

Mr. J. H. Badcock said that in cases where one had great difficulty in making a lower remain in its place, a model taken in the ordinary gutta-percha or stent would show a ridge all round; if, however, a model of the same jaw were taken in plaster of Paris they would find no ridge; for this reason he strongly advocated plaster of Paris in preference to gutta-percha for taking impressions in such cases. If the model were taken so as to rest only on the floor of the mouth, and not at all upon the bulging sides, there would be very little difficulty, and there would also be much less trouble *afterwards* in easing the case away where necessary. With regard to smoothing the vellum rubber with a hot iron, he thought the whole secret of success lay in having the iron hot enough.

Mr. R. H. Woodhouse did not think that the discussion ought to pass without an allusion to the extreme importance of preserving the natural teeth. They knew that the alveolus was so subservient to the presence of the natural teeth that the retention of even a single tooth, if prolonged, might save all the trouble that had been described that evening.

Mr. W. Hern desired to touch upon a point with regard to the muscular attachments referred to in the mylohyoid ridge. He thought it would be found a considerable advantage if the denture were left a little low. He agreed with Mr. Badcock as to the superiority of plaster models. There was a little point about the tray for taking impressions; if the tray was a little deep one got the frænum of the tongue thrust down, giving a false impression. With regard to the turning of the dentures in opposite directions, as referred to by Mr. Brunton, he (Mr. Hern) thought that it was due to the thrust of the swivel being inaccurate; so long as the denture fitted well the plates were correct and retained their adaptation, but when the mouth began to change and the fitting was not quite so correct, then the upper and lower dentures turned round as the consequence of the thrust of the swivel being wrong. It seemed to him that the excellent device brought forward by Mr. Coxon would correct this.

Mr. Coxon had omitted to mention that if one got a slight soreness of the mouth it could be relieved by shifting one of the bolts a little. His contrivance also afforded an opportunity to the patient of seeing if he could do without springs.

Mr. Betts stated that he found it very useful to ask a patient to protrude the tongue; by this means, in conjunction with a shallow tray, the floor of the mouth was raised and one got a much more satisfactory impression.

Mr. Storer Bennett, after the exceedingly interesting and able manner in which Mr. Hepburn had introduced the subject, wished only to touch upon an anatomical point, to which allusion had been made in the opening. In going through the museum, certain