

and we hang up this card in the class-room so that the students can see what they are to make. This card contains a piece of No. 9 German silver wire, a five cent nickel, two strips of German silver plate—one has been hammered so that the edges are curved, preparatory to passing it through the draw plate in the construction of tubing. The larger tubing is made from No. 28 gauge, German silver-plate. The smaller, below No. 7 (Martin's screw-plate gauge) is made from 28-gauge German silver wire. Then we divide the different lots of the stock material into classes. The first class makes what is known as four power bars, eight nuts and two tubes. The power bars are marked No. 13, Browne & Sharpe's gauge; it is also marked in the micrometer gauge seventy-thousandths of an inch. That size will cut a perfect thread ordinarily in a No. 0 hole of a Martin screw-plate. There it is marked all alike, giving size in Browne & Sharpe's gauge, then in the micrometer gauge, and also the hole in which the thread can be cut in the Martin screw-plate, which latter is the standard I use in numbering the power bars. These larger wires are used only for making the bars for forcing forward the roots of the four anterior teeth—the incisor teeth. We not only now regulate teeth, but we regulate faces as well; that is, we find that the larger area of the face is dependent on the framework that surrounds and supports the teeth. We oftentimes find that the inner maxillary process of the bone in which the incisor teeth are placed is quite depressed or not prominent, and by moving these four teeth in an upright position we not only move the crown of the roots of the teeth, but we also move the bone in which the roots are placed, carrying out all that portion of the face that is dependent on that bone for its contour. For that purpose we have these larger bars.

Then we come to the third class. The students make four jack screw bars, eight nuts and two tubes. The next class makes four traction bars and eight nuts. These are used for the ordinary jack screws that are placed in the tubes and used for forcing the teeth to or apart from each other, and the traction bars are No. 7, cutting the thread in the No. 7. hole. Then we come to the three traction wires, Nos. 10, 11 and 12, used most commonly of any, especially in the college. The next two hinges are rotating wires. One size cuts No. 12 hole to the right from the thread in the Martin screw-plate; every size would be in the No. 13 hole. Even down to the very lowest of these wires they are drawn from that No. 9, Browne & Sharpe's gauge wire without annealing. The ends of these wires are tapered a little so as to start it in the draw plates, then gradually drawn down. You cannot do it by hand commencing with the larger wire. We have a drawing machine that is made now for drawing down that heavier wire, and it is very necessary not to anneal that wire in starting out. Buy it hard; draw it