

in the pearly whiteness which shines from your mouth," again, "Oh ! how delightful the attraction of a rosy mouth, garnished with beautiful teeth ! The lips' movements during a smile harmonize so admirably with the dental arch, with the sparkle as with the langour of the eye." The Roman and Athenian ladies were aware of and appreciated these advantages, and knew how to aid nature when deficient, or to repair the ravages of disease by calling to their succor and having recourse to all hygienic resources for the mouth. Permit me, gentlemen, to allude slightly to the celebrated Lavater, our superior in many things—we who glean after him the fields of physiognomy, should bow respectfully to this great man, who, the *first* devoted his attention and studies to the "human mouth" specially, and the result of whose investigations will be of great moral and scientific influence. He, it was, who first stated that physiognomy and consequently buccognomony should be the means of uniting hearts so that friendship should have no more solid foundation. In fact, how many mouths do we not meet which repel friendship and seem as little formed to express this sentiment as to inspire it—are there not many, on the contrary, which bear a character of candour, of goodness, of affection, to which we cannot refuse to place confidence. LeBrun, painter to Louis XIV, had said, *before* Lavater, "The mouth is the part which, of all the face, indicates the most particularly the emotions of the heart."

Thus, you perceive, gentlemen, by what has been said, that even the most ancient poets agree in lauding to the highest degree the cares which should be given to the hygiene of the mouth. Then, the *teeth* as well as the other parts of the mouth, of which they are the most precious ornaments, demand of necessity the same care, the same vigilance of each day—for propriety in this respect is indispensable, not only to preserve the charms of the mouth, but the *health* as well. A celebrated doctor has said : "The fetid odours of the mouth are classed among the causes sufficient to procure a divorce."

Let us pass, now, to the "toilet of the teeth." The care which we should give to the toilet of the teeth is very important, inasmuch as it tends to their preservation, not only in health, but in all their natural beauty. We should wash the teeth at least once per day, immediately after rising, in order to remove the mucous deposits formed during sleep, and even again, night and morning, taking off thus the fragments of animal food, in fact any alimentary remains which during the night communicate to the mouth a very disagree-