due to the fact that the present law drives men to the colleges. The State Committee for the World's Columbian Dental Congress met, and laid out plans for work. The members of this committee are : G. F. Cheyne, of St. Johnsbury ; R. M. Chase, of Bethel ; and Thomas Mound, of Rutland.

The International Dental Congress has appointed as a Finance Committee for the State of Vermont the following men : J. L. Perkins, of St. Johnsbury ; James Lewis, of Burlington ; R. M. Chase, of Bethel ; W. H. Wright, of Brandon ; A. J. Parker, of Bellows Falls.

The first session of the meeting opened at 7.30 o'clock, on the 16th, in the parlors of the Van Ness House. President W. S. Curtis presided. The minutes of the previous year were read by the Secretary, Dr. Thomas Mound, of Rutland, and they were approved.

Two applications for membership were presented, bearing the names of George L. Fend, of Bristol, and Charles F. Meacham, of Ludlow, and they were favorably acted upon.

The address of welcome was then made by Dr. James Lewis, of Burlington, who said that it would be useless to offer extended remarks. It required but few words to extend a hearty welcome to all who were in attendance upon this meeting. He spoke of the value of the meetings, of the honorable standing that the Vermont State society holds among kindred organizations.

Dr. S. Hubbell, of Burlington, then presented a paper on "Immediate Root Filling." He said that he believed that this process would be universally adopted if dentists were asked to fill none but healthy roots. Better methods of antiseptic treatment have been adopted than were in use but a comparatively short time ago, and these have done much to remove the difficulty of too precipitous filling. Too prolonged treatment before filling is a wrong practice, and the dentist must use his best judgment in all cases. The paper was strictly technical, dealt with methods that are widely approved, and showed thorough familiarity with the subject. The discussion following it was general.

Dr. Parker, of Bellows Falls, stated that he was in favor of immediate root filling. Dr. Lewis said that he had had better success by immediate root filling, under proper conditions, than by waiting. He had had perfect success in removing the nerves of teeth mechanically, and believed that this operation, if well done, was perfectly successful.

Dr. Hubbell stated that he wished to be understood as being in favor of filling immediately, if the root was healthy, but there were cases where the tooth needed preliminary treatment.

Dr. Hamilton, of Richford, said that he could not fill all roots immediately, and have good results.

Dr. Merriam, of Salem, Mass., stated that in prolonged treatment he had seen very unfavorable results. In many of these cases, the immediate treatment with antiseptics were the most satisfactory. Dr. Spencer, of Rutland, also made remarks.

Dr. G. W. Hoffman, of White River Junction, presented a paper on "Dental Legislation." Because one or more laws are failures is no reason why all legislation of this kind should be decried. "Cease quibbling over technicalities, put your shoulders to the wheel, and do all you can to bring dental legislation to perfection."

Dr. C. W. Staples, of Lyndonville, had been assigned the subject, "A Practical Cleoplastic Plate, with Models." A full explanation of the process of construction of a cleoplastic plate was given, and the models were inspected by those present. The paper made a very interesting and profitable feature of the session.

E. Eddy, formerly of Bellows Falls, and now of Springfield, Mass., and Dr. J. C. Walton, formerly of Brandon, and now of Manchester, N.H., presented their resignations, and they were accepted.

Dr. G. H. Swift, of Manchester, was unanimously, and at his request, removed from the active list and made an honorary member. Dr. Staples moved that a committee be appointed to draw a resolution expressing regret at the condition of Dr. Swift which makes it necessary for him to sever his active connection with the society, stating the gratitude of all members at the valuable services rendered by him. The Examining Board, of which Dr. Swift is a member, was constituted a committee to prepare such resolutions for presentation.

The session was then adjourned until the next day.

The following filed applications for membership, and were accepted: Dr. H. L. Cleaves, of Montpelier; Dr. C. W. Steel, of Barre; Dr. H. A. Dalrymple, of Rutland. President Curtis found it necessary to change the programme somewhat. Dr. J. E. Waitt, of Boston, explained the method of giving anæsthesia rapidly with a new and improved inhaler. Prof. J. H. Linsley, of New York, read a comprehensive paper on "The Micro-Organisms of the Mouth," which showed much study and a thorough understanding of the subject. A short discussion followed. On motion of Dr. Chase, a vote of thanks was extended Prof. Linsley, and he was also made an honorary member of the society, on motion of Dr. Hodge.

President Curtis then made his annual address, calling the attention of his hearers to the marvellous strides made by nearly all professions as a result of the developing and enlarging of the human mind. He advised the young men not to enter dentistry in search of a fortune, for it was no field for the accumulation of wealth, and they would feel all the while like the man who mortgaged his house to take stock in Fort Payne. Mr. Curtis said that young men desiring to enter the profession should be thoroughly examined as to fitness, thereby relieving the profession of many men whose type is a stumbling-block to dentistry.

It was voted to have one hundred copies of the President's address printed.

Dr. K. Longfellow Cleaves, of Montpelier, expressed his views on "The Formation and Care of the Teeth," in a well-written paper, and his thoughts seemed to meet with universal approval by those present.

A paper on "The Use of Gutta Percha as a Root Canal Filling," by Dr. Forest G. Eddy, of Providence, R.I., came next. Dr. Eddy recommended that kind of filling for his part of the country, as it tended to lessen the danger of the ague, which is prevalent there to some extent, but he did not know how it would work here. Dr. Cheney and Dr. Maher discussed the paper briefly, and an adjournment was taken for dinner.

CLINICS.

At 1.30 o'clock p.m., clinics were held. Dr. C. A. Timme, of New York, demonstrated the use of enamel for inlays ; also facing gold crowns with the same material ; and explained the use of a new seamless gold and platinum iridium crown and thermo-cautery apparatus for dental operations. Dr. F. S. Belyea, of Boston, gave a very interesting Clinic on "Crown and Bridge Work." Dr. G. W. Hoffman, of White River Junction, took the subject, "Rapid Gold-filling by the Newbon Reinforcing Process." Dr. G. O. Webster, of St. Albans, gave a clinic on "Staining of Artificial Teeth," and Dr. J. E. Waitt, of Boston, finished the series with one on "The Packard Inhaler."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session, of the 17th, opened at 4.30 o'clock. Dr. W. George Beers, of Montreal, read a paper on "Some Observations during Pregnancy." He gave an exhaustive treatise of the subject, citing the principal authorities and investigations that have been made, and giving the methods of treatment in various cases that he has employed with success. This department of dental science is not as yet thoroughly understood, though beneficial and preventive treatment is prescribed with satisfactory results. In the study of "The Micro-Organisms of the Mouth," it is believed that there may lie some explanation of certain conditions of the teeth during pregnancy.

"Pulp Protection by Cavity Lining," a paper read by Dr. George F. Cheney, of St. Johnsbury, was a valuable feature of the meeting. He believed that, in most cases, a lining should be used with metallic fillings. Sandarac varnish was the substance that Dr. Cheney said he found most useful for a cavity lining.

Dr. Horatio C. Merriam, of Salem, Mass., presented a paper on "Professional Journalism." To preserve and advance the specialism of dentistry, there must be, as in everything else, free thought, free speech, and a free, untrammelled journalism. The counting-room should not be allowed to dictate what goes into the journal. Advertising space should be open at equal rates to all manufacturers of dental goods. A comparatively new departure is the *International Dental Journal*, which is designed to meet the above requirements.

Dr. A. J. Parker, of Bellows Falls, read a paper on "First Dentition." This period is a very important one in the life of persons. Improper care of infants, and bad nourishment or over-feeding are to be avoided. Food that does not require mastication should be used almost exclusively. Lancing the gums often gives immediate relief. The session then adjourned.

THE BANQUET.

The members of the State Dental Society and the visiting ladies who sat down to the banquet, spread in the Van Ness House dining-room, numbered about eighty, and the evident relish with which the several courses were dispensed was proof that the profession is not as wearing on the nerves of the dentist as on those of his patient.

At about 9 o'clock, President W. S. Curtis, of West Randolph, who acted as presiding officer, gave the usual raps indicative of transition from the mere material feast to that of wit and wisdom, and after a pleasant introduction of the sentiment, "The Queen City," he called on Mayor Haselton to respond. Mayor Haselton replied. Toastmaster Curtis presented the toast, "Our Visitors." Dr. Beers replied. To Dr. E. E. McGovern, of Vergennes, was assigned the sentiment, "Our Ladies." "Our Commercial Friends as we see them" was the toast that fell to G. W. Hoffman, of White River Junction. Dr. J. E. Waitt, of Boston, was requested to say a few words in behalf of dental students. "Qualifications Necessary for a Dentist" was replied to by Dr. R. M. Chase, of Bethel. "Spiritual and Material Progress" had been assigned to W. H. Towne, of Boston. Dr. H. C. Merriam was called on for remarks on the toast, "Love thy Neighbour as Thyself." "The Human Voice," with invidious purpose, was assigned to Dr. Perkins, who, owing to a hard cold, was unable to speak, and he detailed Dr. Lewis, of Burlington, to read his remarks, which were, it may be said, the opposite of a eulogy on the grip. "The Sunset of a Doctor's Practice" was responded to by Dr. Lewis, of Burlington. Presiding Officer Curtis, who, by the way, filled his position admirably throughout, rose to say that the toasts were exhausted, though those present evidently were not, and, as is very unusual for the modern banquet, the occasion ended shortly before 11 o'clock.

Following is a list, including ladies, of those who were present at the banquet, and whose names were not given in the list of the members of the society that was published in the report of the opening session of the meeting: Robert T. Moffatt, of Boston; Burton C. Russell, of Keene, N.H.; Mrs. E. O. Blanchard, of West Randolph; A. A. Minott, of Northfield; J. Holmes Jackson, of Barre; J. H. Collins, of Granville, N.Y.; George L. Fenn, of Bristol; P. L. Ellis and wife, of Swanton; Hon. C. H. Wells, L.D.S., of Huntington, P.Q.; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Lamb, of Port Henry, N.Y.; J. F. Wilson, of Champlain, N.Y.; Mrs. C. T. Clark, of Saxton's River; A. R. Hines, of Providence; W. H. Towne, of Boston, Mass.; Mayor Seneca Haselton, of Burlington; W. S. Curtis and lady, of West Randolph; Horatio C. Merriam, of Salem, Mass.; F. G. Wallace, of Boston; Miss Grace L. Bosworth,

of Rutland ; C. W. Steele, of Barre ; K. L. Cleaves, of Montpelier ; E. E. Blake, of Williamstown ; A. R. Keltic, of Boston ; T. Hudson, of Troy, N.Y. ; H. W. Senott, of Boston ; F. H. Urann, of Boston ; H. I. Homer and wife, of Peru ; A. J. Parke, and wife, of Bellows Falls ; J. A. Macdonald, of Boston ; J. E. Waitt and wife, T. Metcalf Follansbee, F. S. Belyea, of Boston ; R. E. Armstrong, of the U. V. M. class of '93 ; Mrs. C. S. Campbell, of St. Albans ; H. D. Hanway, of New York ; Mrs. S. Hubbell, of Burlington ; C. A. Timme, of New York ; Mrs. G. W. Hoffman, of White River Junction ; F. McNervy, of Manchester ; E. W. Shattuck, of Bristol.

World's Columbian Dental Congress, Chicago.

The report of the Secretary of the General Executive Committee has been issued, from which we take the following extracts. The meetings will begin on the 17th August, 1893, and last until the 27th. The Committees as appointed and confirmed to date, are as follows :

COMMITTEES AS APPOINTED AND CONFIRMED TO DATE.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dr. W. W. Walker, 67 W. 9th St., N. Y. City., *Chairman*; Dr. A. O. Hunt, Iowa City, Iowa, *Secretary*; Dr. John S. Marshall, 9 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill., *Treasurer*; Dr. W. J. Barton, Paris, Texas ; Dr. L. D. Carpenter, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. J. Y. Crawford, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. M. W. Foster, 9 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.; Dr. A. W. Harlan, 70 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; Dr. H. J. McKellops, 2630 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. G. W. McElhaney, Columbus, Ga.; Dr. H. B. Noble, N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C.; Dr. John C. Storey, Dallas, Texas; Dr. C. S. Stockton, Newark, N. J.; Dr. L. D. Shepard, 330 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass.; Dr. J. Taft, 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE FOR WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY.

W. D. Miller, Berlin, Germany; F. Busch, Berlin, Germany; Thos. W. Evans, Paris, France; E. Magitot, Paris, France; G. W. Sparrock, Lima, Peru; W. B. Macleod, Edinburgh, Scotland; A. W. W. Baker, Dublin, Ireland; Earnest Sjoberg, Stockholm, Sweden; Charles S. Tomes, London, England; W. H. Coffin,

London, England; W. Geo. Beers, Montreal, Canada; H. C. Edwards, Madrid, Spain; E. Lecaudy, Paris, France; J. G. Van-Marter, Rome, Italy; Plattschick, Pavia, Italy; Joseph Arkövy, Buda Pesth, Hungary; C. Redard, Geneva, Switzerland; W. H. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.; W. H. Dwinelle, New York City; R. B. Winder, Baltimore, Md.; Elisha G. Tucker, Boston, Mass.; W. W. H. Thackston, Farmville, Va.; J. B. Rich, Washington, D.C.; J. D. White, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. H. Eames, St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Patrick, Charleston, S. C.; *C. C. Knowles, San Francisco, Cal.; F. J. S. Gorgas, Baltimore, Md.; G. V. Black, Jacksonville, Ill.; *J. E. Garretson, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. Finlay Hunt, Washington, D. C.; E. Bacon, Portland, Me.; Benjamin Lord, New York City; A. L. Northrop, New York City; W. W. Allport, Chicago, Ill.; W. W. Walker, New York City; L. D. Carpenter, Atlanta, Ga.; J. Y. Crawford, Nashville, Tenn.; W. J. Barton, Paris, Texas; J. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. S. Stockton, Newark, N. J.; L. D. Shepard, Boston, Mass.; H. J. McKellops, St. Louis, Mo.; A. O. Hunt, Iowa City, Iowa; H. B. Noble, Washington, D. C.; Geo. W. McElhancy, Columbus, Ga.; J. C. Storey, Dallas, Texas; M. W. Foster, Baltimore, Md.; A. W. Harlan, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Marshall, Chicago, Ill.

COMMITTEE NO. 1.—GENERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

L. D. Shepard, 330 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass., *Chairman*; T. W. Brophy, 96 State St., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Northrop, N. Y. City.

COMMITTEE NO. 2.—PROGRAMME COMMITTEE—NOT APPOINTED.

COMMITTEE NO. 3.—COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITS.

Chas. Pruyn, 70 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., *Chairman*; Arthur E. Matteson, 3700 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. S. Fernandez, 103 State St., Chicago, Ill.

COMMITTEE NO. 4.—COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

F. H. Gardiner, 126 State St., Chicago, *Chairman*; V. H. Jackson, 240 Lenox Ave., New York City.; Geo. Eubank, Birmingham, Ala.

COMMITTEE NO. 5.—COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.

W. W. Allport, 9 Jackson St., Chicago; W. W. H. Thackston, Farmville, Va.; *G. H. Bently, 70 Dearborn St. Chicago; E. M. S. Fernandez, 103 State St., Chicago; Geo. A. Christmann, Staats Zeitung Building, Chicago; James McManus, 32 Pratt St., Hartford, Conn.; Elisha G. Tucker, Boston, Mass.; John D. Thomas, 912 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. J. McKellops, 2630 Washington

*Declined.

Ave., St. Louis; L. L. Dunbar, 500 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.; V. E. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.; Joseph Bauer, 130 Esplanade St., New Orleans, La.; J. F. P. Hudson, 19 West 39th St., N. Y. City; W. P. Dickinson, 608½ Nicollett Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. F. W. Holbrook, 34 Park St., Newark, N. J.; W. J. Foster, 9 West Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Sanger, East Orange, N. J.

COMMITTEE NO. 6.—COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION.

Fred. A. Levy, 343 Main St., Orange, New Jersey, *Chairman*; E. L. Clifford, 401 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.; Geo. N. West, 34 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.; J. Y. Crawford, Nashville, Tenn.; C. V. Rosser, Atlanta, Georgia; T. L. James, Fairfield, Iowa; W. H. Fundenburgh, 323 Pennsylvania Ave., Pittsburg.

COMMITTEE NO. 7.—COMMITTEE ON PRINTING TRANSACTIONS—
NOT APPOINTED.

COMMITTEE NO. 8.—COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE WITH STATE
AND LOCAL SOCIETIES.

J. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio, *Chairman*.

LIST OF STATE COMMITTEES.

Alabama—E. S. Chisholm, Tuscaloosa, Chairman; A. Eubank, Birmingham; Chas. P. Robinson, Mobile; G. M. Rousseau, Montgomery.

Arizona—L. N. Goodrich, Phoenix, Chairman; D. Pentland, Prescott; J. Hardy Phoenix; W. Warnekross, Tombstone.

Arkansas—M. C. Marshall, Little Rock, Chairman; W. B. Pollard, Hot Springs; L. K. Land, Pine Bluff; R. D. Seals, Fort Smith; A. E. Kimmons, Fort Smith.

California—C. L. Goddard, San Francisco, Chairman; W. J. Younger, San Francisco; E. L. Townsend Los Angeles.

Colorado—P. T. Smith, Denver, Chairman; W. E. Griswold, Denver; H. P. Kelly, Denver; R. B. Weiser, Georgetown.

Connecticut—E. S. Gaylord, New Haven, Chairman; Jas. McManus, Hartford; R. W. Browne, New London.

Delaware—C. H. Gilpin, Middleton, Chairman; C. R. Jefferis, Wilmington.

District of Columbia—Henry C. Thompson, Washington, Chairman; R. B. Donaldson, J. Hall Lewis, L. C. F. Hugo, H. M. Schooley.

Florida—J. N. Jones, Jacksonville, Chairman; James Chace, Ocala; Duff Post, Tampa; I. J. Welch, Pensacola.

Georgia—S. B. Barfield, Macon, Chairman; John H. Coyle, Thomasville; H. H. Johnson, Macon; W. C. Wardlaw, Augusta.

Idaho—E. L. P. Ector, Moscow, Chairman; John H. McCallie, Moscow; A. Boston, Lewiston.

Illinois—W. H. Taggart, Freeport, Chairman; C. N. Johnson, Chicago; J. J. Jennelle, Cairo.

Indiana—J. B. Morrison, Indianapolis, Chairman; P. G. C. Hunt, Indianapolis; S. B. Browne, Fort Wayne.

Iowa—C. J. Peterson, Dubuque, Chairman; S. C. Hatch, Sioux City; L. K. Fullerton, Waterloo.

Kansas—L. C. Wasson, Topeka, Chairman; C. E. Esterley, Lawrence; Wm. H. Schulze, Atchison.

Kentucky—C. G. Edwards, Louisville, Chairman; Chas. E. Dunn, Louisville; F. Peabody, Louisville.

Louisiana—C. E. Kells, jun., New Orleans, Chairman; Joseph Bauer, New Orleans. Andrew G. Friedericks, New Orleans.

Maine—D. W. Fellows, Portland, Chairman; Edmund C. Bryant, Pittsfield; Henry A. Kelly, Portland.

Maryland—E. P. Keech, Baltimore, Chairman; A. J. Volck, Baltimore; Edward Nelson, Frederick.

Massachusetts—D. M. Clapp, Boston, Chairman; W. H. Potter, Secretary; Eugene H. Smith, Boston; S. G. Stevens, Boston; D. B. Ingalls, Clinton; R. R. Andrews, Cambridge.

Michigan—C. S. Case, Jackson, Chairman; Geo. L. Field, Detroit; F. L. Owen, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota—T. E. Weeks, Minneapolis, Chairman; M. G. Jenison, Minneapolis; C. H. Robinson, Wabasha.

Mississippi—Morgan Adams, Sardis, Chairman; R. K. Luckie, Holly Springs; J. D. Miles, Vicksburg; G. B. Clements, Macon.

Missouri—C. L. Hungerford, Kansas City, Chairman; A. H. Fuller, St. Louis; J. D. Patterson, Kansas City.

Montana—C. S. Whitney, Miles City.

Nebraska—H. T. King, Fremont, Chairman; A. W. Nason, Omaha; H. C. Miller, Grand Island; H. J. Cole, Norfolk; I. W. Funck, Beatrice.

Nevada—A. Chapman, Virginia City, Chairman; M. A. Greenlaw, Reno; S. S. Southworth, Carson City.

New Hampshire—C. W. Clements, Manchester, Chairman; G. A. Young, Concord; Wm. Jarvis, Claremont; W. R. Blackstone, Manchester; C. H. Hayward, Peterborough; B. C. Russell, Keene.

New Jersey—S. C. G. Watkins, Mont Clair, Chairman; B. F. Luckey, Paterson; R. M. Sanger, E. Orange.

New York—John I. Hart, New York City, Chairman; K. C. Gibson, New York; W. Carr, New York; M. L. Chaim, New York; Chas. Butler, Buffalo; F. A. Remington, New York.

North Carolina—V. E. Turner, Raleigh, Chairman; J. H. Durham, Wilmington; J. F. Griffith, Salisbury.

North Dakota—S. J. Hill, Fargo, Chairman; S. P. Johnson,

Grand Forks ; W. O. DePuy, Bismarck ; H. S. Sowles, Wahpeton ; E. M. Pierce, Hillsboro.

Ohio—D. R. Jennings, Cleveland, Chairman ; H. F. Harvey, Cleveland ; M. H. Fletcher, Cincinnati ; L. E. Custer, Dayton ; A. F. Emminger, Columbus.

Oklahoma Territory—D. A. Peoples, Guthrie, Chairman ; G. F. Dean, Oklahoma City ; J. S. Nickolson, El Reno.

Oregon—S. J. Barber, Portland, Chairman ; E. G. Clark, Portland.

Pennsylvania—L. A. Faught, Philadelphia, Chairman ; C. S. Beck, Wilkesbarre ; J. A. Libbey, Pittsburg.

South Carolina—Thos. T. Moore, Columbia, Chairman ; W. S. Brown, Charleston ; A. P. Johnstone, Anderson ; B. H. Teague, Aiken.

South Dakota—O. M. Huestis, Aberdeen, Chairman ; C. W. Stutenroth, Watertown ; F. W. Blomily, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—H. W. Morgan, Nashville, Chairman ; B. S. Byrnes, Memphis ; W. H. Richards, Knoxville ; H. E. Beach, Clarksville.

Texas—W. R. Clifton, Waco, Chairman ; G. M. Patten, Galveston ; Tom Robinson, Houston ; Geo. S. Staples, Sherman ; T. L. Westerfield, Dallas ; H. J. McBride, Tyler.

Utah—A. S. Chapman, Salt Lake City, Chairman ; A. B. Dunford, Salt Lake ; F. W. Baker, Ogden.

Vermont—G. F. Cheney, St. Johnsbury, Chairman ; Thomas Mound, Rutland ; R. M. Chase, Bethel.

Virginia—J. Hall Moore, Richmond, Chairman ; W. W. H. Thackston, Farmville ; Jos. R. Woodley, Norfolk ; E. P. Beadles, Danville ; T. H. Parramore, Hampton ; D. W. Rust, Alexander.

Washington—W. E. Burkhardt, Tacoma, Chairman ; F. P. Hicks, Tacoma ; J. C. Grasse, Seattle.

West Virginia—H. H. Harrison, Wheeling, Chairman ; Jno. H. McClure, Wheeling ; H. K. Jones, Parkersburg ; George I. Keener, Grafton ; J. N. Mahan, Charleston.

Wisconsin—B. G. Marcklein, Milwaukee, Chairman ; C. C. Chittenden, Madison ; George H. McCausey, Janesville.

Wyoming—Waiting for nominations.

COMMITTEE NO. 9.—COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORY OF DENTAL LEGISLATION IN THIS AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

William Carr, New York City, N.Y., *Chairman* ; Paul Dubois, 2 Rue d'Amsterdam, Paris ; F. Busch, Berlin, Germany ; J. H. Mumery, London, England ; M. Etcheparaborda, Buenos Ayres, South America.

COMMITTEE NO. 10.—AUDITING COMMITTEE.

L. D. Shepard, Boston, Mass., *Chairman* ; R. R. Andrews, Cambridge, Mass. ; Chas. A. Meeker, Newark, N.J.

COMMITTEE NO. 11.—COMMITTEE ON INVITATION.

W. C. Barrett, 208 Franklin St., Buffalo, N.Y., *Chairman*; E. T. Darby, 1513 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; S. G. Perry, 46 West 37th St., New York City; W. C. Wardlaw, Augusta, Georgia; S. W. Dennis, 81 Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal.; *Thomas H. Chandler, 161 Newbery St., Boston, Mass.; J. D. Patterson, Kansas City, Mo.

COMMITTEE NO. 12.—COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

Edmund Noyes, 65 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Luckey, Patterson, N.J.; E. S. Chisholm, Tuscaloosa, Alabama; C. M. Bailey, 28 Syndicate Block, Minneapolis, Minn.; Daniel N. McQuillen, 1628 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMMITTEE NO. 13.—COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LITERARY EXHIBITS.

J. J. R. Patrick, Belleville, Ill.; J. Y. Crawford, Nashville, Tenn.; A. H. Fuller, 2602 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Brackett, 102 Truro St., Newport, R.I.; B. H. Catching, Atlanta, Ga.

COMMITTEE NO. 14.—COMMITTEE ON CLINICS IN OPERATIVE DENTISTRY AND ORAL SURGERY.

G. F. W. Bodecker, 60 East 58 St., New York City, *Chairman*; S. C. G. Watkins, Montclair, N.J.; John S. Marshall, 9 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.; Arthur B. Freeman, 325 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Schumann, 240 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.; Henry W. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn.; William Crenshaw, Atlanta, Georgia.

COMMITTEE NO. 15.—COMMITTEE ON PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY.

S. H. Guilford, Philadelphia, Pa., *Chairman*; L. P. Haskell, 211 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.; A. P. Johnstone, Anderson, South Carolina; W. N. Morrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Fred. C. Barlow, 646 Jersey Ave., Jersey City; J. Hall Lewis, 1309 F. St., N. W., Washington, D.C.; A. O. Hunt, Iowa City, Iowa; R. R. Freeman, Nashville, Tenn.; E. S. Gaylord, New Haven, Conn.

COMMITTEE NO. 16.—LOCAL COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

E. S. Talbot, 125 State St., Chicago, Ill., *Chairman*; F. H. Gardiner, 126 State St., Chicago, Ill.; C. N. Johnson, Opera House Building, Chicago, Ill.; D. B. Freeman, 4000 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago; H. J. McKellops, 2630 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

COMMITTEE NO. 17.—COMMITTEE ON ESSAYS.

E. C. Kirk, Philadelphia, Pa., *Chairman*; J. W. Wassall, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Thompson, Topeka, Kansas; H. H. Johnson, 26 2d St., Macon, Ga.; L. G. Noel, Nashville, Tenn.

COMMITTEE NO. 18.—COMMITTEE ON HISTORY OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

J. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio, *Chairman*; Louis Jack, 1315 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.; F. T. VanWort, Brooklyn, N.Y.; F. J. S. Gorgas, Baltimore, Md.; H. L. McKellops, 632 Sutter St., San Francisco, California; E. G. Betty, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. B. Patrick, Charleston, South Carolina.

COMMITTEE NO. 19.—ON NOMENCLATURE—NOT APPOINTED.

COMMITTEE NO. 20.—COMMITTEE TO PROMOTE THE APPOINTMENT OF DENTAL SURGEONS IN THE ARMIES AND NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

M. W. Foster, Baltimore, *Chairman*; B. Holly Smith, Baltimore; Geo. Cunningham, Cambridge, England; De Gallippe, Paris; Adolph Weil, Munich; *J. B. Wilmott, Toronto, Canada; Jno. E. Gievers, Amsterdam, Holland; E. DeTrey, Vevey, Switzerland; A. Szigmondy, Vienna; O. Mela, Geneva, Italy; V. Haderup, Copenhagen; O. J. Chrustchow, St. Petersburg, Russia; Alex. McG. Denham, Monjitas 68½, Chili; Geo. B. Newland, 107 Calle Florida, Buenos Ayres.

COMMITTEE NO. 21.—COMMITTEE ON CARE OF THE TEETH OF THE POOR.

W. J. Barton, Pavis, Texas, *Chairman*; C. A. Brackett, Newport, R. I.; *G.S. Dean, San Francisco; T. D. Ingersoll, Erie, Pa.; W. M. Fisher, Dundee, Scotland.

COMMITTEE NO. 22.—COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

R. R. Andrews, Cambridge, Mass., *Chairman*; M. H. Fletcher, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. X. Sudduth, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. D. Miller, Berlin, Germany; J. H. Mummery, London, England; D. E. Caush, Brighton, England; E. Magitot, Paris, France; M. Morgensten, Baden, Baden, Germany; Geo. S. Allan, New York City, N. Y.

COMMITTEE NO. 23.—COMMITTEE ON PRIZE ESSAYS.

Theo. Stanley, Kansas City, Mo., *Chairman*; *J. Hall Moore, Richmond; C. S. Stockton, Newark, N. J.

*Declined.

COMMITTEE NO. 24.—EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.

W. W. Walker, New York City, *Chairman*; A. O. Hunt, Iowa City; L. D. Shepard, Boston; J. Taft, Cincinnati; J. S. Marshall, Chicago.

COMMITTEE NO. 25.—NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

W. W. Walker, New York City, *Chairman*; A. W. Harlan, Chicago, Ill.; John S. Marshall, Chicago, Ill.

NOTE.—Until this time there has been very little of the proceedings of the General Executive Committee that was in shape for publication for the Dental Journals. All the work done by the Committee so far has been organizing the several Committees and planning their work. The work of organization has been very slow as it has taken considerable time to give notices to the various persons appointed on the several Committees and receive their replies, which in all cases have not been as prompt as they should have been. It was impossible to send out anything like a finished report of the Committee until these replies were received. As now published the Committees are ready for work. All the Committees are not appointed that will be needed. Other names will be added to the Committees already appointed, and from time to time circulars will be issued by the Editorial Committee and published in the Dental Journals giving the necessary information to the profession.

A. O. HUNT, *Secretary*.

Legislation.

An Act to amend The Act respecting Dentistry in Ontario.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. Section 3 of the *Act respecting Dentistry* is repealed and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—

3.—(1) There shall be a board of directors of the said Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, to be constituted in the manner hereinafter provided for in this Act and referred to in this Act as the "Board."

(2) The Board shall consist of eight members, of all whom shall be members of the said Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, who shall hold office for two years, and of whom any four shall form a quorum.

(3) One member of the board shall be elected from each of the electoral districts mentioned in schedule A to this Act by the members of the college resident in such district, and each member of the board shall be an elector in the electoral district he represents and shall not be a member of the faculty of the school of dentistry constituted under section 9 of the said *Act respecting Dentistry*. When a vacancy occurs in the representation of the faculty such a vacancy shall be filled by the faculty.

(4) One member of the board shall be elected by and from the faculty of the school of dentistry constituted under section 9 of the said *Act respecting Dentistry*.

(5) Any member of the board may at any time resign by letter directed to the secretary, and in the event of such resignation, or a vacancy occurring by death or otherwise, the remaining members of the board shall elect some fit and proper person from among the members of the college to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term from the members in the electoral district in which the vacancy occurs.

2. Section 4 of the said Act is repealed, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:—

4.—(1) Elections of the board shall be held on the second Wednesday of December in every second year reckoning from the year 1890; and the present board of directors shall hold office until the first meeting of the new board.

(2) The persons qualified to vote at such elections shall be the members of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario under the provisions of the Acts respecting dentistry heretofore in force, or under the provisions of this Act, and are not in arrears in respect to any fees payable under the provisions of this Act and are resident in the Province of Ontario.

(3) The votes at said elections shall be given by closed voting papers in the form described in schedule "B" to this Act, and shall be delivered to the secretary of the said College by registered letter before the second Wednesday in December in the year in which the election takes place.

(4) The Province of Ontario shall be divided into the seven electoral districts described in Schedule "A" to this Act.

(5) The manner of holding such election shall, with respect to notification of the electors of the time and place of holding the election, the nomination of candidates therefor, the presiding officer thereat, the taking and counting of the votes, the giving of a casting vote in case of an equality of votes, other necessary details be determined by by-laws to be passed by the board, and in default of such by-laws the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe the time and manner of holding such election.

(6) Every newly-elected board shall hold its first meeting in Toronto, on the fourth Tuesday in March or at such other time as

may be fixed by the retiring board, and the members of such board shall hold office until the first meeting of their successors. Special meetings of the board shall be called by the president on the request in writing of four members of the board.

3. Section 5 of the *Act respecting Dentistry* is repealed.

4. Sub-section 1 of section 6 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

(1) Every board shall at its first meeting elect a president, treasurer, and registrar, and shall appoint a secretary who shall reside in the city of Toronto, and such other officers as the Board may consider necessary. The treasurer and secretary shall receive such remuneration for their services as the board may decide.

5. Section 11 of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "before the board" and adding to the section the words: "and to fix and determine the conditions upon which dentists residing elsewhere than in Ontario, and students and graduates from other dental colleges may be admitted to membership in the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.

6. Each member of the college engaged in the practice of dentistry in the Province of Ontario shall pay to the treasurer or to any person deputed by the treasurer to receive the same, on or before the first day of November of each year, such annual fee as may be determined by by-law of the board, not less than \$1 nor more than \$3, towards the general expenses of the college, and such fee shall be recoverable with costs by suit in the name of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, in the Division Court having jurisdiction where the member so in default resides, and such member shall not be entitled to recover in any court for any services rendered in the practice of dentistry while so in default, but no funds collected under this section shall be disbursed otherwise than for the expenses of the board and the enforcement of the penal clauses of this Act.

SCHEDULE "A."

(Section 2.)

Electoral District No. 1 shall be composed of the following counties:—Addington, Carleton, Dundas, Frontenac, Glengarry, Lanark, Leeds, Lennox, Prescott, Russell, Renfrew, Stormont, Grenville.

Electoral District No. 2 shall consist of the following counties:—Algoma, Durham, Hastings, Nipissing, Northumberland, Muskoka, Ontario, Prince Edward, Parry Sound, Peterboro', Victoria, York, except Toronto.

Electoral District No. 3 shall consist of the City of Toronto.

Electoral District No. 4 shall consist of the following counties:—Halton, Dufferin, Lincoln, Peel, Simcoe, Wentworth, Welland.

Electoral District No. 5 shall consist of the following counties:—
Brant, Elgin, Haldimand, Norfolk, Oxford, Waterloo.

Electoral District No. 6 shall consist of the following counties:—
Grey, Bruce, Huron, Wellington.

Electoral District No. 7 shall consist of the following counties:—
Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Perth,

SCHEDULE "B."

(Section 2.)

Election 18

Electoral District No,

I,

of the

of

in the county

member of the

Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario do hereby declare:—

1. That the signature affixed hereto is my proper hand-writing.
2. That I am a voter in the Electoral District No. , and that I vote for of the of in the County of a member of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, and an elector in said electoral district, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the College for the said district.
3. That I have not in this election signed any other voting paper, and that this voting paper was executed on the day of the date thereof.

Witness my hand this

day of

A.D. 18

Obituary.

Wm. Patterson, L.D.S., Paris, Ont.

We regret to chronicle the death on the 29th of March of Wm. Patterson, at the age of 63 years, after being confined to the house for over sixteen months. For over thirty years he was in practice, and earned the confidence of a large circle of patients and the respect of his confreres. He is succeeded by his son, Mr. William W. Patterson. The deceased was born in Reston, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1832.

Editorial.

What Will Canada Do?

The proposed Dental Congress in Chicago next year will be something Canadian dentists should make up their minds to enjoy. The most systematic arrangements are being perfected, and nothing left undone to make it by far the finest gathering of the profession the world has ever seen. We devote a good deal of space to the list of the committees, and in future numbers will keep the matter before our readers. We hope Canada will do its best.

Prosecutions.

Many licentiates have an idea that the members of the Board of Examiners should fulfil the duty of spies and detectives. If there is a quack in any obscure corner of any county they expect some officer of the Board to be omniscient as well as omnipresent, while they are particularly anxious to be *incognita* themselves. Nevertheless, though it is no more the duty of members of the Board than of others to secure information of illegal practice, it has been a duty voluntarily assumed, and most of the prosecutions have been brought about by the action of such officials. In Quebec Province, especially, has this been the case, for the simple reason that if they had not been instigated by members of the Board they would have been altogether ignored. Last month two more cases were brought before the police court; one offender was fined \$100 and costs, another \$25 and costs. One of the most sublime exhibitions of cheek is attempted by the latter offender, who has been twice fined. Though he has been drawing a regular salary as an employee in a commercial firm, pretending to be indentured to a licentiate at the same time, and not having passed more than a few months in the office, he has applied to the local legislature for a private bill to permit him to practise without license, fee or examination. Quack premiers and hoodling politicians reflect their principles upon every class of society, but there is hope at last for Quebec, as Mercier is degraded and honest men have hold of the helm.

Old-Time Journalism.

When the *American Journal of Dental Science* was first issued, in June, 1839, there was only one subscriber from all British America, and he was a New Brunswicker. Can any of our friends tell us his name? England gave twenty-two, Scotland four, and the West Indies one. In Maine, Vermont, Delaware, Mississippi, Michigan, there were no subscribers. New York led off with ninety-one, and Illinois had only two. There were just 348 subscribers, and a total publication of 767 copies, Chapin Harris, Eleazor Parmby, and J. J. Greenwood, each taking forty copies, and fifteen others taking twenty copies each.

There were only twelve hundred dentists in the United States, and, as Chapin Harris said, "not more than one-sixth possess any just claims to correct or thorough knowledge of the pursuit."

The few good men who banded themselves together were impelled to the movement by notorious empiricism, and one of the first of the remarkable articles written at the time by Solyman Brown, was on "Professional Morality," in which he administered a stinging castigation to the "fraud, avarice, and immorality of the professional liars," some of whose lineal descendants degrade us to-day.

Miscellaneous.

Fined for Pulling Teeth.

GALT, Ont, Jan. 9.—Detective Newhall, of Toronto, representing the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, arrived in this town a few days ago and instituted proceedings against one Jesse Willard, who was practising dentistry without a license. On the 6th, Willard was fined \$20 and costs in each of two cases, and to-day three other charges were preferred against him. Willard was not present to-day, it being understood that he has left the town. In his absence, however, he was fined \$20 and costs in each of the three cases, making in all \$100 and costs in the five cases.

Chloroform-anæsthetization has been modified by Dr. C. Zuckerkandl, of Prof. Von Dettel's surgical clinic, as follows:—Instead of pouring the chloroform on the mask in *large* quantities, it is *dropped* slowly and steadily on the mask from the beginning up to the appearance of the narcosis. The usual disturbances are wanting in this procedure. There is 0.6 grammes (8 minims) of chloroform used on the average in a minute, whereas 1 gramme (15 minims) is used per minute by the customary pouring method.

“To mention the names of those individuals who, in our opinion, manufacture mineral teeth in the greatest perfection, might appear invidious, and is wholly unnecessary, as those interested *will judge for themselves*; yet we hope we may be allowed the indulgence of saying, without trespassing on the limits of modesty, or infringing upon the privileges or merits of any individual, that, in our candid judgment, the teeth which possess all the requisite qualities before mentioned, in the greatest perfection, are *Spooner's mineral teeth*, invented by Dr. J. R. Spooner, of Montreal, by a long series of indefatigable, laborious and expensive experiments. Many specimens of these teeth have been exhibited in New York, and many of them inserted by different dentists in the State, yet the process of manufacturing has been so tedious and expensive that they have not been offered in the market for general use.”—*Shearyashub Spooner's Guide to Sound Teeth, 1836.*

Laborde, in a paper read before the Académie de Médecine, at Paris, states that he discovered by animal experiments, that narcaine is capable of preventing the vomiting and the digestive disturbances frequently resulting from internal employment of chloroform, as well as the possible serious consequences of a profound chloroform *narcosis*.—*Merck's Bulletin.*

“Pitch thy behaviour low; thy projects high;
 So shalt thou humble and magnanimous be.
 Sink not in spirit: who aimeth at the sky,
 Shoots higher much than he that means a tree.”

—*Geo. Herbert, 1619.*

Mr. Henry M. Justi has been admitted a partner with his father. Mr. Justi, jun., is well known as a polite and practical "chip of the old block." The new firm will be known as H. D. Justi & Son.

Reviews.

Chart of the Constitutional Irregularities of the Teeth. By EUGENE S. TALBOT, M.D., D.D.S. Published by Wilmington Dental Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, 1891. Price \$2.50.

Sixteen large and beautiful plates, lithographed in colors from original drawings and models by the author, of typical cases which have occurred in Dr. Talbot's practice from time to time within fifteen years, and which many will recognize as occurring in their own. The forms were selected from groups which were arranged from a collection of three thousand models. "The object," says the author, "of publishing this work, is to illustrate the typical form of constitutional irregularities of the jaws and teeth, so that the teacher and student may readily comprehend the various positions which the jaws and teeth may assume." The chart ought to be a great assistance in the study of orthodontia.

Catching's Compendium of Practical Dentistry, 1891. B. H. CATCHING, D.D.S., Editor and Publisher, Atlanta, Ga.

We commended this scheme of Dr. Catching's last year, as a very valuable annual addition to our literature, and the issue for 1891 evidently decides its place as a permanent necessity for the wide-awake dentist, or the sleepy ones who need to be wakened. The index comprises every practical subject from a. to z., in operative and prosthetic dentistry, crown, bridge and inlay work, dental medicine, oral surgery, and miscellaneous. It is a most carefully selected compendium of practical matter from all the dental journals. It also contains a synopsis of laws governing practice in the United States and Canada; a list of all the journals, books and pamphlets pertaining to dentistry published during the year.

Transactions of the New York Odontological Society, 1891. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, 1892.

Another valued addition to the series of the society publications.