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nurses in all the school houses of the city supplementing the medical inspection of the children, and it is they who are responsible for a large proportion of the big attendance at the Saturday morning clinics at Tufts. From nine o'clock until one of this school holiday the Tufts infirmary is crowded with youngsters awaiting their turns in the dentist's chair—and youngsters, too, of the age when many of us, if we were sent alone, used to look hesitatingly at the dentist's doorbell and then scuttle away to spend the hours of our appointment amid pleasanter surroundings.

But being one of seventy-six patients in a big, bright, airy room, equipped with all the ingenious perfection of hospital construction—everything immaculately clean, every instrument shining bright from its antiseptic bath, the white enamel chairs and glass shelving almost comforting in their spotlessness—being one of seventy-six boys and girls, men and women, all of whom are almost as uncomfortable as you are, but none of whom is making the slightest fuss about it, seems to have a psychological effect. Not only is there rarely a sound to be heard here, but there seems to be a sort of restfulness (if you can imagine restfulness in such a place) caused by having something else to occupy your mind besides your own personal troubles.

Great things are expected from the efforts of the dentists, particularly among school children, and the conclusions that will be drawn from effect of scientific care of the teeth will be equally important and interesting when the work has gone on long enough to allow professional opinions to be formed with positiveness. What affects the health of the child is bound to affect the health of the man; and, as has been proved over and over again in other phases of living, the example set by the child frequently has more weight with the parent than any amount of advice from the most competent grownup.

The theory now is that apart from any question of health as affecting other things, a child's scholarship, being influenced quite as much in the earlier years by physical condition as by mental development, will be distinctly benefited by whatever improves the bodily welfare, and so will respond noticeably to the results of dentistry. The children of the poor, especially—such children as come in great number to the Tufts dental clinics—should have the most careful attention given to their teeth, which are of more practical value to them than to more fortunate youngsters. The anaemic, ill nourished child of the tenement falls into its unfortunate state not only because it is not properly fed and housed, but also because it does not get the most benefit from what food it has, for the digestion, the nerves, and so every part of the system, are affected by the condition of the mouth. Such satisfactory results have already been obtained from the treatment of Boston school children that farseeing observers anticipate the time when every school house will have its own consulting room where pupils will be regularly inspected by both doctors and dentists and will receive whatever treatment is necessary for their well being.

Modern dentistry goes beyond extracting troublesome molars, making "false sets," and filling aching voids. The whole care of the mouth is its province. The twentieth century dentist is a specialist in this, and the importance of his speciality is apparent from the fact that most disease germs enter the system through the mouth and most diseases are now known to be transmitted by germs. In other words, if the mouth is kept in good condition, a person is much less susceptible to sickness, and on that account alone dentistry makes a strong appeal to the public health authorities, who realize its preventive virtues. The good work of the Tufts dental clinics, for example, extends beyond the thousands of patients who come to the school's infirmary for treatment and includes the care of the inmates of an increasing number of public institutions—almshouses, reformatories, asylums, and sanatoriums.

An immediate result of the general awakening to the importance of dentistry to the community at large is, as has been suggested, the need of more room at such institutions as the Tufts dental department. Facilities planned half a dozen years ago to meet the needs of a long while to come are already overcrowded, and students and patients alike are so numerous that the demand for larger quarters is pressing. Thus has come the proposition to add a large wing to the present building in Huntington Avenue occupied jointly by the dental and medical departments at Tufts. The architecture and construction of such a building as is in mind are not the least interesting developments of modern scientific work. The infirm-

ary has all the perfection in finish and equipment of a hospital; the laboratories require even more skilful arrangement than most scientific work-rooms, for light is the prime necessity—light abundant, strong, and clear. Though a troublesome tooth feels like a large and fearsome object to its suffering possessor, it is, after all, a very small and complicated structure, the treatment of which requires infinite skill and exactness. To get the light necessary for this work, and especially for teaching novices how to do it, peculiar architectural design is required.

The dentist of today has a very different profession from that of his predecessor of thirty or forty years ago. He has more general medical and surgical knowledge than had a good many of the physicians who were contemporaries of the pioneers in his profession. In fact, the course of the student of dentistry is at first precisely the same as that of the medical students, specializing later in the mouth and the organs directly connected with it. And more and more the doctor in general practice calls upon the dentist as he does upon the oculist to help him restore and preserve the health of his patient by means of his specialized knowledge. Thus the extension of the work of the Tufts dental infirmary is a matter of general public importance and has been made in a sense a public undertaking.

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To Republican Voters

AN OVERWHELMING majority of Oregon's voters by registration have formally declared that they believe in the principles of the Republican Party. Let them now show that they are honest by voting in accordance with their declarations. The Oregon election comes before the Republican National Convention. Let every Republican voter in the Second Congressional District uphold the honor of the Republican Party in Oregon and strengthen the influence of Oregon's delegation in the National Convention by voting for H. M. Cake for United States Senator and W. R. Ellis for Representative in Congress. If either of these Republican nominees fail of election the primary election system will be discredited and a return of boss rule will be invited. The good name of Oregon's delegation to the National Convention will be placed in a humiliating position. For the effect it will have on the November election it is imperative that the Republican nominees in the June election shall be elected by an overwhelming majority. As a believer in the principles of the Republican Party it is your duty to be at the polls June 1st, and vote for Cake and Ellis.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CENT'L COMMITTEE

E. H. FLAGG, Secy. W. E. WILLIAMSON, Chairman

THE NATION'S TEETH

Treatment and Care of One's Incisors Very Essential

HOW BOSTON HANDLES THEM

Tufts College Maintains a Splendid Dental Clinic—Beauty, Order, Service and Value of the Great Department—Children Looked After.

BOSTON, May 27.—The problem of "What is the most practical kind of charity" has been solved here in a way that will surprise a good many

this in spite of the fact that every human being is entitled to 52 teeth of his own in a lifetime, and that each tooth is practically a separate and distinct patient.

Through the awakening to the importance of dentistry is general, as the records of the hospitals and clinics of every American city make evident, it seems to have started in Boston and to have reached the largest proportion of the people here. In the number of patients treated the clinic of the Tufts College dental department is among the largest in the world, and in the size of its infirmary, as is called the room where patients are operated upon, it is second or third in the country. In fact, so great are the demands put upon it, that an attempt is to be made to raise a fund for enlarging the present building, in order that the facilities for looking after patients may be nearly doubled.

Such growth as this indicates is more significant when you stop to think that between 800 and 1,000 pa-



people, no doubt, but that is being appreciated more and more everywhere each day. The answer is in the mouths of the fifty thousand people who are treated during the year at the dental clinics of Boston.

The importance of "the hygiene of the mouth" is only beginning to be understood outside of the medical professions. That Americans, who maintain their supremacy among the people of the earth by taking good care of their health, and who have had their full share in the marvellous progress made in medicine and surgery during the last half century, should have failed until very recently to appreciate the value of good teeth, both as a means to keeping well and as an asset in producing personal appearance of distinct commercial value, is astonishing. It is the more astonishing because dentistry was first reduced to a science in this country, and here the profession has been developed as nowhere else. It is distinctly American, even the most famous practitioners of Europe being Americans or of American training.

Yet it is undoubtedly true that, in general, we have neglected our mouths. While fully half a million people apply to the hospitals of greater Boston for treatment in the course of a year, only one-tenth as many dental patients seek relief from toothache and its attendant ills at the institutions where they may find it. And

patients are being treated every week during the nine months of the Tufts Dental School term, and that for four hours every week day the seventy-six operating chairs in the big infirmary are constantly in use. The large number of patients treated, varying from a hundred to a hundred and fifty in the first part of the week to between three and four hundred on Saturday morning, is not merely a matter of free treatment. Of course, no charge is made for the major portion of the work of the clinics, for many of the patients are school children and dentist's bills are a luxury that many among the adults cannot afford. As a rule, though, a patient pays the actual cost of the materials used in his work, getting free the knowledge, skill and scientific appliances which utilize them. If even so slight a charge is beyond his means he pays such a portion of it as he can and only if he is really destitute is his treatment without any price, for that is the method of intelligent charity nowadays. So the true reason for the present popularity of the traditionally unpopular dentist's chair is that its importance to the community and to the individuals is becoming more widely known.

As frequently happens, the first impressive lesson to the public is being taught in this case by the authorities who have the health of the community in their charge. About a year ago the Boston school board installed trained