A brush with the past, a trip to the future

Inside:
The evolution of professional dentistry
Dentists at war and at home
Innovations in dental care

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The ruthless world of unregulated dental practices

The early days of the profession

Regulating dentistry

THE EARLY YEARS: 1867-1914

LEADING TOWARDS DENTISTRY

Dr. Barnabas Day, the architect of organized dentistry

The ruthless world of unregulated dental practices

Dr. Caroline Wells"s first female dentist

Dr. George Relyea and quack dentists

Dr. Caroline Wells, a female member of the ODA and the first female dentistry graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons. She was the first female dentist to practice in Canada in 1868.

Dr. George Relyea, the dentist behind dentures

Dr. Barnabas Day, considered the father of professional dentistry in Ontario, is born.

ODA150: A look back

1883: Barnabas Day, considered the father of professional dentistry in Ontario, is born.

1867: Dr. George Boulter, MPP for Hastings and Prince Edward, introduced a resolution in the Ontario legislature in 1868 to regulate dentistry.

1868: The Ontario Dental Association (ODA) was formed, with the objective of organizing dentistry and offering a code of ethics for dentists.

1867: Ontario's population was 1,279,394, with 101,631 of those residing in the City of Toronto.

1867: The ODA's first convention had a small turnout, but it established the foundation for a self-governing body of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario (RCDSO), which still exists to this day.

1868: An Act Respecting Dentistry was passed by the Ontario legislature, putting control of the profession into the hands of the RCDSO.

1869: The first dental board of directors of the RCDSO was established, consisting of nine dentists.

1872: The first female dental student, Caroline Wells, began studying dentistry at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of England, becoming the first female dentist to practice in Canada in 1868.

1897: Dr. Relyea, who grew up on a farm near Kingston, Ont., wrote a letter to the medical examiner in Los Angeles, where he had moved to Los Angeles in 1897, urging them to support the formation of a dental society in Ontario.

1911: The RCDSO published its first Code of Ethics, calling for dentists to maintain the highest standards of care and professional behavior.

1914: Four ODA members launched a dental clinic to meet the demand for dental care in Toronto. Their success in meeting the demand for dental care paved the way for them to establish the dental profession in Ontario.

1919: Ontario's dentists answer the call to serve in the First World War, enlisting in the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

1939: Dr. Caroline Wells, the first female dentist in Ontario, went on to become a prominent figure in the dental profession, serving as president of the ODA and the RCDSO.

1967-1914: The years 1967-1914 marked a period of rapid growth and development for dentistry in Ontario, with the establishment of the ODA, the RCDSO, and the first female dentist in Ontario.

The early years of the profession
At midnight on August 4, 1945, Britain’s ultimatum to Germany demanding its unconditional surrender had expired. The British Empire, including Canada, was at war, at odds with Japan, Russia, China (and later the United States) and Germany. The First World War had been fought primarily against a single enemy, but the Second World War would bring more complex challenges.

When they might not see the action, Canada’s young men enlisted to join the armed forces. Many of Ontario’s dentists also joined as well, as military service was a new experience for most of them. Each had received military training, along with the rank of dental surgeon was junior to every other officer so that they would be eligible to go off and serve in the war effort.

The Canadian Dental Corps, shown in 1939, was first formed to serve in the War. The war effort required dental care at home and abroad for Canada. The Canadian Army Dental Corps, shown in 1939, was first formed to serve in the Second World War.

The ODA encourages members to help Canada’s war effort by enlisting in the Canadian Dental Corps. At the same time, some 24 dental companies that served in France and Italy. A total of 33.5 percent of all dental professionals served in the war. Dentists served in the Canadian Dental Corps, shown in 1939, was first formed to serve in the Second World War.
Technology changes dental care

Most of us are familiar with the standard home dental care tools like toothbrushes, toothpaste, floss and mouthwash. But it wasn’t always as easy or convenient to keep teeth in good condition.

Here’s a few examples of how technology has had a major impact on dentistry. The history of toothpaste alone is fascinating!

### 21ST CENTURY

#### Expenses

- Hair cut ....$28
- Facial ....$60
- Massage ....$20

### What about your teeth?

#### Your Teeth Are Worth it.

Book an appointment with your dentist today!

#### From burnt eggshells to 'aristocratic dental cream'

Until about ten years ago, sugar was the main ingredient in toothpaste. It was used by dentists to create fun and sell their own health care systems. It was a source of income for patients. The technology was implemented in dental offices across Ontario a couple of years after the first iteration. It became easier to keep patients’ teeth clean and were preventative measures. The technology has advanced dental care in Ontario. Today, drills still exist in many dental offices. They are still considered a necessity and are used daily.

#### Digital techniques minimize pain

It’s likely as the future of digital technology will shape the future of dentistry. But it’s important to note that, in any form of pain, there must be a real cause and effect. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain. The pain in the toothpaste is in the toothpaste and is not a cause of actual pain.
Your Teeth Are Worth it.

See your dentist regularly to keep showing your teeth you care. And they’ll keep looking and feeling their best for longer.

Book an appointment with your dentist today!