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Supplement to "THE DOMINION DENTAL JOURNAL."

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO, CANADA.



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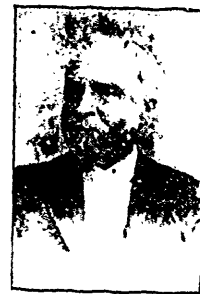
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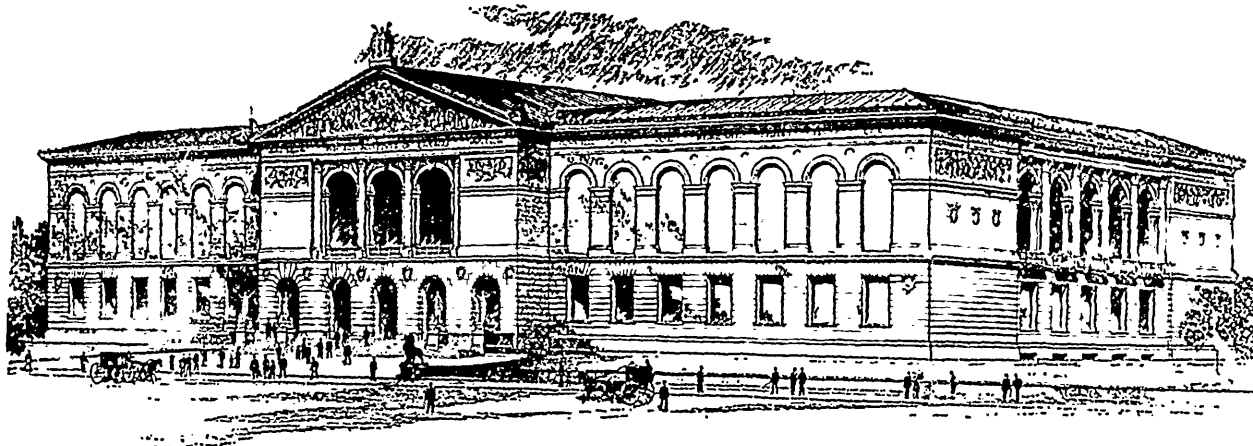
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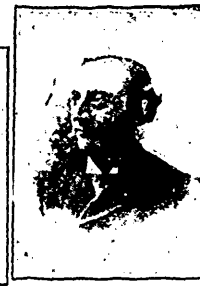
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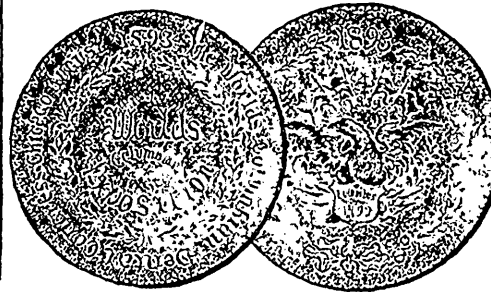
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THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN DENTAL CONGRESS, Chicago, Aug. 14-19, 1893.

1. Memorial Art Palace, where the meeting will be held. 2. The Seal of the Congress. General Executive Committee. 3. Dr. W. W. Walker, Chairman, New York. 4. Dr. A. O. Hunt, Secretary, Iowa. 5. Dr. John S. Marshall, Treasurer and Treasurer-elect of the Congress, Illinois. 6. Dr. W. J. Barton, Texas. 7. Dr. L. D. Carpenter, Georgia. 8. Dr. J. Y. Crawford, Tennessee. Dr. M. W. Foster, Maryland. 9. Dr. A. W. Hartlan, Secretary-General-elect, Illinois. 10. Dr. H. J. McKelops, Vice-President-elect, Missouri. 11. Dr. G. W. McElhanev, Georgia. 12. Dr. H. B. Noble, District of Columbia. 13. Dr. C. S. Stockton, Vice-President-elect, New Jersey. 14. Dr. L. D. Shepard, President-elect, Massachusetts. 15. Dr. J. W. H. Thackston, Virginia. 16. Dr. J. Taft, Vice-President-elect, Ohio. Other Officers of the Congress Vice-Presidents-elect: 17. Dr. W. W. H. Thackston, Virginia. 18. Dr. W. H. Morgan, Tennessee. Dr. A. L. Northrop, New York. Dr. Louis W. Lyon, Minnesota. 19. Dr. W. O. Kulp, Iowa. 20. Dr. E. T. Darby, Pennsylvania. 21. Dr. J. H. Hatch, California. Dr. J. B. Patrick, South Carolina. 22. Dr. W. W. Allport (deceased). Assistant Secretaries-elect: Dr. Joseph Bauer, Louisiana. 23. Dr. Ralph Dillon, Illinois. Dr. W. C. Wardlaw, Georgia.

ard, President-elect, Massachusetts. 16. Dr. J. Taft, Vice-President-elect, Ohio. Other Officers of the Congress Vice-Presidents-elect: 17. Dr. W. W. H. Thackston, Virginia. 18. Dr. W. H. Morgan, Tennessee. Dr. A. L. Northrop, New York. Dr. Louis W. Lyon, Minnesota. 19. Dr. W. O. Kulp, Iowa. 20. Dr. E. T. Darby, Pennsylvania. 21. Dr. J. H. Hatch, California. Dr. J. B. Patrick, South Carolina. 22. Dr. W. W. Allport (deceased). Assistant Secretaries-elect: Dr. Joseph Bauer, Louisiana. 23. Dr. Ralph Dillon, Illinois. Dr. W. C. Wardlaw, Georgia.

DOMINION DENTAL JOURNAL.

VOL. V.

TORONTO, JULY, 1893.

No. 7

Original Communications.

Dental Dots.

By D. V. BEACOCK, Brockville, Ont.

Aseptic treatment means to preserve a clean wound from septic infection. It is purely preventive.

Antiseptic treatment means the prevention of further extension of existing trouble. One method prevents the fire, the other extinguishes it.

In cases where it is difficult to apply the rubber dam above the gum, tie a knot on the silk, this will aid in carrying it under the gum; a double knot is sometimes necessary.

In some cases where it seems almost impossible to either hold or apply the dam to lower molars, I have found it a capital plan to take fine binding wire, double once or twice, twist about half an inch at the double end with a pair of plyers, run the free ends each side the tooth, to be enclosed at the necks near the gum—always from the lingual side,—twist the ends on the buccal aspect of the tooth, and cut off the wire about half inch. The rubber can now be looped over each end of the wire and held secure. This is better than any rubber-clamp ever invented for some difficult cases, as there is scarcely any tooth in the mouth, no matter where situated, if the wire can be applied, but the rubber can be put on by using it.

A flattened pin is also very useful for applying the dam in many

lower teeth, by slipping it between the teeth till the dam is secured by ligating.

To prevent rubber from slipping, dry the teeth well and apply solution of sandrac varnish, or touch the necks of the teeth with powdered resin. This will often save ligatures.

Rubber dam should always be either soaked or touched with vaseline before applying.

Vaseline is a very useful article in a dental office. I use it for many different purposes : mixed with a little iodoform for covering inflamed pulps, for touching sand-paper disks to keep them from catching the rubber when polishing fillings, to prevent hot burnisher from sticking to gutta-percha fillings, rubbing on the under side of rubber dam to aid in applying to the teeth ; for these and many other purposes it is preferable to soap.

Experiments with Amalgam.

By B.

I have been experimenting for some time on amalgams. First, I put into nitric acid, one part to four of water, a lump of hard amalgam ; second, hydrochloric acid one part to two of water ; third, sulphuric acid one part to two-fourths strong vinegar. A lump of dry amalgam has remained in each since yesterday ; the only effect noticeable on either is a slight action of the nitric acid darkening slightly the surface without any perceptible change ; none of the others have undergone any perceptible change, but remain clear and white.

Now, any of these preparations are sufficiently strong to act with energy on teeth in the same length of time, and any of these acids would, if retained in the mouth any length of time, excoriate the entire mucous surfaces. Good amalgams are composed of pure tin and silver, and amalgamated with pure mercury. Water does not decompose mercury, silver or tin to any perceptible extent ; nitric acid dilute acts on silver, also mercury, separately, and less so on tin, heat facilitating the action ; when the three are combined, as in amalgam, the acid action is greatly lessened. I do not believe that any action of the fluids of the mouth is sufficient to produce any mercurial salt capable of acting injuriously to the

slightest extent, even in cases that have been repeatedly salivated by taking mercurials; if so, I have never witnessed a case during many years professional observation.

I have seen a filling, but a short time since, made of silver filings and mercury, that had been in a lower bicuspid twenty-five years, the filling being perfectly sound, and the tooth all round, except near the gum, where a cavity below had nearly reached the filling. This filling was very dark on the surface, but on running a file over it slightly, it gave a pure, sound white surface; in consequence I left the filling in, and filled below it. This dark surface was the result of the silver oxidizing slightly.

Remove any amalgam filling from any tooth, and file the surface, and the filed portion will become white and metallic. In order to get protoxide of mercury, which is the only one of consequence, mercury must be heated up to 600 degrees with free access of air; then red precipitate is formed, which is the protoxide, and on raising the heat higher, this oxide is again decomposed into the simple elements.

To form calomel, which is a subchloride, subnitrate of mercury is precipitated by common salt; it is also formed by other processes. Protochloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate, may be made in several ways. When metallic mercury is heated in chlorine gas, it takes fire and burns, producing this salt.

From the above formulas it will be seen that mercury is not readily acted on by any fluids that may exist in the mouth, as these fluids always contain, at least, from 800 to 900 parts of water in 1,000 parts, so that any acid or any other agent contained in this fluid could absolutely have no action of any moment, either on tin or silver. The latter turns dark from an oxide being formed in some mouths much more readily than in others, some mouths scarcely acting on a silver plate at all. Zauman says that mercury slowly vaporizes at all temperatures above forty degrees; some say all temperatures above sixty-six. The vaporization goes on more rapidly as the temperature is raised up to the point of ebullition 662.

All the apprehension that need give us any concern in connection with amalgam fillings, is the vaporization during the process of hardening, some of which undoubtedly will be inhaled into the lungs, as this vapor must be lighter than air, or it could not be a

vapor at all. The amount that might be inhaled would be so insignificant that it would not do any mischief, as it would be carried out of the lungs again, even if it passed the entire rounds of the circulation.

Workers in quicksilver are short-lived, owing to the fact that they are constantly in an atmosphere charged with these vapors, which, no doubt, keeps their systems saturated during their working hours, which in a few years causes a total lesion of nutrition; the hair and nails fall off, the hard tissues become saturated, the perosteum fails to nourish the bones, and the poor wretches die from exhaustion.

The insignificant amount of this vapor escaping from a fine amalgam filling could produce no injurious effect. The vapors will salivate when sufficient has been inhaled, which is the first effect of almost all forms of mercury, however introduced into the system. Mercury, in its action, is an irritating stimulant to the glands, more especially the liver primarily and the oral secondarily.

All the specimens have now been in the acids forty-eight hours. None of them are in the least affected, except that in the nitric acid, which is nearly all decomposed, with some precipitate of tin, I suppose, at the bottom. It will be seen that in twenty-four hours there was scarcely any action at all by the nitric acid, and now none at all by any of the other acids. I think these conclusions are sustained by demonstrable facts as given above.

Impression before Extracting.

By G. V. N. RELYEA, L.D.S., Oswego, N.Y.

A prominent M.D. of our city complained of his superior incisors having become elongated, hence unsightly, and occasionally giving him trouble, but he could not spare time to have them attended to, would not be without those teeth one day for twenty-five dollars—could not see his patients. I told him it would not be necessary, as I could take the impression before extracting, and the new ones would be ready the moment the old ones were removed. He exclaimed, "Can that be done?" I assured him it was even so. "When will you do it?" An appointment was made, and the next day after, at the same hour, the doctor was in the

operating chair. The teeth were extracted, and in less than half an hour he was back in the bank of which he was the worthy president. The size and shade of his old teeth was so accurately followed that, on informing his teller and cashier that he had just had his four front teeth extracted, they were staggered, and asked him when. He replied, "Less than half an hour since." The mystery was then explained. He wore those teeth for two years.

Let us suppose a case. The patient we will suppose young, just entering the twenties; the incisors and eye teeth past saving, some ulcerating, and the pulp exposed in others. Suffering and mortification had at last driven the victim to seek relief. To destroy the pulps and treat the ulcers will require time, be expensive and tedious. Unless the parties are abundantly able and willing, the result will be to extract. Then comes the question, "How soon can I have the new teeth?" "To-morrow, if you wish." "Well, out with the teeth." But I take the impression, and do not remove the old ones until the new ones are ready. If a young lady, she will probably say, "Oh, that will be lovely." The impression is taken, and we will now suppose an accurate model is before the operator.

With a pen-knife it is dressed, *as it would be if the impression had been taken after extracting*. Select teeth at least one-third longer than if the gums were healed. Allow this extra length of tooth to run up in the opening left by the old tooth, and you will be surprised what a perfect fit you will have. When using nitrous oxide, have the new teeth convenient, but unobserved by your patient, and when the old teeth are out, put the new plate in before the effects of the anæsthetic has passed off, and when full consciousness returns you will see a surprised and happy patient.

Brieflets.

By A. A. BURNS, L.D.S., Smith's Falls, Ont.

Where a cavity is found to contain deep-seated caries, and it has been found necessary to leave a portion remain, pressure upon the nerve may be prevented by applying a solution of chloro-percha to the remaining debris after it has been thoroughly treated with antiseptics. Allow the chloroform to evaporate, and a firm lining is found which is both non-conducting and non-irritating.

In filling an impression for a partial plate where there is danger of plaster teeth breaking, small wooden pegs, such as used by shoemakers, placed in the tooth sockets with the plaster will prevent any such accident, and will also be found to give no resistance to cutting teeth down when about to imbed model in flask.

In finishing a cement filling after chemical action has taken place in setting process, a better finish may be obtained by rubbing the burnisher over a piece of white wax and then burnishing filling. This adds to the finish and prevents moisture from getting at filling for some time (although exposed to it), as a film of wax remains as a preventive.

A handy sand-paper mandrel may be made out of cork for use on rubber plates in finishing process. Take a common quart-taper cork. Trim up in cone shape on the lathe. By means of dental mechanical saw, make a slit through apical end of cone, about half way down. A piece of sand-paper, a little wider than the opening, bent back at one end for retention, and placed in the mandrel, will complete it. This will be found more pliable than common brass mandrel. It conforms more with depressions in outline of plate, retains sand-paper better and does not heat plate so quickly.

Where a temporary root-filling is required, a good filling for such a case may be made by taking a small rope of absorbent cotton and saturating it in chloro-percha. This will be found very handy in removal, and will also prevent the continuance of decay of organic matter.

Good cotton-holders and good disinfectant glass, for instruments, may be had by using small-size cut-flower jars. They can be obtained at any druggist's, and will be found not only useful but ornamental. A great point in favor of these is that they are very easily kept clean.

In inserting a large amalgam crown-filling it is often found very hard to replace the cusps of the grinding surface. This may be accomplished by the use of the small round-head tin-tack, commonly called gimp tack. After the filling has been well retained, and cavity about half filled, a small hole may be made and one of these tin-tacks inserted at point where cusp is desired to be made. The amalgam can be packed around the tack, and it will be found to readily adhere to it on account of the affinity of mercury for tin. In a very large filling a couple of cusps may be had in a similar

way. The great advantage in this way of cusp building is in the perfect articulation. The amalgam may be mixed a little soft, as the tin-tack will readily absorb the surplus mercury. After filling is in place, the patient is requested to close the teeth and the cusps will be found to conform perfectly with the accluding tooth. It is better to always have filling a little full, in this case, so that the pressure will give the above result. This makes one of the prettiest plastic fillings inserted, and experience has proven their durability.

The Code of Ethics.

By L. D. S., Vancouver, B.C.

Undoubtedly the codes of ethics in medicine and dentistry demand modification. To my mind, it is unfair to recognize men of original thought and inventive genius to place them on a par with the fraudulent copyist, who, with a hobby, puts in another joint or a screw, twists a bracket or turns a projection, all the time without adding a new principle or altering an existing fact, and then patents his imposture. Any mechanic can take a vulcanizer or a lathe, change their shape, give them another turn, and claim them as their own "invention" (!), while anyone can see that there is no originality whatever in the so-called "improvement." We are full of this sort of cheap trickery in dentistry.

I am disposed to place men who invent really new and valuable articles on a different and higher plane than these cheap tricksters, and herein I believe that the future code will recognize some claim of the former to protection of their originality. It has never been explained satisfactorily to me why an original genius, who patents an original appliance, should be anathematized by the code, while an obscure plagiarist who steals the material for a "text-book" which he copyrights should be protected by it. I would place the works of Tomes, W. D. Miller and Wedl on a different and higher plane than the large number of text-books which are half stolen from them. It is easy to give the original thinkers in literature and invention their due.

It is easy, too, to distinguish the advertising imposter from the honest inventor who makes public the truth. A man who seeks to convey the impression that he possesses a secret remedy, or an

exceptional method, which he neither invented nor is really able to supply, is on a different and lower plane of morals than the man who not only is the discoverer but who makes his "secret" known and offers his "method" to his confreres. I cannot see, however, why he should be asked to charge his patients and give it freely to his confreres, unless society supplies a means whereby he can give away his time and material—in fact his "bread and butter."

These thoughts point to the future. We have to make distinctions; to remember that among those who commit breaches of the code there is some wheat with lots of chaff.

In the meantime, let us adhere to the strict letter of the code, until we have an accepted revision. It is better to be ruled by a rod of iron, in this matter, than not to be ruled at all. But the rod of iron becomes intolerable bye-and-bye.

Proceedings of Dental Societies.

Eastern Ontario Dental Association.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Dental Association was held in the Board of Trade rooms, Cornwall, Ont., June 15th and 16th, 1893.

The following gentlemen were admitted to membership in the Association: John G. Sanders, L.D.S., and H. B. Weagant, L.D.S., both of Morrisburg.

The following members were elected officers for the ensuing year: W. Brace, L.D.S., Brockville, President; A. A. S. Burns, L.D.S., Smith's Falls, Vice-President; Geo. H. Weagant, L.D.S., Cornwall, Secretary-Treasurer.

The retiring President's address was read by Dr. J. C. Bower, of Ottawa.

After routine business, Thursday evening, Dr. Peter Brown, of Montreal, read a very able, scientific, and instructive paper, entitled "Electricity in Dentistry."

Friday morning was taken up with clinics, which were held in Dr. Weagant's office. Dr. Brown, of Montreal, had a large exhibit of electrical appliances for use in dentistry, comprising dynamos, motors, pluggers, engines, lathes, fans, lamps, cauteries, etc., etc., making perhaps the most complete display of dental electric apparatus ever shown before a meeting of dentists in Canada.

Some very fine crown-work was done by Drs. J. C. Bower, of Ottawa, and H. B. Weagant, of Morr. burg. Work that was thoroughly practical ; every detail begun, worked out and finished during the time allotted for clinics.

A very beautiful non-cohesive gold filling was inserted by Dr. R. E. Sparks, of Kingston.

Dr. C. H. Wells, of Huntingdon, P.Q., inserted a porcelain inlay in a labial cavity, the inlay having been cut from an artificial tooth by means of Weagant's diamond trephines.

Friday afternoon, the Association was tendered a complimentary sail down the river and dinner at Stanley Island ; returning at eight o'clock in the evening, the business of the meeting was resumed.

Dr. G. E. Hanna, of Kemptville, representing District No. 1 upon the Board of Directors of the R.C.D.S., brought in a report of proceedings of that body, dwelling more particularly upon points of special interest to this Association. It is not necessary to give the substance of Dr. Hanna's address, as very shortly a full report of proceedings of the last meeting of the R. C. D. S. will be issued.

Dr. R. E. Sparks, of Kingston, read a very interesting paper upon the "Use vs. Abuse of the Dental Engine."

Dr. C. A. Martin, of Ottawa, gave a short and pithy address, entitled "Some Criticisms."

A vote of thanks was tendered those members contributing papers and performing clinics ; also to the local dentists for the hospitable manner in which the members of the Association were entertained by them.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Smith's Falls, Ont.

The World's Dental Congress—August 17th to 27th.

Before another issue of the DOMINION DENTAL JOURNAL, we should be prepared for our professional pilgrimage to Chicago. Nothing has occurred, and nothing will likely occur, to interrupt the harmonious working of the programme, and instead of deploring that our meeting is in August, we have every reason to be grateful that the dentists will be in Chicago in the very best time to witness the completed Fair.

Dr. A. O. Hunt, the indefatigable Secretary, sends us the following list of the officers of the sections :

OFFICERS OF THE SECTIONS.

"SCIENCE"—DEPARTMENT "A."

Section 1. Anatomy and Histology.—Chairman, R. R. Andrews, Cambridge, Mass.; Vice-Chairman, E. P. Beadles, Danville, Va.; Secretary, F. T. Breene, Iowa City, Iowa.

Section 2. Etiology, Pathology and Bacteriology.—Chairman, G. V. Black, Jacksonville, Ill.; Vice-Chairman, Geo. S. Allan, New York, N.Y.; Secretary, E. S. Chisholm, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Section 3. Chemistry and Metallurgy.—Chairman, D. R. Stubblefield, Nashville, Tenn.; Vice-Chairman, J. S. Cassidy, Covington, Ky.; Secretary, E. V. McLeod, New Bedford, Mass.

Section 4. Therapeutics and Materia Medica.—Chairman, F. J. S. Gorgas, Baltimore, Md.; Vice-Chairman, N. S. Hoff, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Secretary, Geo. E. Hunt, Indianapolis, Ind.

"APPLIED SCIENCE"—DEPARTMENT "B."

Section 5. Dental and Oral Surgery.—Chairman, T. W. Brophy, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Chairman, M. H. Cryer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, J. F. Griffiths, Salisbury, N.C.

Section 6. Operative Dentistry.—Chairman, Wm. Jarvie, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Vice-Chairman, Daniel N. McQuillen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary, Henry W. Morgan, Atlanta, Ga.

Section 7. Prosthesis, Orthodontia.—Chairman, C. L. Goddard, San Francisco, Cal.; Vice-Chairman, T. S. Hacker, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, E. H. Angle, Minneapolis, Minn.

Section 8. Education, Legislation, Literature.—Chairman, J. J. R. Patrick, Belleville, Ill.; Vice-Chairman, H. L. McKellops, San Francisco, Cal.; Secretary, W. H. Whitslar, Cleveland, Ohio.

Applications for Membership.

We urge our readers to apply at once for membership in the Congress. We repeat that Canadians, like all other foreigners, are exempted from the fee of ten dollars, and are merely obliged to present the necessary certificates signed by the Canadian officers. The Grand Trunk Railway has made very liberal reduction for return rates, the return fare from Montreal being only \$24. The following circular will be useful to members. If one is uncertain

as to rooms, etc., it would be best, upon arrival in Chicago to proceed directly to the Club, where every information will be available.

"COLUMBIA DENTAL CLUB,

"300 *Michigan Avenue, Chicago.*

"This Club has been organized for the entertainment of visiting dentists from all parts of the world, and to serve as headquarters for the World's Columbian Dental Congress.

"We tender all dentists a cordial invitation to make our Club House their headquarters while in the city, and those who desire may have their mail directed in our care.

"A Bureau of Information has been established in connection with the Club, through which convenient rooms may be secured at rates to suit. Correspondence relating to same should be addressed to manager of the bureau, R. C. Brophy, in care of the Club.

"Very truly,

"COLUMBIA DENTAL CLUB,

"FRANK H. GARDNER, *Pres.*"

Ontario Dental Association.

Toronto, June 10th, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—The fifth annual meeting of the Ontario Dental Association will be held at Hamilton, beginning on Tuesday, July 25th, and continuing till Thursday noon, July 27th. The date fixed by constitution (third Tuesday in July) having been found to conflict with the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order, which many of the dentists wish to attend, it has been considered advisable to postpone our meeting till the fourth Tuesday.

A programme, full of interest and profit, is being prepared. There will be papers on "Amalgam," "A Needed Reform in our Dental Curriculum," "Care of Deciduous Teeth," and other interesting subjects not definitely arranged yet. Clinics will be given on "Regulating," "Aluminum Work," "Porcelain Baking," "How to make a Seamless Crown," and other subjects to be announced later.

The Question Box will be made a more prominent feature of this meeting than in the past, and much practical information will

doubtless be obtained from the answers to, and discussion on, such questions as may be presented.

Although you may be looking forward to attending the great Dental Congress in Chicago, still the Committee feel confident you would derive much useful benefit from the Ontario meeting, as the practical points are apt to be lost sight of in the magnitude of such an enormous meeting as the Chicago one.

As the railway companies will give no reduction unless there are fifty who have paid the railroad fare one way, and as we have never yet had that many who have done so, it would be advisable for you to purchase a regular return ticket. A programme of the meeting will be mailed to you about the first of July.

The Committee hope you will so arrange your plans as to be at the meeting.

Yours very truly,

H. R. ABBOTT, *President.*

W. E. WILLMOTT, *Secretary.*

**Dental Association, Province of Quebec—Board of
Examiners.**

The regular meetings for examinations were held in Montreal, on May 10, 11, 12 and 13. The following members were present, Messrs. S. Globensky, President; E. Casgrain, Vice-President; J. C. Nichols, Treasurer; Geo. W. Lovejoy, Secretary; T. A. Venner, Registrar; A. W. Hyndman and E. B. Ibbotson. W. G. Beers was present by invitation to represent the Dental College of the Province of Quebec.

After reading and approving of the Minutes, the President explained that two resignations having occurred, the Board had elected, according to law, Drs. Lovejoy and Ibbotson to fill the places; that Dr. Beers had resigned in accordance with his own conditions at the last election, as he felt unable to devote time both to the College and the Board. Drs. Lovejoy and Fiske had been appointed as Professors in the College to replace Dr. Andres, resigned, on account of ill health, and Dr. Berwick, deceased.

Several students, not having fulfilled their time, were referred back for future examination.

The following successfully passed the final examination, and

received the degree of L.D.S.: Messrs. S. J. Bloomfield, L. J. Franchere, Jas. Symons, Robt. N. Watson, G. Lemieux, A. Lemieux, O. Pichette, G. Maillet, J. B. C. Trestler, A. S. Ives, and Miss Annie Grant Hill. Miss Hill is the first lady licentiate in the Province.

W. G. Beers gave a detailed report of the work of the College for the session just completed, and paid high compliments to the students and the demonstrators. In spite of some factious opposition, the school had united the English and French students in one work under one government (the Board), and the profession, with a few expected exceptions, had decided that it would be injurious to cheapen and lower dental education in the Province by opening a rival.

The following resolution was then passed: "The Board of Examiners, having received the report of the Dean of the Dental College of the Province of Quebec for the first session, desires to express its approval of the work done by the Professors and Demonstrators, the value of which, to the students, has been witnessed in the present examination."

Ontario Dental Society.

The fifth annual meeting of the Ontario Dental Society will be held in the Y.M.C.A. building, Hamilton, July 25th, 26th and 27th. A number of very interesting and profitable papers and clinics have been arranged for. It is hoped many of the dentists of Ontario will be present. No special arrangements have been made with the railroads, as it would require an attendance of fifty who paid railroad fare one way, and there has never been that many present, so those who wish to attend should obtain a regular return ticket.

W. E. WILLMOTT, *Secretary*.

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.—This is not unfrequently curable by lemon juice or citric acid, after all kinds of antacids have been tried in vain. The explanation is this: A depraved state of the mucous membrane lining the stomach, dependent on loss of tone, is one of the sources of acidity; and this acidity is often subdued by the tonic action found in the lemon acid or juice.—*Med. Summary*.

Correspondence.

The World's Columbian Dental Congress.

Chicago, Illinois, August 14-19, 1893.

CIRCULAR FROM THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Dentists of the United States of America, Canada, Mexico, Central America and South America, Greeting:

The movement to hold a Dental Congress in Chicago, Illinois, August 14-19, 1893, inclusive, received its official status from the joint action of the Southern Dental Association at its meeting in July, 1890, held at Atlanta, Georgia, and the meeting of the American Dental Association held at Excelsior Springs, Missouri, in August, 1890. The undersigned General Executive Committee was appointed by the two Associations to adopt Rules and Regulations, fix the time for convening the Congress, secure the place for holding the sessions, and make such other preliminary arrangements as it deemed necessary.

The work of appointing committees to promote the success of the Congress is finished, the permanent officers have been chosen, the honorary officers have been appointed in all foreign countries, and the time and place of meeting fixed.

A general invitation has been issued, asking the co-operation of the reputable dentists of the civilized world to meet with the dentists of the United States of America at the time and place fixed, for the presentation of papers, both scientific and practical, covering the entire range of theory and technology. It is believed that the newest investigations, discoveries and methods in physiology, histology, bacteriology, pathology, oral surgery, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, orthodontia, operative dentistry, prosthesis and deontology will be presented to this Congress in a manner not heretofore attempted in any international gathering of a similar character.

It is with pleasure, therefore, that we appeal to the dentists of America to assist in this great undertaking, which promises so much for the future of dentistry and dental surgery, in placing its practical and humanitarian objects before the public at large. This Congress will be an educator of such vast proportions to the prac-

tioners of dentistry, that few can realize the direct benefits which will accrue, not only to those participating, but to those who deny themselves the opportunity to make history for the generations yet to follow.

The Transactions, when printed, will be a permanent record of scientific development that may well serve as a starting-point in future professional advancement, education, legislation and prophylaxis.

Nothing will be omitted to provide for the comfort and entertainment of those who lend their presence for the furtherance of the objects of this Congress, and a programme of such literary merit will be presented as shall reflect in the clearest manner the past history and present development of dental science, including also the practical demonstration of every phase of operations known. These demonstrations will be made by those best fitted by native ingenuity, education and technical skill in bacteriology, histology, pathology, oral surgery and other more directly practical subjects, such as orthodontia, prosthesis, electricity, and mechanical operations on the teeth, jaws and associate parts.

The facilities for meetings and clinical demonstrations are ample to accommodate all who are entitled to admission to the Congress. The Memorial Art Palace is situated near the centre of transportation, it is isolated from traffic, and is well lighted and ventilated.

The general headquarters will be located at 300 Michigan Avenue, within ten minutes' walk of the assembly-rooms. All communications to the Secretary of the General Executive Committee to be sent to this address after July 15.

The profession in America must now assume the responsibility of making this Congress a success, on the lines laid out by the General Executive Committee. This can only be accomplished by the immediate response of those who contemplate being present in person, or by contribution, financial or otherwise.

The Committee urgently requests an immediate decision from those purposing to attend, in order to facilitate the work of the various departments, and reduce to a reasonable certainty the attendance from America.

Contributions of money should be made directly, and at once, to the Chairman of each State Finance Committee, for transmission to the Treasurer, who will issue his receipt for the same.

Accompanying this circular are the Codified Rules and Regulations of the Congress, and instructions for the guidance of all.

Read this circular carefully, and preserve it for future reference. Adherents of the Congress will address letters of enquiry to the Secretary of the General Executive Committee, in order to receive an official reply.

Cordially and fraternally yours,

W. W. WALKER, Chairman of the General Executive Committee, 67 W. 9th Street, New York City, New York.

A. O. HUNT, Secretary of the General Executive Committee, Iowa City, Iowa.

L. D. SHEPARD, President of the Congress, 330 Dartmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

A. W. HARLAN, Secretary-General of the Congress, 1000 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN S. MARSHALL, Treasurer, Venetian Building, Chicago, Illinois.

W. J. BARTON, Paris, Texas.

L. D. CARPENTER, Atlanta, Georgia.

J. Y. CRAWFORD, Nashville, Tennessee.

M. W. FOSTER, 9 Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

H. J. MCKELLOPS, 2630 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

G. W. McELHANEY, Columbus, Georgia.

H. B. NOBLE, New York Avenue, Washington, D.C.

JOHN C. STOREY, Dallas, Texas.

C. S. STOCKTON, Newark, New Jersey.

J. TAFT, 122 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Members of the General Executive Committee.

FINANCES.

Desiring that every reputable member of the dental profession shall be identified with the Congress,—

Resolved, That a payment of ten dollars (\$10.00) shall entitle one to the Transactions and to membership, if eligible ;

That a payment of twenty dollars (\$20.00) shall entitle one to the Transactions and to membership as above, and to the Commemorative Medal ;

That a payment of thirty dollars (\$30.00) or upward shall have

all the advantages of the twenty-dollar (\$20.00) subscription, and also recognition as a contributor to the financial success of the Congress ;

That any student presenting a certificate from the Dean or Secretary of a reputable Dental College shall be entitled to Student Membership, and also to a copy of the Transactions, on the payment of five dollars (\$5.00).

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

All public announcements for the General Executive Committee shall bear the signatures of both the Chairman and the Secretary.

The admission fee to the World's Columbian Dental Congress shall be fixed at ten dollars, to be collected only from residents of the United States.

All papers to be read before the Congress shall be in the hands of the Committee on Printing Transactions not later than July 1, and shall not exceed forty-five minutes in the time of presentation. Said Committee shall have full power to accept or reject any paper, to revise, or suggest a revision by the authors, and to publish or not in the Transactions the whole or parts of papers read, or abridgements thereof.

The official languages of the Congress shall be English, French, Spanish and German, and the papers shall be printed, in the Transactions, in the languages in which they are read.

After a paper has been accepted, the Committee shall prepare a brief synopsis, to be published in the official languages of the Congress.

The Chairman of each Committee shall send reports of its progress to the Chairman and Secretary of the General Executive Committee at such frequent intervals as will keep them informed of all the work accomplished.

All circulars issued by any Committee must be sent to each member of the General Executive Committee, and they shall be of uniform size, viz., that of the minute forms issued by the Secretary.

The Dental Congress offers a medal for the best popular paper on Dental Hygiene, for public distribution ; to be referred to Committee No. 23, to be called the Committee on Prize Essays.

All matters of business presented at the general sessions of the Congress, shall be referred to the General Executive Committee, and must receive the endorsement of the Committee before they can be entertained by the President of the Congress.

The management of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition have offered suitable accommodations in the Memorial Art Palace, on the lake front, in Chicago, for the sessions of the World's Columbian Dental Congress, August 14, 1893.

INVITATION.

The duties of the Committee on Invitation shall be to invite such scientific persons residing in the United States and foreign countries who are not members of the profession, but who, by their recognized attainments in special departments of science, would add interest to the meeting. They shall also have the authority to invite such dentists of high standing and reputation in foreign countries as may be agreed upon by a majority of the Committee, and a card from the Chairman of said Committee to the Chairman of the Committee on Registration shall be deemed evidence of the reputability of the holder thereof, to entitle him to membership in the Congress, and they shall also furnish the Committee on Membership with a list of the names and residences of those invited.

MEMBERSHIP.

The duties of the Committee on Membership shall be to pass upon all applications for membership which may be referred to it by the Committee on Registration or the Treasurer.

The membership shall consist of legally qualified and reputable dentists (as defined in the Code of Ethics of the American and Southern Dental Associations) residing in the United States, and such other scientific persons as may be invited by the Committee on Invitation; each and every member to be entitled to one copy of the Transactions.

All dentists residing in foreign countries who desire to acquire membership in the Congress, will file their application with the Honorary President or Vice-Presidents of their respective countries, who are empowered to pass upon their eligibility.

When applications are satisfactory to the Honorary President or Vice-Presidents, or a majority of them, in said country, the names so agreed upon shall be transmitted by July 15, 1893, to the Chairman of the Committee on Registration, who will proceed to issue a membership card without further reference.

Selections.

Mr. Hodgson's Hypnotic Meetings.

The success attending Mr. Hodgson's operations in town last week is unparalleled in Lindsay. In addition to giving instructive and amusing entertainments in the Academy of Music every night, he also made a name for himself outside. On Wednesday night Mr. Walters, assistant dentist with Mr. Neelands, extracted a tooth from a young man on the platform of the Academy in full view of the audience, and under the close scrutiny of Mayor Ray, Mr. Hart, dentist, ourselves and others. The young man was hypnotized, and the tooth was extracted without the sign of a quiver. The following day, one large double tooth and three broken stumps were extracted from a hypnotized patient by Mr. Neelands in his office. All were hard to pull, and one of the roots required the laceration of the gums, almost exposing the jaw bone. Yet not the slightest pain was felt by the patient, though he sat in the chair seemingly wide awake. We were present at Mr. Neeland's office. The patient has not experienced the inflammation usual in such cases, nor was the bleeding so profuse. This is due evidently to the absence of shock. The same day we attended in the rooms of Mr. Gross, and saw another truly wonderful experiment. A patient was hypnotized, and a "double" tooth drawn. The decay was in the centre, so Mr. Gross drilled out the centre and filled it. After treating the tooth and gums to a wash to prevent inflammation, the tooth was reinserted in the jaw, an operation quite common in ordinary dentistry. The patient was brought out of the hypnotic condition, and was shown the tooth in his jaw filled. Though wide awake during the operation, he went away believing the tooth had merely been filled. Soon after, he was showing it to a friend, and touched it with his finger. Down fell the tooth, to his great alarm. These operations we saw our-

selves, besides Messrs. Neelands, Gross, Hart and Walters will each bear testimony to them. Mr. Hodgson had his patients well in hand, and succeeded in fully convincing the public of the great utility of the science of hypnotism, as well as of his proficiency therein.—*Lindsay Warder, Ont.*

Editorial.

The Old and the New.

In our April issue we expressed the opinion, as the result of an extensive practical experience and observation, that "for all-round dental mechanics, the men and the students whose mechanical dentistry was confined to the precious metals, were far ahead of the present generation." One of our young student friends writes rather a trenchant denial, reminding us of a fact which we neither discussed nor denied, that the matriculation to-day is away ahead of that "required a quarter of a century ago." As there was no matriculation required at that time, his argument on that point is unanswerable.

The introduction of vulcanite was the cause of the degeneracy of the laboratory. Competition for cheapness drove gold and platinum out of many laboratories, and brought a lot of inferior men in. Before the use of vulcanite, every student was, by necessity, a metal worker; many of them, by necessity, skilled in continuous gum work. There are too many offices to-day in which a metal plate is rarely, if ever, manufactured, and there are scores of otherwise skilful dentists who are utterly dependent upon skilled mechanics hired by the month, many of whom were taught all they know about metal work by these very workmen. This was not the case before the entrance of vulcanite. The student's daily routine in the laboratory was exclusively in the more complex work of the metals. Much of what is now dignified by the title of "bridge-work," was common in city and town offices, and with a score of difficulties in the way. In every laboratory one found almost the full equipment of the jeweller and the moulder. All dentists made their own solders, and many of the articles now supplied by the depots. Most of the dentists made and tempered

their own excavators, and a great variety of other articles. We have one of the oldest dentists in Quebec, who made all his own porcelain teeth, and still continues to use them. It is all very well to call these old practitioners "old fogies;" so was Allan, so was W. H. Elliott, so, it may be said, is Haskell. But who dare presume to say that men like the late Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Allport, and a host of others not long passed away—men like Dwinelle, Rich, and their contemporaries, still living—must take a back seat with the noisy braggarts, who forget that these men were most skilful dental mechanics in metal and porcelain work before the braggarts were born?

We are all prone to arrogance and self-opinion in youth, and wonder, perhaps, how the world got on so long without our advice. It would be a useful study to investigate what the octogenarians have done to make dentistry what it is; to place their labors in colleges, in the journals, in our literature, and in actual practice side by side with that of their juniors. The old couplet will bear repetition:

"We think our fathers wrong so wise we grow,
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us so."

The June issue of the *Dental Review* supplies us with valuable material for dentists going to Chicago. We strongly advise our readers to make their first visit to the Columbian Dental Club, 300 Michigan Avenue.

SOUGHT AND FOUND.—Three conceits: young wits, as they thought themselves, passing along the road near Oxford, met a grave old gentleman with whom they had a mind to be rudely merry. "Good morning, father Abraham," said one. "Good morning, father Isaac," said the next. "Good morning, father Jacob," cried the last. "I am neither Abraham, Isaac, nor Jacob," replied the old gentleman, "but Saul, the son of Kish, who went out to seek his father's asses, and lo! here I have found them."

The road to success in the practice of our art lies not only in the knowledge how to deal with disease, but how to deal with men and women who suffer from it.—*Lawson Tait*.

Hotel Accommodation.

The best way to secure hotel accommodation will be to write to Mr. R. C. Brophy, manager of the Information Bureau of the Columbia Dental Club, 300 Michigan Avenue, who will secure accommodations in any part of Chicago or the suburbs at prices to suit the most moderate purse. Mr. Brophy has a list of more than one thousand rooms less than a mile from the Art Palace, at very low prices. He will undertake to secure for you just what is wanted. Do not hesitate to say how much or how little you desire to pay, whether with or without meals. By securing rooms now much money will be saved, as in August there will be large numbers of visitors to the Fair and prices for rooms will be in greater demand at higher rates.

The following hotels are selected from a list of the best in the city, and dentists wishing accommodations can select therefrom according to their wishes.

Some are in the immediate vicinity of the World's Fair, others midway between it and the centre of the city, others in the city, and some on the west and north sides of Chicago.

NEAR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The South Pier Hotel, Windsor Park, European plan. \$1.00 and upward.

The Isabella Hotel, corner of 61st and Oglesby Avenue, European. \$1.50 per day and upward.

Chicago Beach Hotel, four blocks from World's Fair Grounds, American. \$5 per day and upward.

The World's Inn, 60th Street and Madison Avenue, European. \$2 per day and upward.

The Waukesha, 64th Street, one block from the World's Fair main entrance, European. \$1.50 to \$5 per day.

Hotel Ingram, 60th Street and Washington Avenue, European plan.

Renfost Hotel, 52nd Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, European. \$2 and upward.

The Andreas, American and European Hotel. Rates, \$2 per day. Corner Stony Island Boulevard and 72nd Street.

The 'Bankers,' two blocks from entrance, 62nd Street, European. \$2.

The Genoa, one block from entrance, 62nd Street, European. \$2.

The Ramona, three blocks from entrance, 66th Place, European. \$1.50.

The Albert, three blocks from entrance, Madison Avenue, European. \$2.

The Savoy, American and European Hotel, corner 55th Street and Jefferson Avenue. Rates, \$3 to \$5 per day.

MIDWAY BETWEEN THE FAIR AND THE CITY.

Lakota, Michigan Avenue and 30th Street, American and European. \$5 per day and upward.

Lexington, Michigan Avenue and 22nd Street, American and European. High priced.

Hotel Oakland, Drexel and Oakwood Boulevards, American and European. Moderate.

CITY.

The Beveridge, American and European Hotel, corner 26th Street and Calumet Avenue. Rates, \$3 to \$5 per day.

Tremont House, American. \$4 per day and upward.

Hotel Grace, European. \$1 per day and upward.

Hotel Brevoort, European. \$1.50 per day and upward.

Sherman House, American. \$4 per day and upward.

Grand Pacific, American. \$5 per day and upward.

Palmer House, American and European.

Great Northern, European, high.

Niagara Hotel, European. \$1 per day and upward.

Windsor European Hotel, \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

Commercial Hotel, American, \$2 to \$3.

Gore's European Hotel. \$1 per day and upward.

Leland Hotel, American and European.

The Victoria, European. Moderate.

The Auditorium, European and American. High priced.

The Clifton House, American. \$2.50 and \$3 per day.

Great Western Hotel, corner Jackson and Franklin Streets, American and European Hotel. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2 per day.

Hotel Du Nord, Wabash Avenue, adjoining Palmer House, European. \$1.50 per day.

Hotel La Fayette, Harrison Street, near Michigan Avenue, European, \$1.50; American, \$2.50.

Hotel, Wilson, Michigan Avenue, between Hubbard and Eldridge Courts, European. \$1 and upward.

Hotel Calanthe, Michigan Avenue, near 12th Street, European. \$1 per day and upward.

Hotel Savoy, Michigan Avenue, near 12th Street, European. \$1.50 per day and upward.

Hotel Glencoe, Michigan Avenue, near 12th Street, European. \$1.50 per day and upward.

Hotel Imperial, Michigan Avenue, corner 12th Street, European and American. \$3.50 to \$8.

Hotel Stamford, Michigan Avenue, corner 13th Street, European. \$2 and upward.

Hotel Redd, Wabash Avenue, corner 12th Street, European. \$1.50 and upward.

Hotel Delmar, Wabash Avenue, near 14th Street, European. \$1.50 and upward.

NORTH SIDE.

Revere House, Clark and Michigan Streets, American, \$2.50 and \$3 ; European, 75 cents, \$1 and \$1.50.

Virginia, Rush and Ohio Streets, American, very high priced.

WEST SIDE.

Gault House, Madison and Clinton Streets, American. \$2 and \$2.50 per day.

Chicago View Hotel, Madison Street and Ashland Boulevard, European. \$1.50 per day and upward.

Anæsthetics.

The original article in the last issue under the above heading should have been credited to Dr. G. V. N. Relyea, of Oswego, N.Y.

Clinics and Exhibits.

Operative clinics will be given in the rooms of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, 100-102 Michigan Avenue ; prosthetic clinics in the rooms of the North-Western University Dental School, corner Indiana Avenue and 22nd Street ; dental exhibits in the room of the American College of Dental Surgery, 479 Wabash Avenue ; microscopical and lantern exhibits in the Memorial Art Palace.