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THE  
CANADA JOURNAL  
OF  
DENTAL SCIENCE.

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VOL. I.]

JANUARY, 1869.

[No. 6.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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EDITORIAL NOTES ON PRACTICAL SUBJECTS.

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A FEW HINTS ON EXTRACTING.

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BY W. G. BEERS, MONTREAL.

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In cases where it is necessary to remove a large number of teeth or roots, in both jaws, at one sitting, under the influence of an anæsthetic, a few hints occur to us which may be serviceable to somebody. Where Nitrous Oxide is used these hints will not apply as fitly as to chloroform or ether, as with the former but a few teeth can be removed before the patient awakens, while with the latter it very often happens that both jaws can be completely relieved of their denture before the patient recovers his sensibility.

First select your instruments. Everything needed should be at hand. The towel for chloroform should be starched stiff.

Cover the patient from neck to knee with a cotton cover or towel, pinned to each shoulder, to prevent the blood soiling the dress. Make a thorough examination of the work before you; fix in your memory the number, position and peculiarity of every tooth or root to be extracted: we lance the superior right and left dens sapientiæ—particularly at the farthest extremity—for reasons which we will give in detail in a future number of the Journal. Whenever there is any undue prominence of the alveoli, over the cuspids for instance, which, if left, would interfere greatly with the regularity of the arch for an artificial set, we sometimes cut it down on the labial face while extracting, or after extracting the tooth, as may be found most convenient.

If this is done carefully, it may be done with perfect impunity, without adding anything to the discomfort of the patient during the healing of the gums, and hastening the absorption and improving the arch.

Use as few instruments as possible—an axiom which will apply with advantage to every operative and mechanical operation in Dentistry. If the patient will submit to lancing before inhaling the anæsthetic, it may be proper to lance around roots difficult to grasp; but if not, the haste with which the operation has to be performed where there are a large number to extract, demands economy of time, and lancing is not always advisable for cases where roots predominate. We use the bayonet-shaped alveoli forceps for the upper jaw, without changing, and with care it subserves the use of the lancet. First, clear away all roots with the alveoli forceps, if a change of instrument is required.

As soon as the patient is thoroughly under the influence of the anæsthetic, commence by extracting the teeth of the inferior jaw first, on either side, beginning at the roots farthest back, or at the dens sapientiæ. Extract the molars and bicuspid first, leaving the cuspid and incisors to the last.

A small bit of sponge at hand is useful to sop up the blood which may hide the roots from view. The importance of extracting the lower teeth first is obvious, as the blood flowing down from the extracted uppers, if the latter are first removed, would interfere greatly with the proper adaptation of the instrument, and some roots might be overlooked.

There are various precautions necessary, such as providing for hæmorrhage, vomiting, syncope, &c. Patients with long legs should be so placed as to put them out of kicking distance of your windows, lest they should take a notion to stretch them into the glass.

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#### AN ESSAY,

*Read by* THOMAS ROWE, *before a meeting of the Dental Profession of Ontario, in the City of Toronto, Jan. 21, 1869.*

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#### THE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF THE DENTAL PULP.

Of the organs with which the Dental Surgeon has to deal, there is none of greater importance to both patient and practitioner.

And I think I may safely say, there is not an organ in the entire

human system about which there is a greater diversity of opinion.— One practitioner of high professional attainments advocating wholesale destruction of all pulps exposed; while his neighbour of apparently equal ability, insists on preserving all alive.

A quoted article in a late number of the "Canada Journal of Dental Science," tells us that the pulp lacks recuperative power, and that death is almost sure to follow inflammation. Such a statement, if true, cannot be productive of benefit, but being as false as it is broad, is decidedly injurious in its tendency, and it is the hope of clearing up a little of the ambiguity surrounding this little organ that has induced the production of this paper, feeling assured that all who enter into the investigation will be well repaid for their labour, and in the end agree with me that the dental pulp does not lack inherent reparative force.

In the first place what is necessary for recuperative power?

To which it may be replied, nerve-force and arterial blood.

Then let us proceed to study its anatomical construction and Physiological conditions, after which we shall be better able to understand its pathological lessons, and have a foundation upon which to base an intelligent, and I hope successful conservative treatment, for the honor of our profession, as well as the benefit of humanity.

Anatomically, the dental pulp is almost entirely composed of nerves and blood vessels occupying that cavity in the tooth which commences at the apex of the root and terminates in the crown; and is consequently surrounded on all sides by a firm wall of tooth substance. For convenience the pulp may be studied, as it is anatomically divided into a body which occupies the chamber in the crown of the tooth, and a pedicle or cord composed of a nerve, artery and vein, extending through the canal from the apical foramen until it becomes blended with the body.

The nerve is a derivation from the fifth pair of cranial nerves, and is probably accompanied by a filament belonging to the Ganglionic nervous system.

The artery is a branchlet from the internal maxillary which is one of the terminal divisions at the bifurcation of the external carotid artery.

The vein returns into the general circulation, the unused materials carried in by the artery.

Now we find that the pulp is made up of nerve and blood vessels: that its sensory nerve is a branch of the fifth pair, the most highly sensitive nerve in the human body, and it is not improbable filaments from the Ganglionic nervous system accompany the sensory nerves from their

junction at the Casserian Ganglion to the pulp, and whose special function is supposed to preside over and preserve the balance of the circulation.

Then there is abundance of blood supplied by the maxillary vessels, which are very large in proportion to the territory they nourish, so that we are forced to the conclusion that the dental pulp does not lack Physiological powers for recuperation, which is substantially borne out in practice.

Of the number of open pulp chambers, the majority contain living pulps; which reluctantly yield up their vitality to that deadly irritant Arsenous Acid, after being subjected to that worst of all exposures, the Dentist; and sad would be the tales of those innocent pulps were they permitted to relate their sufferings and treatment, how their inherited habitation and protection had been violently torn in pieces while their sensitive bodies bound down and unshielded in their original positions, remained for days, months, and even years, exposed to all the variations of temperature from the boiling to the freezing point; as well as being constantly subjected to contact with foreign substances racking their bodies with pain and not unfrequently forcing out their very life blood, still tenaciously clinging to vitality, until at last presented to a Dentist who eagerly embraces the opportunity to apply a death remedy, or with instruments tears in pieces the innocent offender.

I presume you are now ready to ask why an organ so highly endowed should so frequently die? A question easily, and I think satisfactorily explained, since we have learned that the pulp is composed almost entirely of nerves and blood vessels surrounded by firm unyielding walls, receiving its nourishment through an arteriole that traverses the canal in the root of the tooth; which in the normal conditions of the vessels carries in no more blood than can be returned by the vein after supplying the requisite materials for nutrition and protection, but when a breach is made in the wall of the tooth and the pulp becomes exposed, irritation results from thermal changes and contact with foreign substances, the balance of that force which presides over the vascular circulation is destroyed, the walls of the vessels become relaxed inducing congestion, and producing exudation, the membranes become thickened and the calibre of its vessels reduced so that its circulation is stopped, the supply of nourishment being cut off the pulp dies of starvation, being that termination of inflammation termed gangrene in other parts of the body.

Exposed pulps are frequently presented in a comparatively healthy

condition, having caused little or no pain aside from a momentary twinge after coming into contact with foreign substances, and as they do not require treatment aside from protection we will pass them by for the present in order to consider those accompanied by a more painful history, for the better illustration of which let us take a case in practice.

A patient presents a decayed tooth stating that for several days and nights the pain had been so severe that sleep was impossible, and still continues without abatement, and further says that tenderness in that tooth has prevented mastication on that side for a year or more, that it has been frequently painful for a longer or shorter period after taking cold, &c. Having heard enough of the history, and proceeding to the examination, a cavity filled with all kinds of materials is discovered, when the first thing to be done, is to *carefully* remove all foreign substances.

I say *carefully*, because success depends in a great measure on delicate manipulations.

After which the pain should be controlled as soon as possible. This may be accomplished in the majority of cases by applications of Carbolic Acid, Creasote, Chloroform or Tincture of Aconite on pledgets of cotton.

Occasionally all the above remedies will fail when local abstraction of blood by puncturing the pulp with a sharp point will give immediate relief. After the pain has subsided, dress the pulp with Carbolic Acid on a pledget of cotton sealed into the cavity with cotton saturated with gum sandarac to be allowed to remain for at least 24 hours, during which time the congested vessels will have an opportunity to resume their tonicity and normal functions, causing no further trouble, but if as occasionally happens, there should have been a little pain during the interval, I should think it advisable to repeat the dressing for another 24 hours, not deeming it advisable to permanently fill the cavity within one day after the last manifestation of disease in the pulp, 48 hours being the maximum time required for the worst cases I have treated.— And now having all the exposed pulps restored to a healthy condition, let us consider the best method of preserving their Physiological actions for which purpose it is only necessary to protect them with a nonirritating, non-conducting plastic material, possessing the inherent property of solidification.

It must be nonirritating, so that it will not induce congestion. Non-conducting to prevent thermal shocks and probably death. Must be

plastic and of a creamy consistence to accurately adapt itself without pressure to the surface it is designed to protect, and solidify to form a base for a filling.

To find a material possessing the above qualities all combined, seems the greatest difficulty at present in the way. Oxychloride of Zinc produces more or less irritation which usually subsides as soon as the material becomes solidified, but occasionally the results are not satisfactory, the pain continuing almost unbearable for hours.

I have used plaster of Paris in a few cases, and find it free from irritation, and so far as my experience has gone, it has been much more satisfactory than any other material I have tried for the purpose; but I should prefer a material possessing greater density. When plaster is used, it should be fresh and of the finest quality.

During the last six months I have treated and capped over eighty exposed pulps, taking each as it was presented; favorable as well as apparently unfavorable cases, several of them required puncturing to relieve the pain. Only three have given subsequent trouble as far as I know, all of which are dead, removed, the canals filled, and the teeth are doing good service.

Of course, I have not received reports from all my cases, neither am I certain that all are alive that have not given trouble, but this I do claim, that if one-half are living and doing service, it is better than destroying all.

And it is evident, I think that the worst results of conservative treatment will only produce death of the pulp, which is equal to the *best* destructive treatment, for the three cases of failure above mentioned only resulted in death.

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## DENTAL EDUCATION.

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BY A. C. COGSWELL, HALIFAX, N. S.

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In these days of knowledge and professional advancement, how can the true lover of his science quietly remain an unobserver of the rapid strides, improvements, and general elevation in his special department. The truly professional man is constantly searching for new light, that which enlighteneth all, which will bring hidden mysteries to view, find out new remedies, organize new plans, and form a new centre round which all lesser lights radiate. The time has come when men of years, experience and practice, deem it necessary

and requisite to lift the standard of Dentistry high above its former level, remove the old land marks, shake off the old garb of jealousy and secret doings, and flock young and old, rich and poor, from every quarter of the globe, and there as a body of men at the modern school of Athens, sit quietly at the feet of those who so nobly and generously devote their time and ability, without pecuniary reward, as professors and teachers in this noble science and profession of Dentistry. What a debt of gratitude is due to those who struggled through difficulties and opposition, in order to establish schools and colleges where the principles of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and the pre-requisites so essential in the art of Dentistry may be learned, and a systematic and thorough knowledge obtained, before granting that degree which years of constant practice, and months of steady application to studies alone entitle them.

Your board of examiners have made a move in the right direction, would the law could extend to the lower provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that travelling quacks and so called professional empirics might be prevented from taking undue advantage of so many of our people in both these provinces, and especially through many portions of the villages and country towns. Cannot something be done? May we not combine our forces, and take such steps as will rid our provinces and allow only these who may be lawfully recognised as fit and proper persons to practice this calling? I appeal to those of New Brunswick as Dentists, to combine with us of Nova Scotia and let us do as has been done in Canada. By combining our forces we maybe able, not only to protect ourselves, but the community at large. Can we not form our societies, and meet together at stated periods for the purpose of elevating not only the profession, but for the good of one another. These societies are quite numerous at the present time, all over the United States forming both district as well as state organizations. Let us not stand aloof in every good enterprise—especially when the public are beginning to ask who are the most skillful, educated and proper persons with whom to intrust themselves and their children for Dental operations. Those of us who have been struggling hard for the past ten or fifteen years, cannot close our eyes to all these things, but feel desirous to advance in the same ratio in the provinces as do those of the United States, and place ourselves in the same footing with those high up in the profession, let "Excelsior" be the motto.

• The time will come when only those will be employed whose names



are enrolled as properly educated Dentists, whose experience and skill alone, combined with a proper collegiate course, will entitle them to hold a highly honorable and professional position as Doctor of Dental Surgery. Anent an article in the June number of your Journal, respecting the "requirements of Dentists" perhaps you will permit me to give an outline of what is required at the Philadelphia Dental College, speaking as I do from personal experience, having spent the last two months within its walls, and propose to continue until the close of the session. This institution has already acquired a world wide fame in England, France, Germany and America, being represented by students from all parts of the United States. One from France, two from Germany, four from Cuba, two from Canada, three from Nova Scotia and one from China. This College has been established since 1863, the founders of it deemed it necessary, for the interest of the Dental Profession. Trustees were selected who were men of liberal views upon scientific and literary subjects, which entitled them to act as Directors of such an educational institution, such men as Rev. Richard Newton, D.D., President, and R. Sheldon MacKenzie, D. C. L., secretary, with their colleagues, whose names stand high in the literary world, and with untiring energy, and no ordinary efforts established this school where Dentistry may be learned as a speciality, having been now in successful operation for the past six years.

The method pursued during the terms are, first, in the middle of the month of October a series of preliminary lectures, preparatory to the regular course, upon subjects connected with the practice of Dentistry, comprising general remarks upon extracting teeth, taking impressions, making casts and dies, the consideration of the circulation, of the anatomy and functions of the organs of Digestion, Anaesthesia, Chemistry, Electricity and other interesting subjects. After the lectures are regularly commenced each professor aims to make them as practical as possible; in order to do this no small amount of pains and expense have been incurred to procure an extensive and valuable museum, to meet the wants of the students.

*(To be Continued.)*

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ADDRESS OF A. C. STONE, M. D., BEFORE THE  
ONTARIO SOCIETY OF DENTISTS.

*Gentlemen of the Ontario Society of Dentists :*

You have elected me to preside at your meetings during the first year of your organized efforts for mutual improvement and Dental

progress. For this unexpected and undesired mark of your confidence you are entitled to my sincere thanks. It is also due to you that I should endeavor to understand your interests as members of this body and aid in promoting those interests in an honorable and practical manner.

I have to congratulate you on the progress your society has already made both in numbers and talent, as I see before me many of the best members of our Profession in Ontario, men capable of upholding and advancing the best interests of our noble calling: men willing and anxious to learn all and everything that would be of advantage either to themselves or society: men also who are quite competent to teach and impart much valuable information to others, and this I may say is one of the leading objects of this society, an object I trust that will not be lost sight of in this or any future meeting, but that all our energies will be used for the purpose of elevating and perfecting the profession of Dentistry, by the cultivation of an enlarged liberality of sentiment, by the fostering of an honorable spirit of emulation, by the full and free interchange of views and opinions. No Profession can possibly hold a respectable position in the world whose individual members fail to respect each other, or who disregard the high degree of honor which should ever be found to characterize their intercourse. With ill-natured remarks about our brother practitioners, either in relation to their ability as dentists or as men, a gentleman can have nothing to do. It cannot enter into any portion of his necessities or interests: it can neither elevate him in the mind of his hearers nor can it add one particle of ability to his capacity; it can attach no glory to his name, no credit to his reputation, therefore it is a deadening occupation, utterly beneath a calling whose aim is usefulness, whose aspirations are noble and exalted. The man who can listen to the detraction of a co-worker in our ranks without a blush of indignation towards the perpetrator of the wrong, is a sorrowful spectacle of a mistaken and misguided man. But he who can slander another for mere jealousy, is indeed a weak creature, claiming the pity and contempt of all. "For he that steals my purse steals trash, but he who filches my good name takes that which enriches not himself but makes me poor indeed."

We are unfortunately subjected to a nuisance in many respects, that is fast leveling the practice of Dentistry to a mere trade, which the other learned professions are not in the least infested with; I al-

lude to a system of under-bidding. Physicians and Lawyers have established fees for their practice throughout whole communities regulated by local associations. Dentists have all prices at all times, the consequence is that a fair price for skilful operations is seldom obtained, only by an exception to the general rule. One operates for five dollars a filling, others for two or one and so on down to thirty-seven and a half cents, scaling and extracting thrown in. Each claiming to be the best, all managing to secure patients in each community.

This is still worse in the department of plate work, particularly rubber, some inserting full sets for \$50 others \$20 to \$16, in fact any price they can get over and above the price of the material used. Thus inducing patients to go about cheapening operations as they would for dry goods, or old clothes.

Small Dentists becoming veritable jews, doing work from a large sum to a mere song, according to the customer.

Here comes the tug of war. Men who are competent and skilful, require a corresponding price for their work, persons of inferior acquirements, and low grade, regulate their prices according to the sliding scale of humanity, and pull long faces at, as they are pleased to call, the extortionate fees of the master of his profession.

It is well known to every professional man, that there is as much difference in the operations of Dentists as there is in a sum in addition, and a problem in Euclid, as wide a difference in workmanship as there is exhibited in a penny trumpet and a Steinway piano; yet to those who apply for Dental services, and who can but imperfectly judge of these things, there is no important difference, as they are led to believe, in most cases.

True, there comes a time, often too late, when they awake to a sad knowledge of the difference between good prices, and good operations and low prices, and still lower operations.

They have eaten the forbidden fruit, and acquired the knowledge of good and evil, but as in the case of our first parents, that knowledge has brought its corresponding curse.

Every man, however, will fail sometimes, it is unavoidable, our operations being at times purely speculative.

The question now arises what should be done to improve this state of affairs. The answer is let every one resolve to improve and educate himself to the highest standard in our profession, and insist that our

students shall undergo as careful training, and as severe a course of study, as the other learned professions exact from their candidates, we shall then take that rank that we ought to be entitled to in the community, and shall no longer hear the remark made when any one asks you what Dr. is that? O, "he is not a Doctor, he is only a Tooth puller."

Elevate the profession and you infinitely advance yourself: exact an educational standard from your Professional Brethren, and you produce the highest order of moral and intellectual worth. We have good reasons for being proud of the advance the Dentists of Ontario have already made in this direction; I allude to our Dental bill passed last year, and to come into effect on the fourth of March next. A great deal has been said and written about educating our patrons, but in the present state of our own knowledge, it would be, I fear, like the Blind leading the Blind; still I believe in doing all we can by imparting correct information to our Patients, so to enlighten them with regard to our profession, as to enable them to detect the more glaring impositions which are practiced.

I trust you will not consider this address a lecture on good behaviour. As I have had very little or no experience in preparing an article of this kind, I hope to be excused for the short comings that may be found in it.

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#### PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Proceedings of the Dental Association of Ontario, (reported by J. S. Scott, M.D., Recording Secretary).

The Semi-Annual Session of the Dental Association of Ontario, commenced its sittings in the St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, January 19th, 1869.

PRESENT:—J. O'Donnell, President, in the Chair, J. S. Scott, Rec. Sec., J. A. Brown, C. S. Chittenden, S. B. Chandlee, B. W. Day, M.D., G. W. Hale, T. J. Jones, A. D. Lalonde, J. B. Meacham, W. H. Porter, G. V. N. Relyea, Richd. Trotter, R. G. Trotter, H. J. Wood, L. Wells, D. D. S., H. G. Weagant, A. Burns, J. B. Devlin, T. Neeland, and others.

The Recording Secretary read the Minutes of the last Session, which were adopted on motion of G. V. N. Relyea, seconded by B. W. Day, M. D.

The President introduced Dr. G. W. Beers, of Montreal, as Honorary Member of the Association, who addressed the meeting.

Mr. O'Donnell, the President, read the following address :

*To the Members of the Dental Association of Ontario :*

GENTLEMEN,—It is with the most profound feelings of pleasure and satisfaction that I am able to meet on this occasion so many of the leading members of our profession in this Province—pleasure in having the honor of occupying the high position entrusted to me by you and satisfaction in knowing that your presence is an indication that the object in view, viz: The elevation of our speciality to a position above the ordinary callings, meets with your warm and cordial support.

It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the many advantages connected with our meetings; suffice it to say they have been beneficial to us, we have become acquainted with each other, have exchanged ideas, the result of which a great many hidden truths, buried in the bosom of an individual, have been promulgated and become generally known, approved and adopted by the members.

It is flattering to the organization of this movement that within the short space of two years such a wonderful revolution has been made in the standing of the profession. Previous to our organization, the unenlightened portion of our population had an impression that it was impossible for one dentist to be better qualified than another to operate. I think I can safely venture the assertion that this hallucination has been dispelled. The first enquiry made now is whether he is qualified, or in other words has he obtained his certificate; if he has not, the probability is he is not employed, except in cases of urgent necessity.

This has been the result of our united efforts, and, consequently the efforts of the Association. The public are now becoming acquainted with the importance of our profession and the necessity of a proper education, and knowledge of its various branches by its practitioners.

I regret, however, that persons practicing our speciality have attempted to urge on the Legislature the repeal of the first part of clause 12, of "an Act respecting Dentistry." Upon inquiry I find that the majority of them have never identified themselves with the Association, have never done anything for the profession, but have been satisfied to remain in the seclusion of their own places, and to keep their "light" (if they ever have any) confined under a bushel.

By the course pursued by these people they have done everything in their power to convince the public of their incapacity. They have shown that they are afraid to face an examination, based on the ordinary principles of the art, viz: Operator and Mechanical Dentistry, Dental Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry: all branches that persons to perform the various operations in dentistry should be familiar with and without which they cannot be successful.

In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that each one of us will exercise our energies to the advancement of what has been so auspiciously begun, that we will consider that we are not associated for personal favor or power, but that each one will put his shoulder to the wheel. With a unanimous desire, determination and hearty co-operation, I have no fear of the results. We will then be the means of giving light to the people and reflecting lustre on so noble and high an art, thereby devoting those talents entrusted to us by the Almighty to the propagation of science and the honor and credit of this Great Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Relyea moved, seconded by B. W. Day, M. D., that the address delivered by the President, be referred to the following Special Committee, namely:—J. B. Meacham, R. G. Trotter, W. C. Adams. R. G. Trotter reported for Committee on credentials, the following as worthy of Membership—as incipient members.

S. J. Sovereign, L. McDonald, Geo. Cæser, J. L. McDonald.

The Report was adopted and the several gentlemen were duly elected.

L. Wells, D.D.S., reported a fusible metal for repairing plates, which he said was very successful in his hands. He also described his mode of constructing rubber plates.

G. V. N. Relyea described his mode of working Aluminum. Dr. Day, A. D. Lalonde, and others, reported upon the next subject for discussion, viz:—"Materials used in Filling."

R. G. Trotter moved, seconded by A. D. Lalonde, that the Meetings of this Session commence each day at 10 o'clock a.m., 2 p.m., and 7.30 p.m.

The Association adjourned.

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## MORNING SESSION.

St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, }  
 Jan. 20th, 1869. }

PRESENT:—L. Wells, D.D.S., in the Chair.

J. S. Scott, M. D., Recording Secretary, T. J. Jones, N. J. Peck, G. V. N. Relyea, L. Bennett, W. H. Porter, H. A. Baird, — Robinson, C. H. Dorland, E. Cartwright, —, J. Bowes, T. Rowe, M. D., J. Yemen, H. G. Weagant, T. Neelands, and others.

G. V. N. Relyea presented the models of a case of regulating, in which nature brought a second bicuspid and canine into their proper positions after removal of the first molar in the mouth of a boy fourteen years old.

J. O'Donnell said he did not believe the pressure of the lip could assist in bringing the teeth into line when developed outside the arch as had been advanced by some.

G. V. N. Relyea said he considered the use of elastic bands in regulating teeth, decidedly objectionable.

J. S. Scott, M.D., gave notice of motion to amend the Constitution, so as to reduce the joining fee to two Dollars, and to raise the annual fee to *two Dollars*.

Moved by J. S. Scott, seconded by Dr. Relyea, that the sum of two Dollars be refunded to each person joining the Association at this Session.—Carried.

The Committee on Credentials reported C. H. Dorland, J. Yemen, C. Cartwright, G. S. Thomas, Edward Thomas, H. A. Baird, G. H. Hattand, and Robert E. Law, worthy of Membership. The gentlemen were severally elected.

Adjourned at 12 o'clock, noon.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, }  
 Jan. 20th, 1869. }

The Association met at 2 o'clock.

PRESENT:—L. Wells, D.D.S., in the Chair.

J. S. Scott, M.D., Recording Secretary, T. Rowe, M.D., W. George Beers, T. J. Jones, N. J. Peck, G. V. N. Relyea, W. H. Porter, H. G. Weagant, and others.

Mr. Relyea moved, seconded by Mr. Jones, that a deputation of

two members of this Association be appointed to meet a similar number from the new Association to endeavor to effect a union of the two Associations.—Carried.

J. S. Scott moved, seconded by T. J. Jones, that G. V. N. Relyea and Thos. Rowe, M.D., be appointed such Committee.— Carried.

The terms of Union were then drawn up by the Recording Sec., to meet the views of members, and adopted by the Association, after which it was signed by all the members present.

After adjournment the Committee presented the following Report, which was adopted. The President in the Chair.

The vote for the Union of the Associations was unanimous, the Report being adopted on motion of Dr. Day, seconded by Dr. Scott.

REPORT.

*To the President and Members of the Dental Association of Ontario:*

The deputation appointed by the Ontario Society of Dentists, and also the deputation appointed by the Dental Association of Ontario, on the subject of amalgamation of the two Societies beg to Report, jointly, as follows:—That it is desirable that the two Societies be united. The following being adopted by the Joint Committee as a bases of such Union.

1. That the Officers of both Associations cease to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

2. That a Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer be appointed to act until July next.

3. The new Society to have the funds and papers of both, and to pay the expenses of both Societies.

4. As the old Association has made the first advance, the new to be invited to meet in St. Lawrence Hall, the room being more appropriate.

5. That the Lecturers of the new Society have the precedence.

6. That the new Society be called the "UNION DENTAL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. TROTTER, } *Ontario Society*

H. H. NELLES, } *of Dentists.*

T. ROWE, } *Dental Association*

G. V. N. RELYEA, } *of Ontario.*

RECEIVED,

J. O'DONNELL, *President*



## EVENING SESSION.

St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, }  
 Jan. 20th, 1869. }

PRESENT:—J. O'Donnell, in the Chair, with a full attendance of the members of the Association, and of the new Association, the union having been effected. The members of the new Association entered the room in a body, when they were greeted with marks of applause.

Dr. Richardson delivered a lecture upon the Anatomy of the fifth pair of nerves, after which Dr. Bergman addressed the meeting, complimenting the profession on having secured the union of the two Associations.

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“UNION DENTAL ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.”

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The Semi-Annual Meeting of this Association was held in the City of Toronto, on the 21st day of January last, and was attended by about fifty members. All Sections of the Province being well represented.

The Chair was occupied by Dr. Rowe, of Cobourg, and J. B. Willmott, of Milton, acted as Secretary.

At the morning Session, W. C. Adams, of Toronto, read a paper on the “causes of decayed teeth,” which called forth considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Sabine, Nelles, Trotter, Dr. Rowe, Dr. Stone, Dr. Scott, Zimmerman, Relyea, Callander, and Bowes took part.

At the afternoon Session, Mr. Jones of Bowmanville, read a paper on “artificial teeth, and bases used,” and Mr. J. W. Elliot of Toronto, a paper on “mechanical Dentistry.” These papers gave rise to a considerable discussion on the various points raised, in which most of the members present took part.

A very interesting paper on “Capping Nerves” was then read by the President, Dr. Rowe, of Cobourg, when the association adjourned until evening.

At 8 p. m, in accordance with previous arrangement, Dr. Caniff, Professor of Surgery in Victoria College, delivered a very excellent Lecture on the Pathology of the fifth pair of nerves.

On the conclusion of the Lecture it was unanimously *Resolved*,—  
 “That the thanks of the association be presented to Dr. Caniff for

his very instructive Lecture, with the request that he permit it to be published in the *Dental Journal*.

Mr. C. S. Chittenden, of Hamilton, read a paper on "Fang filling, and on motion, the thanks of the association were presented to him, and a copy requested for publication.

The paper on Fang filling provoked considerable discussion, in which Messrs. R. Trotter, J. W. Elliot, R. G. Trotter, Bowes and others, took part, some approving, and others condemning the views of the essayist.

During the meeting of the association, Professor Richardson, of the Toronto school of Medicine, laid the members of the profession under great obligation, by a very interesting lecture on the "Anatomy of the fifth pair of nerves," And by his kindness in exhibiting to the association, through powerful microscopes, a large number of very fine specimens of the enamel and Dentine, not only of human teeth, but of the teeth of many of the lower animals.

The Annual Meeting of the Association was appointed to be held in Belleville on the fourth Tuesday in July next.

The following are the committees appointed at the meeting :

To make arrangements for the meeting in Belleville. Messrs. Relyca, Dorland, Ward, Bogart, Rowe and Day.

To prepare topics, and make arrangements for their discussion at the Annual Meeting.

Messrs. Rowe, Chittenden, Jones and Graham.

To report on constitution and by-laws, Messrs. Bowes, Revelle and Willmott.

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#### ONTARIO SOCIETY OF DENTISTS.

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The second meeting of the above society, was held at the Rossin House Toronto, commencing on the 20th of January.

Members present, A. C. Stone, M. D. President ; J. W. Elliott, 1st Vice President ; C. S. Chittenden, 2 do ; R. Trotter, Secretary ; W. C. Adams, Treasurer, R. G. Trotter, M. E. Snider, F. Soper, A. McMichael, F. G. Callender, J. B. Devlin, A. D. Lalonde, J. E. Meacham, J. B. Willmott, J. Bowes, H. H. Nelles, D. D. S ; J. B. Sabine, M, Nicholson, R. Revell, T. Neelands, W. Paterson,

W. Wells, G. W. Harris, C. P. Lennox, and many others, whose names were not obtained.

Minutes of former meeting were read and confirmed.

W. C. Adams read an essay on the cause and effect of decayed teeth on which a lengthy discussion followed, While debate was going on, a deputation arrived from the Dental Association of Ontario, proposing an amalgamation of the two societies. A resolution appointing a deputation to confer with the deputation, from the Dental Association was offered, but was stoutly opposed for some time on the ground that as the society was then warmly engaged in the discussions, it would be unjust to those who had come a long distance to attend the meeting, to lose any time in forming an amalgamation. The resolution was carried however, and R. Trotter, and H. H. Nelles, D. D. S. were appointed deputies.

As the *result* of the conference of the Deputations from the two organizations has been given in the proceedings of the *Dental Association*, we do not consider it necessary to publish the remaining portion of the Minutes of the *Ontario Society*.—ED.

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#### DENTAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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BY W. G. BEERS, SECRETARY.

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In the Local Legislature, February 5th, MR. CARTER presented a Petition of the Dental Profession, of the Province of Quebec, praying for Incorporation.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Association have been printed in English and French, and supplied to the members. The meetings of the Society have been arranged so as not to clash with those of the Association in Ontario; the Annual Regular Meeting being held on the 3rd Thursday in September, and Regular Meetings on 1st Thursday of every alternate month. No member of the association must take a student for less than three years, unless he has studied elsewhere a sufficient length of time to make his joint term of pupilage equal to three years.

A Special General Meeting was held in Montreal, on the 6th of February, at the Office of DR. TRESTLER.

DR. BERNARD, in the Chair.

PRESENT.—A. BERNARD, C. F. TRESTLER, H. R. S. TRESTLER,

WEBSTER, BREWSTER, LEBLANC, BELLE, ALLOWAY, GLOBENSKY, DAVIS, VALOIS, NICHOLAS, LEFAIVRE, BEERS.

The Minutes of former Meeting were read and confirmed, and DR. BERNARD explained the object of the Meeting, to adopt the Act of Incorporation, elect a Board of Examiners for Province of Quebec.

The Act was read, clause by clause and adopted. It was thought expedient to follow the Ontario Act in so far as possible, with a view to making its provisions as protective and stringent. The folly of having a dozen Members in the Board of Examiners has been wisely avoided, and the number is restricted to nine. The elections for the Board are by ballot. The present Board hold Office for one year from the Annual Meeting in September, and future Boards continue in Office for two years. The following were elected the Board of Examiners :

A. BERNARD, Montreal.  
 G. BAILLERGEON, Quebec.  
 C. F. F. TRESTLER, Montreal.  
 J. H. WEBSTER, "  
 C. BREWSTER, "  
 G. A. BAZIN, "  
 W. G. BEERS, "  
 E. LEFAIVRE, St. Johns.  
 H. ROSS, Quebec.

MR. BOWKER, having expressed a desire to be relieved from serving on the Committee of the Association, was succeeded by MR. DOWLIN, of Sherbrooke.

MR. NICHOLS was promoted to active Membership.

After the business was over, DR. TRESTLER invited the Members to refreshments, and the rest of the Evening was spent in social amity "on the square."

The following toasts were drank, "The Queen," "Governor General," "The Dominion," "Dental Progress," "Unity of English and French in Canada." MR. VALOIS, Song, "A la claire fontaine," and several other beautiful French songs, and at a late hour, the meeting broke up, feeling that such social gatherings do no harm to those who are wise enough to know how to use them, and tend to promote concord and unanimity.

## ALVEOLAR ABSCESS.

BY DR. W. H. SHADOAN.

(Continued from page 158.)

## HOW THEY ARE PRODUCED.

It will be well to state that the same laws govern alveolar abscess that govern abscesses in general. The healthy action of a single cell, or a number, may be disturbed by a faulty, or diseased supply of nutritious matter, or by mechanical violence, wounding or entirely obliterating them, either of which will deprive the cell or cells of their pure pabulum or food, and death is the result. When periosteal inflammation takes place, whether it be at the apex of the root or any other point, and continues until suppuration ensues, the periosteum is at that point thickened, and as the matter accumulates, the periosteum is distended, and begins to press against the walls of the alveolus, and the consequence is, that the walls at the point affording the least resistance, are absorbed until there is an opening formed for the escape of the matter.

“Let us take, for instance, a case of common phlegmonous abscess, and trace it from its origin to its culmination. The inception depends upon the poisoning of pabulum, or mucus mass, by the accumulation of innutritious or effete matter, which disturbs the nutrient action of one or more cells, by depriving them of their pure pabulum or healthy liquid fluid, These salts and gasses being held in solution, have a tendency to diffuse themselves in every direction throughout the free juices of the flesh, and this predominance of chemical affinities disturbs the equipoise of the currental movement denominated vitality, and is destructive in the exact proportion of its predominance.” The healthy parts are constantly making an effort to stay the further advance of the abscess and to some extent limits the size of the sac. The process of the formation is by breaking down cell after cell, until the whole surrounding structure is destroyed ; this may be slight or extended, owing to the poisonous condition of the juices, and the state of the health of the patient. There seems to be no settled theory among authors, just how, or by what *modus operandi* abscesses are formed. Some writers assert that the sac is formed by the distention of the periosteum, while others say it is formed by the hardening of coagulable lymph, which is effused at that point. If the latter be true,

then it is certain that the periosteum is destroyed by a sort of chemico-vital process so far as the pressure of the sac extends ; then if the theory of the formation of the sac, by the distention of the periosteum be true, that membrane is changed somewhat in character ; the healthy periosteum being a white fibrinous substance capable of powerful resistance, &c., while the sack of an abscess is of a different character, inasmuch as it is much more highly organized, and is capable of greater resistance than healthy tissue.

Prof. Harris says that "whenever there is intense or severe inflammation at the root, or in the alveolus, infusion of coagulable lymph takes place, which hardening, attaches itself to the tooth, and ultimately a sack is formed. This, as suppuration takes place, distends and presses against the alveolus through which an opening is formed for the escape of the matter."

The character of abscesses is exceedingly variable, owing to the constitutional peculiarities, and susceptibilities, the condition of the parts immediately concerned, and to the cause producing it. There are exceptions however to all rules, but this is the general rule. Persons of a scrofulous temperament are more liable, as before stated, and an abscess in persons of this temperament takes the chronic form almost immediately ; while those of good constitutions will recover with little or no treatment at all. When a part capable of suppuration is subjected to inflammation of the required intensity, some of the small vessels give way and blood is effused into the surrounding parts ; simultaneously with this rupture, or nearly so, the arteries begin to throw out a peculiar plastic matter, called coagulable lymph, this is capable of becoming organized and thrown around the diseased parts, and between them and those which are healthy, it forms a barrier to the infiltration of extravasated fluids.

By some strange process to us altogether inscrutable, the walls of lymph become vascular, and capable of performing the vital functions of secretion and absorption, and by them the pus is furnished. As this secretion proceeds, the previous contents of the abscess, including the effused blood, are gradually absorbed, and fresh pus is deposited in their stead, so that if the tumor be opened at an early stage the pus will be more or less mixed with the blood ; but if the opening be delayed the cavity will be found to contain only pure pus."<sup>6</sup>

## WHERE SITUATED,

The point of attack is usually at the apex of the roots, but not always. In the superior teeth, abscess attacks the incisors sometimes on the side, some distance below the point, and especially on the buccal surface, in the bicuspid there is little difference from the incisors and canine teeth. In the molars the point of attack is frequently in the bifurcations of the roots, sometimes occupying the entire space, if at the apex of the root, the palatine or lingual is most likely to be affected, or in other cases, the interior buccal root.

The same will apply to the inferior teeth as to the superior, except in the single-root teeth. They are rarely attacked except at the apex of the root. The inferior molars are attacked usually, at the point of the roots, but sometimes between them, at or near the bifurcation; as to which of the roots is most liable, there is really no difference. If the cause is from mechanical violence, it will be at the point where the greatest injury is produced. Abscesses in childrens' teeth are produced more frequently by mechanical violence, than probably any other cause, and in the four anterior superior teeth than any others. The third molars and especially the inferior, are more liable to the ravages of this disease than any other class of teeth; they are liable to be attacked at all points; probably, not in every tooth, but there is no point but is liable to attack at some time or other. The temporary teeth are more liable to disease than the permanent, and should be more carefully treated, from the fact that the parts about, are more susceptible to injury than the adult teeth and jaws. The superior incisors will be found more liable than the canine teeth, and the ten anterior inferior teeth less liable than any other class.—*Dental Register*.

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OXY-CHLORIDE OF ZINC.

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However useful this substance may be in the treatment of living pulps, it certainly is not a reliable filling as a *test*. Teeth having exposed pulps have been plugged with the zinc, and remained perfectly quiet for months; but on removing the plugs for the purpose of inserting gold ones, the pulps have been found dead and gone. Now if a *test plug* is desirable after treating a living pulp, it evidently should be one which shall have the same impervious character as the gold one which is to follow. I therefore use *over* the zinc, Hill-stropping. *Missouri Dental Journal*.—C.

## CYLINDER FILLING.

This method of using gold is altogether too much ignored at the present day. There are thousands of dentists who never use a cylinder. There are some very important advantages in their use.

But what is a cylinder? A "rope" cut into short lengths does not make cylinders. Cylinders are made by folding, carefully, a whole or part of a sheet of foil, so as to make a long and narrow strip or ribbon. The width of the latter should be that of the length of the desired cylinder. This is to be wound around a broad or small four-sided drill, until the roll of gold is large enough. A small, clean piece of paper should be used between the thumb and finger, in which the ribbon should be placed, that it may not be soiled by the exhalations from the skin. The latter is a point too much neglected by those manipulating gold. Mr. Spackler, instrument maker, of this city, has made me a very nice instrument for making cylinders. It is a pair of delicate tweezers, the two arms of which, near the points, are not larger, combined, than No. 25 wire. The arms are adapted to each other for a quarter of an inch from their points, so that when they are brought together they hold firmly the "ribbon" which is to be wound around them. When the tweezers are closed, these arms, in contact, look like a single shaft. A spring, easily opened, holds the arms tightly together, when closed.

Large cavities, with favorable walls, may be very rapidly filled with cylinders. They are placed on end at the bottom of the cavity, and project above its superior margin, as much as desirable, then with a "foot" instrument condense against the sides of the cavity.—Proceed in this manner until the cavity is nearly full, using smaller cylinders as the space grows less. It is not convenient to use a cylinder to fill the last small space. It is better now to use pellets, and a plugger to force the gold to the bottom of the cavity. This can more surely be done than with a cylinder. Care must be taken, as the cavity grows smaller, to keep the bottom of the cavity filled solidly, and if the cavity is very deep it may be necessary, after using long and large cylinders, to lessen the depth of the remaining cavity by inserting a solid floor of pellets.

When full, the gold projecting above the cavity should be condensed with shallow-serrated, or smooth pluggers. These cylinders, projecting above the superior margin of the cavity, make a beautiful



and perfect margin, and there is less danger of *nicking out* the margin than in the use of pellets. If the cavity is under-cut much, *short* cylinders or pellets must be used until the gold is brought out to the perpendicular line falling from the enamel margin, otherwise a cavity just under the enamel will remain unplugged, presenting a weak point for pressure in mastication, and very likely a source of decay.

In wet mouths, or when time is to be economized, this method of filling is very advantageous, as it very much shortens the operation. There is no method in use, in which a greater weight of gold can be compressed into a cavity than by the use of cylinders.—*Ibid.* C.

## EDITORIAL.

### OUR INVIGORATED BOW.

After a temporary suspension of the Journal, which our own health and future interests demanded, we again appear before the Dental profession of Canada, with new arrangements which will, we are sure, be acceptable to the profession at large. It would be out of place here to refer to the peculiar circumstances which necessitated the suspension. It must be remembered that the effort to establish a Dental Journal in Canada, was an experiment involving considerable expenditure of time and money, and that as the originator of this experiment, we were justified in taking any course which would best enable us to keep faith with our subscribers and make our Journal a permanent success. Suffice it to say, that we have every reason to be satisfied with the course adopted last October.

We had the pleasure of attending the Dental Conventions lately held in Toronto, and there receiving an unmistakable manifestation of the determination of the Profession to support their home Journal, and fortune, which it is said comes in cluster, has since added largely to our subscription list, not only from Canada, but from the United States and England.

The suspicious and misunderstandings relative to this Journal, are disappearing with those once harboured against Dental organization and Legislation, and it is cheering to feel that the object for which our Periodical was originated, is not to be checked for want of adequate means to pay the printer, or intelligent interest to appreciate its design.

We would like to advert here to the effect the Journal so far has had on Dentistry in Canada; to the influence it has borne and the good it has accomplished; but if this is not already known, we should be last to be the trumpeter.

The transfer to the Province of Ontario was felt to be judicious. We have every assurance that our *confreeres*, Messrs. C. S. CHITTENDEN and R. TROTTER, carry the confidence of the Profession of Ontario, and we ask for them every sympathy and support in the labor entailed upon them. Dr. W. H. WAITE, of Liverpool, England, whose name is now well known to the profession, through the columns of this and other Dental Journals, has kindly accepted the position of Corresponding Editor for England.

The Canadian Editors and Proprietors are jointly responsible for the completion of each volume of the Journal. Without fear or favor they will aim to preserve the esteem of the Profession, and make the *Canada Journal of Dental Science*, the promoter of every principle and practice tending to improve the members of our noble calling.

W. G. B.

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#### HARD PULL.

A gentleman well known to the Hamilton Judiciary, happening to drop into the reading room of the Rossin House, Toronto, while several Dentists were conversing about the proposition to unite the two Dental Societies of Ontario, was accosted by Dr. ———, who said, "Mr. ——— we are talking about forming a new Dental Association, that we may all pull together."

Mr. ——— drew back, as if in amazement, and replied, "Well, Dr. ——— I found in my last professional experience with you, that *one* of you could *pull* pretty hard. But what a terrible pull it will be, if you all pull together!"

W. G. B.

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#### NITROUS OXIDE.

On page 144, of our last number we gave the results of a series of experiments made by Prof. McQuillen, with Nitrous Oxide on Living Animals, and in particular the administration of the gas to a rabbit, which was kept under its influence for two minutes. In a recent letter from the Prof., he informs us that he has since kept one of the rabbits under the influence of the anæsthetic for *one hour and forty minutes*, and

that it was then, at the time he wrote, "running about the room as lively as ever."

W. G. B.

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#### DR. DAY'S NITRE OF AMMONIA.

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We recently inspected the arrangements made by Dr. Day, of Kingston, for the manufacture of Nitrate of Ammonia. He has erected a furnace, complete in every particular, and with a thorough knowledge of the chemical process of preparing the nitrate, he has every facility for supplying it in any quantity. Among many recommendations of this nitrate, we append the following from Dr. Relyea, of Belleville.

"I have now been using Dr. Day's Ammonia, for about three months, and find it equal, if not superior, to any in the market; and cheerfully recommend it to the profession.

G. V. N. RELYEA."

Belleville, Sept. 28th, 1868.

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#### OUR MISSION.

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As the writer has recently undertaken the important and responsible duties of associate Editor of this journal, he deems it proper that some explanation of his objects and aim, should be given his brethren in the profession. His mission is not for the purpose of obtaining filthy lucre, and he has no expectation that it will be pecuniarily a profitable enterprise for some time to come. Knowing that efforts of this kind, in Canada, seldom fill the Coffers of the proprietors; but he feels that higher motives prompt him, in being associated with the Canada Journal of Dental Science. Our profession is comparatively in its infancy in this Dominion. Its interests are of great importance, both to those who are engaged in it, and to the public generally, and feeling that if he can be instrumental in properly directing and elevating the profession of his choice, or useful in promoting its interests in any way, he will be amply repaid for his labor. In his capacity as associate Editor, his sole object and aim will be the elevation, and promotion of the interests of the Dental Profession, irrespective of every other consideration. Our Motto will be *justice to all; favor to none*. In everything in which the general *welfare* of the profession is concerned, he will as far as prudence dictates uphold the right, and expose the wrong; and if he should in any case run

counter to the feelings of any, he is confident that the good sense of men who are members of what is, or ought to be, an intelligent and honorable profession, will lead them to give him credit for pursuing an independent, straight-forward course. To err is human, and if the writer should in any case make a mistake, it will be an error of judgement, and not of the heart. He feels that to discharge properly the functions of a journalist, in the interest of an important profession, that he has a serious task before him, and is determined to discharge it faithfully. Dentistry is only emerging from a state of chaos and irregularity, and feeling that he is in some respects a guardian of its interests, the writer will endeavour to deal with it tenderly and judiciously, and do his best to elevate it to the status of a useful and honorable profession. To this end he will not only aim at bringing it up to a higher standard, of scientific and practical attainment; but will endeavour to create a better professional sentiment—something which is very much needed, and a sense of the necessity of a higher standard of general intelligence and education. In a word, he will endeavour to inculcate the necessity of every practitioner being a gentleman, without which the profession cannot have that status which it is entitled to. Believing, as we do, that no Dental practitioner can properly perform his functions, who has barely a mechanical knowledge of his specialty, he will endeavour to show to students and practitioners the necessity of obtaining a respectable knowledge of the collateral sciences. It is necessary that the knowledge of the competent Oculist should extend beyond an acquaintance with the structure and functions of the eye, so we deem it as necessary, that the knowledge of the competent Dentist should extend beyond the teeth. In view of this, he will encourage, and insist on the necessity of all Dental students and practitioners acquiring a fair amount in general Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Chemistry and Metallurgy. The writer will consider it not only a duty, but a pleasure to give any information in his power to students, or the younger members of the profession who may desire to communicate with him on matters pertaining to Dentistry, and will gladly answer any correspondents, whether privately or through the columns of the journal. To our sister profession, the medical, which has shown so much sympathy, and given so much practical assistance in bringing our profession to its present promising position, represented through professors Berryman, Richardson, and Canniff, Drs. Boulter, Baxter, McGill,

Potts and others, the writer with his colleagues, in gratitude, for benefits rendered our profession, and feeling that our interests and duties frequently *anastomose*, will give all the aid and sympathy which their humble function as journalist will permit, asking for the sympathy and co-operation of the Dental profession and all interested therein, the subscriber makes his first bow on the editorial staff of the C. J. D. S.

R. TROTTER,

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#### THE DENTAL ASSOCIATIONS.

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The Meetings of the Dental Societies in Toronto, were in many respects far in advance of any that have hitherto been held. There was less bantering about Parliamentary usages, breaches of the Constitution, etc., etc., and more attention to the real business of Dental improvement. True, at the meetings which have preceded these, the *business* of arranging the "Act," necessarily took up a great deal of time to the exclusion of all other matters; but, we do think, that some portion of the time might very profitably have been spent in the *real* discussion of subjects directly pertaining to every day practice. We think that the great falling off in the numbers in attendance at the late meetings, was owing to the feeling that too much time would be spent, for the amount of benefit to be derived from attending. To all those who stayed away for this reason, we think we can safely say, that they lost ten times more than the value of the time required to attend the meetings. The discussions were spirited and were carried on in the happiest manner, each man seeming to be willing to contribute his mite to the general fund of advancement in the knowledge of our specialty. The Essays were carefully prepared, and brought out a large amount of debate.

There was one feature of the proceedings to which we refer with great pleasure, as, so far as we know, it was the first time that any thing of the kind was ever attempted by any Dental Society.

We refer to the Lectures of Doctor Richardson and Doctor Caniff. To those who studied the Anatomy and Pathology of the Fifth Pair of Nerves, when they were preparing for the practice of their Profession, these lectures served to bring these subjects back again, while, to those who never studied them—we fear that a large proportion of the Dentists of the country have never *really* done so—these lectures will form a starting point, at which we hope they will take

these subjects up and never lay them down, till they have become thoroughly acquainted with them. Now that we have seen how beneficial lectures on scientific subjects may be made to us all, we hope that steps will be taken to introduce something of the kind into the proceedings of every future meeting of the Association C.S.C.

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#### REGRETS.

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We have to apologise to our readers for the delay in getting out this number of the *Journal*. The removal to this Province, and the late date at which we received the Reports of the Board and Associations, are our excuse. We hope to be able, after the next one or two numbers, to have the *Journal* ready for mailing about the 20th of each month.

We regret that we are unable to give the proceedings of the "Board" at its January Session in this number. In our next, we will publish Minutes, and also the questions put to the class in the written examinations.

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#### ROYAL COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGEONS, OF ONTARIO.

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We have been requested by the Secretary, Mr. J. O'Donnell, of Peterboro', to state that the Regulations for the guidance of Licentiates will be sent to each as soon as printed; also, that any Licentiate who has not yet received his Certificate, can obtain it by informing him (the Secretary) of the omission.

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#### TO OUR "AMERICAN COUSINS."

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We send this number of the *Journal* to all the Dentists in the States whose address we have, and ask them to assist us, both by sending us their subscriptions, and articles on any subject connected with Dentistry. We know that many of you are overflowing with matter that will be of great interest to the Profession in Canada, and we hope, now that the *Journal* affords an opportunity for doing so, that you will assist us in filling our pockets with cash to pay the printer, and our paper, with "such good things" as will tend to our enlightenment and elevation.

## DOCTOR CANNIFF'S LECTURE.

In the next number of the *Journal* we will publish Doctor Canniff's Lecture on the Pathology of the Fifth Pair of Nerves.

## SALUTATORY.

Usually, it is the custom, when a man is placed, or places himself in the position of an Editor of a Journal, for him to write a salutatory, defining his principles, objects and aims: and such may, perhaps, by some, be expected of me; but as my "principles, objects and aims" are pretty well known now to the many readers of the *Journal*, I think it is a custom that will be "more honored in the breach than in the observance," in my case, and shall, therefore content myself with simply giving the following

## BUSINESS NOTICE.

MR. BEERS, the Editor and Proprietor of this *Journal*, thinking that it would be best for the interests of the paper, that it should be published in this Province, came up from Montreal last month for the purpose of looking the ground over and consulting with the large number of Dentists who would be gathered in Toronto to attend the Meetings of the Board and the Associations. After remaining in Toronto for two or three days, he made such overtures to Mr. Richard Trotter and myself, as resulted in our becoming Joint Partners with him, in the Editing and Publishing of the *Journal*. It was decided to have it printed in Hamilton, and to devolve the business of its publication on me. Consequently, although, nominally, one of the Editors, my duties will be principally connected with the *business* of its publication.

I have, therefore, to request that all subscriptions, advertisements, books for review, &c., &c., should be sent to me. As there are three Editors, I have also to request that those Journals which have heretofore exchanged with this, should exchange in triplicate, and send one copy to each Editor, viz.: One copy to W. Geo. Beers, Montreal, P. Q.; one to Mr. Richard Trotter, Guelph, Ont.; and one to my address, Hamilton, Ont.

It is the intention of the proprietors to make this a first-class Dental Paper; one which every Dentist in the Provinces ought to have on his table. The large increase which has been recently made

to our subscription list, we think, warrants our believing that the Profession mean to sustain us in carrying out our intention.

As the *Journal* will be sent to nearly every Dentist in Canada, it will be a first-class Advertising Medium; a fact of which, we hope our friends and the public will take due notice, and give us all the support and assistance in their power.

C. S. CHITTENDEN.

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### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

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#### MISSOURI DENTAL JOURNAL.

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We have received the first number of this Journal, Edited by H. Judd, M. D., D. D. S., H. S. Chase, M. D., D. D. S., and W. H. Eames, D. D. S. It presents a very creditable appearance, and contains a large number of articles on practical and scientific subjects, which will be found most useful to the Dental Practitioner.

The Editors have associated with themselves, as a Committee of publication, Messrs. Isiah Forbes, D.D.S., C. W. Spaulding, D.D.S., and Prof. H. E. Peebles, of the Missouri Dental College, names as familiar as household words to us all.

If its succeeding numbers contain as much useful matter as the one before us, it will soon gain a position in the front rank of Dental Journalism. The contents of this number are well worth the cost of the Journal for a year. We wish it a long and prosperous career.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

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**FEMALE DENTISTS.**—The *Deutsche Klinik* says, a young lady from Holstein, has, after many difficulties, obtained permission to study at the Philadelphia Dental College, and is winning golden opinions for her industry. Is it true?

**HILL'S STOPPING, WOODS FUSIBLE METAL FOR VULCANITE WORK, OXY-CHLORIDE OF ZINC.**—In the next number of the Journal we will give the inventor's receipts for the preparation of these three articles.

**SOLDER FOR ALUMINUM.**—A solder for aluminum has been Patented in the United States, composed of seven parts ~~aluminum~~ and one of



tin. Happy are we "Canucks" who have no Patent Rights to pay.

LIQUID SILEX.—To restore thickened Silix to its proper consistency. Put a few drops of warm water in it.—*Dental Office and Laboratory.*

D. D. S.—A degree of D. D. S., means nothing, unless it is backed up by Brains, Instruments, Office and Labor.

LUBRICATING OIL.—One of the best Lubricating Oils, is made by mixing equal parts of Sweet Oil and Coal Oil. This mixture gums less than most oils, and wears well.

USE OF PAPER FOR SURGICAL DRESSING.—Dr. Addinell Hewson, (*Penn. Hosp. Reports*), struck with the fact that paper had been used in the place of lint as a surgical dressing, in the recent campaigns of the Prussian army, tested its practicability at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and, after numerous experiments, has settled on the common newspaper as being the best and cheapest substitute for lint, linen rags, or muslin.

The advantage of economy is no small consideration, as a yard of good patent linen costs thirty-three cents, while a sheet of paper which equals that article in usefulness as a surgical dressing, costs only one cent.

Dr. Hewson uses also, Manilla paper, coated with a thin layer of yellow wax, in the place of oiled silk. In this way a saving of from four to six hundred per cent. is gained; besides affording the advantage of discarding everything appertaining to the dressings each day, by which one source, at least, of renewing contaminations experienced in the employment of oiled silk is avoided.—*Cincinnati Lancet and Observer.*

It is proposed, by the New York Medical College for women, to educate a body of professional nurses to attend freely, or for a moderate charge, persons living in boarding houses and like places, who are not able to secure regular attendance.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

ANTIDOTE FOR CARBOLIC ACID.—Next to the stomach-pump, in poisoning with this acid, the best antidote is large doses of olive or almond oil, with a little castor-oil. Oil is a solvent, and therefore a diluent of carbolic acid, and may be used to stop the corrosive effect of the acid, when its action on the skin is too violent.—*Journal of Cutaneous Medicine:*