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Contributors

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OUR TEETH
AND
How to Save Them

PUBLISHED BY THE

American Tooth Crown Company,

24, OLD BOND STREET, W.,

50 & 52, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.,

LONDON.

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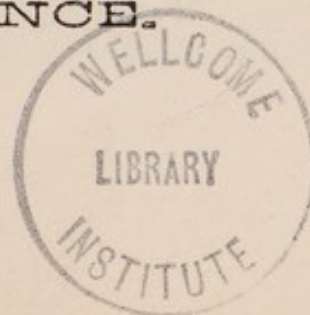
50 & 52, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

LONDON.

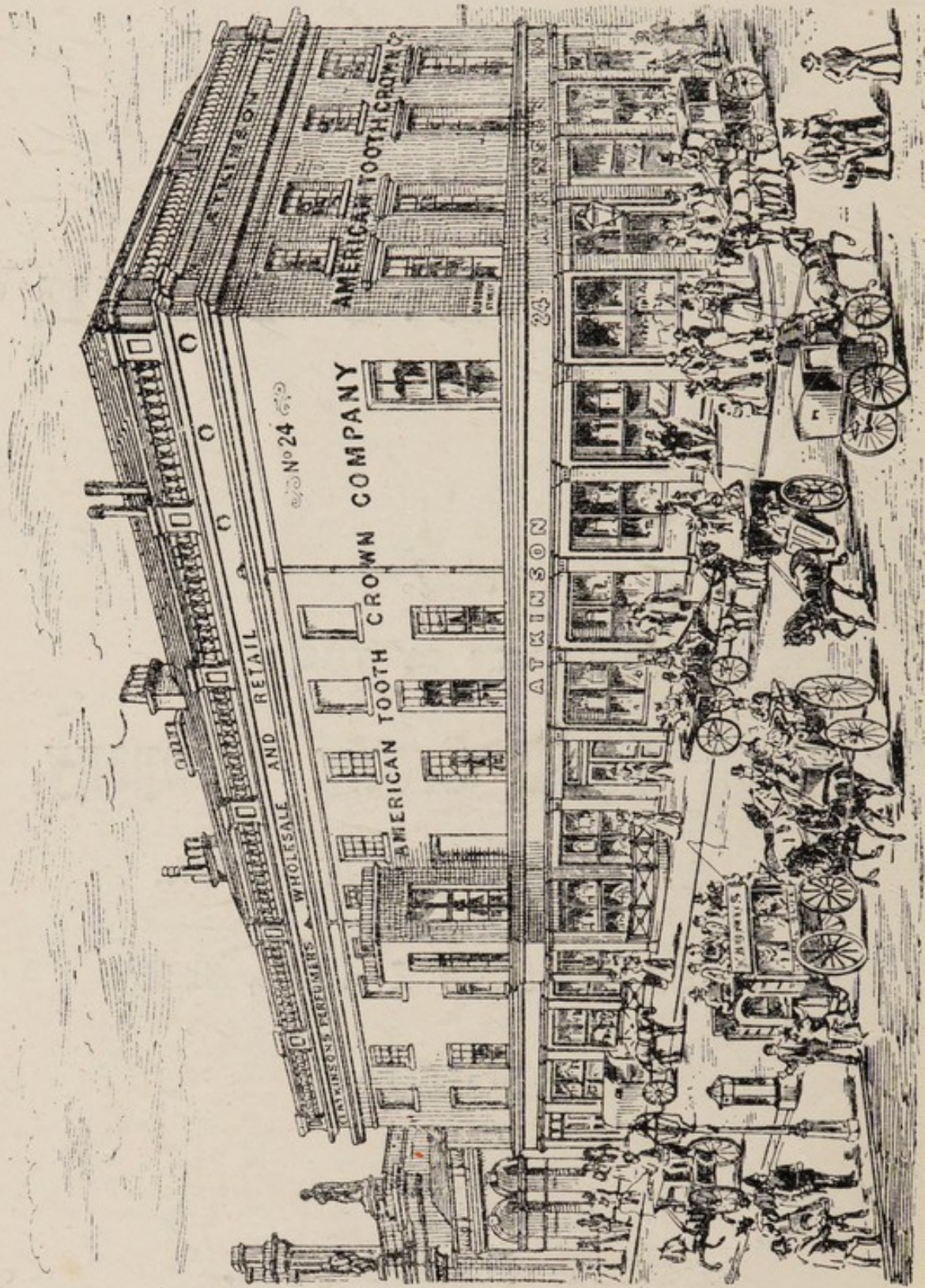
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[ca. 1895]



The Premises at 24, OLD BOND STREET.



The Premises at 50 & 52, LUDGATE HILL.



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—♦—
TENTH EDITION.
—♦—

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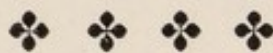
The Company have herein published photograph sketches of their premises to assist the public in avoiding mistakes likely to occur from other persons assuming similar titles.



OUR TEETH

AND

HOW TO SAVE THEM.



BEFORE entering upon the methods adopted to save teeth, we earnestly submit for serious consideration the reason why every effort should be employed to do so, or if they have been extracted, to have them replaced with satisfactory substitutes.

The proper admixture of the food with the salivary fluid is the first step to proper digestion. The correct performance of this process depends absolutely on the good condition of the natural or artificial instruments for mastication. If the food is not well masticated the stomach cannot properly perform its functions, and hence derangement of the whole system.

It must be admitted that without good teeth there cannot be proper *mastication*, the consequence of which is impaired *digestion*, leading to improper *assimilation* and loss of *nutrition*. The health is thereby damaged, and so, upon the attention or not to the teeth depends the happiness or misery of life. If carefully thought out, the enormous importance of saving the teeth must be apparent to every mind.

The improvement made in Dental Science in England is undoubtedly due to the introduction of American Dentists with American methods.

Before this introduction, the general practice of Dentistry in this country consisted of the unnecessary extraction of roots and teeth, to make way for artificial teeth on a plate unsightly and uncomfortable, kept in position by wires attached to sound teeth, causing decay on account of the friction of the fastenings, and leading to no end of inconvenience and suffering; and the filling of teeth in so ineffectual and unsatisfactory a manner as to render any chance of permanently saving them remote. There was the strongest evidence of want of knowledge, and it is not to be wondered at when it is realised that many of those practising

Dentistry had received little or no dental education, and that Chemists and "Barbers" frequently performed Dental Operations.

There were dentists of standing who deprecated this treatment, and did their best to advance the profession and place it in a position to inspire public confidence, advising and assisting in the saving of teeth when possible, and they command the fullest respect for their endeavours in this good direction, but their appliances were so meagre, even their knowledge so limited, that little could be done in the way of improvement.

In America, Dentistry had for many years become a science, every possible means being employed to save decayed teeth. Aided by skilled education (obtained from the numerous important Dental Colleges established there), and appropriate and clever appliances, American operators were able to do satisfactory work to the teeth and permanently save them, and for this purpose English people frequently visited America at great expense, willing to pay enormous fees, to have their teeth properly treated.

It soon became apparent that an institution working upon American lines was much needed in England, and would be encouraged, and the American Tooth Crown Company was promoted

with this object. It formed an association of American Operators for the performance of American Dentistry upon American principles. The moment it was publicly perceived that the indiscriminate extraction of roots or teeth was unnecessary, that in the hands of skilful men they might be permanently saved, the effect of good work being quickly made known and appreciated, the American Tooth Crown Company progressed with remarkable strides, and its great success is evidence of the good result of its endeavours.

Hitherto high-class Dentistry has been withheld from persons of moderate means on account of the cost of obtaining it, but the fees will show that it is the Company's object to bring good Dentistry within the reach of all.



THE STAFF.

The Operators in attendance are graduates of the leading American Universities, the degrees of which are recognised by the American Dental Faculty (which body in America is the same as the Medical Council in England), and members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and

qualified Dentists, registered under the English Dental Act.

In this book is given some idea of the operations undertaken and the systems adopted for the restoration of decayed and, apparently, useless roots and teeth. Space will not permit of every detail being given, but the American Tooth Crown Company will be pleased at any time to give the fullest information, and show specimens in and out of the mouth, to those desirous of consultation, without any fee.



SCALING AND CLEANSING.

This is an operation too little considered by the patient, but of great importance for the preservation of the teeth. The teeth are constantly bathed with saliva, which is poured into the mouth from the glands. The saliva consists of fatty and other matters, which form a deposit on the teeth, at first soft, but gradually acquiring a rocky hardness. The effect of this deposit is to cause redness and sponginess of the gums, which bleed very easily when touched, and a gradual absorption or wasting away of the tissues upon which the teeth depend

for their support, and the final result is loosening of the teeth until they drop out. It is therefore apparent that no time should be lost in having the injurious deposit removed. This should be gently done by suitable instruments, and when the tartar has been thoroughly taken away each tooth should receive proper cleansing. This is attained by the use of leather, wooden and rubber cones and fine powders, and the teeth are left highly polished.



FILLING TEETH.

Filling is the most satisfactory method of arresting decay of the teeth. The success of the operation has been most pronounced for several generations, a filling remaining intact from ten years to half a century. It takes the place of lost tissue, protects the highly organised structures beneath the enamel, arrests the progress of decay, and excludes *débris* of food and other substances that act injuriously upon the teeth. The operation is one of a direct and positive character followed by such results, that the claim that it is a great remedy is fully established.

Various materials are employed for filling teeth, those more generally used being cement, amalgam, and gold.

CEMENT FILLING.

Cement filling is put in children's and highly organised or sensitive teeth where amalgam or gold could not be suitably adopted. Its durability is sometimes surprising, frequently lasting for years, when it can either be renewed or gold inserted, as during the time the cement filling has been in the cavity the tissue that it has protected may have formed a secondary structure strong enough to bear the insertion of a more permanent filling.



AMALGAM FILLINGS.

Amalgam has been utilised for filling teeth for nearly a century ; apart from gold it is the most durable material that dental skill has ever produced ; no position of the tooth can prevent its use, and it enables those who cannot afford the expense of gold filling to have the necessary attention given to their teeth. The greater number of amalgams consist of silver, tin, gold, &c., which are rendered into a plastic condition for insertion in the cavity

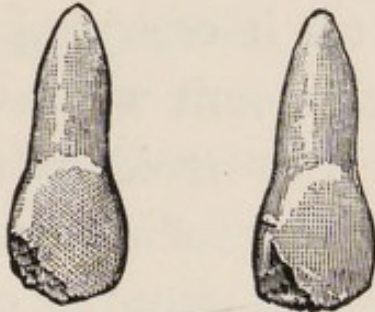
properly prepared. It is condensed and allowed to set until quite hard, and being polished makes a durable and permanent filling.



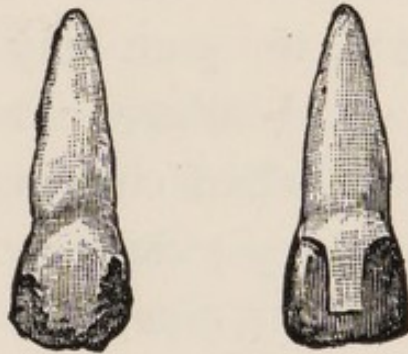
GOLD FILLING.

Gold may be regarded as in all respects the most satisfactory material with which to fill decayed teeth, provided the position of the cavity permits and the quality of the tooth's structure is not too sensitive to work upon. It is an operation that demands intelligence and skill from the operator, which being applied leads to the permanent saving of the tooth. To briefly explain the operation, the decay is carefully and painlessly removed from the cavity, leaving the remaining portion of the tooth solid. The cavity is filled with pellets of gold prepared in various forms; these are condensed to the walls until they become a solid plug, kept in by the mechanical form of the cavity, which is somewhat larger inside than at the opening. Then follows trimming, smoothing and polishing, with the result that it is impossible for injurious secretions to penetrate, and so the tooth is saved from further decay.

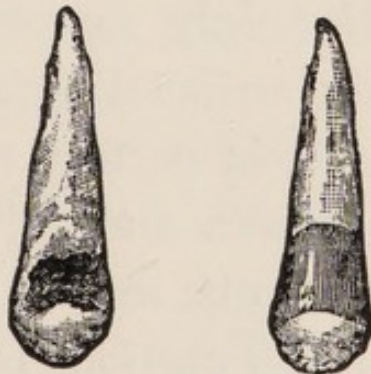
ILLUSTRATING THE EXTENT TO WHICH FRONT
TEETH CAN BE FILLED.



A front tooth decayed at the side.



A similar operation, but the tooth is much more
decayed and needs more skill and work.



A cavity in the front of the tooth. Another
operation that applies to this form of decay is that
of inlaying a piece of porcelain instead of filling
the tooth.

TOOTH CROWNS.

The object of tooth crowning is to utilise the roots for engrafting teeth when they are too far decayed for filling, to avoid extraction. In considering the propriety of extraction, it must be remembered that the removal of teeth leads to reduction of the value of the whole mouth. Apart from the unsightliness from the loss of teeth, the unprotected part of the gum may be wounded and rendered sore by hard substances in the food, &c., causing much pain when chewing, and leading to absorption or shrinkage ; clear speech is interfered with, and, on the whole, one is rendered thoroughly miserable by these defects ; therefore, it is clear that a satisfactory method for the prevention of extraction is worthy of the fullest consideration and attention. Not only is tooth crowning the means of supplying artificial teeth without plates, but it is one of the most perfect and natural cures for persistent tenderness and aching of a tooth. The reason for this can be readily understood since the exposed and tender portions being protected, it is a sure way of bringing about recovery of the health of the tooth.

Tooth crowning is not new ; dental history refers to it as a system in general use, from time to time

improved upon. It was among the first dental operations attempted. The exposed position of the teeth renders them liable to be broken off by accident, or to decay from neglect or the use of strong medicines. The deformity caused by the loss of a conspicuous tooth favours the desire for its replacement as near to nature as possible. Tooth crowning supplies the want. It is distinctly "art concealing art." The decayed roots are properly treated, and prominent projecting portions painlessly smoothed, the crown is fitted to the root so as to closely join it, and being hermetically sealed is firmly attached, and there is no operation in dentistry which more delights the patient.

A FRONT TOOTH TOO FAR DECAYED FOR FILLING
WHICH WOULD BE EXTRACTED BY MANY
PRACTITIONERS.

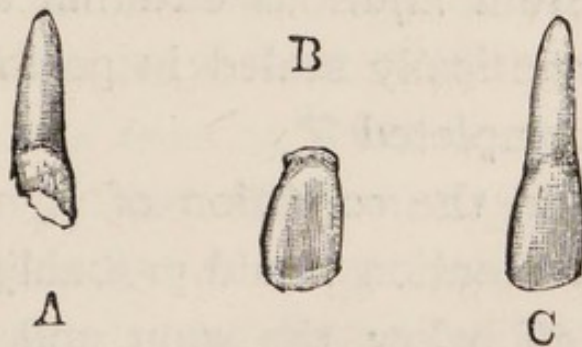
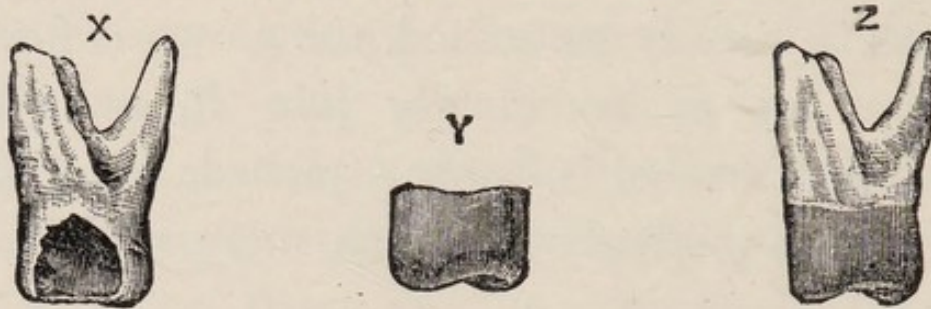


Diagram **A** is the decayed root. This is generally found to be what is technically called a

dead tooth, or a tooth in which the nerve has lost vitality, when it may be worked upon to any extent without the least sensation. The root is treated and made perfectly healthy, and then prepared to receive the porcelain crown **B** (the same colour as the adjoining teeth). It is then hermetically sealed as in diagram **C**.

A BACK OR MASTICATING TOOTH, TOO FAR
DECAYED TO BE FILLED.



The decay is carefully removed from **X**, leaving the remaining portion of the tooth solid, and the cavity is then filled. The gold cap or crown **Y** is made to fit exactly to the crown of the tooth, protecting it from injurious external action. The crown is hermetically sealed in position, and the operation is completed **Z**.

The tooth in the condition of **X** not receiving proper dental attention would probably cause much pain, break off below the gum and have to be extracted, whereas this operation will save it and render it serviceable for many years.

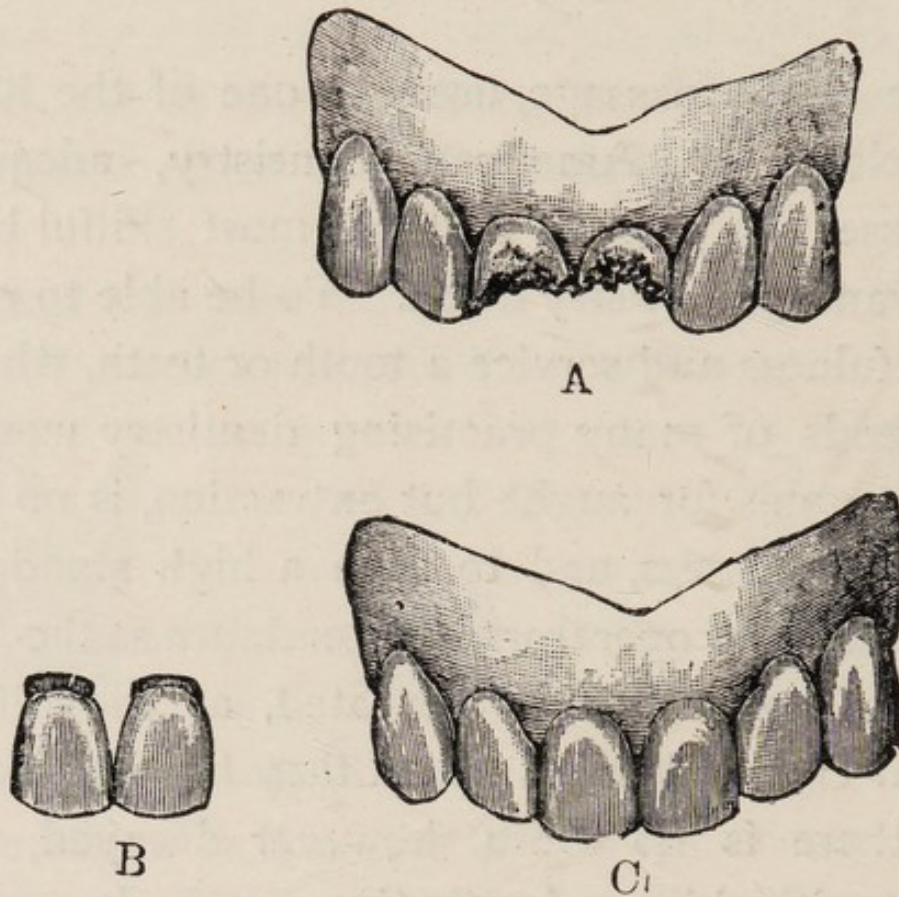
ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT PLATES, OR BRIDGE WORK.

“BRIDGE WORK FILLS A PLACE SECOND TO NO
OTHER SYSTEM OF RESTORATION.”

The above passage, used by one of the highest authorities of American dentistry, adequately expresses the position that this most skilful branch of advanced dentistry holds. To be able to restore to usefulness and service a tooth or teeth, which in the hands of many practising dentistry would be too far gone for aught but extraction, is no mean talent to possess, and to such a high standard of work have the operators in attendance at the Tooth Crown Company been educated, at the different Dental Universities in which they have graduated, that there is no tooth, however decayed, which cannot with skill and attention be made perfectly serviceable.

There are dentists who, from inability to practise the American methods, often tell their patients all sorts of tales for reasons quite apparent, but it is an acknowledged fact that when patients once go to an American operator, not only will they scarcely, if ever, require dental attention again, but they always recommend their friends to go to an American.

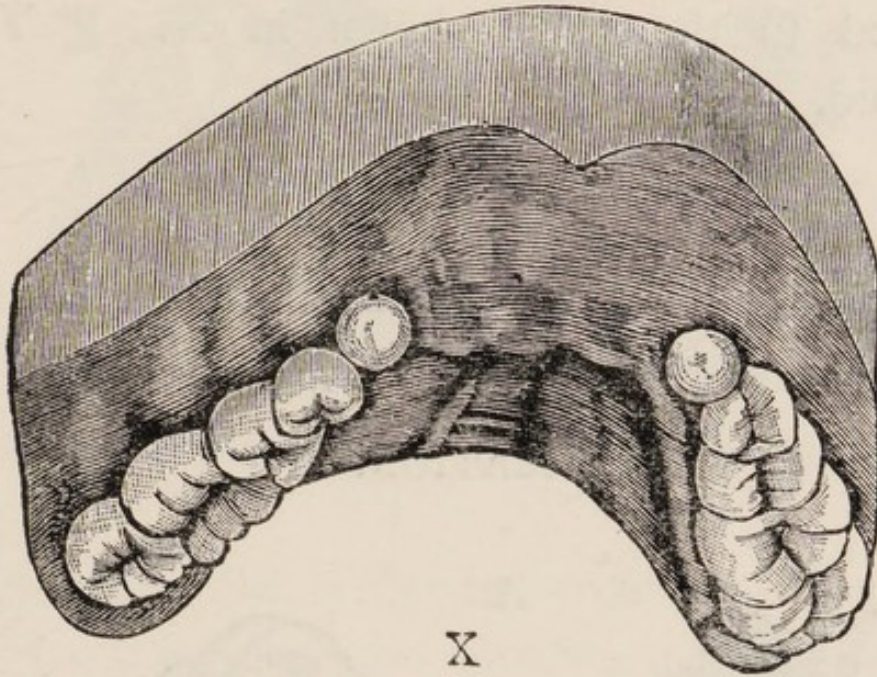
TWO PORCELAIN CROWNS ATTACHED TO TWO
DECAYED TEETH.



- A Illustrates the decayed teeth.
 B The crowns before fixing.
 C The case completed.

In place of a single crown attached to one root (previously illustrated), two crowns are fixed to two roots. The crowns are connected, forming an example of simple bridge-work.

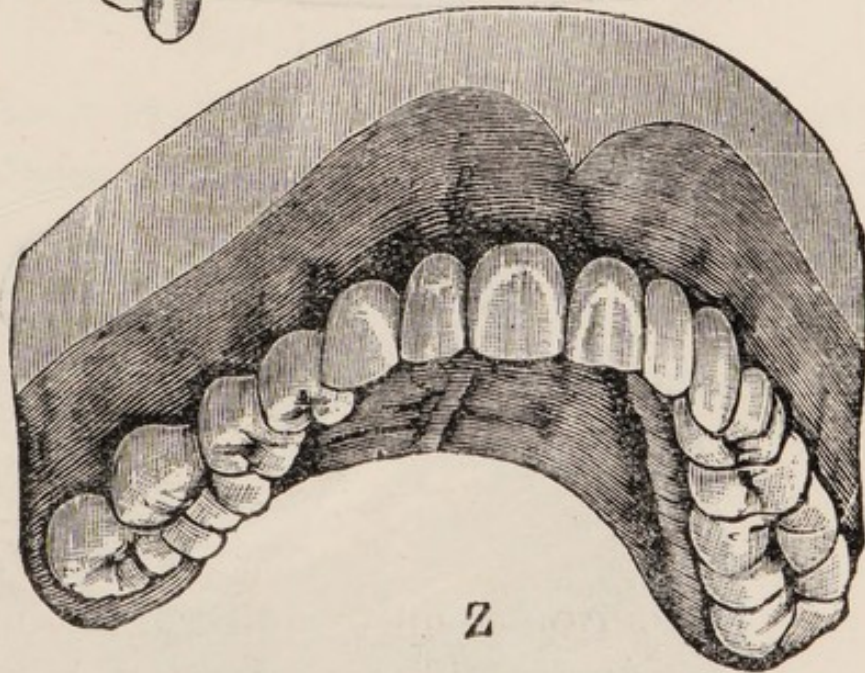
SIX FRONT TEETH SUPPORTED BY TWO ROOTS.



X



Y

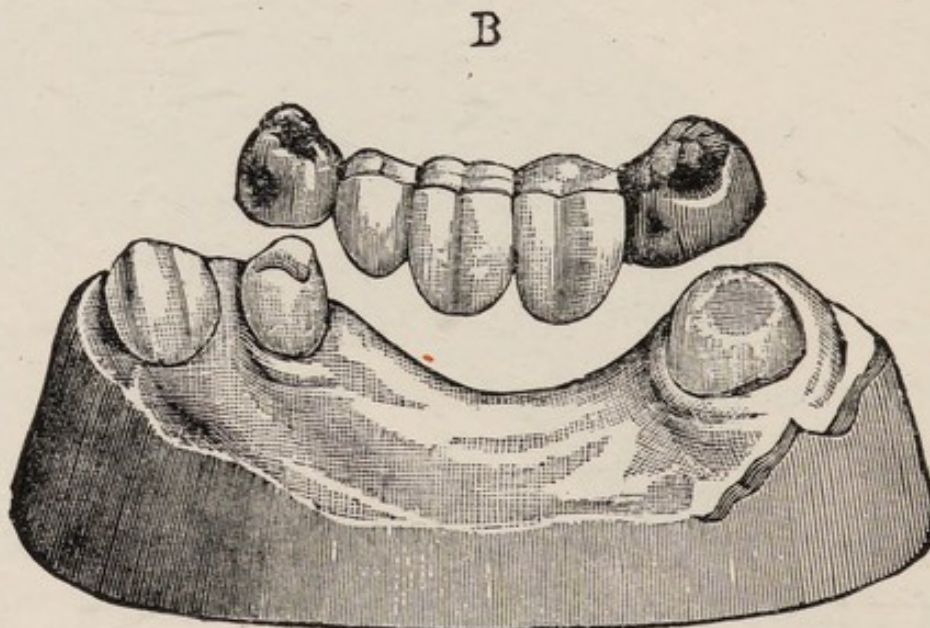
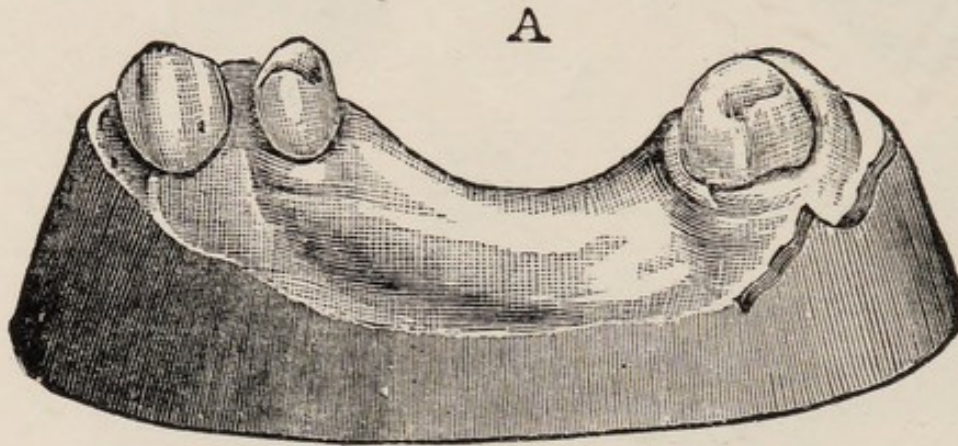


Z

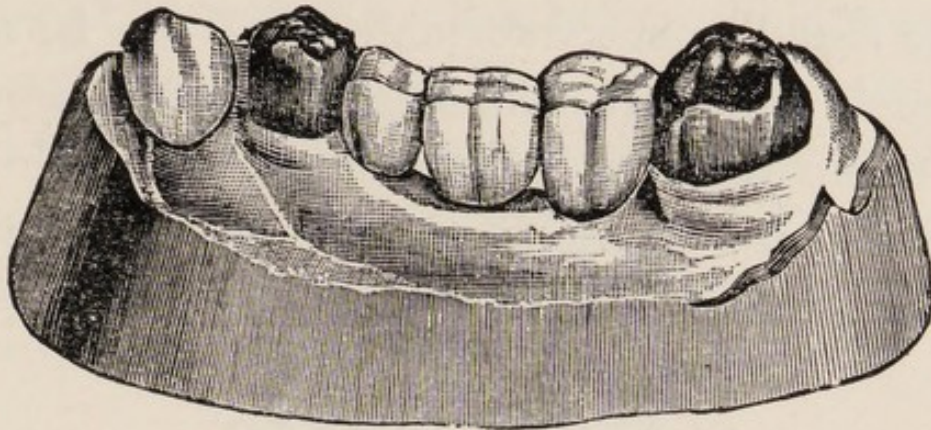
X Shews the case without the teeth. Y The

bridge before fixing. The last tooth on either side is attached to the roots shown in X. Z The bridge fixed.

A LOWER BRIDGE OF FIVE TEETH AT THE BACK
OF THE MOUTH FOR THE PURPOSE OF
MASTICATION.



C



A Back section of the mouth before attention is given.

B Shews the bridge before fixing. Gold crowns are made to cover the decayed teeth standing, and between these are fitted the porcelain teeth, to fill up the vacant space, the whole is then connected.

C And here is shewn the bridge affixed.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH ON SUCTION PRINCIPLES.

It is obvious in cases where all the roots and teeth have been extracted or have fallen out, our system of Bridge-work cannot apply, since we are without supports for our Bridge. So in that case for the adjustment of artificial teeth we must resort to plates. Artificial teeth are usually fitted on vulcanite or rubber, platina, or gold.

RUBBER PLATES.

Provided the material is of good quality and the

work skilfully made, teeth fitted on a rubber plate will be found most comfortable, as it can be made extremely light. It is inadvisable to seek work at very cheap prices as the materials of which it is composed are injurious to the mouth, and the proper attention ensuring a good fit cannot be given.

PLATINA PLATES.

The same caution is necessary with platina cases as with rubber. It is imperative that the metal should be of good quality and not contain common alloys to set up irritation in the mouth.

GOLD PLATES.

Of all materials used gold is the most serviceable and advisable where the expense can be afforded, but there are cases, despite the ability of the patient to go to the expense, where rubber plates must be adopted, such as in sensitive mouths and those where there is little suction power ; however, this is a matter that should always be left to the judgment of the operator.

CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Much depends upon early attention to children's teeth. It is advisable that parents should take the greatest possible care (to ensure for their children

a good permanent set of teeth) and have them examined from time to time before the permanent ones are fully in position, for which no charge will be made. Teeth are much more easily regulated when early attention is given, but, in the very worst cases of irregularities, it is surprising what improvements can be made.

LOOSE TEETH.

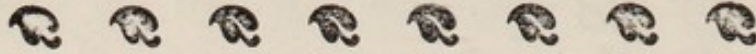
In many cases by skilful treatment teeth may be tightened and made useful. A number of patients have been attended to by us when the "Bar System" has been adopted, which, briefly explained, is a method of connecting loose teeth to adjoining tight ones, enabling the irritated bone and tissue round the loose tooth to become healthy, and in that way it becomes firm again.

CONSULTATION.

There is no charge for consultation, patients will be told what is necessary and the cost for attention before work is commenced. Every information will be given without fee.

One operator is always ready to attend patients without appointments.

Persons of reduced means and servants will be seen on Monday and Thursday evenings, between 5 and 6 o'clock, and Saturdays between 2 and 4 o'clock, when a less fee will be charged.



RULES.

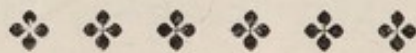
A Lady Assistant is in attendance in each surgery to render such service as may conduce to patients' comfort.

A chart embodying full particulars of the condition of the mouth at the time of examination, and work done afterwards is kept, so that should a patient visit us at any time for further attention the operator is thoroughly acquainted with the previous treatment received.

Patients will receive periodical notice when it is advisable to have the work done examined again, for which there is no fee.

Perfect quiet and privacy is observed throughout the establishment, and the comfort of patients is considered in every way.

Hours of attendance at each establishment, 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. daily (Saturdays 9 till 4).



Advertising, Genuine and Indecent.

GENUINE DENTAL ADVERTISING.



ONE of the main causes to which the low standard of Dentistry in the past may be attributed was the prejudice that existed in England against all advertising. It did not apply to professional men only, but it was also considered derogatory for business houses to advertise, and no first-class firm dared to do so. As to commercial advertisements, the old notion that anything advertised could not be good in quality has died out, and we now find the largest houses, leading in honour and respectability, competing with each other as to the best means of advertising themselves.

The prejudice against professional men, however, in some measure still exists, but, as regards dentistry, it is gradually expiring, as the idea that a first-class operator does not advertise is found to be a mistaken one in these go-a-head days.

Respectable advertising in dentistry, which, after all, is but a refined handicraft, as with manufactures, tends to produce all that is best in it. It leads to healthy competition, and from that to improvement and advancement, and so it must be contrary to the best interests of the public not to encourage it.

The operator well acquainted with the improvements of his profession and thoroughly competent to carry them out, has no alternative but to appeal directly to the public. How else can they be made known? Recognition obtained, by doing good work and acting conscientiously to his patients, he can, through their recommendation, build up his reputation. If he is not capable it is soon discovered, and he quickly goes to the wall. We cannot acknowledge that the man who does not advertise is any better than he who does. On the contrary, there is abundant evidence that he is frequently worse. It will be generally found that the advertiser has something better to offer than the non-advertiser, who

frequently relies on behind-the-time methods. All that is needed is for the public to show discretion in their selection of an advertisement, so that the respectable and genuine may not be sacrificed to the indecent.

INDECENT DENTAL ADVERTISING.

The most iniquitous form of touting for patients is that of promising to accomplish work requiring much time, sound knowledge, and exceptional skill, for a mere trifle. Woe betide the luckless one who embarks upon such a venture !

The advertisements promise miracles at cheap prices, and should he decide to take advantage of them, he will soon find that "his case is not suitable" for the cheap miracle, and he is most likely asked to pay a much higher fee than would be required by a respectable practitioner, who really is able to give what is promised. We have abundance of proof of this form of procedure. Dentistry's strongest enemies are those who profess to do work demanding the highest skill at a few shillings per tooth. We particularly refer to Crown-work, which cannot be done at the prices we sometimes see *implied* in cheap advertisements, but which are really not *intended*. Attempts are made by incompetent men to perform this work, and their failures unfortunately tend to bring discredit upon an ingenious and clever system.

We also see in the announcements of cheap dentistry the words "prize medal teeth," which suggest that those who are advertising are in possession of prize medals for their work, whereas the case really is that *the depôts who supply porcelain teeth to the profession* are the persons who have received the medals for their manufactures, and as these teeth are used by everybody in the profession, there is no special qualification applying to any particular firm.

We recommend the support of respectable advertising ; it is in the best interests of the public. If good work is done, do not object to pay a fair fee for it. Avoid *cheap work*, it is too expensive.

A few copies of Testimonials received from Patients who have been under our care.

For obvious reasons the full names and addresses of patients who have sent us letters of thanks cannot be disclosed here ; however, the originals, with many hundreds of other letters, may be seen at any time upon application.

“THE LADY,” of October 12th, 1893, says:—

It is a fact too patent to require any endorsement that faulty teeth will spoil the appearance of the handsomest face in the world ; while decayed molars are not only provocative of that intolerable agony known as toothache, but are also conducive to acute indigestion, as they are powerless to perform their duties of mastication properly, and the result is dyspepsia, and all its attendant evils. It is the duty of everyone to protect their teeth as much as possible, and the system known as the American Crown Dentistry is one of the greatest achievements of modern dental science. No tooth is considered too far gone to be treated successfully by this method, even when decayed to the veriest stump. The torture of extraction is rarely resorted to, but a beautiful new tooth skilfully fixed to the remains of the old one. The American Tooth Crown Company, of 24, Old Bond Street, have become deservedly famous for the successful treatment of teeth. Their crown and bridge work is marvellous in its efficacy, the method employed being to bridge over the gaps left by decayed teeth, and to strengthen and preserve sound ones. Filling and stopping of all kinds is executed in the most skilful manner, with the minimum of pain to the patient. Loose teeth are restored by the “bar system” ; and the greatest care is taken to insure the sufferer that inestimable benefit, a perfect set of teeth.

“Good” and “cheap” are terms which cannot be synonymous where dentistry is concerned, for all the best appliances are of an expensive nature ; but the American Crown Company charge the least possible amount as fees, and make a special reduction for servants and persons of limited means,

"THE GENTLEWOMAN," of November 18th, 1893, says:—

Go to the American Tooth Crown Company, 24, Old Bond Street, W.; I think they are the most skilful dentists in London.

Replying to a Correspondent on November 11th, "THE GENTLEWOMAN" says:—

Write to the American Tooth Crown Company, 24, Old Bond Street, W., and ask them.

R y,

January 14th, 1893.

DEAR SIRS,—I am delighted to say my teeth are in splendid condition, and they have given me no trouble since you did them for me last year. Wishing you every success,

Believe me, sincerely yours, Mrs. H. R S.
Messrs. THE AMERICAN TOOTH CROWN CO.

83, N n St., W.,

January 12th, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—Thanks for your circular letter of yesterday. Will you kindly inform the gentleman who so courteously and efficiently operated upon me, that I intend to give him a call as soon as I possibly can avail myself of his very moderate estimate for my half-dozen disfigurements.

I am, yours obediently, W. G. L S.
THE SECTY., A. T. C. CO.

36, C n G . . s,

August 9th, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—Having only just returned from abroad, I hasten to assure you I am in every way *perfectly* satisfied with the work done for me, and cannot too highly speak of the kind careful attention in every instance given to me while having my teeth set up. I should on no account go anywhere else after receiving the kind attention I did. With my sincere thanks for your kind communication,

I am, yours very faithfully, M. P G.

1, R y Rd., C f,

June 23rd, 1893.

GENTLEMEN,—I am pleased to state that the teeth supplied to Mrs. N . . L are entirely satisfactory, and beyond our expectations, and are only sorry that we have not been enabled to call upon you to effect the stoppings you named as necessary. All who have seen the workmanship are delighted.

Faithfully yours,

J . . N N . . L.

St. H s, D . . l,

June 2nd, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—Many thanks for your kind letter, in reply to which I beg to say that your dental attention has given me the fullest satisfaction. The teeth you put me in do not give me the slightest trouble, and are in every respect equal to natural ones. When I come again to London I shall not fail to call upon you. Assuring you that I shall take every opportunity of recommending your Company to persons requiring high-class dental work,

I am, dear Sir, sincerely yours,

G. B. J . . s.

12, P y H . . l,

June 3rd, 1893.

SIR,—In answer to your enquiries, I beg to state that I am highly satisfied with the teeth inserted by the American Tooth Crown Company, and feel the comfort of having a complete and sound set of teeth. I should be glad to recommend any friend who requires teeth to be inserted and filled to seek the help of the Tooth Crown Company, as I am quite sure that they would not fail to be highly satisfied with the result. If I should require, by any chance, attention in the future, I should certainly have no hesitation in coming to your firm.

I remain, yours faithfully,

S. F. V s.

M . . . r C . . . t R . . d,
 N . . . n, W . . . e,
 18th December, 1894.

Mrs. C . . . Y has great pleasure in expressing her entire satisfaction with the work done for her by the American Tooth Crown Company. Absolute comfort and ease have been the result, and she is always commending the American Tooth Crown Company to friends in search of good dentistry.

27, G . . . m S . . . t,
 E . . . n S . . . e,
 December 17th, 1894.

Miss H . . . L writes to the American Tooth Crown Company to say she is perfectly satisfied with the teeth they supplied her with, and begs to thank them.

34. D . . . d G . . . s, C . . . m, S.W.,
 11th January, 1895.

DEAR SIRS,—I have been extremely pleased with the work done for me by your firm, and can testify to the great care and gentleness. I have still some work to be done, but have been ill for some time past, so shall have to put it off till the spring.

Yours faithfully, J. B. L . . . R.
 THE DIRECTORS, AMERICAN TOOTH CROWN CO.

K . . . h,
 2, M . . . t R . . d, P . . . y,
 January 5th, 1895.

Miss B . . . N is pleased to state that she is perfectly satisfied with the dental work done by the Tooth Crown Co., and has experienced no inconvenience whatever; on the contrary, perfect comfort.

41, U . . . n G s,

E e,

January 4th, 1895.

Mrs. K T has much pleasure in stating that the work done for herself and daughters by the Company continues to give the greatest satisfaction to all.

T . e L . . . s, M m,

7th January, 1895.

SIR,—I beg to state that the work done for me has been quite satisfactory, the tooth crowns having become more comfortable than at first; in fact, they feel like natural teeth.

I am, yours truly,

F E C . . . T.

TO THE SECRETARY,

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWN CO.

136, M r S t,

C m,

20th January, 1895.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to state, since having my teeth seen to by you, they have not given me any further trouble; should they at any time do so, I shall be pleased to call upon you.

Yours truly,

M. B . . . R.

T l H . . . l,

L . . . h,

14th January, 1895.

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to say the operation you did for me has been most successful, the tooth having stood its work well without giving the slightest pain.

Yours faithfully,

TO THE SECRETARY,

H . . D B . . . L.

AMERICAN TOOTH CROWN CO.

5, E . . . n S e, S.W.,

15th January, 1895.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to say the work done by you has proved most satisfactory. I shall have much pleasure in recommending you to my friends.

Yours truly,

S. Q Y.

C e, W . . . y R.S.O.,

C l,

15th January, 1895.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that the work done for me by the American Tooth Crown Co. in April last gives me great satisfaction, and I have derived great benefit from same. I shall spare no opportunity in recommending my friends.

Yours faithfully,

P. H . . N.

45, S e R . . d,

C m,

January 17th, 1895.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the work done for my sister and myself is very satisfactory. Will you kindly inform the gentleman who so efficiently operated upon me, that I intend to call upon him to have my other teeth seen to at my earliest convenience?

I remain,

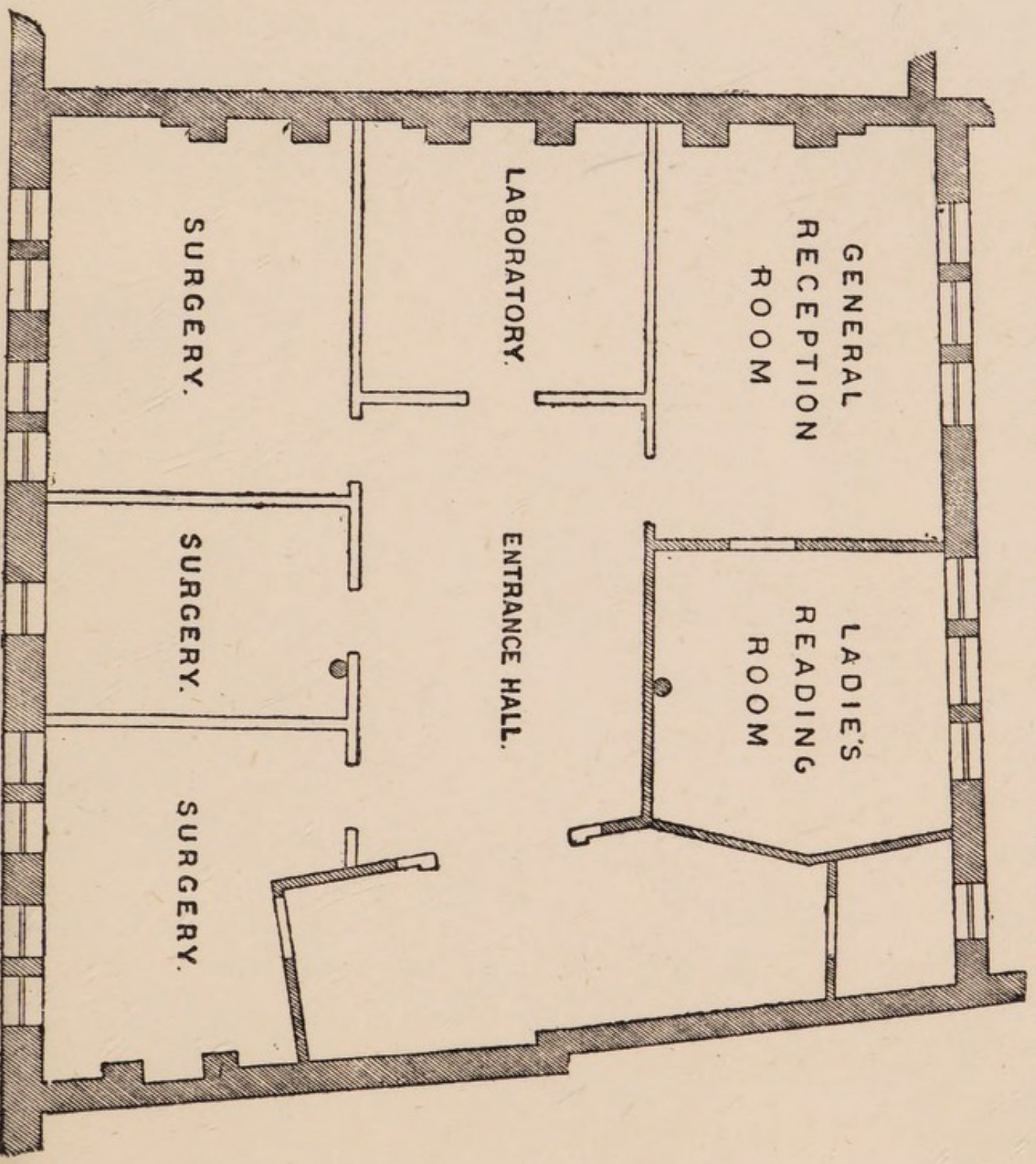
Sincerely yours,

C A T E.

THE SECRETARY, A. T. C. CO.

PLAN OF PREMISES,

50 and 52, LUDGATE HILL, E.C.



20 and 22, JUDGATE HILL, E.C.
PLAN OF PREMISES





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