portion at the necks of teeth that are selected for anchorage, choosing usually the temporary molars, bicuspids, or permanent molars. Α piece of any metal suited for the purpose, and shaped like a partial clasp, is formed to either or both the lingual and labial surfaces of the teeth to be used as anchors, usually arranging the metal on the lingual side only, and choosing either very thin gold, block tin, rolled copper tin, German silver or tagger's tin. The latter works more easily but is apt to corrode and should be often polished. After the metal is cut to proper form, it is contoured, by 5. S. White contouring pliers, with which the metal can be hollowed to fit the contour of the tooth ; it should be well pressed up about the neck, and at the same time made to curve over the grinding surface between the teeth to prevent pressing on the gum. If adjoining teeth are to be used as anchors, the metals are arranged on each, and united at the junction of the teeth. A spring wire, abou twenty (20) or a little larger, as the case may require, is formed so that it will fit the labial side of the tooth, with both ends passing over the arch at the junction of the adjoining teeth, and curved about the lingual side near the gum line, to rest on the metal described, but should be made to fit loosely so as not to injure the plaster model when removing it. The wire is most easily formed by binding it at right angles, leaving the width between the parallel sides equal to the antero-posterior width of the tooth to be clasped. The part that is to clasp the neck of the tooth is then so curved with clasp-benders that it will be perfectly adapted to the curve of the labial side of the tooth. Both wires are then placed in the claspbenders at a proper distance from the curved position, and bent nearly to a right angle to cause them to pass over the grinding surface, and again bent in the same manner to extend towards the neck of the tooth on the lingual side. The ends are then bent towards each other near the gum line over the metal previously described. The appliance can be constructed on the opposite side of the arch in the same manner. A base wire which is usually of a larger size, is then formed to the lingual side of the intermediate teeth, with its ends passing over the metal described, on either side of the arch. The wire is held in position on the model and soldered with the clasp-spring to the metal described, by laying on them a piece of soft solder or tin sufficiently large to finish the soldering at once. The parts are then fluxed with chloride of zinc, and fused with a hot soldering iron. When using steel spring wire, the chloride of zinc should not be used until the soldering iron is ready for soldering, as it corrodes the steel in a few moments sufficiently to interfere with the union.

If there is sufficient room for the free eruption of the permanent teeth, it is best to begin to expand the arch if necessary, when the incisions are erupting, an operation easily accomplished by means of the "crib" appliances.

2