

evolved, and act upon organic matter in the vegetable and animal kingdom, upon the same principle that physical forces do on the mineral plane. That is, electricity, so to speak, is also organized or endowed with life, or become, as sometimes denominated, "animal current."

Animal magnetism is not a new term, nor does it need evidences of its existence. Animal heat is also a fixed fact, and is one of the best proofs of organization to meet the conditions. Animal heat ranges between freezing 32° and 100.3-4° above when the organized dynamo burns out and vital energy ceases.

Before making an application of these organized forces please bear in mind that electricity and heat are close friends helping each other in most of the work done by those forces. The effect of this union upon gum tissue is this: Gold in the mouth will not injure gum tissue by the temperature, conducted by hot drinks or food as all know who wear or have worn gold plates; but where gold is insulated from the membrane, except at a given point or points, there is added to heat a current of electricity which, with the heat, is discharged into the gums, etc.

Mention will be made of this fact farther on. Now let us introduce quotations from the article already mentioned.

"It is certainly a lamentable fact to note the surprisingly small percentage of roots carrying crowns that are devoid of any evidence of periosteal inflammation, or that are surrounded by tissue presenting a normal or healthy appearance as compared with the very great percentage that invariably manifest more or less marked degrees of gingivitis."

On the face of the great amount of literature that has been given us upon this subject, and in view of the rapid strides of progress and advancement achieved in this line, it seems indeed a deplorable condition when one can conscientiously and candidly assert that only from 15 to 25 per cent. would be a fair estimate of these roots, which, after carrying crowns for a time, present no indications of this condition, and yet we are convinced by close observation that on an average such is the case. The question naturally arises then as to its probable cause.

Since a very great percentage of the crowns now in use are made of gold, or having gold bands, would it be just to attribute it to the assertion sometimes made that the tissues of the mouth take unkindly to that metal, when we will, perhaps, turn right around and advocate a gold plate to the next patient presenting themselves; when we know as an absolute certainty, vouchsafed to by proof and experience, that there is no substance, either metallic or mineral, that when brought into contact with the tissues of the mouth presents so many favorable points as gold. Yet, for all that, in crown work we can but acknowledge the frequent