

backing without bubbles, as all parts are drop forged. (3) You can heat up and cool off investment quickly. (4) Small amount of solder used—just enough to join the parts together. (5) Saving your porcelain from being etched by borax. (6) You are able to fit a bridge, releasing the strain by cutting and resoldering, and not have the porcelain interfered with. (7) The time saved in making bridge over the old method, and the freedom from the annoyance of having to spend half-a-day trying to repair a break. With this system the making of a repair is only a matter of a few minutes. If you put a tooth of mold 22 on and it should break, you may order an exact duplicate and slip it in position, keeping yourself in good humor and giving your patient the greatest amount of satisfaction.—*Abstract of article in Dental Cosmos.*

METAL DIES DIRECT FROM IMPRESSION.—Dr. E. I. Woodbury, *Dental Cosmos*, has a method of making dies in metal direct from the impression. The material for the impression is fine clay or a clay compound, with an equal part of plaster, which is the aluminous compound he uses. It will not shrink or expand, and is also a good investment for soldering. He uses a perforated tray, made in parts composed of an alloy of two per cent. copper with aluminum. This will stand the heat of the temperature at which the metal is poured. It is perforated for drying and permitting the escape of steam. Any die metal may be used, but the Doctor prefers Pastel's Babbitt metal. The metal is poured in a semiplastic condition and tamped in the mold to avoid the spheroiding involved in the old procedure, when the metal had to be poured very hot. The nearer we come to the mouth the better will be the result. In the old process of sand molding there were several transfers, and each step involved changes and defects. In this process there are but two changes—the impression, and the pouring and pressing down of the molten metal. Lead and tin are used for the counter die. The flasks are made in three parts. The impression is held in the lower part, filling in around it with the investment compound. The middle part of the flask is made to hold the metal. The impression is trimmed to relieve pressure in the proper places, as the metal model cannot be trimmed afterward. After drying and heating the investment portion, the Babbitt metal is melted to mere fluidity, then stirred to make it plastic, poured into the impression and tamped down well to make it fill all portions well, and prevent spheroiding. It is cooled in water. Dry it well and smoke to prevent adhesion, and pour the counter die metal. There are four special advantages: (1) The short time required to make a die; (2) The low temperature at which the metal can be poured; (3) All irregularities can be taken sharply; (4) The ease of the process by which even a novice can get good results at once.