

Notes for the "Journal."

By DAN. McPHEE, L.D.S., Arnprior, Ont.

Dentists who are in the habit of using an articulation, will find it advantageous when making an upper plate on rubber (full or partial), to take an impression of the under teeth also. When this is done, insert the model jointly into the occlusion left by the under teeth in trial bite, then put the case into the articulator. In this manner bubbles will be avoided, and there will be less danger of breaking the plaster teeth than there is when the plaster is run into the bite.

For an easy and safe method of extracting the roots of the right inferior molars, use a pair of upper bayonet alveolar root forceps, and stand at the left and front of the patient. In this position the operator is not apt to strike the forceps against the upper teeth, either by a sudden break or removal.

Filling material for children's teeth, second dentition. I approve of the best plastics, or other good preparations of a similar nature, until they have arrived at the age of seventeen. These plastic fillings harden and strengthen the tooth while developing, and when they are properly put in, they will arrest further decay. Of course, teeth temporarily filled should be recapped when necessary, until the patient is at the proper age for either gold or amalgam fillings. The cavity may in nearly every instance be prepared with sharp and well adapted excavators, and thus the child will be relieved of the horrors of the "boring machine."

When there are any doubts about permanently filling a treated tooth, try dipping a pledget of cotton in a plastic filling mixture (liquid and powder) and fill the cavity for a time. It hardens and excludes moisture and can be readily removed. The cavity must in all cases be thoroughly dry preparatory to the insertion.

After opening flasks for removal of wax plates, insert the parts into warm water. This will loosen the wax from the teeth and plaster, and in many instances cause a clean removal.