

Elm Street, near Yonge, where Dr. Adams demonstrated, by the examination of the teeth of a number of children under treatment, that there existed some necessity for the proposal to have a periodical examination of children's teeth, with a view to their preservation and the saving of the children from much suffering, also their parents much trouble and annoyance.

"It is a somewhat startling fact if, as the doctor alleges, the teeth of each succeeding generation of children are deteriorating until it is now becoming a serious matter. He assured the deputation that the teeth shown were a fair average specimen of the general condition of the teeth of the young at the present time. Assuming the doctor's statement to be correct, and from a quarterly on 'dental' matters, issued by Ash & Sons, of London, England, in an article 'On the decay of teeth in the national schools of Germany,' by Dr. C. Rose, of Freiburg, Baden, Germany, the doctor's statements were fully confirmed. We give the following extract in corroboration:

"In England, through the indefatigable activity of the British Dental Association, it has come about that at various public schools, dentists have been appointed with a fixed salary. These dentists examine the children from time to time, and if desired treat them free of charge. In Germany the "Union of the Dentists of Baden" has, at my suggestion, undertaken a general investigation of all the higher schools of the country. Further, in Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Hungary, individual dentists have taken the trouble to examine a larger or smaller number of school children free of charge. The results of these investigations alone should be sufficient to convince the German Government of the necessity of dental hygienic measures in the national schools. I am not so confident as to hope that with us in Germany, as in England, salaried dentists will, within a measurable distance of time, be appointed. But one urgent duty the German Government cannot shirk: they must see that school children receive thorough instruction as to the utility of good teeth. The teaching which a growing child imbibes in school from its master sticks fastest in its memory. Even if all the doctors, dental surgeons and dentists were disposed to instruct the wider circles of the population through public lectures, etc., the knowledge of the importance of thorough attention to the mouth would be imparted but slowly. It is very different, however, when the schools undertake to further public measures of sanitation. The national school-masters already require cleanliness in dress and body of those committed to their charge, and here and there during the object lessons the most needful measures for the care of the body are discussed. How easy it would be to interest children as to the better care of the teeth within the present educational scope.'