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Recent Developments in the Study of Dental Caries: Dr. RUSSELL W. BUNTING	419 424	Scientific App Physiologica
The Engineering Foundation: Alfred D. FLINN		Stable Hyd Sam F. Tre
Obituary: Dr. E. N. Lowe: DR. CALVIN S. BROWN. Me- morials. Recent Deaths Scientific Events:	428	Special Article The Evoluti PROFESSOR (
Sir Henry Lyons and the Science Museum; The Annual Election of Officers of the American Chem- ical Society; The American Institute; The Vir- ginia Academy of Science; Semicentennial Meet- ing of the American Omithologist? Union	190	Science News
scientific Notes and News	432	SCIENCE: ment of Science lished every F
Age of Fitchburg Granite: PROFESSOR ALFRED C. LANE. "Expansion and Contraction" of Chro- matophores: PROFESSOR S. O. MAST. Slicken- sides: DR. WILLIAM CLIFFORD MORSE. An Ana- tomical Explanation of the Northwest Coniferous Climax Forests: DR. ANSEL F. HEMENWAY	435	T New Y Lancaster, Pa. Annual Subsci
The American Association for the Advancement of Science: Minutes of the Executive Committee: PROFESSOR HENRY B. WARD	437	SCIENCE is tion for the A- ing membership the office of the Institution Buil

The Evolution of Cerebral Localization Patterns: PROFESSOR C. JUDSON HERRICK 439

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STUDY OF DENTAL CARIES

By Dr. RUSSELL W. BUNTING

PROFESSOR OF ORAL PATHOLOGY, SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN; DIRECTOR OF DENTAL CARIES RESEARCH IN THE CHILDREN'S FUND OF MICHIGAN

DENTAL caries, commonly known as decay of the teeth, is the most prevalent disease of mankind. Since there has been no known means of preventing the disease, dentists during the past one hundred years or so have been endeavoring to preserve the teeth by filling the cavities as they appear and by restoring, to the best of their ability, the lost dental tissues by artificial substitutes. In every generation the dental profession has made some attempt to study the underlying causes of the disease and to discover some means of its prevention. During the past few years, however, scientific investigations of this problem have been greatly increased and well-organized research groups have been making intensive studies of the disease. As a result of these studies certain definite facts have been established and many preconceived ideas have been shown to be fallacious. Although the problem has not been fully solved, distinct progress has been made and a clearer understanding of the true nature of the disease has been attained. It is the purpose of this paper to state the outstanding achievements of recent researches on dental caries.

The disease in question is most unique. There is no other pathologic process which even remotely resembles it. Dental caries is not comparable to caries of the bone. It is not a true necrotic process, nor is it attended by inflammatory reactions in the affected tissues. It is characterized by the formation of progressive lesions in the teeth, simple decalcifications by acids formed locally as a result of the fermentation of carbohydrates by certain aciduric types of bacteria. The process is dependent on the infestation of the mouth by specific types of bacteria capable of producing acids by the fermentation of residual carbohydrate food materials in the mouth, and capable of living in their own acid products. These bacteria

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