

and humane preference, it was admitted that as a branch of the healing art, in which appointments must be made and kept, involving the possibilities of severe suffering, and in some cases of probable mortality, there existed sufficient reason why the dentists should not be obliged to inflict upon patients the consequences of inability to fulfil their engagements. It was certainly very unselfish on the part of the members of the R. C. D. S. to reject the memorial of the Eastern Ontario Dental Association, to secure legislation granting this exemption to Ontario dentists. The privilege is much appreciated in Quebec, and if the members of any part of the profession are entitled to the exemption, it is certainly those of Ontario.

IT ought not to be necessary to say that the editor is not responsible for the views expressed by correspondents. Sometimes opinions are widely divergent from those of the editor, but it is just as likely that the editor may be wrong instead of the correspondent. Perhaps we are in error in the aspiration to clear the skirts of dentistry of unprofessional practices. Perhaps dentistry ought to be made a trade. But the chief objection to that proposal lies in the fact that the proposers are such rascals that they would lie and cheat all the same in a trade. However, let us air our opinions. Variety is the spice of opinion.

Reviews.

A Manual of the Injuries and Surgical Diseases of the Face, Mouth and Jaws. By JOHN SAYRE MARSHALL, M.D. (Syr. Univ.), Philadelphia. The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., 1897. 617 pages.

This well printed and profusely illustrated addition to the branch of dental literature, in which the late lamented Prof. Garretson pointed the way in America, and which Christopher Heath inaugurated in the Jacksonian Prize Essay of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1867, will readily commend itself to the profession. Necessarily a work of this character displays its obligations to previous authors, and in fact, it is quite apparent that in a number of the chapters the author has omitted to tell us that Heath's "Injuries and Diseases of the Jaws" have been very liberally drawn upon, frequently with only slight verbal alteration. The work, however, will be appreciated by students for the pains the author has taken to introduce subjects belonging to the general