opposition to porcelain work one cannot altogether condemn, for nothing is more deleterious to the best interests of dentistry than a too sudden acceptance of new ideas and methods, and their introduction into daily practice, before they have been thoroughly tested. The abuse of amalgam and crown-bridge work on their introduction may serve as examples.

Another cause of the revival of porcelain is the present degree of perfection in the manufacture of the various bodies and furnaces for their fusion. We have now eight or ten standard high fusing bodies which by mixing produce an infinite variety of shades.

For those who prefer low fusing bodies the Downey outfit furnishes a wide range of shades.

The furnace which I have always used, and which has given entire satisfaction, is Dr. C. H. Land's "Midget" furnace, which consists of an open flame and platinum muffle. In this furnace a heat of 3,300° F. can be obtained within five minutes of the time of lighting. This furnace is very convenient for small work like inlays, crowns and small bridges.

From the beginning of porcelain work the most conspicuous drawback has been the difficulty and uncertainty in the production of heat, and that is one reason why continuous gum work, particularly, has not been more popular with the average practitioner. For this class of work Dr. Land's "revelation" furnace is a wonder. It can be operated with crude petroleum, refined oil, gasoline, or ordinary illuminating gas, and requires no forced draft. In this furnace each baking in the continuous gum process requires but ten minutes, thereby reducing from hours to minutes the time required for this heretofore long and tedious process.

The latest and best of all is the electric furnace. Perhaps the most complete one in operation at present is that invented by Dr. Levitt E. Custer, of Dayton, Ohio. It is very small, scarcely larger than an ordinary vulcanizing flask, easy to operate, and its chief point of superiority over other furnaces is that being electrically heated it gives rise to no products of combustion, thereby avoiding absolutely what is known as "gassing." Then the heat is constant and easily regulated by means of a rheostat, and the furnace is free from noise and odor, and radiates but little heat about the room.

The uses of porcelain are decidedly various, consisting of inlay work, crowns, bridges, continuous gum work, besides many forms of repairs and alterations, such as fusing pins into broken teeth or blocks, repairing gum sections, altering the contour of teeth and sections, making two or more blocks continuous, changing the shade of teeth with mineral stains, and painting gold fillings on artificial teeth and crowns.

Of the minor operations in porcelain work, the inlay is perhaps