

## PREPARATION OF CAVITIES FOR PORCELAIN.

By W. A. CAPON, Philadelphia.

The preparation of a cavity for porcelain, while similar to that for gold, has one point of difference, which, if not observed, will much lessen the durability of a porcelain filling, and that is the edge. Cut to have the walls perpendicular; avoid saucer-shaped cavities by squaring the bottom and thereby assisting retention. The edges of every cavity or section of tooth against which porcelain is to be placed must have square edges, or, to use the correct term, have the cavity wall as near a right angle to the surface as possible. Of course, in some cases, notably bicuspid and molars, the angle will probably have a tendency to be acute or obtuse, but in all cases have the edges sharp.—*Extract Brief.*

## SHARP INSTRUMENTS.

By K. MOYER, Little Falls, Minn.

To always have sharp instruments an excellent rule to adopt is to never return an instrument to the case until it has been resharpener, and if followed a very few strokes on the stone brings the edge to almost a razor keenness, which makes its use a pleasure. This work can be done with an Arkansas stone on the lathe-head, but is not liable to be done as well, or rather is overdone by using up more of the instrument than is necessary at each resharpener.—*Extract Cosmos.*

## TO BUR OFF THE END OF ROOT.

By GARRETT NEWKIRK, Los Angeles.

I seldom do more than make a small opening through which I can introduce a bur of suitable form for cutting off or smoothing the end of the root, or for breaking down any diseased bone. It is better, I think, not to make a large opening. All we need is a channel for washing out the debris, and then, when in an aseptic condition, the "pocket" will quickly close up.—*Gazette.*

Apropos of the approaching jubilee of the University of Wisconsin, there is an article in the June *Review of Reviews*, by William B. Shaw, telling something of the work of that vigorous institution, as typical of the state universities that have come so rapidly to the front in recent years, especially in the middle west. The University of Wisconsin now has a larger student attendance than Yale's, a faculty of 250, and an annual income of \$500,000.

## BOOK REVIEW.

ANAESTHESIA IN DENTAL SURGERY, by Thos. D. Luke, M. B., F. R. C. S. E. New York, Rebman Co., 10 W. 23rd St., 1903. Price, \$1.50.

In this little volume will be found a large amount of interesting data regarding the anesthetics and anesthetic combinations used in dental surgery.

The ten chapters take up the History of Anaesthesia, Nitrous Oxide, Gas and Oxygen, Gas and Ether, Ethyl Chloride and Ether, Anaesthetics in Special Cases, Local Anaesthesia, Chloroform, Accidents.

This book should be in the hands of every dentist who makes a practice of giving anaesthetics.

## EYE STRAIN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

With special reference to the amelioration or cure of chronic nervous derangements without the aid of drugs. By Ambrose L. Ranney, A. M., M. D. Illustrated, royal octavo. 325 pages. Extra cloth. Beveled edges. Net, \$2.00. The F. A. Davis Co., 1914 Cherry St., Philadelphia, publishers.

While this work naturally is one which must be of peculiar interest to eye specialists, the subject matter cannot fail to be of value to the dentist upon whose eyes there is such a constant strain.

It is probably the most complete and scientific embodiment published of the view that eye strain is a very important factor in the causation of many chronic diseases.

We can recommend it as a good book for the dentist to study carefully.