

fraternal, professional alliance with that of Dr. Essig's, and yet it has unique features which no other book of the kind contains. It is absolutely free from plagiarism, written in a lucid and practical style, easy to read and understand, but no doubt hard to write.

The laboratory is frequently a place for which the dentist has to apologize. In spite of the improved apparatus, etc., provided by our enterprising manufacturers, too many dentists are content to make it a sort of a dungeon, where they are "cabined, cribbed, confined," out of sight of their patients. Mr. Pearsall's ideas throw a flood of sunshine and suggestion into this dinginess, which not only lightens labor, but transforms the room into a cosy retreat. The chapters on the construction and equipment of the work-room reveal an attractive originality which, with their plain illustrations, ought to be a joy and delight to anyone re-fitting the laboratory. The illustrated plans of work-rooms and work benches are practically of much value. There are plans of fifteen different work-rooms, and a large number of other illustrations, making in all throughout the book one hundred and sixty-eight, mostly original. The author has wisely given an appendix containing classified lists of tools suitable for use at the various benches in the work-room, and has therein arranged the illustrations properly placed in catalogues, but which when found in the body of a text-book are a disfigurement. A beautiful portrait of George Washington is used to show how a handsome face was disfigured by a dentist in the insertion of a badly-constructed artificial set.

Perhaps we who are devoted, by reason of success, to adhesion and atmospheric pressure, have something to learn from the favor with which the author writes of the use of spiral springs. Mr. Pearsall's experience is not to be flippantly criticised, and yet there is probably not a dentist in Canada or the United States who has made use of spiral springs for the purpose of retaining sets of teeth for the last forty years.

The chapter on continuous gum work brings back to some of us the pleasant recollection of student days before vulcanite was introduced. The chapter on fixed bridge work treats the subject in a practical, common-sense manner, which is by no means complimentary to the noisy crown-and-bridge advertisers, who, in the daily press, deceive their victims. One of the personally interesting features is the attention paid by the author to the invention and skill of Mr. I. H. Garbrelly, of Penzance, England, a former student of Dr. John Leggo, of Ottawa, and an L.D.S. *sine curriculo* of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario. His methods of removable bridge work are profusely illustrated and commended. Experience has long ago shown the folly of much of the crown-and-bridge work of the present day, and the superiority in the make of removal plates. Canadian, as well as American, dentists are