can buy tape in skeins, roll it into pieces like these, rolling it on a match or hard instrument, and dip it down into boiling hot wax, then you will have a tape which will be better than anything else. It is better than rubber because rubber continues to separate the teeth all along, whereas this makes a certain width and then stops. For teeth that are close together you should use the very narrowest kind, that is just about one-sixteenth of an inch in width; and then for wider spaces you double this with your fingers and pass it between the teeth that are very close together, even though it is doubled. The way to put this tape in—say between the molars—is to take one edge lapped a little beyond the other; and you find that it can be passed up between the teeth, even though it is doubled. Usually the separation of teeth is a very simple matter. Ordinarily, for young children you do not require any separation at all unless you are going to make a stationary anchorage appliance with rather thick bands. Two of these bands pass between the joining teeth, as they are only six-thousandths of an inch apart—just a little thicker than ledger paper would be if passed between the teeth. As soon as the bands are removed, even if it is a year or more, these spaces will close, so that it does no harm. The wrench is turned at both ends at an angle of forty-five degrees, as that is the most convenient shape.

The class is then put on drawings. The object is that a person regulating teeth should think out for themselves the kind of apparatus he is going to make. Education is needed as to systematic arrangement of all the various kinds of irregularities, and a perfect knowledge of the application of forces. The regulating apparatus is nothing more than a machine after all. You are applying force in the same way as you would apply force in any other machine, and the tooth is situated in a movable process—just similar to a post drilled in movable clay. We take hold of the top of the post and move it back and forth. We place our forces in a different place on that post and see the effect of that. If that clay is uniform the moving of that post will merely demonstrate the amount of force that is exerted at different points along the bedded portion. Here is a tooth, and we have attached to that a broad, rigid band. Teeth are no more nor less than levers in the grasp of a machine when they are in the grasp of a regulating apparatus. They are levers that combine the qualities of the first and second kind of levers, and you should learn to apply force scientifically—learn to move a single tooth in any direction. I would rather have a man know how to move a single tooth in any direction, to rotate it, to push its crown back or forth, or its root back or forth, with a good general idea of esthetics, how to study faces and so forth, than to have him know all the histories by heart of the cases of regulating that have ever been published (applause), because he would