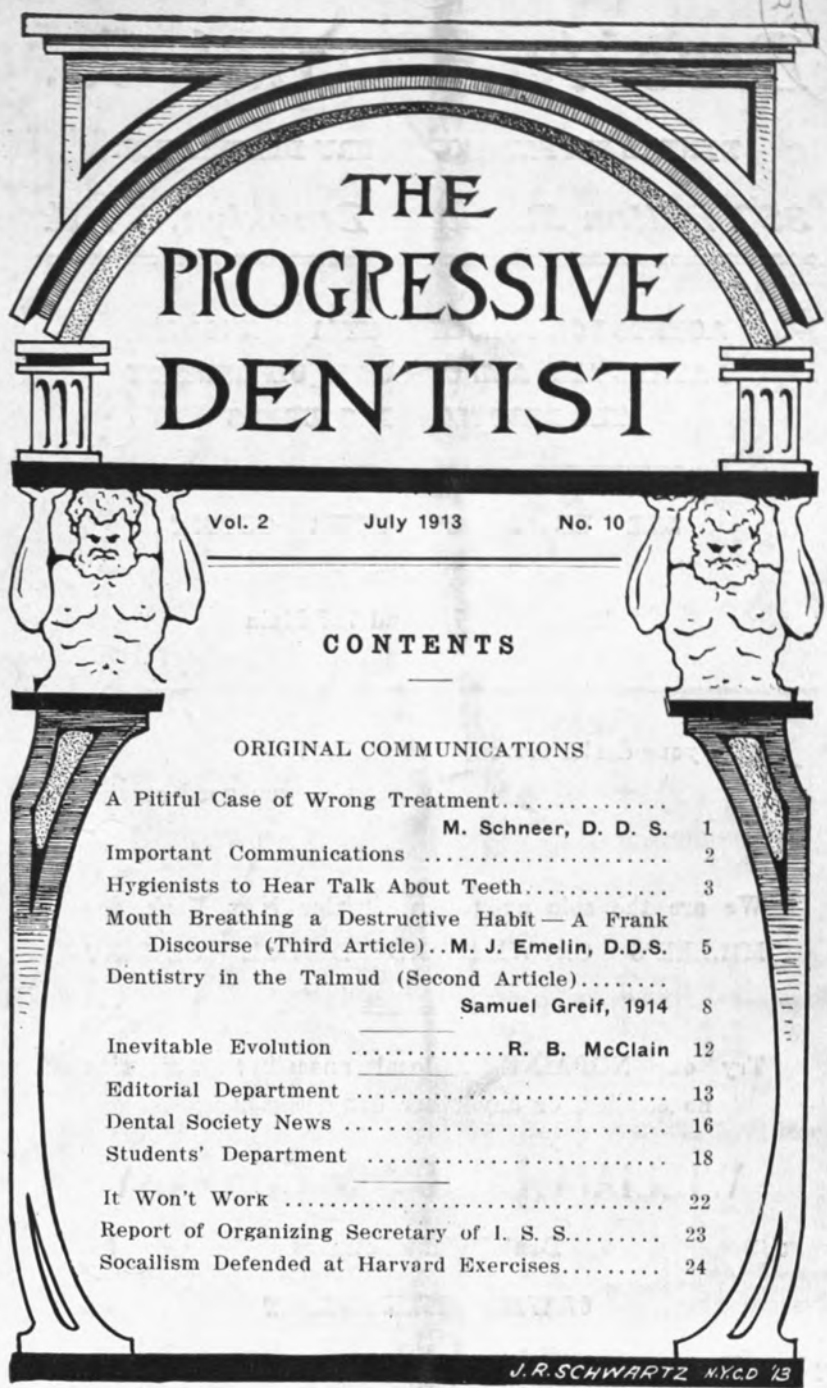


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THE PROGRESSIVE DENTIST

Vol. 2 July 1913 No. 10

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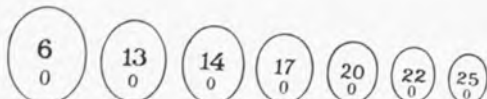
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The Progressive Dentist

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July 1913

No. 10

A PITIFUL CASE OF WRONG TREATMENT.

By Morris Schneer, D.D.S.

The ignorance and carelessness of some physicians respecting the mouth and teeth is appalling. The lack of dental education in the medical curriculum is the cause of the unpardonable ignorance of so many physicians as to both physiologic and pathologic conditions of the mouth. Some physicians even lack ordinary "common-sense" and these physicians when they are called upon by patients to treat some affection of the mouth would only remember this one thing "remove the cause" or if they be conscientious enough to send these cases to the dental surgeon we would not find so many victims whose faces bear the marks due to their (the physicians') treatments.

Here is a case which is indeed a sad one:

In May, 1913, a young man called at my office, his face and head were swathed around with a lot of bandages stuck through with half a dozen safety pins. He was supported, for he could hardly stand on his feet. He gave the following history:

Six weeks previous to his coming to my office he had a swelling in the region of the right upper molars. He consulted a physician who advised him to apply hot poultices to his face resulting in a fistulous opening on his cheek. The opening was treated with flax-seed plasters for two weeks. At the end of that time a new abscess formed in the region of the upper first bicuspid. His eye on the affected side was entirely closed and the throbbing pain caused considerable constitutional disturbances. The physician gave up the case, called an ambulance and had the patient removed to the hospital. At the hospital his head and face were bandaged up and he was fed on "dope pills."

After being in the hospital for four weeks he was discharged and was told to come every other day to have the dressing changed.

I examined the patient's mouth and found four abscessed roots on the affected side. Treatment: "Remove the cause," I tore off the bandages from his face then I extracted the abscessed roots, prescribed a three per cent solution of pyrozone as a mouth wash. I washed out the sinuses with a 1-10000 bichloride of mercury solution and covered the openings with iodoform ointments. I treated the patient thus every day for seven days and presto! the patient was discharged as cured.

I sat in the dentist's arm-chair.

He asked how it felt to be there.

"I feel bored," I explained,

"I may even say pained,

"For your extracting's distracting, I swear."

—Cornell Widow.

THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATIONS ARE SELF-EXPLANATORY.

June 24, 1913.

State Board of Health, Albany, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

I made out a prescription for some grains of cocaine but my druggist would not "fill" it telling me that I must obtain a prescription from a registered physician. He showed me a card he received from the New York Pharmaceutical Society upon which is printed the following.

"The Pharmacist MUST NOT:

Sell or dispense cocaine, or eucaine, or their salts or preparations without a written prescription from a physician registered in New York."

Will you kindly inform me as soon as possible as to whether the "new cocaine law" denies to the dentist the right to obtain and the druggist to sell cocaine for dental purposes on the former's own prescription.

I desire to publish the facts in the July issue of our magazine which goes to press about July 2d.

Trusting to receive an early reply from you and thanking you in advance, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

M. S. CALMAN, D.D.S.

Bus. Mgr.

MSC. AB.

June 26, 1913.

Dr. M. S. Calman,
15 E. 106th St., New York City.

Dear Doctor:

I have your letter of June 24 in reference to the new Cocaine Law. This law only recently went into effect and it is evident that numerous legal questions will arise under it and it will probably be necessary for us to secure opinions from the Attorney-General on these points. There are as yet no legal rulings under the law, but it would appear that the law clearly prevents the sale by the pharmacist of cocaine without a written prescription from a registered physician. Your attention is called to the section 2, sub-division c, which authorizes the sale to a licensed dentist by a manufacturer or wholesale dealer in drugs, upon a written order.

If the Department receives later on, a legal ruling on the point that you raise, we will be very glad to advise you regarding it.

Very respectfully,

E. H. PORTER,

Commissioner of Health.

2:P

CAN'T PRESCRIBE COCAINE.

Albany—Cocaine cannot be lawfully sold by druggists on prescriptions made out by dentists or veterinary surgeons. Attorney General Carmody so ruled to-day. Violation of the law is a misdemeanor.

HYGIENISTS TO HEAR TALK ABOUT TEETH.**Forest City Teacher to Show Importance of Inspecting Children's Mouths.**

One of the contributors to the program of the fourth International Congress on School Hygiene at Buffalo the last week in August will be Miss Cordelia L. O'Neill. Miss O'Neill is principal of Marion School, one of the public grammar schools in the Ghetto district of Cleveland, Ohio. Miss O'Neill's paper will be on the subject of teeth, in particular the teeth of her school children, and her discussion will be illustrated by a number of living subjects—that is, boys and girls who were in her school during the year of 1910.

Miss O'Neill's attention was directed to the teeth of her school children early in the year of 1909, when the Board of Education granted permission for an inquiry to be made by Dr. W. G. Ebersole, as chairman of the Oral Hygiene Committee of the National Dental Association. Dr. Ebersole desired to see what effect bad teeth had upon the pupils general health and efficiency. His preliminary examination included an inspection of the teeth of the 846 children in Marion school, and out of these 846 only three children were found whose teeth were in perfect condition. Dr. Ebersole requested that a special class be formed for the purpose of further observation and study.

Miss O'Neill's experimental class in teeth was organized in May, 1910, the children being selected at random from the fourth to the seventh grades inclusive. Her pupils were chosen from among those having the greatest number of defects. Among these pupils were some of her best scholars, as well as some of her worst. In the words of Miss O'Neill, "The class typically represented the school."

Dr. Ebersole then explained what was to be required of them: (1) They were to have their teeth put into perfect condition at no expense to themselves. (2) They were to brush their teeth carefully three times a day. (3) They were to masticate their food properly, not using liquid with solid food. (4) They were to attend any and every meeting of the class called, and take, from time to time, psychological tests, and were to conform to regulations laid down by a supervising nurse. Dr. Ebersole promised a five dollar gold piece to each pupil who lived up to the requirements, and the children were each given a toothbrush and a plain drinking cup.

In the course of their instruction the children were told how to care for their teeth properly and also how to eat their food according to hygienic principles. In September they were assembled again and given a test in brushing their teeth. In the meantime two dentists were treating the teeth of each child in the class.

Miss O'Neill says at the beginning of the test her school children were of various types. There were some who were well-behaved, earnest and bright, and there were some who were disobedient, reckless and troublesome. All in all they were by no means prepossessing in appearance.

"One of the brightest and nicest girls in the class suffered very frequently from sickheadache," she writes. "Most of them had sallow, muddy complexions, and three of the pupils were on the point of being taken into the juvenile court for truancy. One little boy was a candidate for the boys' school because of incorrigibility. He was a nuisance in the

school yard. There were others who were a terror, both in the school and outside." As time went on, however, there was a change noted. Each pupil was closely watched and each pupil, according to Miss O'Neill, showed a marked improvement. One little girl subject to headaches not only was entirely cured, but her mother who followed the directions laid down for her daughter, found relief from the same trouble. Speaking of her class as a whole, Miss O'Neill says: "Complexion cleared, a spirit of self-respect and manifest; truancy and incorrigibility in the children disappeared."

Dr. J. E. W. Wallin, psychologist, who has since become director of the Psychological Clinic in the University of Pittsburgh, was chosen for the purpose of making the psychological tests of the Cleveland class. It was desired to get definite information on the improvement, if any, in the mental efficiency of the school children. In all a series of six tests were given to ascertain standards in memory, accuracy of perception, rapidity and accuracy of thought and spontaneity of association and differentiation. Of these tests, two were made before the work was begun on the children's teeth, two while the work was being done and two a sufficient length of time after the mouth had been put into perfect condition.

Regarding these tests, Dr. Ebersole says: "That increase in working efficiency which occurs usually or regularly during the year's growth of a child is the only deduction which should be made from the figures represented in connection with the report of the class. All other increase in working efficiency must be credited absolutely and unequivocally to the results obtained by correcting faulty conditions, and teaching the children to properly use and care for their mouths. These series of experiments, taken on forty public school children, showed an average increase in working efficiency of 99.8 per cent for the twenty-seven pupils finishing the test. In addition to those shown from a physical standpoint, the increase in health, strength and beauty was so marked as to be considered marvelous by those who watched the development of results from this work."

Such is the message Miss O'Neill and her school children will carry to the Congress on School Hygiene at Buffalo the last week in August, when an endeavor will be made by the National Mouth Hygiene Association to point out the serious need of dental inspection in public schools.

The president of the congress is Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University. The secretary general is Dr. Thomas A. Storey of the College of the City of New York.

DENTISTRY CHECK TO CRIMES.

Sheriff "Honest" John Quinn, of Suffolk County, Boston, has installed a dentist's chair in the Charles street jail, and is giving dental treatment to all prisoners as one of the first aids in the prevention of crime.

He said: "A bad tooth often lands a man in jail. A large number of crimes are committed by people who are badly nourished. Malnutrition leads to morbid mental thoughts, which result in crime. A dentist's chair and a good dentist in every correctional institution will prevent hundreds of inmates from returning again once they are free."

MOUTH-BREATHING A DESTRUCTIVE HABIT; A FRANK DISCOURSE

By M. J. EMELIN, D. D. S., NEW YORK.

(Third Article.)

Habitual mouth-breathing is a characteristic of the neurasthenic personality and is peculiarly associated with psychasthenic mind. It is a morbid phenomenon and is one of the predominant factors of human breakdown. Mouth-breathing has destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined. Mouth-breathing is a manifestation of a starved and exhausted nervous system. Nervous and sanguine temperaments offer the largest number of victims. Though it is said that women are greater sufferers from mouth-breathing than men, it is by no means the practice of the weakness of nervous women only. Nations and their doings may be told by this affliction.

The strength of mouth-breathers leaves them at an age once considered the prime of life. Even our most capable and highly cultured men sin greatly in disregarding the wonderful process of normal, nasal breathing. They ignore this most vital function; they become exceedingly nervous; they degenerate into a mass of fat and hopelessly feel the shortage of their nervous assets. At this stage they resort to stimulants and soon become slaves to pleasures, real or imaginary, which in turn hasten their death, with pyorrhœa as a forerunner. Mouth-breathers as a class dread to walk much. Muscular fatigue, palpitation, anæmia and general debility are the universal complaints of those that use vehicles for very short distances.

The co-partner of Mrs. Mouth-breathing is the disagreeable Mr. Snoring. Probably nothing is more exasperating to the wakeful individual than the loud, prolonged and rhythmical snoring of a mouth-breathing room-mate. But while mouth-breathing is often accompanied by snoring, it is chiefly due to peculiar muscular vibrations about the soft palate, when after a prolonged vigilance and restlessness one falls asleep from exhaustion.

A mouth breather is like a burning volcano; both are active so long as the internal forces last. The death of each is through exhaustion; the eternal sleep of one is due to oxygen starvation, the end of the other is due to a similar cause. This progressive self-destruction is chiefly practiced in sleep during the cold, damp and foggy hours of the early morning. It is aggravated while one is in a recumbent position, because the onrush of blood to the head swells the highly vascular lining of the nasal cavity and an obstruction to breathing is thus formed. Dr. Abernethy, a century ago, said that to be healthy and happy one must keep the feet warm, head cool, bowels open; and, I would add, the mouth shut.

The number of sufferers from mouth-breathing must be vast, judging by the art products throughout the world. Most artists of late years depict beauties with open mouths or lips parted enough to show their teeth. Young girls are led to believe that to expose teeth is attractive and artists thereby make themselves to some extent responsible for this baneful picture. But mouth-breathing has even infected higher art!

The painting "The Duke of Este meditating the death of his wife Parisina," by A. Gastaldi, in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, is a good example. The Duchess Parisina is depicted asleep in her bed-chamber ignorant of the fate which threatens her. The duke, dagger in hand, stands ready to plunge it into her bosom. The beautiful wife is portrayed in her slumber with her mouth wide open!

Mouth-breathing is one of the factors which cause reduction of body-heat. We are told that the heat-producing tissues are the muscles, the brain and the secreting glands. Hence, all habits which tend to weaken the workings of the brain or the secreting glands should be considered as body disorders. And in the variations and loss of animal heat, mouth-breathing as a factor is the most significant one, as it starves the brain, dries the saliva present in the mouth and acutely affects the salivary glands by reducing their activity.

A fall of heat must occur during the abnormal inhalation, through the mouth, of air invariably cooler than the body temperature. Though this fall of animal heat is small, the difference may mean a readier predisposition to illness. Many lives could have been spared us in the hospitals, if there had been fewer mouth-breathers. The anæmia and shattered nerves of the patients deprive them of their much needed endurance and recuperative powers. In view of the above, it is surprising that intelligent medical men the world over should administer oxygen to the almost dying by way of the mouth instead of through the nostrils.

Mouth-breathing means stale air in the sinuses, which in turn means infection of the middle ear, and of the brain. The violation of this important physiological function leads to imperfect taste and defective hearing; the hearing on one side is not like that on the other. Poor hearing, like poor eyesight and poor teeth go together. A pretty extravagant price to pay for a bad habit! Some day hygienists, physicians and dentists will wake to the full realization of this abominable habit! Until then, while waiting, let the education be spread at the chair, in the home, in school, and in lectures. Let us interest scientists, commissions and philanthropists so that they may direct their means and energies to learn the true causes which produce these nasal defects. Let the governments employ qualified men to preach at every corner of the universe **How to Breathe.**

This movement is needed more than any other in the world! Infection through mouth-breathing is an item of significance in the crusade against the "white plague." The masses are lamentably uninformed. This instruction the physician and dentist owe to their patients—particularly the young—who often fail to receive it at home from their most devoted parents. In connection with this I wish to say a word about the fallacy of the physical instruction children receive while at school, and, later, during their college days.

Neither the physical directors in our universities nor the teachers in public schools, with possibly few exceptions, devote adequate attention to the objectionable habit of mouth-breathing. I dare say, none of them is fully acquainted with the evil results of even occasional mouth-breathing. They know that nasal respiration is the only right form, but they fail to observe the open lips in the majority of their pupils while directing the exercises for the development of muscles or

organs other than those intended for the breathing apparatus, abdominal or costal.

The teacher's mind is on the detail of this or that exercise and no attention is paid to the wrongful mouth-breathing. Air passing through the mouth is not only more impure because of the dust inhaled, but it also takes up the bad breath from the offensives present in the mouth. This condition is aggravated in persons with decayed teeth and putrescent roots.

The insufficient ventilation of the room and the dust in the air are undeniably harmful to the delicate lungs of a child. And just as we believe that our hospitals need artificially cooled air during the hot season of the year, so also our gymnasiums need sunlight and air exhausts to remove the flying dust. Furthermore, the physical instructors throughout the States insistently tell the child to inhale by way of the nostrils and expel by way of the mouth. Whence springs this mouth-breathing order? Why split the normal process of breathing? Personally I fail to find the least reason for such irrational practice which tends to induce mouth-breathing. I might suggest also that most books on this subject, carefully selected and approved for their educational value, are grossly defective in this respect.

A beautiful edited little book, on the subject of breathing, value of air, etc., intended for children, which has just come to my notice, is one that is typical. The only interesting item in the first chapters is about the Black Hole of Calcutta. Scanning its pages, I was painfully disappointed not to find any statement by the author as to how to breathe properly. Not once in the whole volume does there appear the word **nostrils**, or instruction that the air should be respired through the nose! A large number of voice-culture instructors are directing their pupils to breathe through the small opening of a quill held between the lips. One can not imagine a greater fallacy than such teachings, leading as they do to grievous results. And is not the singer's throat time and again in the doctor's repair shop?

Ulcerative follicular pharyngitis, commonly known as clergyman's sore throat, likewise the politicians and orator's practice of water drinking are due to improper management of the intake of air; they occasionally swallow air by way of the mouth; their nasal disturbances disable them from securing the full need of air; they talk faster than they can properly breathe. The air by way of the mouth dries their saliva, also their throat. This habit of water drinking while delivering a speech is a practice to be condemned. Greek orators used to sip demulcent liquids to prevent hoarseness. But what a betrayal of ignorance! The temporary relief creates but a larger demand only to increase the reactive congestion.

"Pharyngitis sica, or dry throat, is one of the most distressing result from mouth-breathing. It is especially this variety in which the annoyance or symptom known as "hawking" is present. We in this climate know too well the victim of this disgusting practice of hawking. Go where we may, in our street-cars, hotels, theatres or any other place of public resort, we never fail to meet this unfortunate individual; his clarion note is heard above the most powerful soprano of the opera, or the noise of Broadway. The hawker is always a mouth-breather, and the sound is made in the effort to

discharge the hard, dry and tenacious mucus from the follicles of the pharynx, or the posterior wall of the velum palati."

Loss of voice and hoarseness are attributable to mouth-breathing. We are told by Plutarch that Gracchus lost his voice suddenly whilst delivering an oration. Like many of the stump orators of the present day he spoke too long and in too high a pitch. He spoke faster than his capacity of nasal breath would permit. His tensors became overstrained, overdried in mouth-breathing and consequently his voice was ruined.

(To be continued in the August Issue.)



DENTISTRY IN THE TALMUD.

A Valuable Contribution to the Early History of Dentistry.

By SAMUEL GREIF.

(Second Article)

Sabbath, 41a.—After eating, if one does not go four ells, the food is not digested, and this is the beginning of a bad odor.

NOTE. Unfortunately R. Samuel, who knew a remedy to all sicknesses, could find no remedy to "one who takes his meal and immediately goes to sleep without walking four ells." (See: B. Metz. 113b.)

Sabb. 62a.—R. Eliezer permitted to carry cachou boxes, because, he said, Who generally carries cachou boxes? Women whose breath emits a bad odor, and surely they will not take them off to show them; hence there is no apprehension that they will carry them four ells or more on public ground.

NOTE. It appears from this that the carrying of things farther than four ells on public ground on the Sabbath, is prohibited only when the act is done openly or **befressiah**, and that otherwise it is permitted.

Sabb. 63b.—Once a woman went into a certain house to bake, and a dog, through barking at her, caused her to have a miscarriage. Said the landlord of the house: "Fear him not, I have deprived him of his teeth and claws." But the woman answered: "Throw thy favors to the dogs, the child is already gone!"

NOTE. The above agada has been brought to illustrate the saying: "Whoso raises a vicious dog in his house prevents charity to go out therefrom." The word "teeth" is here rendered as **nibe** (see "nomenclature" to Ber. 56a), and is applied to animals only. They are the four canine teeth prominent in the dog.

Sudden dread can not only cause pregnant women to miscarry, but may even cause the teeth of one to fall out. A case like this is narrated in Chullin 59a. The Midrash records a case where the hair have fallen out during a similar experience. Surely we are aware of hair "standing up" during an exciting moment.

Sabb. 64b.—(Mishna.) A woman may go out with a grain of pepper or of salt, or with whatever she may be accustomed to keep in her mouth, provided she does not put it in her mouth on the Sabbath to commence with; if it fell out of her mouth she must not replace it. As for a metal or a golden tooth, Rabbi permits a woman to go out with it, but the sages prohibit it.

(Gemara. Sabb. 65a.) "With a grain of pepper or a grain of salt." The former to take away any bad odor of the breath and the latter as a remedy for toothache. "Or with whatever she is accustomed to keep in her mouth," meaning ginger or cinnamon. "A metal or a gilt tooth." Rabbi permits and the sages prohibit it. Said R. Zera: The difference of opinion only concerns a gilt tooth, for a silvered tooth is unanimously permitted. This is also proven by the following Boraitha: A silvered tooth is permitted by all, while as to a gilt one Rabbi permits it; the sages, however, prohibit it.

RASHI. The sages prohibit the tooth of gold, as it is different in appearance from all the rest of the teeth, while the silvered tooth resembles the rest of the teeth and is unanimously permitted by all. The latter is also less valuable than the golden tooth, and there is no apprehension that the woman will remove it from her mouth to show it to her friends.

NOTE. A grain of salt as a remedy for toothache. We must not expect the therapeutics of the Talmud to be of a rational character. Oftentimes it is neither rational nor empirical. The medicine of the Talmud is a folk-medicine, and is seldom based upon a correct understanding of the pathology of the case under treatment, or upon a knowledge of the physiologic action of the drug employed. The toothache here referred to is rendered by the word *דור*. Rashi defines it as "aching teeth." Etymologists however have been considerably worried as to its correct meaning. Aruch and Aruch Completum take it as the "row of the teeth," or the process of bone containing the teeth, hence to apply the remedy to the gums or alveolus of the teeth. The Persian *darad* signifies "pain" —to apply to the point where the pain is felt. *Doro* also has the meaning "worm," and this appears to be the most satisfactory explanation of all. Ever since the most ancient times, beginning with the Babylonians and Assyrians, all through the middle ages, till the present day, there existed the common and widespread belief that toothache was due solely to the boring action of some worm. The Romans have even gone to the extent of actually applying a worm to the aching tooth, in order to hasten the loss of it. With such an understanding of the pathology of toothache, therapeutics eventually could not have gone too far. Another case of toothache is recorded in Gittin, 69a. A third case of special interest is mentioned in Baba Kama, 35a, being the toothache of an animal (the ox). The remedy employed instinctively by the animal was to remove the cover of a barrel of beer and to drink its contents, thus being relieved from its toothache. (See also: Yoma, 84a; Ab. Z. 28a; Sabb. 67a; 111a; Betz. 18b).

A silvered tooth is permitted by all, whereas a gilt one is permitted only by Rabbi and prohibited by the sages. The fact that gold and silver teeth were common in the days of the Talmud is indeed both pleas-

ing and interesting to us. This leads us to the subject of **Dental Prosthesis**. The discovery of the art of prosthetic dentistry is attributed to the Egyptians. Artificial teeth artistically made and set have been found in mummies. In the Talmud the use of artificial teeth appears to have been more for cosmetic purposes, being enlisted among numerous articles of dress that were either prohibited or permitted to be worn by women on the Sabbath. The teeth referred to here are rendered in the text *שן תותבת שן של זהב*. There is considerable doubt as to the correct meaning of **shen-tothebeth**. It is translated above "a tooth of metal." This, however appears to be incorrect. (Being thus translated by M. L. Rodkinson). Taking it as "metal," and being prohibited by the sages, we cannot think the silver tooth, thereafter mentioned as being unanimously permitted by all, to be any less metal than is the golden tooth. **Shen-totebeth** was an artificial tooth taking the place (tothab—toshab) of a missing tooth and was not an expensive tooth. According to the commentators the totobeth-tooth was either a natural tooth of man, an animal tooth, or a tooth made of wood (Nachmanides, Sabb. 64b). As to the golden tooth, the Rambam (Maimonides) expresses the opinion that they were golden shells placed by women upon bad-looking teeth being anxious to conceal their deficiency. The manner in which the artificial teeth were fastened is unknown. Presumably they were attached to the adjoining teeth by means of rings. It seems certain, however, that they were not too well fastened, having been feared that the woman may remove them to show them to her friends. It must have been some kind of a removable bridgework. (See also: Nedar. 66b.)

Sabb. 67a.—(Mishna.) It is permitted to go out with eggs of grasshoppers or with the tooth of a fox or a nail from the gallows where a man was hanged, as medical remedies.

(Gemara.) The eggs of grasshoppers as a remedy for toothache; the tooth of a fox as a remedy for sleep, viz., the tooth of a live fox to prevent sleep and of a dead one to cause sleep; the nail from the gallows where a man was hanged, as a remedy for swelling.

NOTE. These are typical examples of folk-medicine. The articles mentioned, like all talismans, were supposed to work wonders. The selection made is an extraordinary peculiar one, and neither of the articles is perhaps ever obtainable.

Sabb. 81b.—R. Eliezer said: One may take a splinter from the wood lying near him to clean his teeth with; but the sages say: He can take it only from a manger.

NOTE. The splinter referred to is an ordinary "toothpick." The gemara discusses it more broadly in Betzah, 33a, b.

Sabb. 90a.—(Mishna.) The prescribed quantity for pepper is the least possible amount.

(Gemara.) To what can such a small quantity of pepper be put? It may be used by one whose breath is foul.

Sabb. 110a.—"It is permitted to partake of all usual eatables." What does the Mishna mean to add by the word "all"? A milt, which is good for the teeth (although it is bad for a weak stomach), and bran,

which is good for the stomach (but bad for the teeth). (See: Ber. 44b.)

Sabb. 111a.—(Mishna.) One who suffers with toothache must not gargle vinegar for it, but he may dip something in vinegar and apply it, and if the pain is relieved thereby, he need have no fear of the consequences.

(Gemara.) R. Asha bar Papa asked R. Abuha concerning the following contradiction: "The Mishna teaches, that one who has a toothache must not gargle vinegar, implying thereby, that vinegar is a remedy for toothache, and still we find in the passage (Prov. x. 26.): 'As vinegar is to the teeth, and as smoke is to the eyes, so is the sluggard to those that send him.'" This presents no difficulty. The mishna refers to an injured tooth, whereas the passage refers to sound teeth which are put on edge by vinegar.

NOTE. Among the materia medica of the Talmud, employed for toothache and other ailments of the oral cavity, may be enumerated the following: vinegar, garlic, oil and salt (Git. 69a), mustard or pepper (Sabb. 65a), olive oil, water and leavened dough, fat of the wing of a goose (Yoma, 84a).
(To be continued in the August Issue.)

A Harlem Dentist: Thank you very much for sending in the clipping which is printed below. Sorry we cannot publish your communication, because you have not signed your name to it. Your name must be known to us, and at your request is suppressed and a non-de-plume substituted.—Ed.

UNLICENSED DENTISTS BUSY.

Alleged to Pay Graft to Agents of State Dental Society.

The alleged grafting of certain private detectives employed by the New York State Dental Society in its fight against dentists practicing without a license in Brooklyn and Long Island has caused the society to abandon its efforts to suppress illegal practice along those lines. The society depended entirely on the reports of its agents and many of these accepted money from dentists without licenses instead of making a report of their investigations.

One of these detectives, Morris Safer, of 214 Meserole street, demanded \$25 from a dentist. The latter had him arrested and Safer pleaded guilty. After this several members of the society began investigating and found that the system of graft was wide-spread, and that hundreds of unlicensed dentists are at work.

Members of the society who could be reached were unable to say what action would be taken to abate the trouble.

SURGEON HARTLEY DIES.

Dr. Frank Hartley, one of the world's foremost surgeons and brain specialists, died June 19, of Bright's disease after an illness of some weeks at his home, 61 West 49th street. He will always be known in surgery, according to testimony of distinguished doctors, as originator of an entire and complete series of operations upon the skull and brain. His famous bisection of the ganglion of the fifth cranial nerve marked the first successful cure of neuralgia. Dr. Hartley is survived by his wife and a half brother, Edward.

INEVITABLE EVOLUTION.

By R. B. McClain.

There is a certain well-known practitioner in the city of Fanciful Fantasies, a suburb of Dreamland, who has a modern up-to-date dental office in every respect. It so chanced my experience brought me in contact with this said scene of activity where one surprise, to say the least, awaited my humble line of thinking. In front of the operating chair, occupying a conspicuous position on the wall was the following framed piece of literature:

Credit will be given where the cash cannot be had.

Patients will please not wash in the fountain cuspidor. High water rate forces me to abandon this luxury to the laity.

All teeth extracted and filled while you wait.

All fees based upon financial standing of patient in question.

We extract no deciduous bicuspids, or third molars in children under eight years of age. A protection to ourselves and parents.

Patients should refrain from conversation while the rubber dam is in place.

Patients are earnestly requested not to swallow any instruments that may be placed in the mouth by the operator.

If your grandfather had four sets of teeth, don't tell us but notify the United States National Museum directors of New York City and representatives will call on you immediately.

Tobacco does not harm the teeth but to such patients it can make no difference.

Yes, we sterilize all instruments, including bathing our hands every meal in carbolic acid, 100 per cent. strength.

We make a feature of aviation and aeroplane plates with the latest Curtis attachments. "There's a reason."

Operator reserves the right to disappear in all cases of legal proceedings brought against him. Address on special request.

When we need advice we will ask you for same.

If our work pleases tell others, if not keep your mouth snut.

No, oral hygiene is not a malady, epidemic or disease, but an epoch in evolution—a call from the primitive.

Modelling compound is a proprietary preparation, and not controlled by the Yucatan Co.

Should you unexpectedly faint while in the operating chair, don't get excited but kindly notify the operator.

The medicinal preparations used in this office are all guaranteed under the Sherman Act—subject to change without notice.

Ladies will please remove their hats, when a general anesthetic is administered.

Gentlemen will not spit on the floor—ladies have no desire to.

Yes, we generally keep an office girl but she left the other day without leaving her address. You might write her.

Any deviation from the above rules interpreted as hostile.

Further knowledge at our bureau of information.

Finis.

The Progressive Dentist

Published Monthly by

THE NEW YORK DENTISTS' CHAPTER

Intercollegiate Socialist Society

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This magazine maintains an open forum. We appeal to our subscribers to avail themselves more extensively of our pages and send in manuscripts on any topic they think interesting. We are giving space for any criticism offered in good faith. We are not responsible for opinions expressed through the agency of the free forum. We limit our responsibility to what is published editorially only. We also reserve to ourselves the right to alter, abbreviate and correct manuscripts if we deem it necessary. Manuscripts we do not publish are not returned unless so requested in which case return postage is to accompany the request.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

In this issue of the Progressive Dentist we print two interesting letters which are the correspondence of the business manager of this magazine, Dr. M. S. Calman and the State Health Commissioner Dr. E. H. Porter. No dentist with self respect can read those letters without gnashing his teeth. No dentist working for the advancement of the prestige of the dental profession can ever forgive the humiliating blow that the "new cocaine" law deals our profession.

Who is to blame for the passage of such a bill? Where were our self appointed guardians? Has it not occurred to the ponderous dignitaries of the State Dental Society "Law Committee" that the new cocaine bill had a bearing upon the dental profession? Have they played their part in seeing to it that our profession be fairly considered? The small word "no" answers most of these questions. Thus as the result of the vigilance (?) of that law committee, which has for so long caused the degradation of the profession, we sink another step. Think of what position we are made to occupy within the eyes of the pharmaceutical fraternity when they are forbidden to recognize our prescription! Think of the indignity that we reap from that part of the public that knows our prescription to be worthless! But above all the inconvenience and injustice that this bill causes our profession is unbearable. That the drug which we can not do without in our practise, the drug which has helped to make dentistry the greatest boon to humankind, the drug which the dental profession is obliged to use to a much greater extent

than the medical profession, this drug to be the particular one which the dentist couldn't obtain on his own prescription is the most nonsensical, stupid, and iniquitous piece of legislation that a dental law committee should have allowed to become law.

To a good many of us it is a matter of little surprise that the State Dental Society law committee should be so delinquent in its official duties. A good many of us have long persuaded ourselves that most of the evils existing in the profession are not only a matter of negligence on the part of that law committee but possibly a well planned situation having its foundation in the most sordid and disgraceful motives of some members of the committee. But to those of our "patricians" who are so prolific in bouquets for that committee, regardless of the sentiments of the "plebeians" of the profession, from year to year at State Dental Conventions, perhaps upon them the light of truth may begin to dawn. Perhaps they also may begin to doubt the saint-like sacrifices which the members of the law committee claim to make in the name of public spiritedness. Perhaps they too may begin to ponder of what other spirit may be firing them to those "sacrifices"! While in a certain State in the Union our profession has been so elevated that a dentist may be called upon to act as anaesthetist at a capital operation, in our State we are not good enough to obtain a few crystals of cocaine for a "pressure anaesthesia" for an instance.

This is a very sad state of affairs. To remedy this it again requires a concerted action on the part of a powerful organization of the dentists of the disfranchised class. Such an organization has recently been launched in the body of the "Allied Dental Council" of Greater New York. We therefore call upon the legislative committee of the Council to frame a bill amending the present cocaine law. This bill they should try to place into the hands of an Assemblyman and State Senator for them to introduce it into the State Legislature. A protest meeting of gigantic magnitude should be called to rouse every dentist to the true proportion of the injustice done our profession.

The legislative committee has youthful vigor and should expend same to the end that justice be done our profession from both the practical and dignitary points of view. No test case is expedient now since as we go to press a ruling has been made by the Attorney General excluding and ignoring completely the dentist from the prescription privilege of cocaine. We further call upon the legislative committee of the Council not to rest in its protesting activities until complete retribution will be made to our incensed indignation.

The Council's committee thereby will have performed a double service. It will save the profession the indignity we are stigmatized with now and it will show that the members of the legislative committee of the State Dental Society have failed to be "on the job" as they have many times in the past, when such an important occasion as this arose.

Notice. We beg to announce the removal of the editor of this magazine to 301 Hooper Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. All communications intended for the editor should henceforth be directed to that address.

Incidentally we wish to cite a novel experience that the editor met with, namely: his first act as a dentist of the new County was to register his license on June 19, 1913, in the office of the Kings County Clerk. Upon paying the fee of 25c. for the registration it was accepted by the cashier, who in all politeness, returned a "thank you." It being the first time in the editor's experience that a public official accepted a fee in such polite manner that mention is made with due appreciation thereof. Ed.

DENTIST A SUICIDE.

On June 5, Dr. Stephen O. Storeck, a dentist ended his life by leaping from the window of his apartment, on the eighth floor of 57 West 58th street.

IS 72 YEARS OLD AND HAS NOT LOST A TOOTH.

Woman Has Three Small Fillings Made as a Precaution Against Decay.

Battle Creek, Mich.,—A woman seventy-two years old with all her own teeth and only three tiny fillings is the discovery made at an institution here.

The woman is Miss Helen Simons, a Lansing school teacher.

A physician made the discovery a few days ago when he was lecturing. He took occasion to state that few people over fifty had all their own teeth. He then asked all in the audience who were over fifty and retained all their own teeth to raise their right hands.

Miss Simons was the only one.

The incident was so unusual that she was examined by a number of dentists. They pronounced her teeth unusually good.

The three small fillings in her teeth were put in more as a preventive than because her teeth were decayed. She says they were slightly discolored, and although there was no sign of decay, she took the dentist's advice and had them filled.

Miss Simons is the daughter of Anson Simons, one of the pioneer settlers of Lansing. She is also a sister of the late B. F. Simons of that city.

"So you think you would make a satisfactory valet for an old human wreck like myself, do you?" said the old soldier to the applicant for the position of body servant. "You know I have a glass eye, a wax arm, and a wooden leg that need to be looked after, not to mention my false teeth."

"Oh, that's all right, colonel," said the applicant, cheerfully. "I worked five years in the assembling department of the motor car works; and there isn't a machine on the market that I can't take apart and put together again with my eyes shut."

DISAPPOINTED.

Fond Mother—Don't forget to put your toothbrush in your suitcase, Bobby.

Bobby (going to the country for a week)—Oh, shucks! I thought this was going to be a pleasure trip.—Chicago News.

FALSE TEETH, CORSETS, UMBRELLAS AND PAINTINGS LEFT AT NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The superintendent of the New York Public Library, Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, says it has become swamped during the last few days by the accumulation of lost articles that forgetful men and women have left there.

Among the things left on the catalogue cabinet, in the halls or on the library tables are 10 water-color paintings, 4 pairs of false teeth, 44 pairs of corsets, 10 overcoats, 7 sets of false hair, 500 pairs of gloves, 78 umbrellas, 1 pocketbook (empty) and more than 100 hats.



DENTAL SOCIETY NEWS

HARLEM DENTAL SOCIETY

Dr. W. S. Engelberg, Sec'y.
2400 Seventh Avenue, New York

EASTERN DENTAL SOCIETY

Dr. A. LeWitter, Sec'y.
330 E. 4th street, New York.

KINGS COUNTY DENTAL SOCIETY

Dr. S. H. Filler, Sec'y.
220 Stockton street, B'klyn, N. Y.

The executive committee has engaged a new meeting hall, The Masonic Temple, Claremont Avenue near Lafayette Avenue.

Regular meeting of the society held May 15, 1913. Dr. H. F. Lief, presiding.

Minutes read and adopted.

The following committee reports were presented:

Executive Committee; Oral Hygiene Committee; Membership Committee; and report of Financial Secretary. The reports were accepted with thanks and ordered spread on the minutes.

Communication was read from Mr. Raines, a principal of a Public School in Williamsburgh in reference to a clinic for school children in this section. This matter was referred to the executive committee.

The report of the meeting of the Allied Council held on April 29th was made by Dr. William. The delegates to the Council were discharged with thanks by the Society.

The election of officers with the following results:

President, Dr. S. Shapiro.
Vice President, Dr. L. M. Robins.
Secretary, Dr. S. H. Filler.
Treasurer, Dr. B. Shapiro.
Librarian, Dr. A. Sternartz.

Six delegates to the Allied Council:

Joffe, Robins and William, for two years;

Friedenberg, S. Filler and Pensack, for one year.

Elected to membership:

S. Siegel, J. S. Calman, R. Aronson, B. J. Lustgarten, M. Kerbel,
B. A. Lanset, S. Wolk.

Honorary Membership:

R. Ottolengui, F. T. Van Woert, O. Schlockow.

The constitution of the Kings County Dental Society was read and adopted as read.

General discussion of the policy of the Society was participated in by a number of men present.

A moving picture of "The Toothache" was shown to the audience.

Meeting then adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KINGS COUNTY DENTAL SOCIETY.

Your executive committee wishes to report as follows: When the Kings County Dental Society was organized by the union of the Eastern District Dental Society and the Brooklyn Odontological Society, and the present executive committee was appointed, it was deemed best to have a special meeting shortly after that so that the union may be cemented by a talk from some of the leaders of our profession. They therefore arranged the meeting last May at which Dr. Ottolengui addressed us and which resulted in an enthusiasm on the part of our members which constantly grows. Having observed the effect of this meeting, the executive committee arranged the program for the last year in furtherance of the policy of giving lectures or reading of papers on important subjects by the foremost men of the profession of the present time, thinking that this will meet with the approbation of the society. Following is the report of their activity:

Excepting the special meeting in May 1912, they have arranged during the year for 8 regular and 2 special meetings; there were read during the year 6 papers on the following subjects:

1. The proper technique for root canal work, by Dr. M. L. Rhein, illustrated by stereopticon views and followed by a discussion by Dr. Alfred R. Starr and Dr. Roderiguez Ottolengui.

2. Oral surgery as the general practitioner sees it in his office, by Dr. M. I. Schamberg, illustrated by stereopticon.

3. Sanitary prosthetic restorations, by Dr. Herbert L. Wheeler, and discussed by Dr. Deane.

4. Difficult extractions and how to overcome the difficulties, by Dr. Hasbrouck, and discussed by Dr. Lederer, Dr. Greene, Dr. Friedland and others.

5. The making of gold inlays by the indirect method, by Dr. F. T. Van Voert, and discussed by Dr. H. H. Chayes, Dr. Marcus Strassberg and others.

6. Face to face with the problems of life, by Dr. George Wood Clapp and which was discussed by the members.

That there were 3 clinics given at our regular meeting in March on the following subjects:

- (a) Casting aluminum dentures, by Dr. Julius Pensack.
- (b) Analgesia with N² O and O², by Dr. Jacob Lief.
- (c) The separation of teeth by silk ligatures, by Dr. Simon Shapiro.

That they have arranged for our annual banquet and have made of it as successful as it was.

That they have audited the books of the financial secretary and have found the figures to correspond with those in the report of the financial secretary as read before you to-night.

That they have arranged for to-night after the adjournment of the meeting for the exhibition here of the film of the NATIONAL MOUTH HYGIENE COMMITTEE.

These were all the labors of your executive committee during the last year. It seems to us that for a society so young as the Kings County Dental Society is, the scope of its activity is truly remarkable. And at this point we might say that the Kings County Dental Society's lecture program was the most interesting of all the dental societies in N. Y. C. not excluding the First and Second district societies.

Your committee would at this time invite suggestions or criticism of its work so that the policy of the succeeding executive committee might be guided by a knowledge of what is expected of it. They would also urge the membership committee on to activity in increasing the membership of the society, as more members mean not only more money paid in dues which in itself is very helpful to the carrying on of the society's activity, but it also means more of moral support and a greater body of men benefited by dental society associations.

Respectfully submitted,

The Executive Committee

MAURICE WILLIAM

MAX JOFFE

MENDEL NEVIN

JULIUS FILLER

SIMON SHAPIRO, Chairman.

STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT

COLLEGE NEWS.

N. Y. C. D. NOTES.

The Forty-seventh Annual Commencement of the New York College of Dentistry took place at Carnegie Hall, 57th Street and Seventh Avenue on Monday evening, June 9th, 1913.

The program of the evening was as follows:

The Seventh Regiment Band rendered the following musical numbers:

Overture "Mignon," Thomas; Selection "The Lady of the Slipper," Herbert; Excerpts "The Sunshine Girl," Rubens; Fantasia "Under Many Flags," Keem; March "International," Roberts.

Prayer.

Selection "Operatic Gems," Lampe.

Presentation of Graduating Class of 1913 by Prof. Faneuil D. Weisse, M.D., Dean.

Dr. David Webster, Vice-President of the Board of Trustees and

Directors conferred the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery on the following men:

Alexander, C. S., B.S.	Hyams, H.	Reisner, W., A.B.
Anisfield, S. P.	Joffe, R. S., Ph.G.	Rettenberg, B.
Appel, E.	Jurka, A. B.	Ribakoff, L. B.
Barge, H. F.	Kaiser, M. E.	Rinzberg, D.
Berg, S., A.B.	Kamin, B.	Robbins, S. N.
Bregman, B.	Kern, G. V.	Rosen, S.
Brickelmaier, G.	Kirkland, H. J.	Rosenberg, D. H.
Bronstein, E. L.	Klein, S.	Rosenblum, A. M.
Brook, I.	Koplik, S., B.S.	Rosenwasser, B.
Brophy, C. J.	Kossow, M. I.	Sadoff, L.
Brower, C.	Krbecek, A. J.	Saletan, D.
Buchenholz, I.	Kronfeldt, M. S.	Scher, I. L.
Chashin, R.	Kuntz, D. D. S., A	Schonberg, A.
Chess, B.	Lekowski, V.	Schwartz, H. W.
Close, C. L.	Lieban, E.	Schwartz, J. R.
Cohen, W.	Lifschitz, S. J.	Shafer, M. B.
Coltinuk, W. Z.	Maller, J. W.	Shapiro, J. J.
Deutsch, E. E., S.	Mandelbaum, W. W.	Sheinberg, S.
Dolan, A. J.	Marks, E. A.	Sheinblatt, M.
Ehrenhaus, M.	Maruchess, V.	Sherman, S.
Eisler, J.	Mehlman, I. D.	Schnayerson, B.
Evseroff, J.	Meinwald, D.	Silverman, L., A.B.
Feintuch, M.	Milano, J. C.	Specht, E.
Flicker, I.	Miller, J. P.	Stern, J. J.
Gesell, H. R.	Milvitzky, H.	Stork, R. T., I.D.B.
Giebelhouse, P. H.	Mogk, W. C.	Taft, J. L.
Glouberman, S.	Muroff, S. J.	Teller, D. D.
Goldberger, A. I.	Murphy, M. P.	Vogel, D. I.
Goldenthal, L.	Nagel, H.	Volk, H.
Goldstein, A.	Nicholls, G. L.	Weil, A. B.
Goodman, H.	Okun, H.	Weinberger, I.
Greenberger, W.	Oshlag, J.	Weinrib, S.
Greminger, H. K.	Ovary, F.	Weinstein, M.
Gretsch, E. B.	Perelberg, E.	Weisberger, M. L.
Hausen, H., B.S.	Pines, L.	Weisburg, D.
Heiman, L. J.	Powell, E. E.	Witt, W.
Holtzman, L.	Ratner, G. P.	Yavelow, M.
Horowitz, I. B.	Rehermann, A. B	Zasuly, H.
		Zuckerman, B.

March "The Whip," Holzman; Cantabile "Sampson and Delilah," Saint Saens.

Prof. Faneuil D. Weisse awarded infirmary certificates to graduates who attended the Summer Infirmary for two terms.

Selection "The Sunny South," Lampe.

Prof. F. Le Roy Satterlee awarded prizes to the following men.

Faculty prize—gold medal.....	Dr. S. Koplik, B.S.
Alumni prize—gold medal.....	Dr. I. B. Horovitz
Odontologist prize—gold medal.....	Dr. C. S. Alexander, B.S.
Operative Dentistry prize—silver medal.....	Dr. J. Shapiro
Operative Dentistry prize—silver medal.....	Dr. A. J. Krbecek

Prosthetic Dentistry prize—silver medal.....Dr. I. L. Scher
 Oral Surgery prize—bronze medal.....Dr. J. R. Schwartz
 Junior Class—Medal Man.....Joseph Van Dyck
 Freshman Class—Medal Man.....Irwin Myrowitz
 Melodies "Merry Countess," Strauss.

The address of the evening was delivered by Rev. George R. Van de Water, D.D. He praised the College, the Faculty and the Students. He explained what dentistry should mean to young men who just begin to practice it. Urged the Graduates to remember three words that begin with C.: cheerfulness, courtesy and common sense. The Rev. defined each of the terms and interspersed his remarks with some good humor. "Common sense," he said, "is misnamed, should be uncommon sense." The address was received with tremendous applause.

A goodly number of those who were at Carnegie Hall last year attended the exercises this year. Last year the address to the graduates was rered by the Rev. John Wesley Hill, who frothing at the mouth and with a voice so shrill, delivered himself of a murderous attack on a straw dummy he labeled Socialism and tore the red flag to shreds. His remarks evoked laughter and hisses, and applause from a number who thought the "Rev." went "one better" on the best known circus clown.

The calm, dignified and very instructive remarks of the Rev. Van de Water will long be remembered by those present at this year's commencement and the Faculty is to be congratulated for having secured so fine a speaker for the occasion.

National Airs.

Benediction.

C. D. O. S. N. Y. NOTES

The college has just moved into its elegant new building which is unsurpassed for convenience of arrangement for the comfort of the students and for teaching of modern dentistry. Is it possible, that we need no longer fear the stifling, polluted atmosphere in the summer, and the unwelcome breezes during the winter. Is it possible to imagine that headaches and colds shall no longer haunt us, while seeking comfort in the retiring rooms or seeking knowledge in the lecture rooms, and practice in the infirmary and laboratories? Yet, it is no longer a dream, for instead of the dark, poorly ventilated lecture rooms, infested with vermin, we now have light, and pleasant lecture halls and retiring rooms.

The clinic of the college offers to the student a large field for the practical study of general and oral surgery, for the clinical facilities are unexcelled. New, modern operating chairs are in use instead of the other chairs of antiquity. There are plenty of washstands, sterilizers, for each and every student to use and put into actual practise, what the professors continually preach. Again many more patients can be treated, thus affording much practise for the students. No more ill-feeling shall there be among students, for there are plenty of chairs, and hence no need of rushing for the chair best accommodated for the treatment of root-canals or the plugging of gold-fillings, for all chairs are alike, and the light is equally distributed throughout the entire infirmary.

It seems to be a pleasure, instead of a drudgery to work in the new clinic, as is evident by the number of students taking the summer course. The most modern equipment is in use in the operating rooms and laboratories.

B.

WANTED:—We want students from both colleges of dentistry who can spare a little time to do remunerative work for our advertising and subscription departments. Liberal commission offered. For information write or call any Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday at 15 East 106th street, New York City.

For the benefit of the men who have just graduated from the dental colleges, and who will shortly look about for locations to open dental offices we publish herewith a table showing the population, number of dentists and number of people to each dentist in the United States. The population figures are from the census of 1910, while Polk's Register for 1912 is authority for the dental figures. While possibly throwing no great light on the situation, we include in this table, for purposes of comparison, the number of physicians and number of people to each physician in the United States, which information is taken from the third edition of the American Medical Directory. It will be seen that to each physician are 640 people, while each dentist has 2,366, or nearly four times the number as has his medical brother.

State	Population	Dentists	People to each Dentist	Physicians	People to each Physician
Arizona	204,354	64	3,193	247	868
Arkansas	1,574,449	359	4,386	2,596	606
California	2,377,549	1,903	1,249	4,767	499
Colorado	799,024	492	1,624	1,772	451
Connecticut	1,114,756	611	1,824	1,564	713
Delaware	202,322	80	2,529	246	822
District of Columbia...	331,069	342	939	1,350	245
Florida	752,619	273	2,757	974	773
Georgia	2,609,121	630	4,141	3,022	863
Idaho	325,594	176	1,850	420	775
Illinois	5,638,591	3,203	1,760	9,988	565
Indiana	2,700,876	1,245	2,178	4,984	542
Iowa	2,224,771	1,198	1,858	3,653	609
Kansas	1,690,949	834	2,028	2,688	625
Kentucky	2,289,905	786	2,914	3,601	636
Louisiana	1,656,388	454	3,648	1,930	858
Maine	742,371	403	1,842	1,176	631
Maryland	1,295,346	578	2,241	1,972	657
Massachusetts	3,366,416	2,060	1,634	5,648	593
Michigan	2,810,173	1,421	1,972	4,104	685
Minnesota	2,075,708	933	2,225	2,262	918
Mississippi	1,797,114	343	5,239	6,032	298
Missouri	3,293,335	1,377	2,392	6,037	546
Montana	376,053	214	1,757	512	734
Nebraska	1,192,214	637	1,825	1,796	664

State	Population	Dentists	People to each Dentist	Physicians	People to each Physician
Nevada	81,875	45	1,819	144	569
New Hampshire	430,572	217	1,984	704	612
New Jersey	2,537,167	928	2,734	2,884	880
New Mexico	327,301	75	4,364	430	761
New York	9,113,614	4,270	2,135	14,815	615
North Carolina	2,206,287	430	5,131	1,849	1,193
North Dakota	577,056	179	3,224	594	973
Ohio	4,767,121	2,190	2,177	7,513	635
Oklahoma	1,657,155	326	3,243	2,620	633
Oregon	672,765	449	1,498	1,041	646
Pennsylvania	7,665,111	3,229	2,374	11,345	676
Rhode Island	542,610	278	1,952	751	723
South Carolina	1,515,400	360	4,209	1,275	1,189
South Dakota	583,888	200	2,919	651	897
Tennessee	2,184,789	560	3,920	3,338	655
Texas	3,896,542	940	4,145	5,888	662
Utah	373,351	208	1,795	427	874
Vermont	355,956	149	2,388	679	524
Virginia	2,061,612	449	4,592	2,359	874
Washington	1,141,990	611	1,869	1,630	701
West Virginia	1,221,119	375	3,256	1,639	745
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,181	1,976	2,652	880
Wyoming	145,965	57	2,561	235	621
Total	91,972,266	38,876	2,366	142,190	640

OUR FAR-OFF POSSESSIONS.

	Population	Dentists	People to each Dentist
Alaska	64,356	34	1,893
Porto Rico	1,118,012	49	22,817
Philippine Islands	8,000,000	56	142,857
Hawaii	191,909	23	8,344

IT WON'T WORK.

How do you know?

Have you tried it? Has it ever been tried? Do you, as a matter of fact, know anything about it? Then why do you say it won't work?

You simply repeat parrot-like what you have heard somebody else say. You are not in the habit of thinking for yourself and arriving at conclusions of your own; and that is why you say Socialism won't work.

To know whether a thing will work or not you must first know what it is. You don't know what Socialism is. Perhaps you think you do, but you present a sorry spectacle when the Socialist puts a few elemental questions to you about it.

The politician has told you it won't work; so has the professor

and the priest and the editor and the real estate dealer and the loan agent. All these depend on the boss, just the same as you do, and they don't want Socialism to work because it will put them to work.

There has never been any socialism actually in operation, modern, scientific Socialism, in any nation on the face of the earth.

Socialism is national and international and only when it has evolved to a stage where the nation's industries are the property of the nation and are operated for the benefit of the people will Socialism be actually put to the test as to whether it will work.

They who ignorantly call on Socialists to try Socialism on some island before trying it on a nation might as well demand that modern railways, telegraph, mining, manufacturing, journalism, literature, art, etc., in all their latest development, and on the international scale upon which they now operate, be first tried on an isolated island.

Socialism as a force in evolution works, whether you think it does or not.

Look about you and if you do not see that the whole modern tendency is toward centralization, combination, co-operation, socialization and democracy on a world-wide scale, then the trouble with you is that it is not Socialism but your brain that won't work!

"Appeal to Reason."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Socialist Enemies of Socialism, by Rev. Ealer (nom-de-plume). Price 20c. a copy. The Light Pub. Co., 616 E. 181st Street, City.

REPORT OF ORGANIZING SECRETARY OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

The report of the work of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society for the college season, 1912-13, just compiled by Harry W. Laidler, the Organizing Secretary, indicates a splendid progress in all lines of activity. The number of undergraduate Chapters for the study of Socialism in the colleges increased during the year from 49 to 64, and alumni Chapters, from 6 to 11, while most of the already existing Chapters were greatly strengthened. While the net increase of college Chapters was 15, some 23 college Chapters were formed all told.

Thirteen, or more than one half of those added, were in the Middle West. Three were formed among the Ohio colleges, and three in Indiana. Four were added in the Middle Atlantic States, three in the New England States, two in the South and one on the Pacific Coast. The colleges organized since last November are: Mass. Institute of Technology, Simmons and the American International College in New England, Adelphi, Cooper Union, Pennsylvania State and Washington-Jefferson in the Middle Atlantic States; Univ. of Indiana, Valparaiso, Purdue, Miami, Cincinnati, Denison, Univ. of Illinois, Colorado, Hamline, Kansas State Agricultural in the Middle West; George Washington and the University of North Carolina in the South and Southern California Law School on the Pacific Coast.

The total number of Chapters now in existence are distributed as follows: Middle West, 23; Middle Atlantic States, 21; New England States, 13; Pacific Coast, 3; South, 3; and Canada, 1. New Alumni Chapters sprang up in Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Los Angeles, Missoula, Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

The Society published for the first time its own magazine, The Intercollegiate Socialist, which gives promise of being of splendid assistance to the movement in the college and elsewhere, it distributed some 50,000 pamphlets on Socialism to interstate collegians, and it arranged directly and indirectly some hundreds of lectures on Socialism in our colleges. The Organizing Secretary alone visited more than 30 colleges and spoke before some 4,000 students in college halls.

A more intimate relation than ever before was established between the University Socialists in this country and those of Great Britain, and further efforts to co-ordinate the work of the societies in the colleges of the various European countries are being made.

A most encouraging feature of the year's work has been the assistance given by the economic professors in many of the colleges, and by student organizations. On the other hand the National Association of Manufacturers has expressed no slight degree of alarm at the growth of the movement.

In order more effectively to reach the colleges in every part of the country an auxiliary committee of the Society has already been formed in the New England States, and others will probably follow in the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast. It is hoped that these Local Committees may be able ultimately to send out organizers, arrange sectional conventions, and assist in the work of raising funds for the Society.

Much publicity both to the Society and to the general movement has also been received as a result of the work of the year. The Society will be glad to hear from all interested in its work. The headquarters is at 105 West 40th Street, New York City.

Its recently elected officers and members of the Executive Committee are: **President**, J. G. Phelps Stokes, **1st Vice President**, Mrs. Florence Kelley, **2d Vice President**, Ernest Poole, **Treasurer**, Morris Hillquit, **Secretary**, Leroy Scott, **Organizing Secretary**, Harry W. Laidler, Miss M. G. Batchelder, Prof. Frank C. Doan, Miss Jessie W. Hughan, Ellis O. Jones, Nicholas Kelley, Paul Kennaday, Miss Caro Lloyd, Dr. I. M. Rubinow, Miss Mary R. Sanford, H. D. Sedgewick, Upton Sinclair, Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, Wm. English Walling and Bouck White.

SOCIALISM DEFENDED AT HARVARD EXERCISES.

Cambridge, Mass.—In the presence of national, State and city dignitaries, sixteen honorary and 1,015 ordinary degrees were conferred by Harvard College at the annual commencement day exercises in Sander's Theater, marked by a surprising declaration in favor of Socialism.

Shattering all precedents, Park J. White, Jr., in his commencement address, "Harvard's Radicals," vigorously defended the collegiate Socialists, declaring "the empty stomach is responsible for their very existence."

"It is the radical, not the conservative, undergraduate, who is doing most to free Harvard from the opprobrious epithet 'rich man's college,'" he said. "It is the radical, not the conservative, who is showing the workingman that Harvard contains men in sympathy with their movement. Last September, when the Socialist Club marched behind its banner to the Debs rally at the arena, the ovation it received from the thousands of men and women gathered there meant something for Harvard."

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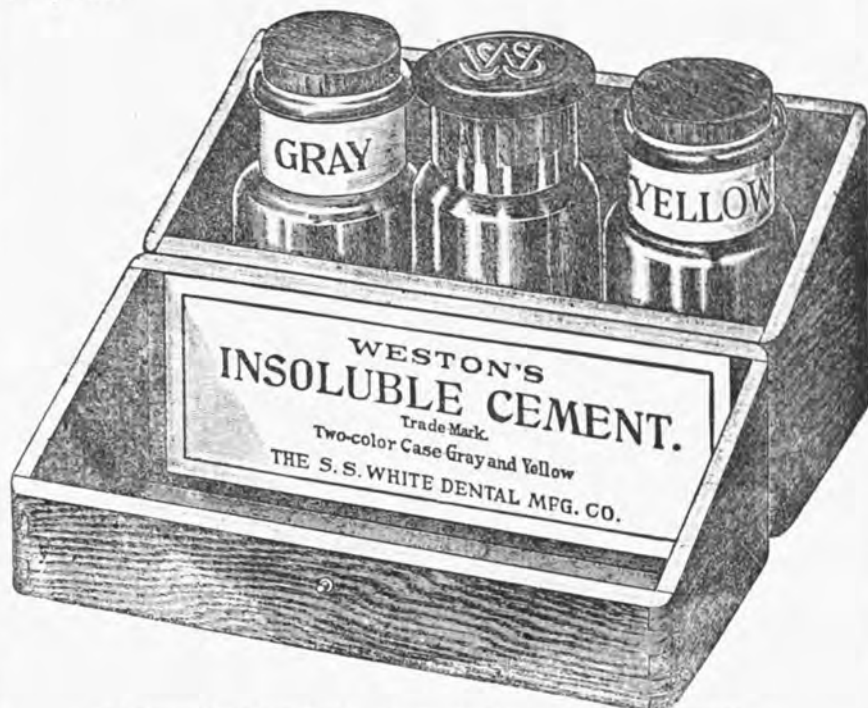
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