

respect commendable, and deserve the countenance of every practitioner. We fully appreciate the importance of educating the dentist up to the standard of medicine and surgery, and of laying a good foundation of anatomy, physiology, pathology and chemistry; yet we fear the tendency is to regard such diseases as are included in those of the antrum of Highmore, some cases of necrosis, all cases of neuralgia, ulcers &c., as requiring a superficial knowledge, and properly within the sphere of any one calling himself a dentist. While there are many dentists in Europe and America who have no superiors as oral surgeons, and some who have led the way in discoveries and improvements designed to mitigate suffering, and restore the wreck of the human face divine, we know there are a large majority who confine themselves exclusively to the teeth, and who have the honesty—perhaps timidity—not to rush in where experienced surgeons fear to tread. That there are some, on the other hand, who with no knowledge at all, or very imperfect knowledge of the nature, causes and treatment of special diseases of the mouth and adjacent structures, aim to treat these diseases, and do treat them with the same *sang froid* and audacity as an ulcerated root of a tooth, or an exposed nerve, is a fact known to the cost of many a poor victim.

There is every reason why such studies, and even such practice, should be within the sphere of the dental surgeon, but there is also every reason why they should be thoroughly studied, and that an educational ground-work above the laboratory or the operating chair, should be had before attempting to meddle with special diseases of the mouth, apart from those of the teeth. The only fault we find with such works as this of Dr. Garretson's, is that they so simplify and render attractive theory, that many unqualified are tempted, after perusing such works, to come out, with the receipts they have copied, and the few facts they can remember, as fully-fledged oral surgeons. We are intensely averse to dentists undertaking the treatment of such diseases without a sound medical education; though we are just as intensely anxious to see the day when oral diseases and surgery may be the sphere and specialty of the dental surgeon. As a guide to such a consummation, Dr. Garretson's work is invaluable.

We would like to have made extracts, and to have discussed some points with which we do not agree, and to have commended a great deal by which we have been instructed, but our narrow limits will not admit of such an extensive review. We can only say that as a