with the drug, allow it to cool and form into pellets or roll into sheets. To use it, soften in warm water.

LOWER DENTURES.—Dr. Walter Coffin takes a platinum wire, half round or oval, bends it to the shape of the arch, and winds in open spirals fine gold wire around it and solders it together, leaving the ends of the fine wire free, or solders small pieces at intervals to the bow. These ends are bedded in the plaster of Paris in flasking, and keep the bow in place. After vulcanizing, he has a strong and somewhat weighted plate.

ANNEALING GOLD.—Mr. Hunly, of London, states that heating gold to a red heat impairs the cohesive qualities of it. Through a series of experiments, commencing at the melting point of tin up to the melting point of gold, he got the following results: At the melting point of tin, in one second softness and cohesiveness was obtained, also after five, ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five minutes. At the melting point of lead, it was obtained in one second, also in five and ten minutes; after fifteen minutes the gold was somewhat harder and less cohesive; after twenty, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five and forty minutes it was still less; but after sixty-five minutes the gold obtains its former softness and cohesiveness. At the melting point of zinc and a little higher, the gold lost some of its properties, but after five minutes it improved, and after twenty-five minutes had its full softness and cohesiveness. At a dark red heat (in a dark room), the gold was very cohesive and soft up to twenty-five minutes. The next experiment was at a light red heat on platinum foil, and was kept up till the gold stuck to the platinum foil. The gold lost none of its properties during the heat on the foil. Another experiment was with gold in contact with the flame, at a dark red heat, till the last cylinder was melted down to about two-thirds its original size, and this cylinder was the most cohesive of all experimented with. The gold used was No. 1 A cylinders of Small.—*Zahntechniche Reform.*

Diseases of the Oral Mucous Membrane.*

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The subject is an important one, not only to dentists, but to the general public. One of Toronto's pathologists remarked to me, when he heard I was going to talk to dentists on the subject, "For goodness' sake! tell them to keep their instruments clean; it is

* Read before the Toronto Dental Society.