

examined in the training schools, and dentists fill decaying teeth. Dental hospitals are found to work very successfully. There is a great contrast between these two lands—the one where teeth are cared for, and the other where they are not. There are ten people in England with sound teeth to every one in Canada, where 95 per cent. of the people have bad teeth. Bad teeth are one of the greatest inducements to dyspepsia, and it is a noticeable fact that in the charitable institutions of Toronto there are much better teeth than are to be found in the public schools." Mr. Adams suggested that there should be an inspection of teeth in the schools, with a dental hospital for the children. It would not be compulsory for the parents to have their children's teeth fixed, but the inspection would let them know in time if the teeth required attention, so that future trouble might be avoided.

In order to find out with what frequency dental disease affects children who are otherwise healthy, it is necessary to step outside the ordinary routine of practice, and to examine them in large numbers. For this purpose children in schools are best, as it is easy to investigate them with regularity and without risk of repetition.

On the initiative of Mr. Fisher, of Dundee, and Dr. Cunningham, of Cambridge, such an investigation is being carried out in various parts of the United Kingdom by members of the British Dental Association. Children in parochial schools, industrial homes and national schools are being examined, and valuable statistics will, it is to be hoped, be forthcoming, as the condition of each child's mouth is being permanently recorded, and every tooth is taken note of.

R. Denison Pedley, M.R.C.S., L.D.S., England, in October last year, issued a manual on "The Diseases of Children's Teeth, their Prevention and Treatment," giving some statistics obtained on this subject by himself and Mr. S. Spokes.

The dental condition of 3,800 boys and girls, whose ages range from three to sixteen years, is recorded. After detailing the conditions found under the headings, "temporary teeth," "permanent teeth," "unsound teeth," and "sound dentitions," Mr. Pedley concludes his remarks as follows :

"Under the heading 'sound dentitions' we enumerated those cases in which there was an absence of diseased teeth. Many of these were passing through the transitional period between the first and second dentitions. Some children required merely the easy extraction of temporary teeth to place them in a satisfactory state ; but it is a fact, which merits careful consideration, that out of 3,800 children's mouths inspected there were only 828 in which neither fillings nor extractions were required." He continues, "The facts above mentioned show very clearly that the hygiene