

viding for the downward motion of the condyles at the same time as giving the lateral movement of the lower maxillary. You will do well to read Dr. Gritman's paper in the November *Items*, which is very readable and instructive. I have with me one of those articulators, which I have used for about five months, and while I think it can be improved in some ways, as I will show later, I will say this: The work done on it has been very satisfactory to myself and patients. I also have the Snow face bow, which, though made to be used with the Gritman articulator, can be adapted to any of those made wide. This has proven in my hands to be another advancing step.

It is but a short time ago the idea as to how the models went into the articulator made any difference with the work, was brought to my attention, nor have I taken any particular trouble to get the mesial line at the front of trial plates within the prescribed four inches from the joint, to say nothing as to whether the line was in the centre of the articulator, or the back of models were up or down, or swung to either side from the position they should be in. I take it that "right is right," rather than "what is right," and if we wish to meet with universal success, we must have everything as nearly right as possible. If the face bow was used by operators to set their models, more successful work would be the result, I verily believe; since using it my success has been gratifying, as the teeth when in the mouth more correctly fill the place of the lost natural organs.

I wish now to take you a little further towards what is, to my mind, a bettering of results in the articulating of artificial teeth, the better to imitate the natural ones. I do not say what I have to offer is new, for it may be old, but, if so, I have never seen it described or used.

The work of those I have mentioned, as well as of others, is all in the right direction. There is but little to be added to their work, and I wish I could as ably express my ideas as they have theirs.

I claim the usual relation of the jaws, or rather the two sets of the human teeth, are as a ball and socket, or, better, a ball and cup, as some might think I referred to the ball and socket joints; not so. But to explain: the lower jaw carried either laterally or forward and back, will resume its place when carried to its natural position with a motion as though a cup was being placed on the side of a ball just adapted to it. Take a small, straight edge like a pencil, lay it across the lower teeth, and you see that while the buccal cusps touch the pencil, the lingual do not. By reversing the pencil to the upper teeth, you will find the opposite; the pal-