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# Dominion Dental Journal

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## Original Communications.

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### RETIRING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.—VERMONT STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

By DR. C. S. CAMPBELL, St. Albans, Vt.

It would not be my purpose to make a lengthy or scientific address at this time, even if I were able to do so, but I would like to say a few words to you on the value of our conventions.

To attain success and approximate toward perfection in any enterprise or undertaking, it is almost indispensable that there should be systematic, concentrated and united effort. It is as true to-day as ever it was, and will apply as well to our dental interests as it will to our political relations one to another.

Let us notice briefly the workings of the political convention.

Political parties assemble in convention, define their position and declare their intentions as to great principles and interests, affecting or likely to affect the weal or woe of their countrymen. Committees are appointed to draft "Resolutions," which are accepted by the body appointing the committee, made public through the press, approved and endorsed by sub-conventions, clear down to the primaries, and at last the report of a committee of not more than half a dozen men becomes the accepted issue that is to agitate, excite and convulse a whole nation.

The same sentiment expressed in the precise language, and by the very men constituting the committee, without the endorsement of a convention or association, would often be powerless to even agitate or excite.

It is the conventional prestige or power, not the individual expression, that gives the sentiment force and efficiency. Paul, the most learned and eloquent of all the Apostles, knew full well the strength of association. Hence the exhortation, "Forget not the assembling of yourselves together."

The makers of the early history of our country well understood this fact, as witness the number of conventions which were held by the colonists before the Declaration of Independence was finally promulgated, and our land became what it is to-day, a model of Republican Government.

John Brown waged war upon the institution of slavery, and so zealous was he in his work and fixed in his convictions, that he sealed his devotion to the cause with the sacrifice of his life. Yet the institution survived, and men continued to be bought and sold as articles of merchandise until, in convention assembled, it was "Resolved that to hold chattels in humanity was a stain upon our nationality and a libel upon our independence." The convention willed it, and the fetters fell from four million slaves.

This is an age of association, and it is this associated effort that has fostered scientific investigation, raised the standard of morality and of education, and stimulated our national literature.

We have the Medical Association, where our learned Doctors assemble and endeavor to solve the problem of how much medicine a man can take and still live.

We have the Bar Association, a highly-educated body of men, who have burned the midnight oil in perusing Blackstone, searching authorities, and preparing briefs, but whose ingenuity and skill is most apparent in bills of fees—always without a brief.

Teachers' Associations, *where the why and wherefore* is made entirely plain to the speaker, if not quite so to the audience; and so on, there are associations without number all down the line, from that representing the highest art, to the Newsboys' and Street Cleaners' associations.

That there is great good accomplished by this associated work is manifest to all. Now, how are we, as a Dental Association, to get the greatest amount of good from our meetings? Our most earnest and progressive workers are found in our societies, and yet it is a matter of regret that there are still those outside, who, if once interested, would make very active and valuable members. Let us make it a personal matter to see at least that all such receive a cordial invitation to join us.

As our profession grows older and the need of better legislation for its protection becomes apparent, let us see to it that our appeals for such legislation are made in the name of our society, and if necessary signed by each of its members. We shall then find that it is not a difficult matter to obtain such laws as are needed for the protection of the public and the profession.

I was impressed by some suggestions made by Dr. Beadles, of the Virginia State Dental Society. His idea is not to have *many* clinics, but *good* ones by a few operators of known ability and experience. To have only one clinic in progress at one time, and that with the society in session and the officers in their places.

For this a raised platform should be provided near the president's seat for an operating chair. With a free use of the blackboard, and the patient in the chair, the operator would have no difficulty in making clear to all what he intended to do. Being no longer students, such an explanation or illustration is often all that is needed to make all those present able to go home and perform the operation. By this method the operator would have the attention of the entire association and be stimulated to do his best, and each one of the audience have an equal chance of seeing his work.

Dr. Beadles thought our best men would then be more willing to accept invitations to give clinics. Many of our members attended the meetings for this alone, and we know how unsatisfactory clinics are under the present method, both to the operator and to the observer, and it seems to me the plan is worthy of a trial.

Of course, if this plan should be adopted it would at once be manifest that more time should be allotted to the meetings, and this is a matter upon which some of us have spent considerable thought.

We really have not one *whole* day for effective work, the first evening and the second morning being almost entirely devoted to the routine business of the convention, and our custom has devoted the other evening to social enjoyment in our annual banquet. I know many of us feel that we cannot be away from our offices much longer, but do you think we, or our practice would lose anything thereby? Are we not most of us narrowing our lives down to the limits of our own office too much? Is it not true that few of us take the vacation we ought to for our own good; that we, in common with business men, and men of other professions, are leaving most of our social duties to the women of our households, thus forcing upon them, in addition to the thousand and one petty cares which naturally fall to the home-makers of our land, some burdens which justly belong to us. Too much of the social and reformatory work of the day is left to them, which they are bravely struggling with in their various societies, until they have been aptly styled the "Unquiet Sex," by a recent writer in a popular magazine, and we and the M.D.'s are kept busy trying to patch up the resultant quantity of worn out nerves; and, according to the same writer quoted above, the future of our race is seriously menaced. At the present rate of burning the candle of life at both ends, a beautiful and serene old age, such as we have witnessed in one to whom I would like to offer in closing this slight tribute of memory, will be unknown to the next generation. I refer to Mrs. Dr. Lewis, of Burlington, whose gentle presence among the ladies we miss tonight, for since our last meeting she has been called home. I think Mrs. Lewis had attended most of our meetings since the pleasant custom of having the ladies with us was established, even braving the fatigue of the trip to Montrea<sup>l</sup>, and I am sure her

presence has always been like a benediction to the younger members. While we sympathize deeply with Dr. Lewis in his loss of a life-long helpmate and companion, we must also congratulate him upon the memories of gracious womanhood, of which nothing can rob him.

Such a calm and peaceful journey on the down hill side of life is what we are desiring for our wives and daughters, and that they may have it, let us bear our share of social and ethical duties, and not only as an association, but as individual members of our chosen profession, declare for the *best* on all of the burning questions of the day, at the same time that we are earnestly striving to reach the dentist's ideal; the time when the dental office shall be shorn of its terrors, when extraction and artificial teeth shall be unknown because we shall have mastered the theory of decay, and painful and protracted operations shall be known no more forever, because such operations as are necessary shall be painless in fact as well as in theory.

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### THE COUNTRY DENTIST.\*

By DR. J. A. PEARSON, Barton, Vt.

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One of the questions which confront the country dentist is how to make his practice pay him. If he has entered the profession with the one idea that he can get a living easier than in some other way and looks at the business wholly from a commercial standpoint, he is likely to be one it is not pleasant to practise beside.

The sphere of the country dentist to a great extent is that of a pioneer or missionary. When work is being done for less than good conscientious honest work can reasonably be done for, the quality of the work is quite likely to deteriorate with the price. I can see no reason why the country dentist should not and can not receive a proper remuneration for his services, provided he is up with the times and the community in which he is located appreciates and understands the advantages derived from dentistry. It must be borne in mind, however, that many of us are practising in localities so situated we seldom receive a call from another dentist, or come in contact with others in the profession, thus losing the stimulus generated by social intercourse and interchange of thought with one another, therefore we must make a greater effort to keep in touch with the times or we will fall short of what we might be. It is discouraging to plod along year after year in a community which, as a whole, are ignorant of the advantages derived from our profession, only so far as to relieve them of an aching tooth by

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\* Read before Vermont State Dental Society.

extracting it when it should be saved. The only question asked when told they should be saved by filling is what it will cost, and if we will warrant them to last as long as they live, if not they might as well have them out now as ever. If, when they bring a child to have the six year old molars extracted, we tell them they are permanent teeth and should be saved, they emphatically inform us we are mistaken, they are certainly temporary teeth because they had theirs out and have others in their place. They go from our office fully convinced we do not understand our business, or we are trying to get their hard-earned money by filling temporary teeth, not realizing if they were temporary teeth we were conferring on the child one of the greatest of blessings. So they go from our office feeling glad they have not let us fool them, and we are left to ponder and wonder.

I do not wish to convey the idea that all of our patients are like the above, for we have some very intelligent patients, who fully appreciate our efforts to serve them; and, who does not appreciate a good patient? But far too many of our patients are so ignorant of the first principles and benefits derived from dentistry, we are sometimes discouraged in our efforts to do our best for them. Perhaps some of you who have a good practice among people that understand the advantages derived from the proper care of the teeth, will say, "Let them go." We cannot afford to, for we need their business and they would want our work as well as do your patients yours, did they understand the benefits derived from it. There should be an effort made to educate the masses in this line and show them the importance of the teeth to perfect health. Were the people as a whole as well informed on this subject as they are on the general questions of the day, there is not one-half dentists enough in Vermont to supply the demands for work at good prices. I think our local papers should be induced to publish short articles on the importance of the teeth and their care. It is very slow business for the dentist to educate the people, coming in contact with comparatively few of a community, and talking with them a few minutes when they are half credulous, wondering if we are really telling the truth, or are after the work. There is no reason, with the dental journals published, why the country dentist, with his usual leisure hours, should not be well informed on what is going on in the profession. There are many good reasons why all the dentists in Vermont should become members and contributors to the Vermont State Dental Society; their annual dues are needed to carry on the work of the society, so the Executive Committee may get the best talent possible as demonstrators and essayists at our annual meetings. It is the only Vermont State Dental Society, and is recognized as an important factor by our Legislature. For our own benefit we should be identified with a society which is recognized by the leading dental societies of the

United States. By attending its meetings, we come in contact and become personally acquainted with some of the best men in the profession, men whom we should consider it an honor to know. Often we become intimately acquainted with our neighboring competitors whom we have never met, and only know them through some of their disaffected patients, who portray them to be wretches unworthy of consideration; but when we see them face to face we learn they are men, whole-souled, honest and glad to aid us in any way they can. Had it not been for the Vermont State Dental



DR. H. A. BAKER, BOSTON.

Society, we would not have had a Vermont Dental Law, for at least several years after it was passed, if at all. Had we not had a State law, the country places would have been over-run with tramp dentists, cutting down prices so it would have made it impossible for any one to have done honest work and received a living price for it. All honor to the founders of the society. Well did they lay the foundation. May its shadow never grow less. Some of them are with us to-day. Long may they live. Well do I remember the kind remarks and advice of some of them, although I never became personally acquainted with many. I remember with gratitude and pleasure helpful things said to me by some, especially Dr. Lewis and the much lamented Dr. O. P. Forbush. It has been my experience with the

members of this Society, that they have been always as willing to give advice and counsel as we were to receive it. I think they should know their kindness is appreciated. I believe the country dentists are trying to do honest work, and a great deal of their work will compare favorably with any work done. I believe amalgam and gutta percha are a boon to the country dentist, enabling him to do good serviceable work at the prices he is obliged to charge. There is no reason why the country dentist should not, or cannot be just as thorough as if he was practising in a city, and sometimes more so, for often he can take all the time he wishes, and may be he had better, for if done too quickly the patients may think he is overcharging them. We should not be



afraid to acknowledge it, when we cannot do a class of work and do it right. We should be frank and honest with our patients, and if they wish for a class of work we do not or cannot do, tell them so, and assist them to get what they want by sending them to some reliable dentist, who does that class of work; in doing this we simply act the part of honest men, and do not degrade ourselves in the class of work we do. There should be such an interchange of courtesies and acquaintances that we can send patients to reliable honest men for such work.

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### DENTAL ETHICS.\*

By DR. E. E. MCGOVERN, Vergennes, Vermont.

Several years ago, when I was appointed one of a committee to revise our By-laws and Code of Ethics, I had no idea that I should again be called upon to discuss the subject, and certainly would not do so now were it not for an urgent request from the Chairman of your Executive Committee, to whose instruction I owe my earliest ideas of dental ethics.

Were I to enter into a discussion of the particulars of our every day practice, I should weary you in repeating what you already know; therefore, I shall confine myself to a general view of the subject. In arranging a code, your committee were filled with the enthusiasm of a new undertaking, and endeavored to fix a standard sufficiently high to dignify a profession still young in years, and with sufficient latitude to please the most liberal. Whatever our measure of success, your convention accepted our work, and the code, as then adopted, has been our standard since.

While I would not take the position of a carping critic, it seems to me pertinent, in this twenty-first year of our organization, to ask, Have we maintained that standard? Have we exceeded that latitude? A brief review may be in order here. That code seems to me to consider our duty to ourselves, our duty to each other, our duty to our patients. Our duty to ourselves demands that we make the most of our environment. The varying circumstances surrounding each one must make individual and personal, rather than general, rules necessary. We must all agree that a most important factor in our success, and the first duty we owe ourselves is the securing of a good general education. Unfortunately, until within a few years, this has not been considered strictly necessary to the making of a good dentist. Even some of our best colleges matriculated after very superficial examinations. It is gratifying

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\*Read before Vermont State Dental Society.

to know that this matter has been greatly improved, and to-day our best colleges require a fair preliminary examination before matriculation. In some States an examination before a State Board of Regents is required, which is a step in the right direction. We desire to be classed as professional men, we must therefore fit ourselves to meet the requirements demanded of professional men in other lines. The title "Doctor," as applied to a doctor of medicine, is practically a distinctive mark of scholarly attainment. While it certainly is not my design to lower the position we occupy by courtesy, if not always by education, yet I cannot help asking, How many of us are fully entitled to that much coveted and jealously-guarded title, Doctor? It may be remarked, and with some justice, too, that we have in our profession men who are excellent dentists and yet are far from scholarly. This may be true, but, gentlemen, to bring our profession up to the high standard for which we all hope, our ranks must be recruited by young men of educational as well as dental attainment.

I do not need to remind you, gentlemen, that there is no profession so trying to the nerves as that of dentistry, requiring, as it does, so much that must be classed as surgical work. Sixty years ago, before the use of anæsthetics, surgeons sometimes refused to perform operations that were considered best for the patient, simply because they could not bring themselves to endure the sight of the suffering they must cause. The dentist's work, much of it, causes so much suffering that he must have good nerve to be able to forget it sufficiently to do thorough work, therefore an important duty is the care of our health. A discussion of the way in which that duty can be fulfilled would exceed the limits of a paper like this. Suffice it to quote from Sec. 3: "The dentist should be temperate in all things, keeping both mind and body in the best possible health, that his patients may have the benefit of that clearness of judgment and skill which is their right." The dentist, if any one, should deserve and claim the title of gentleman; there is scarcely any subject in regard to which the general public shows such deplorable ignorance as in that of dentistry, yet each one must be met with politeness and patience, attention and consideration, all characteristics of a gentleman, if success is desired. So true is this that I unhesitatingly affirm, when I hear of a thoroughly successful dentist, he is a true gentleman. Our duty to each other seems an appropriate theme to consider here, since in that case any lapse from gentlemanly conduct cannot be excused on the ground of dealing with ignorance. It is the most natural thing in life for man to be more or less selfish—this, I am sorry to admit, is as prominently developed in the dentist as in men in other walks of life; but, while we are naturally selfish, there is no reason why we cannot teach ourselves to be charitable and just. We are all

striving to reach the same goal, but let us insist on fair play, as much as when we were boys. The poet who wrote,

"Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long,"

lived before the time of the modern dentist. He wants a great deal, and that as well as professional fame is what he is striving for. Doctors of medicine agree upon a schedule of rates, reasonable for the place in which they live, and he who deviates therefrom without good and sufficient reason, forfeits the esteem of his professional brothers. Will not the same rule hold good in our profession as well? Are we, when consulted by the patient of a brother dentist, sufficiently careful not to criticise his treatment? Do we put ourselves in his place and speak of him as we would have him speak of us? If we could sometimes forget our individual selfish aims in that larger *esprit de corps*, we could do much to elevate the standing of our profession. As we come to consider our duty to our patients, we think surely this should have been considered first, for the others are of necessity secondary to that—the means toward the end. The duty we owe our patients is self-evident to every practitioner. In the first place, our offices should be made comfortable and attractive to a degree commensurate with our circumstances and convenience, with as little display of instruments and appliances as possible. Our reception room should be comfortable and home-like, free from disagreeable odors or other disturbing elements, and should be, as far as practicable, separate from the operating room. The operating room, which is the "Star Chamber" of dentistry, should be supplied with all conveniences in the way of instruments and appliances necessary to the performance of the different operations which we are called upon to perform. In this connection I deem it of the utmost importance that we keep our instruments not only thoroughly disinfected but they should be well assorted, sharp and keen. Much of the dire dread and accompanying pain can be alleviated by using well adapted sharp instruments. It has been remarked, and with some truth, that the best cataphoresis is a steady hand and a sharp instrument. We owe our patients immaculate cleanliness. In person or surroundings nothing should appear to offend the most sensitive; even in the finger tips, no suggestion of bacteriological deposit should exist.

I quote from a recent journal as expressing clearly my own views: "Meet your patient as a friend, cordially, familiarly, cheerily. Easy simplicity, social suavity, and professional courtesy must be instinctive, spontaneous, hearty. Our success in receiving our patients is half the battle. We must have the dignity of a man of business, the reserve of a professional, and the polish of a gentleman, yet be as kind, gentle and tender-hearted as a child." I am

convinced that one who could meet these requirements has most of the characteristics of the ideal dentist, yet we have in our ranks many whose earnest efforts to reach that ideal have met with a large measure of success. What boundless patience with ignorance, what gentleness with suffering, what courtesy to meet rudeness, what firmness and decision with the timid, what forgetfulness of self are required, only we who go the weary round each day can know. We are confronted daily with the grossest ignorance of anything pertaining to dentistry or even to decent cleanliness. It is scarcely reasonable to expect in our patients any great knowledge of the principles of dentistry, and we are or should be always ready and glad to explain to willing listeners, but those who come with preconceived ideas of what should be done, and, right or wrong accept no denial, tax our patience to the utmost. It is hard for such people to believe that pride in honest work is a stronger power than the mighty dollar. While I would be the last to say anything disparaging of woman, whose desire to make herself attractive-looking has added materially to our bank account, I still look regretfully back upon the times when I have put the smallest, whitest, prettiest teeth where nature had originally put far different dentures, just because, "When a woman will, she will, you may depend on't; and when she wont, she wont, and there's an end on't."

Gentlemen, let us make it an important point in our ethical code that, before the duty of pleasing our patients comes the duty of doing good, honest work. Is my ethical code old-fogeyish, somewhat behind the times, out of date? Show me a better standard and I will adopt it. For I agree with Bro. Remus, when he says: "Dar aint no wuss victim of misplaced confidence dan the man who gets to thinking he knows everything." Perhaps Prof. Thompson put it better when he used to tell his students. "No one of us is quite infallible, not even the youngest." Every year brings new ideas and new inventions that are indeed a help to our profession, but let us be sure they are right before we accept them. I will gladly mount the wheel of progress with any one of you, but we have all seen many a scorcher come to grief, and while our wheel goes swiftly and well over the smooth road, there will be many rough spots and many a hard climb, where we will be glad to mount again the good old steed that served our fathers so well.

## REPRODUCTION OF TISSUE.\*

By G. LENOX CURTIS, M. D.

Patient—Mr. X.—aged 55, Montreal, 18th March, 1896. History of case referred to me by Dr. W. Geo. Beers, Montreal.

Twenty years ago patient contracted syphilis, for which he was apparently successfully treated. After this he was in robust health until seven years ago, when suddenly the left side of his face became badly swollen, and soon after a discharge of pus flowed from the nose and throat; his breath was extremely offensive and nauseating; throat sore with annoying cough which led to bronchitis, which became chronic. From time to time, after a lapse of several months, the swelling in the face would recur, the discharge from the nose and offensive breath being constant, general discomfort and loss of vitality followed until January of 1896 when his condition became debilitated, although under the constant supervision of his physician, when he was referred to Dr. W. Geo. Beers to have some troublesome teeth extracted. The superior left incisors and cuspid were removed, being only attached to the gum. About this time his cough became exceedingly troublesome, his bronchial symptoms exaggerated, and general health bad.



Dr. Beers detected dead bone in the jaw of considerable magnitude, to which he called the attention of Dr. Craik, Mr. X.'s family physician, and advised a consultation with me. Dr. Beers douched the wound daily for six weeks, during which time the patient's general health somewhat improved.

Examination took place March 18th, 1896. I found cough harsh, expectoration profuse, appetite very poor, patient extremely debilitated, showing signs of long suffering and the effect of pus upon the system; exaggerated signs of pyæmia not present, yet sufficiently to show long suffering from blood poisoning. The left side of face was slightly swollen, which patient stated it had been for several years; there was a large opening in the floor of the nares, extending back to the soft palate, through which pus exuded and the rough necrosed bone could be readily detected. The area involved, was from the base of the molar to the second bicuspid to the median line, and as far back as the soft palate, involving the entire bony structure. The odor from the breath was sickening, caused by the extensive discharge of pus from the gums and nose,

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\* Read before the Vermont State Dental Society.

the pus being black and thin in character, the first superior bicuspid, black, dead and abscessed, the second bicuspid, and wisdom tooth, vital and in good condition, the first and second molars missing and with gums healed, the mucous membrane hypertrophied, congested, and of purple hue; the color around the wisdom tooth normal. The probe passed in the wound where the teeth had been extracted passed back into the throat and on either side of the sequestrum; all the bone on this side of the jaw, anterior to the second bicuspid was destroyed, although the walls of the antrum were not penetrated. The left nares was nearly closed, due to a deflection of the septum, with a large nasal spur, and pressure on the periosteum in the region of the inferior turbinate, with a well defined line of demarkation formed around the sequestrum.

Operation—The patient was given ether by Dr. J. G. McCarthy and I was assisted by Dr. Beers; Mr. X.'s physician being present. The dead bicuspid was extracted, a denuder passed between the dead and living bone to thoroughly free the periosteum; then with a heavy pair of forceps the sequestrum was firmly grasped, gradually loosened and removed; this was followed by a fierce gush of blood, fully one pint in all, the vessels having disgorged themselves in about a minute, when the entire surface of the wound was curetted, granulations and debris removed, the hæmorrhage being checked by hot water, the wound was sterilized with hydrogen peroxide and firmly packed with iodoform gauze. Time of operation ten minutes: time between first inhalation of ether until patient was conscious, twenty minutes. Dr. Craik expressed himself as being highly gratified with the operation, and thanked me for allowing him to see it, and said it was the cleanest operation he had ever seen on the jaw, and the only one without cutting through the face. The patient made rapid recovery, no fever or untoward symptoms following the operation.

The case was redressed on second day, and on Dr. Beers' strong recommendation, I used for the first time "Pheno-Banum" a preparation composed of carbolic acid, Balsams of Peru, Tolu and Benzoin, which was supplied by Dr. Henry Ievers, and found it to be of much value in retaining the dressing in place. The case was seen by me for three days in succession, and redressed with the same preparation, the effect of which was very marked, as healthy granulation had set up under its influence on the third day, there being no pain or inflammation when I left the case in charge of Dr. Beers, who continued the same treatment; the wound rapidly healed, new tissue filling in except in a very small space between gum and nares, through which the probe could be passed, the bone having been very nicely reproduced.

On May 29th, 1896, Mr. X. came to my office in New York for correction of nasal stenosis; I took away a large spur from the left

side of the septum, and removed most of the left inferior turbinate, also curetted and treated the opening in floor of nares, which healed kindly and completely closed. The patient was under treatment until June 9th when he returned to his home in good condition and applied to Dr. Beers for an artificial denture to restore the contour of the face and missing teeth. I have since learned that Mr. X. is completely restored to health. This is another example of reproduction under certain treatment.

7 West 58th St., New York.

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### OUR PORTRAITS.

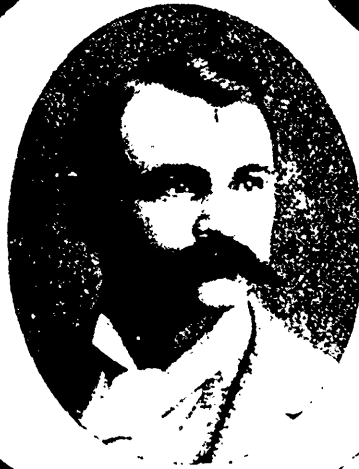
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DR. H. A. BAKER, now resident in Boston, was the father of the Vermont State Dental Society.

DR. JAMES LEWIS began dentistry in July, 1842, fifty-six years ago, with a brother, in Burlington. His reminiscences of the primitive days in the profession would make a most interesting volume. There was only the one dental college of Baltimore at the time he began, and after practising for twenty-five years he attended the Pennsylvania Dental College, and there graduated. Afterwards he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. There were no gum teeth in use when he first began. The two first full sets he constructed he used spiral springs to retain them in place. Anæsthetics were then unknown. The marvellous revolution in theory and practice finds the doctor in full active interest, practising as usual from day to day.

DR. HODGE was born in Gilmantown, New Hampshire, in 1847. He has held all the offices in the Vermont State Society, excepting treasurer and secretary, and was one of its charter members. He is an efficient member of the Examining Board, and very zealous in promoting not only the scientific progress of the profession, but that high ethical spirit, without which he believes dentists have no claim to be considered one of the liberal and learned professions.

DR. W. H. MUNSSELL has been Treasurer of the Society for fifteen years, and manages "the sinews of war" with success and financial ability. The doctor is a very attentive member of the Society, and we have every belief that if he had an opportunity of controlling the Treasurership of the State, he has the special gifts to fatten the public funds for the public benefit. For some years he lived in Canada. His services to the Vermont State Dental Society are gratefully appreciated by the members.



VERMONT EXAMINING BOARD.

DR. A. J. PARKER, BELLOWS FALLS.

DR. S. D. HODGE, BURLINGTON.

DR. R. M. CHASE, BETHEL.

DR. G. F. CHENEY, ST. JOHNSBURY.

DR. THOMAS MOUND, RUTLAND.



DR. R. M. CHASE was born in South Royalton, Vt., in 1854. At the age of eighteen he began the study of dentistry. In 1876 he graduated in the Boston Dental College. In 1890 he graduated as M.D. in the Baltimore Medical College, practising both professions. Has been a member of the State Board since 1888, and has always taken an active interest in the Society—of which he was one of the charter members and a former president. As a citizen he is identified with the Bethel Electric Light and Power Co. as its President. He was grand juror, and on the School Board for several years. The doctor is one of the live public as well as professional men of his town.

DR. THOS. MOUND, the efficient Secretary, was born in Leicester, Vt., in 1853, and was elected to his present office in 1883, and has ever since held it, so that he is a State encyclopedia of dental matters. He is one of the quiet appearing members, who does a vast amount of work for the profession in his State which is not half known.

DR. GEO. F. CHENEY was born in Lunenburg, Vt. He occupied the position of President of the State Society, and also of the old New England Dental Society, and is at present the Secretary of the State Board. He graduated at the Philadelphia Dental College in 1883, and has been one of the most faithful attendants at the Society meetings. The doctor is a Mason, being a Knight Templar, and like all the Vermonters, he acts "on the square."

DR. J. A. ROBINSON commenced the fifteenth year of his connection with the Society the first day of the meeting this year. He served on the Executive Committee, and was Chairman at the time of the Montreal Convention; Second Vice, 1896-97; First Vice, 1897-98, and was this year elected President. He has been a most active member, and in the arduous duties of Chairman of the Executive Committee he rendered valuable service to the Society.

DR. A. J. PARKER was born at Dixville, Province of Quebec, in 1858. He graduated at the Philadelphia Dental College, also at the Medical College of Chicago, and has held all the offices in the Society and has had three terms of two years each on the Board as State Examiner. He takes an interest in local matters in his town and served one term on the Board of Health.

DR. C. S. CAMPBELL, the past President, may congratulate himself on his retirement, having held office and presided as President at the largest meeting ever held of the Society. His address, which appears elsewhere, speaks for itself.

DR. K. L. CLEAVES was born in Cherryfield, Maine, in 1867. He graduated at the Philadelphia Dental College in 1890; held office as Chairman of the Executive Committee last year, and this year was chosen as First Vice-President. Anyone looking at his genial countenance can see that he is a bright and promising young man, and having recently entered into a partnership "for better or worse," he is as happy as the day is long.

DR. HENRY TURRILL was born in Shoreham. In the early days of the Society, the doctor came within two or three votes of the presidency. He was the active Chairman of the last Executive Committee, and this year was elected in rotation, Second Vice, so that we may hope to see the genial doctor in the presidential chair the year after next. He is devoted to his business and could not be tempted to accept any public office.

MISS (DR.) GRACE BOSWORTH was born in Rutland, and under the tuition of Dr. Mound attained great efficiency, passed her examinations before the Board and obtained her license. She was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Society in 1896, and it is quite needless to say that her personal as well as professional charms entitle her to the respect and popularity she enjoys.

DR. G. W. HOFFMAN is a terror to law-breakers in his capacity as State Prosecutor. The position involves arduous and not pleasant duties, and is certainly a sacrifice on the part of any member who accepts it. In fact, it is the important legal office in the Society, and the members realize the fact, that they are particularly fortunate in having in the position, a gentleman who is fully competent to make law-breakers shake in their shoes, and qualify or skeedaddle.

MR. W. H. TOWNE, of the S. S. White Co., has always shown his pleasant countenance at the meetings, and participated in the proceedings with much gratification to the members. Mr. Towne is a man of great moral force of character, and impresses his friends with his personality, as one who is superior to the trivialities of life which mars the unity and harmony of mankind. As a thinker and a speaker, he is delightful, and we are very glad to include his portrait in the list of the friends of the Vermont State Dental Society.

## Proceedings of Dental Societies.

### VERMONT STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)



The twenty-second annual meeting of the Vermont State Dental Society opened at Hotel Berwick, Rutland, March 16th, 1898. The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. C. S. Campbell, of St. Albans, at 7.45 p.m.

Rev. Theodore B. Foster offered prayer. Dr. Thomas Mound, of Rutland, Recording Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, held at Montpelier.

Dr. Geo. F. Cheney, of St. Johnsbury, Secretary of the Board of Dental Examiners, reported for the Examining Board. He said that during the year ten persons had been licensed to practise dentistry in the State, and three temporary permits had been granted.

Dr. S. D. Hodge, of Burlington, President of the Board, reported on some proposed changes in the dental law. He said that it was proposed to make every candidate appear before the Board for examination and pay a fee of ten dollars for a license. The primary object of the change in the law was to treat alike all who intend to practise dentistry in the State. The report was accepted and adopted; and it was also moved and carried that every member of the Society should pledge himself to explain to his representative the reason for the proposed changes.

Dr. H. Turrill, of Rutland, Chairman of the Executive Committee, had no special report to make.

Treasurer Dr. W. H. Munsell, of Wells River, stated that the receipts of the Society at the last meeting were \$114; expenses, \$110.67, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$3.33. He recommended an assessment of \$2 per member to meet the expenses of the present meeting, and the Society voted that amount.

Hon. Percival W. Clement, Mayor, welcomed the members.

Dr. W. Geo. Beers, Montreal, responded to address of welcome.

Dr. J. A. Robinson, Morrisville, 1st Vice-President, took the chair.

On motion of Dr. Campbell, a vote of thanks was extended to the Mayor and Rev. Theodore B. Foster, for their words of welcome.

The President, Dr. Campbell, then read his address. (See p. 111.)

A committee composed of Drs. W. H. Wright, S. D. Hodge, R. M. Chase, was appointed by President Campbell to draft resolutions on the death of Mrs. James Lewis, wife of Dr. Lewis, Burlington.

The first paper of the evening was read by Dr. J. A. Pearsons, of Barton, who spoke on the "Country Dentist." (See page 114.)

"Dental Ethics," by Dr. E. E. McGovern, of Vergennes, was then read. (See page 117.)

Dr. G. P. Wicksell, Boston; Dr. G. A. Young, Concord, N.H.; and Mr. W. H. Towne, Boston; followed in a discussion of this topic.

Dr. R. M. Chase, of Bethel, presented a case of office practice. He had casts and photographs of the jaw of H. M. Dufur, who was shot in the mouth at White River Junction a year or more ago.

Dr. M. L. Rhien, New York City, told about a similar case, and spoke in detail of the method of treatment which he had adopted.

Before the meeting adjourned the following persons were admitted to membership of the Society: Drs. Geo. O. Mitchell, of St. Albans; E. G. Stevens, Barton Landing; A. W. Soule, St. Albans.

Thursday morning at 9.30 o'clock a party of eighty people, composed of dentists and their friends, were taken to Proctor by a special train, where they visited the marble quarries and mills; returning they reached Rutland at noon. The party walked from the train to Memorial Hall, where a group picture was taken by Photographer Emery.

Thursday afternoon, from 1.30 to 4.30, was devoted to clinics and demonstrations. Dr. M. L. Rhien, of New York City, exhibited models of bridge work and gave explanations regarding them. Dr. G. A. Young, Concord, N.H., explained his method of making a partial plate, and also gave a talk on "Soft Gold." Dr. G. P. Wicksell, of Boston, gave a clinic on filling with crystalloid gold, and Dr. Belyea, Brookline, Mass., explained his method of filling crowns.

The Society was called to order by President Campbell at 4.30 p.m. to listen to a paper by Dr. Rhien on "Rational Treatment of the Dental Pulp," which was followed by discussion.

At the invitation of Mr. E. C. Tuttle, State Prison Director, a delegation of dentists and their wives visited the House of Correction. The party were shown through the institution and were present at the daily drill of the inmates.

Mrs. (Dr.) Turrill gave a reception to the wives of the dentists and their lady friends, from three to five o'clock, at Dr. Turrill's home on South Main Street.

The evening was devoted to a banquet tendered to the members of the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec, Dr. W. George Beers, of Montreal, acting as toastmaster. Dr. James Lewis, of Burlington, responded to the toast "Our Guests." The next toast was "The President of the United States, and the Queen of England," by the Toastmaster. "The Vermont State Dental Society," by Dr. Hodge, of Burlington. "The Dental Profession" was the subject of the toast of Dr. M. L. Rhien, New York. Dr. R. M. Chase, of Bethel, spoke on the "Medical Profession." Dr. E. O. Blanchard, of Randolph, responded to the toast "The Ladies." The next speaker was P. M. Meldon, on the "Legal Profession." Toastmaster Dr. Beers then proposed the

toast of the "British Empire and the United States." Mr. W. H. Towne replied. Dr. Milliken, of Boston, replied to the "Dental Trade." After the banquet the party adjourned to the hall upstairs, where a concert was given.

FRIDAY MORNING TEN O'CLOCK.

Friday morning session was called to order by Dr. Campbell.

The committee, consisting of Drs. Wright, Hodge and Chase presented resolutions on the death of Mrs. (Dr.) Lewis, wife of the first president, which were adopted. Following are the resolutions :

"Whereas, the providence of God has deemed it proper to remove from our midst the devoted wife of our first president, Dr. James Lewis, one who was also a constant friend of our Society, and widely known for her goodness and godliness of character, be it resolved, that the sincere sympathy of the members of the Vermont State Dental Society be tendered to Dr. Lewis in his irreparable affliction, a loss in which we personally and professionally share.

"W. H. WRIGHT, }  
 "S. D. HODGE, } *Committee.*  
 "R. M. CHASE, }

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Dr. J. A. Robinson, of Morrisville, was elected President. He was escorted to the chair by Drs. E. E. McGovern and W. H. Wright. First Vice-President, Dr. K. L. Cleaves, Montpelier; Second Vice-President, Dr. Henry Turrill, Rutland; Recording Secretary, Dr. T. Mound, Rutland; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Grace L. Bosworth; Treasurer, Dr. W. H. Munsell, Wells River; State Prosecutor, Dr. G. W. Hoffman, White River Junction. Executive Committee—Drs. C. W. Steele, Barrie; J. E. Taggart, Burlington; J. A. Pearsons, Barton.

Dr. Taggart, of Burlington, invited the Society to meet in that city next year, and the invitation was accepted.

Dr. W. Geo. Beers, Montreal, then read a paper on "Diagnostic Errors." A paper was read, written by Dr. G. Lenox Curtis, New York, on a case of "Reproduction of Tissue." (See page 121.)

The portion of bone removed by Dr. Curtis was exhibited.

Dr. Beers said that long before Dr. Ievers placed "Pheno-Banum" on the market he had received it from him to test. It had unquestionable value as a remedy outside of dentistry proper, but from actual observation in Quebec city among the patients of Dr. Ievers, or from the lips of others, lay and medical, he found that it was a valuable compound to add to his limited list of therapeutical remedies. He did not believe in multiplying, but in simplifying the materia-medica of the dental office. "Pheno-Banum" took the place of others for ordinary odontalgia with exposed and in-

flamed pulps, and for threatened alveolar abscess. Of course it is as unwise to plug up a cavity in an abscessed tooth with this as it would be with anything else, and patients who play with drugs deserve the consequences of their stupidity. He had met the class of "pooh-pooh" dentists, who condemn drugs and methods of practice without any experience of their own or observation of the experience of others. Every valuable idea we possess has had to run the gauntlet of unqualified criticism. He was firmly convinced that "Pheno-Banum," used according to directions, was indispensable to the intelligent dentist. Its adherent property alone when placed on floss silk or lint, and packed into the pockets in pyorrhoea alveolaris in open wounds, etc., gives it a preference over less stable compounds. As a root filling, used as directed with prepared zinc oxide, it had taken the place of everything else in his practice.

The President asked Dr. Ievers, who was present, to speak on the subject. The doctor said he preferred that the "Pheno-Banum" should speak for itself. It was the only fair way. However, he would mention that aqueous solutions lose their value to a large extent, and that the value of P. B., besides its composition, lay in its insolubility, keeping up constant stimulation to the parts. When he was in practice he made very extensive use of it for root filling, mixed with the prepared oxide of zinc which was now placed on the market, with the P. B., specially for the profession. Several members followed, and expressed very favorable opinions regarding the preparation which Dr. Ievers had given them two years ago when the Society met in Montreal. In reply to Dr. Chase, Dr. Ievers said he was now able to control its crystallization or granulating. If it became too thick, heat readily reduced it.

A paper presented by Dr. S. B. Palmer, on "Gingivitis and its Relation to Crown and Bridge Work," will appear in June issue.

Dr. Henry Ievers, of Quebec City, explained his preparation of Pheno-Banum.

Dr. F. S. Belyea, of Brookline, Mass., explained his method of fitting Logan crowns.

The Committee on Resolutions consisting of Drs. McGovern, Hoffman and Wright, offered the following, which was adopted:

"Duly appreciating the generous and kindly entertainment provided for us by the people of the city of Rutland, be it resolved, that the thanks of the Vermont State Dental Society be tendered to the Mayor and citizens of Rutland for their endeavors in our behalf, and also to the proprietor and manager of the Hotel Berwick for their courtesy and efforts to make our stay with them pleasant. And that a copy of these resolutions be printed in the daily papers of this city.

" E. E. MCGOVERN, }  
 " G. W. HOFFMAN, } *Committee.*  
 " W. H. WRIGHT, }

The meeting finally adjourned at 11.30 o'clock, to meet in Burlington the third Wednesday in March, 1899.

THOMAS MOUND, *Recording Secretary.*

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THE VERMONT STATE DENTAL SOCIETY TWENTY-  
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING, RUTLAND.

By A GUEST.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Vermont State Dental Society was held at Rutland on the 16th, 17th and 18th of March, at the Hotel Berwick, and as a special invitation had been extended to the Canadian friends who had the pleasure two years ago of entertaining the Society at the Convention held in Montreal, a contingent of "Canucks" made their appearance. It was a little unfortunate that the month of March, being one of the busiest months of the year in Quebec Province, prevented as full a representation as there would certainly have been had it been a couple of months earlier or later, and the Canadian dentists have not yet risen to that social height to which Brother Jonathan so pleasantly aspired in securing the presence of their wives. The indefatigable Recording Secretary, Dr. Thos. Mound, and his charming aid, Miss Grace L. Bosworth, Corresponding Secretary, were determined that the visit to their town would not be forgotten, and the officers and Executive Committee decided upon a bit of a new departure in making the event one, not only of professional, but of political interest, coincident with the good-will which happily exists not only between Vermont and Quebec, but, in spite of party demagogues, between the United States and the British Empire. At first blush it was feared by some of the Canadians that this might be an embarrassment to the Vermonters, at a time when there was some "wrangling" about the treaty rights of Canada on the Stickeen, but Dentist Brother Jonathan and Dentist John Bull, jun., were determined to do their share at any rate in strengthening the bonds of good-will and fraternity. These were bonds which the United States Senate could not interfere with.

The first session of the Society was largely attended. The Mayor, a very fine and popular fellow, whom we expect yet to see Governor of the State, gave an admirable address of welcome, in which he said: That while the lawyer antagonized his opponent, and often does neither his client nor himself any good, and the rivalry of trades and the hostilities of manufacturing had their unpleasant features, the doctor was the friend of all, rich and poor, always ready to relieve the sick and weary, and standing by us to close our eyes in death. And he congratulated the members upon the

honored branch of the medical profession they had chosen. It is not only honorable, it is one of the oldest. In the mouth of an Egyptian mummy, two thousand years old, artificial teeth were found set on gold. The importance of the art appears to have been appreciated so early. From that time, through all the ages, little progress, however was made. John Greenwood was the first American dentist; he was practising in New York about one hundred years ago, and was the only dentist in New York at that time. The science as well as the art has since then made rapid progress. At present there are over 25,000 dentists in the United States, and about 7,000 in Europe. Dentistry was transplanted from the Old World to the New, and may be said by the wonderful practical advancement made here to be a distinctly American profession, thriving under our peculiar American conditions. In speaking of America he included Canada. Canada keeps in touch with all the arts, and particularly of dentistry, and we are glad to welcome to Vermont our guests from the Dominion. We have been in Canada, and we were captivated by the kindness and courtesy of the people, and when they visit us we do our best to captivate them.

One of the most important events in the history of dentistry was the establishment, about 1839, of the *American Journal of Dental Science*. Before then, the profession was followed in all the cities and small towns, but the members were obscure; they did not know each other. With the establishment of the *Journal* the profession began comparing notes. The man who knew more than any other man found lots of other men like himself. The organization of societies was stimulated. Colleges followed. Through such contributions dentistry rose to its present status in scientific skill.

To our visitors he tendered the welcome of Rutland, and only wished that it was the leafy month of June, when Nature in all her beauty and bounty would join in the welcome. He hoped they would carry away pleasant recollections of the occasion. In concluding an eloquent speech, he said that he spoke from the fulness of his heart when he declared that the dental profession had filled the tenderest spot in his memory.

Dr. Beers responded for the Canadians.

It was a great disappointment to the Vermonters that the Canadian guests were so few, as not only had specially personal invitations been sent, but the banquet was specially tendered to the Dental Association of the Province of Quebec, in return for that given two years ago to the Vermont State Dental Society. It was not very gratifying to the small contingent to feel that not a single official of the Association was present. "They don't know what they missed."

Jack would not have felt dull in the Berwick House, even if he



had had all work and no play. Mr. A. T. Boynton, the resident manager, has a genius for quickly organizing his forces, and everything, in spite of the unexpectedly large crowd, went on as merry as a marriage feast. The Berwick is more like a cosy home than a mere hotel, and even though the genial bookkeeper, Mr. C. R. Carrigan, had in the emergency to perform the feat of putting quarts into pint bottles, or in other words, accommodating two where there was only room for one, the thing was done so nicely, and Mr. Boynton's smile made it so pleasant, that the guests were like one large family.

"All aboard for Proctor! Every visitor entitled to a tombstone!" A charming ride of seven miles to the wonderful quarries and works of the Vermont Marble Co. in the town of Proctor, called after Senator Proctor of Cuban fame, who is the head and front of the marble industry in the State. By the personal courtesy of his son, Mr. Fletcher Proctor, and Mr. D. H. Bixley, the delegates were conducted through the works, mills and quarries at Proctor. One of the three great quarries, we believe, the quarry at West Rutland, was originally sold for \$24 and an old horse. To-day 1,400 men are employed, 250 gangs of saws in use, and over \$4,000,000 invested.

The Sutherland Falls quarry is the largest in the world. A depth of over 250 feet has been reached; and the views from the top looking down, and from the bottom looking upwards are very fine. Our readers may look forward some later day to another convention at Rutland, when these wonderful quarries will well repay a prolonged visit.

### THE BANQUET.

Reported by T. L. MERRICK.



The *menu* was conspicuous by a cut of the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes crossed, with the motto underneath, "May they ever be united."

Dr. W. George Beers led off the lists of toasts, to the evident surprise of the large audience, by the united one of "The President of the United States and the Queen of the British Empire." He separated the toast from all party politics, by referring to the critical position which the President occupied at the present time, and the admiration which his wise and calm conduct had evoked from the British people throughout the empire.

He said that the United States had had some unwise Presidents, as England had had some foolish Kings, but that both countries had good reason to-day to feel, that their respective rulers were great and wise in time of peace, as well as in times of peril. He ventured the suggestion, that party spirit should not be carried critically into the idea the American people held of their President; that the toast he offered was meant to represent him, not as the successful candidate of a party, but the chief representative of the State, as the Queen is that of the Empire, and that in that light both Republicans and Democrats could consistently accept it.

He then asked the audience to depart from their custom of not rising to toasts, and to stand and sing one verse of the American hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee," and one verse of "God Save the Queen." The response was most hearty, and after the singing, the Canadians started three rousing cheers and a "tiger," in which everybody present lustily joined. It was said that it was the first time the blended toast was ever given in the United States, and it could not have been introduced at a more auspicious time.

Dr. Newell Fiske, of Montreal, in responding for "Our Guests," expressed the pleasure it gave the Canadians to visit their American brethren professionally, and the special gratification they felt at the good feeling which now existed between England and the United States. Such gatherings as the Dental Convention were a mine of practical knowledge, and well repaid the members for the few days' absence from their practice.

Dr. Robert Simpson, of Montreal, also spoke in high terms of the professional benefits of the meeting, where dentists met from several States and from Canada to compare notes. Patients as well as practitioners got the benefit, and he was very glad, too, that they had given a tip to the politicians in the interest of good-will.

Dr. Henry Ievers, of Quebec, made a characteristically witty speech, showing how a good dinner lubricates business, and how at the social board the good feeling now existing between the two countries is cemented.

Dr. Cleveland, of Knowlton, made the happy remark that he had in his blood that of a former President of the United States, and though Grover Cleveland had not perhaps then acted just as he would to-day in his Venezuelan message, it was all forgotten now.

The toast of "The British Empire and the United States" was given to Dr. Beers, who replied as follows:

It has been my fate upon several occasions in the United States, from no suggestion of my own, to find myself entangled in the polemics of a Dental Convention in the morning, and the politics of States at night. I have to-night been asked to express the opinions of a Canadian upon the relations of the British Empire

and the United States, and knowing that you know I am neither an amateur nor a professional politician, but, like yourselves one of those modest dentists who finds it necessary to give the best of his thought and energy to his legitimate business, I felt I might safely expose myself to criticism here, in a friendly attempt towards a better understanding between the two great English nations. Upon a former occasion I endeavored to remove the superstition that Canada was in the market for sale. All superstitions die hard, but thanks to the good sense of the American people, and the common-sense of our own, and in spite of the nonsense talked by several of your Senate, that superstition is as dead as Adam. Peace to its ashes! In presence of Americans of our own craft, your generosity makes it easy to talk practical politics, even when we cannot altogether agree, and if I venture to be very frank, you will believe it is none the less friendly, and if I mingle a little reproach with warm esteem, you must take it as a sincerely meant compliment to your desire for fair play. In spite of the circumscribed public sphere we, as dentists, occupy in our respective countries, we can surely feel that such opportunities as this for an exchange of sober fact and honest sentiment may have none the less influence for reciprocal good-will, because neither you nor I have political axes to grind or party schemes to uphold. The subject of this toast is beyond the bounds of partisanship, because just now it is one of patriotic interest, and patriotism rises far above the exigencies of party.

Before speaking specially to the subject, I must ask you to permit me to say a few more last words about our own part of the empire. When we Canadians observe the unfriendly policy which now and then actuates some of your Senators and a portion of your press, in their dealings with the big part of the British Empire to which we are heir, it is pleasant compensation to believe that they do not speak the heart feelings of Brother Jonathan at large, because wherever Britons and Americans meet at the social board, when we are your guests or you are ours, there is invariably the most reciprocal good-will. Statesmen and certain newspapers have, it must be admitted, a very difficult task to perform in pulling the wool over each other's eyes and attempting to sit in comfort between two shaky stools. But I cannot understand, why they should think it so frequently their duty to ignore the unmistakable rights and claims of their neighbors, and treat us with some measure of disdain, sometimes with silly attempts at coercion, and in general as if, instead of being a large, important and progressive country, as Canada is, we were a sort of political appendix vermiformis of the British Empire. I do not want to touch upon this subject too intensely, but just in passing to ask your brotherly remembrance of the fact, that we are just as tenacious of our rights as we believe we are faithful to our respon-

sibilities, and, to speak metaphorically that Canadians, who are accustomed to racy roast beef, are not the sort of people to submit to this repeated *menu* of political humble pie. The attitude of the United States Senate in proposing to ignore the right we enjoy of free navigation of the Stickeen River, if met by a counter proposition of the Canadian Parliament to set aside the treaty obligations due to you on the St. Lawrence, would perhaps be considered on our part unneighborly. To expect Canada to make serious concessions without any further reciprocity or compensation for the same from the United States, is neither dignified nor diplomatic. It is not even decent horse-sense. To ask us to surrender our Atlantic fisheries and our coastwise carrying trade, and to abrogate our customs laws in favor of the miners of the United States, by the threat of refusing us the privilege of bonding goods across Alaskan territory into the Yukon district of our own country, is to ask us to put the neck of Canada under the United States' heel. I think you know us too well to imagine that we will do anything of the kind. To-day we admit your citizens freely into our golden lands to dig for gold, and to carry it away as if it were so much mud but your laws refuse Canadian citizens equal rights in your gold lands. Your laboring men can come over the border freely, and work, day in and day out, and take back their wages to the United States; but any poor devil of a peddler coming from Canada here must become an American resident or citizen before he can enjoy the valuable privilege of even selling peanuts and pop corn in the Republic. I mention these few of many such unfair and unneighborly specimens of puerile legislation. We take your bank bills, and sometimes your silver, freely, but only last night I was refused the privilege of passing a bill of the Bank of Montreal—the wealthiest bank on the continent—as if it was a relic of the Southern Confederacy.

Now, Mr. President, this sort of political policy is all wrong. It is as needless, too, as it is childish, because we are only 5,000,000 of people to your 60,000,000, and yet our banking system is admitted by your expert authorities to be vastly superior to yours, and we think our laws and our system of government just as good, if not better, than yours.

In the past history of British America your clever diplomatists got much the best of it, in disposing of the various territorial controversies between the two countries, but the walnuts and wine policy which led to our loss of Maine, Oregon and other sacrifices is no more possible. Canada has now to be consulted by England on all questions in any way concerning our interests, and your statesmen have learned that England's construction of treaties bearing on any matter of this kind on our shores or our seas, is based, not alone upon the ancient trade interest of the Mother Country, but upon Canadian rights and Canadian legislation. At

the Washington Conference of 1871 the late Sir John A. Macdonald, then Premier of Canada, acted as one of the English High Commissioners, and the treaty clause by which the United States had to pay over five million of dollars to Canada as the value of her fisheries was the first illustration in our history of the concession to us by England of a Canadian representative in the making of treaties. The interests of Canada in Behring Sea have been represented by Canadian statesmen, and you had a brilliant object lesson during the Queen's Jubilee, in the honors paid by Her Majesty to our present Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the policy which lost to England the thirteen colonies, and which often cut at the vitals of Canadian life, is as dead as Adam and annexation. You see, Mr. President, Canada is no longer in her swaddling clothes; she is a full-grown, buxom and bustling young woman, and you do not display to her view the gallantry or generosity of a lover. She believes that you imagine she would marry you for your money, but she believes, too, that you want to marry her for her land and her gold.

When our Government has held out to you the open hand of fair reciprocity, some of your statesmen thought that it was the offer of a weakling and a coward, and the open hand became a closed fist. If our Government to-day is seriously contemplating the passage of a bill to prevent mining in our gold lands by any one who comes from a country which, like yours, has an alien labor law against Canada, it is only a measure of reciprocal tit-for-tat, for which you may thank the American Senate. There is nothing which so distinctively marks diplomatic one-sidedness and short-sightedness, as the supercilious way in which certain honorable gentlemen in Washington, with a deluge of ink and of talk, attempt to bring the existence of Canada to an end. The old saying that Canada would some day drop into the Republic like a ripe apple, has surely proved to be one of the piquant fictions of the imagination, for if it should ever drop there, it will not be because it is ripe, but because it will be rotten. The misconceptions of Canadian feeling are due to the misrepresentation of a part of your press and a number of your politicians, and I am sure if you will dispassionately study the history of the two countries from the time of the American Revolution to the present session of the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa, you will discover that whatever policy or action on the part of Canada has been at all obnoxious or aggressive, has been compelled by the natural and national instinct of self-defence. Let me plead with you to dispel from your minds the thought that we of the North are afraid to face the responsibilities of developing our own Dominion, in an inseparable union with the rest of the Empire, and let me beg you to believe that there are no sacrifices too great for us to make, if

we should be called upon to serve our Queen at home or abroad, and to keep what we hold.

We have had in the past to make many sacrifices for good-will between our Mother Country and the United States. British statesmen, like Lord Ashburton, in the past, have made you free gifts of some of the most necessary portions of our territory. We are quite sure, under present conditions, this can never be repeated, but we Canadians desire, while maintaining our own rights and doing our best for the development of our country, to be not only good neighbors, but the means, so far as possible, of fostering the best of feeling between England and the Republic.

If your people would give us more of your good-will, and if there were more of the fraternal object lessons which have been exhibited between Vermont and Quebec; if, as one of your Vermont regiments came to Canada last year to join us in celebrating the Queen's Jubilee, the old Union Jack and the young Stars and Stripes could often wave together here in some common national sentiment, we would both think less of the things about which we differ, and more of the things about which we agree.

I feel that I have, perhaps, occupied too much time discussing our position as Canadians, because while we are deeply devoted to our own Dominion, we feel the pride as well as the responsibility of being one of the outposts of the British Empire. The expansion of the Empire has been marvellous in the sixty years' reign of our Queen, but the old colonial policy of a century ago has long ago disappeared, and the Fathers of your Revolution, who were then British subjects like ourselves, gave the obtuse and dull-witted England of the time a salutary lesson which she never forgot. I will not be so hypocritical as to say I believe that the American Revolution was "providential," but whatever we may think about it, you cannot escape the fact that you are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, and that Old England was as much the mother of the Republic as of Canada; that you were as legitimately an offshoot of the colonial expansion of England as the people of Australia—of the same stock and pedigree. What about the squabbles of the past? Are we forever to cherish animosities with which this generation had nothing to do? Are there not vastly more important duties and obligations for us to fulfil in the present, the one for the other, and both for each other? The world has been out of joint for many years; the English-speaking people are reaping the result of their commercial success, in the jealousies and threatened anti-commercial combinations of European powers, and it would seem as if a providence, moving in a mysterious way, was shaping some sort of a future alliance between the British Empire and the United States that would secure to both the commercial and political solidity they have deserved, and obtain perhaps for the whole world a permanent peace.

Mr. President, I have no desire to magnify the greatness of the British Empire to-day, but Old England was never stronger in her physical outfit, and never more deeply rooted in the loyalty of her subjects than she is at this hour. We were proud of her when she stood in splendid isolation at bay, with unflinching courage, against the whole world barking and biting at her peaceful tail. When all Europe seemed to be in alliance against her, and she put her back to the wall and defied them, there were no greater tributes of admiration than those which were expressed by her kinsmen in the United States. You did not want her to meddle in your affairs, but when the Old Land was threatened, more because she was English, and being English, she was a commercial and political success, then blood was proved to be thicker than water, and the interests of Britain and the United States found a common response. And only recently, when she has shown herself to be the defender of open commerce with China, and that she seeks no aggrandizement for herself, but is the champion of the foreign trade interests of the United States as well, the feeling that she was moved by unselfish interest was deeply manifested in your press. And I can tell you that this sentiment has its ready response in the Mother Country as well as in her colonies. The other day, when that sad disaster occurred to the *Maine*, the expressions of public sympathy, as well as those of private anger, were as general and sincere as if our naval cousin had been a vessel of the British fleet. Your statesmen and your papers have often hit us under the belt, but when it was hastily suspected that the Spanish Government had instigated the destruction of that fine ship, the old sailor instinct of Britannia was roused to the deepest indignation.

What are the common interests of the United States and Great Britain? Their own peace and prosperity first, and that of the rest of the world afterwards. How is this to be best accomplished? I would not have the presumption to answer fully my own question; but it is fast becoming apparent to the simplest understanding that Europe is not only anxious to combine against the British Empire, but against the commercial supremacy of English-speaking people all over the world. Not long ago the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs let the cat out of the bag in proposing a union of European States to meet the effect of trans-Atlantic competition. The domination of the Anglo-Saxon race in the commerce of the world is feared as much as its success in colonization. What Spain discovered, what Portugal navigated, what Holland traded, what France colonized, have been lost to them. The old colonial policy which lost to England her American colonies is no longer necessary; and yet, when Germany and France set out a few years ago to create colonial rivals there was nothing much left for them.

"Trace on a globe the trade routes of commercial shipping; on all the continents; at all the continental headlands; in all oceans, seas and the great gulfs, Britain has acquired harbors and fortresses, coaling stations and ports of call. She practically commands the seas for thousands of miles around them. She owns the best part of Asia, controls Egypt, and practically owns all Africa south of the equator worth having. Take Egypt and South Africa out of the dark continent, and there is nothing much left. Every island in the Pacific worth having is owned by England." In this expansion the United States commercially shares. Why should she not look forward to the ownership of South America, and to a constitutional evolution that will make it as possible for her to rule there as England rules in India or Africa? Why should not the irresponsible rumors of a British and American coalition or alliance some day become an accomplished fact, in spite of present constitutional difficulties and in spite of the demagogues in England as well as in the United States, whose interests are most promoted by the fomentation of mutual distrust. Within the sphere of the practical politics of the Anglo-Saxon people in the future, there could be no greater accomplishment for the peace and good-will and commercial prosperity of the world; and the statesman who can solve the problem which this question presents will live in the memory and gratitude of the two nations most concerned. At present, as you may see by the remarks only yesterday of Lord Beresford, favoring an Anglo-American alliance, and by the expressions of the British press, the sentiment is there; but such an alliance is easier made by England with any other nation in the world than with the United States. The principles of the American constitution resent European entanglements, and there are elements in the Republic always eager to misinterpret British motives. The great commercial interests of the United States are threatened by every country excepting England. Her trade policy in her kingdoms and in her colonies, consistent with the responsible government which she has given several of the latter, shows that she is the champion of free commerce for all the world; while Russia, Germany and France have shown, by all their foreign policy, to be exclusive and oppressive. The question is not one of sentiment at all; it is one of mutual commercial interest, and with all the good wishes and good-will of Canada for its accomplishment, it seems to be one that must manifest itself more widely among your people, and in your Senate, before Spain or any other possible foreign foe, which might threaten war, would be made to feel that if they hit Washington they hit Westminster; if they ever threaten Jonathan they likewise threaten John Bull. The two fleets and the two flags united, as we see them so happily to-night, would give assurance of the peace and prosperity of the greatest Empire and the greatest Republic.



Dr. Beers concluded by reciting the following poem, written by a friend, now resident in Montreal. It has a Kipling ring in it, and is well worthy of presentation :

### A SONG OF EMPIRE.

English we ! and you deem it shame,  
 Sharing our speech to share our name !  
 English we, and we draw from you all,  
 Briton and Teuton and Dane and Gaul,  
 The blood that our fathers blended up  
 As a priceless wine in a golden cup,  
 Feeding upon it, and gathering strength,  
 Childhood, boyhood and youth, till at length  
 They rose in the might of the man and hurled  
 A girdle of empire about the world.

English we ! and the race is young,  
 Years we were silent and gave no tongue ;  
 Calm in our strength, till you hemmed us in,  
 With a ring of steel and the ceaseless din  
 Of threatening war. 'Tis for you to say  
 If the brood of the mastiff forced a way.

English we ! Can you blame us now,  
 You who have taught us the when and how,  
 If we learned the lesson of ancient Rome—  
 To stretch our borders and make our home  
 On each foot of earth that our arms had won  
 From the dawning east to the setting sun ?  
 English we ! and we hold our own by right of  
 the blood we have shed ;  
 English we ! and shall hold it, were it but for  
 the graves of our dead.  
 English we ! and we ask you, you who are  
 swift to condemn,  
 Would you yield but a foot of our conquests  
 if you were the lords of them ?  
 What do you say, oh, Russia ? What do  
 you answer, France ?  
 When might is right with the one, and the  
 cry of the other—Advance !

English we ! Shall we hand it on,  
 The heritage fair that we entered on,  
 Broad and firm and just as of yore,  
 Breathing the spirit that formed its core,  
 For our sons to fulfil their destiny :  
 That the rolling deep where our fathers sleep,  
 All the earth their feet have trod,  
 In the breadth of our children's rule shall be  
 But as corner-stones to their memory,  
 Raised by the hand of God ?

—J. ROSS-WETHERMAN.

## MR. TOWNE'S SPEECH.



MR. W. H. TOWNE, BOSTON.

Mr. W. H. Towne, of Boston, of the S. S. White Company, responded to the toast as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—One year ago, on a similar occasion, and under the same auspices, I had the honor to respond to the toast of the "Navies of Great Britain and the United States," but to-night a larger theme, and one of the most intense personal interest, has been assigned me, viz., "The Empire of Great Britain and the United States." And when we contemplate the tight little isle, and its vast domination on sea and land, exceeding in extent the mighty empires of Greece and Rome, we

can understand the parable of the mustard seed, the smallest of all seeds, but it grew into a mighty tree, under which the birds of the air sought shelter. So have many undeveloped nations found shade, rest and civilization under the spreading oak of liberal English monarchy. Our French brethren have contributed by their Norman conquest of England to the enrichment of the English language, law and literature; yet, nevertheless, the Anglo-Saxon has preserved his individuality and racial characteristics amidst all the vicissitudes of a thousand years of history. There is something awe-inspiring and providential in this mighty growth to power and influence of the Anglo-Saxon, as illustrated not only by England, but by the Republic of the United States, whose star-spangled banner also stands for personal liberty and individualized existence, for education and sweet domestic family life; also as a hope and beacon star to the downtrodden of earth; and the signs are multiplying that not only by force of racial characteristics, but by outside pressure, the Empire of Great Britain and the Republic of the United States must finally enter into an alliance, in order that their manifest destiny may be accomplished, in exploiting the highest ideals that have ever been wrought into established institutions, law and customs, not only for their own glory, but for the benefit of universal humanity. England stands to-day in, it may be, splendid isolation amidst the mighty unsolved problems of Europe, Asia and Africa, and her diplomacy has received severe checks during the last five years, resulting in a restless Mohammedan population, a crushed Armenia, and a

despoiled Greece; while the aggressions of Germany, Russia and France are very pronounced in China, which, if not checked, must result in the dethronement of her commercial supremacy. South and East Africa, and the north-west borders of India are also sources of anxious concern. British statesmen, including the Prince of Wales, are very pronounced in their desires not only for arbitration, but for an alliance with the United States, which shall stand as a bulwark against all retrogressive influences, and this union of the Anglo-Saxon race is bound to come—it seems to me a manifest destiny; a leadership that is fit because it embraces the highest ideals to which humanity has yet attained. The United States has a problem at her very doors, and I am free to say that the time is fully ripe to say to Spain: Release your bloody grasp from the throat of the Queen of the Antilles, and let her go free; and when that shall have been accomplished, and the last vestige of Spanish domination swept from this hemisphere, Americans can then feel that their heroes of the ill-fated *Maine* have not died in vain.

England alone of all the powers has given us her unstinted sympathy in our present complications with Spain, and indications are strong, that a British fleet would be at our disposal if Spain should succeed in forming an alliance against us. (Cheers from the Canadians.) While we feel fully competent to acquit ourselves with honor as regards Spain, we are not unmindful of the possibility of serious complications and hostile alliances against us, and it is comforting to feel the British heart throb in unison with our own. I would disparage no nation, but I would invest with responsibility the two great English-speaking nations by a formal alliance, which I believe would hasten the time that humanity is praying for, when war shall be no more forever, and every man should sit under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make him afraid.

John Bull and Brother Jonathan, may they ever stand shoulder to shoulder for international justice and righteousness, and for the promotion of life, liberty, and for the pursuit of happiness for all mankind. (Applause.)

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IN the warm days that are now before us, when a rubber glove cannot be worn with comfort while engaged in prosthetic work, an anointment of honey for the hands will subserve the same purpose. It holds the dirt in suspension and dissolves very quickly when immersed in water, leaving the hands soft and clean. Take clarified honey and rose water, of each one pint, listerine two ounces. Mix and bottle. For winter use, add two or three ounces of glycerine—*Dental Items in the Medical Brief.*

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## OUR VERMONT NUMBER.

Our friends in the State of Vermont, over the Quebec border, have always extended to us the freedom of their meetings. We are neighbors who try to follow the golden rule. In this issue we devote special attention to their last meeting, and beg them to accept it as a journalistic token of professional and political goodwill. Vermont sets an example to more distant States. There is no reason why the United States and Canada should not be the best of friends and neighbors. If the dentists were in the Senate and the State Legislatures we would be as happy as we could wish.

## CROWDED.

A very valuable article by Dr. S. B. Palmer, of Syracuse, N.Y., and other matter is held over.

## OUR ONTARIO NUMBER.

Look out for the May issue. It will be worth binding separately.