

hygienic orders, I bar internal medicines altogether. With the rest I am depending more and more on mild vegetable drugs, linked with repeated advice as to the things to do and the things to be left undone. Strong mineral drugs or powerful nerve tonics effect their cures at too great a permanent cost."

If a person eats half a hundredweight too much sugar every year, Aunt Hannah's Syrup will not re-establish their dental integrity. The child who is robbed of milk and stuffed with cornflour cannot be coaxed into stalwart youth by the aid of Mr. Gainfast's Soothing Syrup. Pale-faced girls in factory or suburban kitchen on meagre allowance of sun and breeze will not permanently blossom into blushing beauty on Dr. Blaud's Pills for Blue People, nor will old men with kidneys ruined by years of excessive drinking renew their youth on a course of Safe Cure.—*British Journal of Dental Science.*

THE NEXT GENERATION.

Those who have been dentists for twenty-five or more years, and who are conversant with what is now taught and practiced by the advanced men, can but be astounded by the developments of the past quarter century. In those early days dentistry was merely a vocation. It was almost exclusively mechanical. To be sure, we were accustomed to speak of it as a Profession, with a big P., but there was very little that was really professional about it. It was merely manual labor of one kind or another—labor of a superior order, of course. Men eminent in dentistry openly proclaimed that if all knowledge of medicine could be at once and forever blotted out, it would not in the remotest degree affect the "profession" of dentistry.

Now, in the closing days of the century, we see medicine clearly and definitely divided into a number of well-defined specialties, and dentistry advancing to occupy one of these fields. This partition of medicine has become an absolute necessity, and it must year by year grow yet more marked, because, as research and study enlarge the field, it becomes more and more too great for one life thoroughly to master. The diseases of the eye and ear naturally fall to the oculist and the otologist. Affections of the skin are referred to the dermatologist, etc., etc. Disorders of the oral cavity must necessarily come within the province of the educated dentist, and these naturally carry with them lesions of the subsidiary or associated cavities, so that not only such affections as stomatitis, gingivitis, ulitis, glossitis, all degenerations of the oral mucus-membrane, the ordinary tumors of the mouth, with disorders of the maxillary and frontal sinuses, will fall within his