

take an impression of the whole in wax from this, with the plate embedded. A cast must be made, and the bands can be adjusted in the usual way. Plaster can be used in nearly all cases; exceptions of course occur, as, for instance, where patients are intolerant of prolonged manipulations; but when used there is no sucking or dragging. The most delicate folds of mucous membrane remain undisplaced. Finally, he valued the different materials as follows: first plaster, then Stent's gutta-percha, and lastly wax.

The President believed that each one would praise the material he most generally used. In edentulous cases plaster of Paris was excellent, but wax was most successful when many teeth were left, or even undercut. In using wax, much depended on its quality and the mode of softening it. Judging from the models exhibited, he did not see that gutta-percha was so superior.

Mr. Ramsey spoke warmly in favour of plaster of Paris; when removed at the proper time, it broke in such a manner that it could be perfectly reunited, and drags would thereby be prevented.

Mr. Vasey used a solution of alum to expedite the setting of plaster of Paris. In undercut cases he placed wax round the undercut teeth, and was thus able to withdraw the plaster readily from the mouth.

Mr. Turner found that, in using Stent's composition, he sometimes got the teeth puffy in shape, which he could not account for.

Mr. West corroborated this statement.

Mr. Moore, of Plymouth, thought pure wax the best material.

The President said puffing took place occasionally when wax was used.

Mr. Walker kept wax in the mouth two and a half minutes; did not rely on gutta-percha; plaster of Paris was the best material, but it was difficult to use in lower cases. The difficulty was to judge of the exact moment for introducing the plaster of Paris.

Mr. Ramsay said the proper moment was when the tray could be turned over without the plaster dropping.

Mr. Sercombe thought they were much indebted to Mr. Sewill for bringing this subject forward. He believed plaster could be used in all cases with rare exceptions, but skill was needed. He thought it very desirable that undercuts should be fully represented on the model, and the work fitted to them, as there should be as little space as possible between the work and the teeth, to prevent the lodgment of food. Mr. Sewill's models showed the accuracy of plaster; the