sections, designed to represent irregular teeth. Bicuspid teeth of block sections are not large enough, nor do their masticating surfaces approximate sufficiently in shape and depth of cut to the natural teeth of this class. It was suggested that the holes in pivot teeth should be bored entirely through to allow of them being used for various styles of wood and metal pivoting. Pivot teeth should be set up in sets of two, four, and six to facilitate selection.

In a discussion on irregularity of the teeth the general tone of the meeting was, that whenever a tooth could be brought into position *without* a ligature, it should be preferred. Whenever screws could be applied they should, as their action was less irritating, and generally more certain. That the mouth should be encumbered as little as possible with plates or appliances for changing the position of the teeth, and that whenever nature could be *made* or *aided* to do the work of regulating the teeth by the simple extraction of one or two teeth, this plan should be adopted in preference to ligatures, bands, screws, plates, inclined planes, etc. (*Cosmos*).

SELECTION.

To users of amalgams.—The best form of instrument for condensing the first part of a plug so as to obtain proper contact with the walls of the cavity is a small ball-headed burnisher, and all plugs should be commenced and built up with this instrument alone as far as possible. The correct form will be found in Ash's catalogue for 1875, fig. 43, p. 130. *This instrument is one of the essentials in obtaining sound plugs which do not discolour the dentine.* The surface discoloration of the plug depends, to a certain extent, on the alloy used, but almost entirely on the quantity of mercury contained in the amalgam. The smaller the proportion of mercury used the less the discoloration. If a cavity cannot be kept perfectly dry until the plug is finished it is far better to pack the plug under water from the commencement. This at first sight appears strange, but the explanation is simple. If a plug gets wet on the surface before it is condensed, the air enclosed in the under part of the plug is compressed. When the pressure is removed the confined air lifts and disintegrates the plug. Pack either all wet or all dry, and do not leave a plug soft in the mouth in contact with water. Unless moisture is totally