

instead of perfection. He also used it to tint artificial teeth to different shades by coating vitrified body over them (having a number of different shades), but to me they were not nearly as good as can be obtained by the mineral paints for staining. If a man has half an eye for tinting or shading, he can stain them in a few minutes, which can be burned in a miniature muffle held over a bunsen burner, such as Evans suggests. By these samples you will see the difference between glass and body, also the result of staining with mineral paint.

Dr. Steadman, Laporte, Ind., demonstrated his method of retaining full and partial dentures. The case was a man eighty-seven years old, had worn several sets of artificial teeth, but was unable to use them in mastication. With the use of the latter device he claims to eat corn off the cob.

The device is a perpendicular spring attached to the lower plate, but not to the upper, causing a slight pressure between the upper and lower plates, in which position it has been demonstrated that the springs do not in a manner interfere with the movement of the jaws, or otherwise inconvenience the wearer.

As regards the partial dentures, there is nothing new except the accuracy in which they are constructed. The bands or clasps used to retain the plates are fitted upon the teeth as they stand in the mouth, by means of pliers. The clasps are best made from gold plate (No. 24 standard gauge 18k. fine without platinum alloy), and should be as wide as the tooth is long and heavy, so they will not change position by use. It is seldom necessary to swage a clasp or have it fit to tooth accurately, except at its greatest diameter. There is no difficulty in adjusting a clasp of a bicuspid in the mouth, but for a molar it can be made of an impression, say, of Millott's metal, and afterwards fitted to the tooth in mouth. The bands are then furnished with a stay plate, soldered, bent and punched, then replaced on the tooth. The stay plates are next coated on both sides with cohesive wax, or if teeth stand at an angle or undercup, and where the plaster would be liable to break in removing, such places should be dried and built up with cohesive wax. In removing the impression from the mouth, bring away in the plaster the clasps and wax with it, as an integral part thereof. Should the plaster break in removing, and clasps remain on teeth, they can be removed and restored to their place in the impression, care being taken not to remove the clasps, and also bending out of position in the slightest degree in polishing them.

Dr. Bonwill, of Philadelphia, was again giving a series of clinics. He filled a large mesial-occlusal distal cavity in the left inferior molar; he made use of a matrix made of pink gutta percha base plate held in position by an ordinary clamp, used in filling gold