

manship. They can get dirtily-done dentistry, filthily-made sets of teeth, teeth extracted with dirty and infected forceps, teeth filled with dirty amalgam while the saliva is stopped with foul napkins, operations performed in dirty chairs with dirty hands, and infectious diseases carried from one mouth to another. These Cheap Jacks cannot afford to do anything else, and they do not know enough to do any better. One of these parties was lately asked by a patient why the red rubber showed so much between the joints of her set, and was told that it was "an improvement to strengthen the set, and it will fill up with food and be covered"!

Hints From Everywhere.

By B.

1. Wipe your cuspidor with an oiled rag to keep blood and saliva from adhering. Try it once.
 2. Burn all mouth napkins after using. Best way to "disinfect" them.
 3. Wire in lower plates weakens rather than strengthens, unless you solder tails to it here and there, or curve and roughen it.
 4. Try sulphate of copper for pyorrhœa alveolaris. After tartar is scaled thoroughly, pack it down the roots, protecting the mouth with a napkin. Leave it ten minutes. Use bicarbonate of soda to neutralize it, packed with the finger, and used in hot water as a wash. Repeat several times at intervals of three days.
 5. Try marble dust for polishing instead of pumice stone.
 6. Go back to good tough beeswax for impressions in place of modelling compound. It does not "draw" so much. With practice you can do anything with it. Do not over-warm it.
 7. Always color the plaster you use for impressions. Use rouge. Never oil wax impressions. Use soap suds on plaster, and then run fresh water over it.
 8. To polish vulcanite, use fine sand-paper and elbow grease, and finish finally with dry plaster of Paris on lather brush.
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