

SEQUEL TO A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

York and Philadelphia there are two Dental Colleges with infirmaries connected therewith, but they are *not charitable institutions*, the sole object being to give students a chance for practice. They are open to the rich as well as the poor, and all are charged alike.

I had a very pleasant interview with the Dean of each of the New York Colleges, and with the officials of one of the Philadelphia Colleges, as well as some of the leading dentists of these cities. They all expressed themselves as being very much interested in this new reform, and will do all they can to advance it.

I also met some of the leading members of the New York Board of Education, and when I explained to them the object of my visit to their city, they also expressed themselves as being in hearty sympathy with it, and one of them remarked that I was bringing this reform forward at the most opportune time, as the New York Board of Health was making some very radical reforms in the way of examining school children—their eyes, heads, hands, etc.

The following paragraph from the *Presbyterian Review* (of April 29th, 1897) will further explain these reforms: "One hundred and fifty physicians examined 5255 pupils in the Public Schools of New York city, and found among them 140 cases of measles, mumps, croup, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases; ailments of the eye which were in greater or less measure infectious, and fifty children infested with vermin. These "cases" were all excluded from the schools for the time being. Each of them was a focal point of contagion. The policy of medical inspection is to proceed regularly hereafter, so that the sources of contagion will be largely lessened in the city. Other cities may profitably follow the example set in New York."

add
writ

in th
a pa
the '
ed t
endo
seed
nent
good
A
Denta
their
subj
Schoo
I was
Comm
fact, to
wall S
in the
enterta
"O
vention
ride th
where t
Invitati
interest
'System
Dr. J. C
After
applaud
The
Dr.
Adams'