



THE PROGRESSIVE DENTIST

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A CALL TO ARMS!

By Dr. L. Levitt.

Like Nemesis of old, I burned with indignation, when I heard of the shameful ruling of our worthy Attorney General, disfranchising the Dental profession to the extent of barring a druggist from honoring our prescription for cocaine.

Let alone the inconvenience, to which the Dentist is subjected by this rule, for imagine the predicament, when on discovery that his supply of cocain crystals is gone, while the patient is in the chair, he, the Dentist, instead of sending down to the drug store for it, has to go out hunting for a physician to give him a prescription for the drug, which he uses in much greater quantities than — and knows at least as much of its uses and properties as — that same physician, whose kindness and confidence he is obliged to solicit.

Let alone all that — the insult flung into our faces is of the most despicable character.

What does it mean?

Does it mean that we are an irresponsible and depraved lot, who should not be trusted with the privilege of obtaining the drug on our own authority or it means that we are a stupid herd of cattle, who are not competent enough to use this privilege?

The former hypothesis has no foundation, for those professionals that were hunted down by the police as Cocaine, Morphine and Opium dealers happened to be duly licensed and registered phisicians — trustworthy and competent to obtain these drugs on their own prescriptions.

The latter supposition—i. e.—that Dentists are incompetent to be trusted with this privelege, is absurd and is a result of total ignorance on the part of our legislators. Of the scope of knowledge required by the State as qualifications for the Dental profession, this to be assumed, is idiocy. To conceive that one, who has studied Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Histology, Bacteriology, Materia Medica and Chemistry in a recognized institution and passed examination on these subjects with the State Board, obtaining from the respective institutions his Diploma & degree of D. D. S. and license to practice Dentistry, is not competent enough to obtain on his own prescription the drug that is as essential in his practice—to conceive which that requires a brain which has undergone considerable atrophy (caused by inactivity) and whose actions are spasmodic and intermittent, like the flame of a candle before it goes out.

It is up to you, fellow practitioners, to prove to our praiseworthy Health Dept., legislators, and Attorney General that we are not a lot of irresponsible, depraved desperadoes, nor a herd of domestic animals, who can be humiliated with impunity.

It is up to you — **Sentinels of Public Health**, who can be credited with saving of thousands of men, women and children from destructive diseases and consequent death — it is up to you to furnish the ingenious Board of Health ample evidence that you are more than a plumber who

has to get a physicians prescription in order to obtain acid for soldering pipe-joints.

Ignore the existence of our aristocratic State Dental Society; let the Allied Dental Council call a special meeting at once and arrange a protest meeting.

Unless you do this, your rights will be more and more encroached upon, you will soon cease to be designated by the name professionals and you will have to change the inscription on your shingle — "Dr. Jones Dentist" — for a more becoming one: "Jones, tooth puller and plugger".

TO SPREAD SCHOOL HYGIENE.

An important part of the programme of the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which is to be held at Buffalo from Aug. 25 to 30, under the Presidency of Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, will be devoted to papers and discussions calling public attention to the urgent need of extending medical inspection throughout the schools of the United States. At least 75 per cent. of the school children in the country are physically defective, according to Secretary Blakeslee of the Executive Committee of the Congress.

Mr. Blakeslee based his estimate upon the findings of a medical inspection in typical schools, which showed that of all pupils, 26 per cent. suffered from eye strain; 6 to 12 per cent. from enlarged tonsils; 12 to 24 per cent. from nasal obstruction, and 50 to 75 per cent. from bad teeth.

One to 15 per cent. of the school children were found to have some form of skin disease; 1 to 67 per cent. had pediculosis of the scalp; 10 to 30 per cent. suffered from nervous disorders; 5 to 20 per cent. had some deformity, and 2 to 5 per cent. suffered from defective hearing.

"No effective campaign for the extension of modern methods in school hygiene can be carried on without a community backing," Mr. Blakeslee said, "and one of the prime objects of the forthcoming congress is to obtain this indorsement." The successful co-operation of all possible influences, according to the Buffalo programme, will mean the establishing of efficient medical, hygienic, and sanitary supervision in schools, giving in return these benefits.

For the child: Increased comfort, greater happiness, larger school-room success, more safety, and greater certainty of future efficiency.

For the school: Fewer absences from the schoolroom, fewer interruptions on account of epidemics, and more satisfactory educational response to classroom activities.

For the home: Less anxiety, less apprehension, fewer doctor bills, less work, more health, happiness, and prosperity.

For the taxpayer: A saving by more efficient methods in school work, and also a larger product of active, intelligent, capable individuals, whose influence will be toward the improvement of every phase of community life.

For the community: Healthier and therefore, more efficient and more prosperous citizens.

For the Nation: Results measured in terms of the conservation of human life.

Representatives are coming to the Buffalo congress from all the leading nations, and from all the leading educational, scientific, medical, and hygienic institutions and organizations of this country.

THE BUFFALO CONGRESS.

By Algernon Lee.

For about eighty years America has recognized the duty of society to provide a certain minimum of instruction to all its children gratis. It took a hard fight to establish the principle. The labor movement, then in its infancy, bore the brunt of the struggle. It had to overcome, not only the dead weight of conservatism, but the active hostility of the so-called better classes, who (with some noble exceptions) resented the proposal to tax them for the education of the children of the poor.

The "arguments" that were then advanced against universal, compulsory, and gratuitous schooling sound curiously familiar to-day, though with new applications. The following bits taken from editorials in the Philadelphia National Gazette show their tone:

To create or sustain institutions for the tuition of all classes, to digest and regulate systems, to adjust or manage details, to render the multitude of schools effective, is beyond the government's province and power.

A scheme of universal equality in education would be an unexampled bed of Procrustes for the understandings of our youth, and its application in a nation of many millions, engaged in a variety of pursuits, would be beyond human power.

One of the chief excitements to industry among mechanics and laborers is the hope of earning the means of educating their children respectably and liberally; that incentive would be removed, and the scheme of state and equal education would thus be a premium for comparative idleness.

The scheme of universal equality in education would be a compulsory application of the means of the richer for the direct use of the poorer classes, and so far an arbitrary division of the property among them.

The New York Morning Herald declared that the scheme would greatly damage American trade and manufactures, because there would be no ignorant people left to do the manual labor. Other papers held that the education of children was in the nature of things a function of the home, and that the advocates of public schools were seeking to disrupt the family and to "fly in the face of Providence."

Again to-day attention is being given to the schools. We are beginning to realize that in a complex industrial society it is by no means enough to build school houses, hire teachers, and lay out a schedule of lessons for them to drill into the pupils' heads. Mere instruction, we are coming to see, is not education; and even mere instruction is not easily imparted to nor retained by children whose ears, eyes, teeth, throats or stomachs are working badly.

Now for School Hygiene.

An exhaustive investigation has been made into the health of pupils in the public schools, not only in the large cities, but also in rural districts, and in all parts of the country. Dr. Thomas H. Wood, Professor of Physical Education in the Teachers' College of Columbia University, sums up the findings as follows:

Out of the 20,000,000 school children in the United States—

A million have flatfoot, spinal curvature, or other moderate deformities serious enough to interfere in some degree with health;

A million have defective hearing;
 Five million have defects of vision;
 Six million have adenoids or enlarged tonsils or cervical glands need-
 ing attention;

Ten million have defective teeth interfering with general health;
 Five million suffer from malnutrition, in many cases due wholly or
 in part to some of the foregoing defects.

Many children suffer from two or more of the troubles named. In all, 15,000,000 children, three-fourths of the whole number, are in need of attention for physical defects which impair their present learning capacity and which are likely to develop into grave chronic afflictions or to render them abnormally susceptible to dangerous diseases in later years.

In a large proportion of the cases, these defects could have been avoided by proper precautions. In another very large proportion, they can be cured by proper attention. Every year that attention is delayed reduces the chance of cure and increases the lifelong impairment of vitality.

This is the problem to be wrestled with by the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which meets at Buffalo, August 25 to 30. The first of this series of congresses was held at Nuremberg in 1904, the second at London in 1907, and the third at Paris in 1910. They have already borne fruit.

A large attendance is expected, including many of the most eminent educators, hygienists, and medical authorities of Europe and America, besides engineers, architects, statisticians, and administrators who have devoted their talents to school work.

Meeting in several sections, the congress is to take up 250 papers and fifteen symposiums, under three general heads: 1, Hygiene of School Buildings, Grounds and Equipment; 2, Hygiene of School Administration and Schedule; 3, Medical, Hygiene and Sanitary Supervision in Schools.

The Congress is open to all who are interested, on payment of a fee of five dollars. Applications are to be sent to Dr. Thomas Storey at the College of the City of New York.

No doubt the mossbacks and the tightwads will say that the care of children's health is a natural function of the home, as their prototypes said of instruction eighty years ago. If so, the home has failed. Society is going to take over the responsibility and save the youngsters, though not without vexatious opposition from antediluvians and devotees of the Golden Calf.

—August Metropolitan.

AN ACT

To amend the code of civil procedure, in relation to the disclosure by dentists of information acquired in attending a patient.

Introduced by Mr. McGrath read once and referred to the Committee on Codes.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eight hundred and thirty-four of the code of civil procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 834. Physicians, **dentists**, or professional registered nurses not to disclose professional information. A person duly authorized to practice physic, [or] surgery, **dentistry**, or **dental surgery**, or a professional or registered nurse, shall not be allowed to disclose any information which he acquired in attending a patient, in a professional capacity, and which was necessary to enable him to act in that capacity; unless, where the patient is a child under the age of sixteen, the information so acquired indicates that the patient has been the victim or subject of a crime, in which case the physician, **dentist**, or nurses may be required to testify fully in relation thereto upon any examination, trial or other proceeding in which the commission of such crime is a subject of inquiry. Nothing in this act contained shall affect any actions or proceedings now pending.

§ 2. Section eight hundred and thirty-six of the code of civil procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 839. Application of the last three sections. The last three sections apply to any examination of a person as a witness unless the provisions thereof are expressly waived upon the trial or examination by the person confessing, the patient or the client. But a physician, [or] surgeon, **dentist**, **dental surgeon**, or a professional or registered nurse, may upon a trial or examination disclose any information as to the mental or physical condition of a patient who is deceased, which he acquired in attending such patient professionally, except confidential communications and such facts as would tend to disgrace the memory of the patient, when the provisions of section eight hundred and thirty-four have been expressly waived on such trial or examination by the personal representatives of the deceased patient, or if the validity of the last will and testament of such deceased patient is in question, by the executor or executors named in said will, or the surviving husband, widow or any heir at law or any of the next of kin, of such deceased, or any other party in interest. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to disqualify an attorney in the probate of a will heretofore executed or offered for probate or hereafter to be executed or offered for probate from becoming a witness, as to its preparation and execution in case such attorney is one of the subscribing witnesses thereto.

In an action for the recovery of damages for a personal injury, the testimony of a physician, [or] surgeon, **dentist**, **dental surgeon**, or of a professional or registered nurse attached to any hospital, dispensary or other charitable institution as to information which he acquired in attending a patient in a professional capacity, at such hospital, dispensary, or other charitable institution shall be taken before a referee appointed by a judge of the court in which such action is pending; provided, however, that any judge of such court at any time in his discretion may, notwithstanding such deposition, order that a subpoena issue for the attendance and examination of such physician, [or] surgeon, **dentist**, **dental surgeon**, or professional or registered nurse, upon the trial of the action. In such case a copy of the order shall be served, together with the subpoena.

Sections eight hundred and seventy-two, eight hundred and seventy-

Explanation.—Matter in **heavy type** is new; matter in brackets [] is old law to be omitted.

three, eight hundred and seventy-four, eight hundred and seventy-five, eight hundred and seventy-six, eight hundred and seventy-nine, eight hundred and eighty, eight hundred and eighty-four and eight hundred and eighty-six of this code apply to the examination of a physician, [or] surgeon, **dentist, dental surgeon** or a professional or registered nurse, as prescribed in this section. The waivers herein provided for must be made in open court, on the trial of the action, or proceeding, and a paper executed by a party prior to the trial, providing for such waiver shall be insufficient as such a waiver. But the attorneys for the respective parties, may prior to the trial, stipulate for such waiver, and the same shall be sufficient therefor.

§ 3. This act shall take effect September first, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

MOUTH-BREATHING A DESTRUCTIVE HABIT; A FRANK DISCOURSE

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

(Fourth Article.)

To live we must breathe and to live rightly we must breathe rightly. But mouth-breathing is offensive and mouth-breathing is wrong. Why, therefore, do we breathe through the mouth? We do so because we can not breathe through the nostrils. Why can't we? Because there is an obstruction. Perhaps not enough for some specialist to see, but the obstruction is there and big enough to disable us from breathing freely. Truly, to most specialists—all faces are alike. And for lack of sympathy the afflicted are mere "cases," "subjects" or "materials." However, there are specialists who can tell even the state of one's mind from the state of one's respiration. Just so, by the way, should decayed teeth be a sufficient symptom to the rhynologist that his interference is needed. Henceforth, relieved, we should energize the mental idea: occlude our teeth firmly, meet lips tightly and breathe through the nostrils. Above all occlude the teeth! Let the mandible not hang apart from the upper jaw.

Our physiology and our anatomy are harmonious truths. It is self-evident that the nostrils are the natural portals for air; only through this vestibule is accomplished the refining process. We should, by all means, free ourselves from mouth-breathing as an habitual acquirement. Breathe with distinction. Acquire, so to say, a form of deliberate will-breathing. The therapeutic application of will-power is with everyone, and is ready at one's command by a mere thought. Faithful will-breathing through the nostrils for sixteen hours during the day will enable one to breathe rightly the remaining eight hours of the twenty-four. We should minister to ourselves this rational cure. It is certainly worth one's while a thousand times to overcome the bad habit of mouth-breathing. And who, like Demosthenes, could not overcome difficulties if one but be as persistent and persevering as that great orator was? We can thus infuse new hope and new life into every fibre of our being. And I hope the time will come, and no day will be too soon, when intelligent mothers will follow the Indian

or Hindu women in guarding the child's mouth so that it be shut asleep or awake. It is probably too late with some to mend their own troubles, and such should endeavor to indelibly impress upon some child's mind that to swallow air by the way of the mouth in any quantity at any time of life is wrong.

We read that our educators are alarmed by the prevalence of retarded mental development and physical starvation among children in schools. It is contended also that the highest mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis is among the factory workers, who are inhaling quantities of dust through the mouth. How much less all would suffer if they were normal breathers, for clinical observations of late years have proven that anatomical, pathological and physiological changes follow and may be ascribed to the destructive influences of mouth-breathing.

Admitting that nasal disorders are as old as the world itself, are nasal obstructions of venereal origin? What role will the law of natural selection play with these unfortunate ones? Surely, a violation of a function so vital as respiration must inevitably lead to an evolution difficult to solve by mental gymnastics only. Time will furnish the interesting data. As a capricious speculation, which might alarm the feminine fancy, let us for a moment imagine that nature in order to filter the air should raise long hairs in the oral vestibule, just as they now exist in our nostrils!

With the majority, mouth-breathing is an innocently acquired habit. By continuance it becomes a deciding factor, a common blunder. Few people realize the error of their repulsive habit. When charged, they emphatically deny such malpractice. Yet mouth-breathing is written all over their faces, shown in their movements, heard in their voices! Their spirit, their force, their best is gone!

The day is not far distant when we will definitely know the true function of saliva as a tooth preserver and nature's perpetual prophylactic agent in the oral cavity. Saliva will then be not only the ideal oral diagnostic secretion, but the great indicator of all systemic disturbances and the chief guide to dietetic considerations by the dentist, with a view to improve its defensive qualities against caries of teeth.

Undoubtedly we shall then have realized ideal prophylaxis, except for mouth-breathing, with its destructive effects. As I have said elsewhere, all habits which cause the saliva to dry or to diminish its secretions or alter its chemical composition while in the mouth, are decidedly detrimental to the welfare of the enamel upon our teeth, and should be viewed as adding fuel to the fire. All remedies for the improvement of conditions about the teeth should act upon saliva through internal administration. **Local mouth washes, therefore, should be condemned.** We all have observed how at times we could keep an oral cavity dry with comparative ease. The case then surely was that of a mouth-breather!

Associated with tonsillitis and other inflammations of the respiratory tract are ever-present dental caries. The degree of tooth-decay will be found to exist in strict ratio to the extent of mouth-breathing. Each mouthful of air means another step nearer the dentist's chair, another premature wrinkle, another gray hair, another sigh, another cough. While it is accepted that mouth-breathing is responsible for

many pulmonary affections, mental depressions, neurasthenia and psychasthenia, I am, as a dentist, chiefly concerned with mouth-breathing as the most direct and the most exciting cause of teeth-decay. These views of mine are somewhat at variance with those held by the profession in general, concerning this paramount cause of tooth-decay. To my mind sound, regular teeth and mouth-breathing are incompatibilities.

A person with "a cold in the head," cracked lips, or one wearing eye-glasses, presents the best external symptoms of trouble about the mouth. If any one tells you he has "a cold in the head"—pity him: he is ignorant; he should have said: "I have a nasal disorder that requires treatment and teeth that need to be looked after." "A cold in the head" is a ready phrase which suggests an uncalled-for apology for low personal vitality, for a wrong self-diagnosis; it implies a selfish motive to cover somebody else's suspicion of other existing chronic troubles. It is a saying calculated to divert the other's mind from the real state of affairs.

Kant, Milton, Shakespeare were mouth-breathers. Milton was a restless sleeper. His dreams were turbulent. So was Maturin, so was Granville. In centuries past it was thought that a dreamless sleep was an impossibility, which is but another proof of the extent of mouth-breathing in times past. While it is an admitted fact that dreams are associated with mouth-breathing during sleep, deep sleep during normal breathing is dreamless. Shakespeare had his nasal troubles, his horrible dreams and his offensive breath. Most certainly he had pyorrhœa! The characteristics of a mouth-breather were strongly marked in him. Well he knew that a foul, sour breath is more than offensive. For this he offers a remedy in "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

"Speed—Item: she is not to be kissed fasting in respect of breath.

"Launce—Well, that fault may be mended with a breakfast."

This is a new meaning I find in Shakespeare. Just a concurrence with my ideas of a mouth-breather. He had his silent struggles, his sorrows, much that never will be known. Those sonnets of his are proof enough. This is emphasized by Thomas Carlyle, who says: "All his works seem, comparatively speaking, imperfect, written under cramping circumstances of a mouth-breather!

(To be continued in the September Issue.)

WOMEN CLUBS TO PUSH SCHOOL HYGIENE MEET.

Nashville, Tenn.—Hundreds of committees of club women, covering every State in the Union, during the next fortnight will unite in boosting the International School Hygiene Congress to be held in Buffalo early in August. This announcement was made by Mrs. Crockett, chairman of the Public Health Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

This committee held a conference at the residence of Mrs. S. S. Crockett, with a representative of the Fourth International School Hygiene Congress. Seven thousand women's clubs will be asked to send committees to visit their Mayors, Commercial associations, parent teachers' clubs and school improvement associations will be asked to help.

DENTISTRY IN THE TALMUD.

A Valuable Contribution to the Early History of Dentistry.

By SAMUEL GREIF.

(Third Article.)

Sabb. 133a.—One may perform anything necessary for circumcision on the Sabbath, as circumcising, tearing open, sucking out the blood, applying a plaster or a caraway seed. If the latter had not been ground before the Sabbath, one may masticate it with the teeth and then apply it.

NOTE. To triturate medicinal substances, a mortar and pestle are of course necessary. The teeth serve this purpose for food, why not for a caraway seed.

Sabb. 152a.—"And the grinders will stand still." (Ecc. xii. 3)—by these are meant the teeth.

Cæsar asked R. Joshua ben Hananiah: "Why didst thou not come to the debating rooms?" and he answered: "The mountain is covered with snow, the surrounding paths are icy, the dogs do not bark any more, and the millstones grind no more."

RASHI. The snow covered mountain, meaning his head was gray; the icy paths—his beard was gray; the dogs bark no more—his voice was inaudible; the millstones grind no more—his teeth were lost.

NOTE. The physiologic function of the teeth has not yet been spoken of. The above extract touches the subject to the extent that it compares the teeth to millstones, serving to grind or triturate the food. As a matter of fact there is little else to be attributed to the teeth, excepting their power of mastication. This function of the teeth is again mentioned in Middah, 65a: Once a man loses his teeth, his nutrition is diminished. R. Mair advises (see the extract following the present): Be heedful of thy teeth and thou wilt show it in thy step. Rashi comments on this: Eat well (and thou wilt look well.)

Sabb. 152a.—We have learend in the name of R. Mair: Be heedful of thy teeth and thou wilt show it in thy step (רוק בכני ותשבה בניגרי)

NOTE. R. Mair has thereby given us a well-formed proverb. He also has the credit of being the author of three hundred fox fables based on proverbs (See: Sanhedrin, 39a). Another Talmudic proverb is the following (Chullin, 127a): "Count thy teeth when thou art kissed by a Narashite," (hinting that a man of Narash was not trusty). Among the Biblical proverbs are the following: "As vinegar is to the teeth, and as smoke is to the eyes, so is the sluggard to those that send him." (Prov. x. 26). "Like a carious tooth, and a foot out of joint, is confidence in a treacherous man in a time of distress." (Prov. xxv. 19). "There is a generation, whose teeth are like swords, and whose cutting-teeth are as knives, to devour the poor from off the earth, and the needy from among men." (Prov. xxx. 14). A number of proverbs are common in Yiddish; more numerous are idiomatic expressions: **A kalie tzohn is a soineh in moll**; a bad tooth is an enemy in the mouth.—**A tzohn far a tzohn**; a tooth for a tooth (a Biblical phrase [Ex. xxi. 24.] signifying equal vengeance). **Leigen di tzeihn oif der politze**; lay the teeth on the

shelf, i. e., not to have what to eat.—**Leigen di tzeihn in a baitel** (bag); a variation of the the preceding. —**Di tzeihn sinen ihm far shrek shiur nit aroisgefallen**; his teeth nearly fell out for fear (see “note” to Sabb. 63b).—**Warfen a tzohn on a tzohn**; throwing a tooth against a tooth (in shivering or trembling). **Shtziren mit di tzeihn**; gnash with the teeth.—**Nit tzu wisen tzi fun tzeihn tzi fun bein**; not to have the least notion of anything.—**Shraien oif di tzeihn**; cry on the teeth, i. e., cry in vain.—**Farreden di tzeihn**; turn off one’s attention in speaking.—**Zain genug nor oif ein tzohn**; suffice for but one tooth, i. e., a scarce meal.

Pesachim, 113a.—Rabbi said to his son Hyyah: “Do not make a habit of taking medicine. Do not make long strides. Avoid having a tooth extracted. Never try to tease a snake, and do not make sport of a Persian.

NOTE. Rab was a practical physician. His warning to his son to avoid having a tooth extracted was a practical advice. (The tooth in question is perhaps only the molar tooth, being rendered in the text through **kakka**. See ‘note’ to Ber. 56a. R. Hananel adds: If an eye-tooth hurts you, do not have it extracted, because of the eye.) Extraction in general must have been a dreadful thing in those days. This is evident from the description of the forceps then employed (usually of lead, easily bending) and from their unskillful manipulation. The extraction of a tooth was simply a torturous operation. A historian describes it thus: The patient was seated on the floor, and his head, to insure its not moving, was placed between the knees of the operator. The forceps were inserted, the tooth having first been isolated and filed about with anything to insure against fracture, then with repeated there-and-back movements the tooth was finally jolted from its position. From this we can readily understand the reason for the “antipathy” existing against the extraction of a tooth. It might be mentioned, however, that so called painless extraction could have been possible, anesthesia having been known to the Talmud. Surgery in general was quite advanced in the Talmud. Operations were known is dislocations of the thigh bone, contusions of the skull, perforations of the lungs, oesophagus, stomach, large and small intestines, and imperforate anus.

The warning against the extraction of a tooth is now even common in the case of a pregnant woman. There is a wide-spread belief that if a woman have a tooth extracted during pregnancy, there will be recurrence of toothache during every future pregnancy. This eventually will necessitate the extraction of a tooth each time she is pregnant. The fear against this leads to many a woman suffering intense pain, rather than submit herself to have the troublesome tooth extracted.

The shedding of a milk-tooth, or the extraction of a tooth in children, is especially interesting owing to quite an effective ceremony connected with it. It is greatly amusing to children and brings about many a childish fancy. On the loss of a tooth, the child is directed to bring the tooth to the oven and say the following three times: “**Maizele, maizele, na-dir an alten tzohn, gib mir a naiem tzohn**” (little mouse, little mouse, here is an old tooth, give me a new tooth); then throw the tooth into the fire. Children are not always in sympathy with a little mouse; but its having dominion over the “new teeth” has perhaps many a time saved it from being scared back to its hole.

(To be continued in the September Issue.)

HEMORRHAGE IN HEMOPHILIA.

By Ethan W. Scott, M.D., D.D.S., Sebastopol, Cal.

The subject of this paper is one which does not often come under the immediate notice of the dentist, but when it does it taxes his ingenuity, tact, and resources, and perhaps causes him no small amount of uneasiness, for on its successful handling may rest his reputation. I refer to hemorrhage in hemophiliacs or "bleeders," as they are known to the laity, following the extraction of one or more teeth. Obviously unjust as the criticism would be, death, or in fact any serious condition resulting from treatment in a dental office, would bring undue notoriety to all concerned, particularly the dentist. The majority of patients expect to be half killed, anyway, when they come to us, but they refuse to be killed entirely. As to the condition itself, Osler quotes authority who lays the blame on the bloodvessels themselves, stating that the inner or the muscular coat is at fault, but fails to state any reason. Hemophilia is one of the few hereditary diseases, and has been traced through many generations—two centuries in one family; curiously enough, the males of a family are the sufferers, the disease being transmitted by the females, the latter not being affected, but passing it on. This is, however, not always true, as variations have been noted. Hemophilia is found more frequently in Anglo-Germans and in robust and healthy individuals. After very trifling injuries, hours and even days will pass with no indication of the hemorrhage ceasing. One case is on record, reported from the state of New Jersey, in which oozing continued for a year.

Two cases of severe hemorrhage stopped by injection of normal serum.

The immediate cause of my interest in this subject was two cases which came under my observation in the early part of this year. Following the unsuccessful attempt to save the roots of a badly broken-down lower second molar, I found it necessary to extract. Previously, however, I had noticed that the oozing from the tissues around the cervix of the tooth, consequent upon slight injury, which at times is unavoidable, was rather more prolonged than usual, and as a precaution I asked the patient if he was a "bleeder," and further questioned him if he had ever noticed that a cut in any of his fingers—the patient being a butcher—bled very long. The answers were all contrary to what they should have been, and I therefore performed the extraction. The patient left the office still bleeding, and continued to bleed for two-and-a-half days, when I applied the treatment which I will describe shortly. The hemorrhage was constant. I extracted on the 16th of May, at 3 P. M., and succeeded in stopping the hemorrhage on the 18th of that month between 10 and 11 P. M.

It is superfluous to enumerate the drugs used to combat hemophilia, everything of real or fancied value having been tried. Calcium chlorid, in the books at least, is considered reliable, but in three cases I know of it was of no value whatever, and one writer states that a continued use of the drug, with the idea of rendering the hemophiliac immune, only renders the condition worse. Lately strontium lactate was employed in one case, the time of coagulation being reduced to one-third within

an hour after taking it. The dose was 1 gm., but the effect was not permanent. The patient always carried the drug with him, and succeeded in reducing the hemorrhage in less than twelve hours, whereas before it continued for several days in succession.

In the intravenous or hypodermic injection of normal serum, however, we have a remedy easy to administer, safe, sure, and prompt in its results. The procedure was first introduced by Weil of Paris in 1905. Transfusion of blood has given the same results, but as transfusion or intravenous injection of serum can only be performed by competent surgeons, and in a hospital, it is out of the question for a dentist to attempt it. The hypodermic method of administering the serum, however, is within his province, and should therefore be employed by him. In case no normal serum is available, in an emergency a large blister on a willing candidate, one not belonging to the patients family or being a "bleeder" himself, can be made to yield the necessary amount, the patient's back being rendered as aseptic as possible, and care being taken in procuring the serum from the blister. In the biological laboratories, such as the Cutter Laboratory at Berkeley, Cal., sterile normal horse serum can be obtained in any amount.

In the case of extraction of the lower molar, I injected 30 cc. under the skin of the back, making one puncture. Before I had finished dressing the puncture the patient informed me that the bleeding had ceased. In this case the result was probably aided by the increased coagulability which follows prolonged oozing, for in a subsequent case, that of a brother of a patient just described, 20 cc., i.e. 10 cc. less than were employed in the first case, required between three and four hours to accomplish the desired results. The cause of the hemorrhage was a stab wound in the thigh, and as he was known to be a bleeder, the serum was given immediately. A sufficient large dose should be administered in the beginning, i. e. not less than 30 cc., as a state of anaphylaxis results, reaching its maximum at ten days and continuing for about three weeks or more, during which time it would be extremely dangerous to repeat the dose.

Next to human serum, rabbit serum is best, but it is rarely obtainable. Horse serum is always obtainable in any amount and in sterile bottles. Cow serum must never be used, as it would kill the patient. The serum can be injected with any large hypodermic syringe. I used a Pasteur syringe, holding 10 cc., with a large needle such as veterinarians use, the whole procedure being carried out under strict asepsis.

With the cessation of the hemorrhage, prompt recovery took place in both cases, the wounds being cleansed and dressed according to approved practice.

"The Dental Cosmos."

VOTES WITH HER TEETH.

Chicago.—Miss Kitty Smith, of Maywood, who is armless, was among the women voters of that suburb who cast ballots. Miss Smith marked her ballot by writing with her mouth, holding the pencil in her teeth.

Miss Smith, who is the founder of the Kitty Smith Home for Crippled Children, was one of the 2,500 women eligible to vote on the question of annexing territory known as "Oklahoma."

as a vast majority of our people must content themselves with hearing about the existence of great artists capable of producing exquisite paintings, beautiful statues, divine music, and magnificent mansions, just about the same majority must content itself with only the knowledge of the existence of dentists capable of fulfilling Dr. Holmes' definition. Those who are here tempted to think we are exaggerating are reminded that the ratio of the people in need of dental service and those actually obtaining same is 100 of the former to 5 of the latter.

The benefits emanating from our profession do not reach all classes alike. The 5 per cent. of those in need of dental service who are actually getting it include all classes from which the structure and superstructure of society is made up. While to those classes most in control of wealth, the dentist holds out all measures of a prophylactic nature, commencing with the prevention of caries to the correction of malocclusion, and ending with the restoration of lost dental structure, to those classes least in control of wealth the dentist is held out as the "Knight of the Forceps."

Even the adulterating feature is not missing from the profession. This adulteration is found in various grades from the unregistered assistant held out as a "Doctor" to the dental parlor owner with his alluring signs for example of "Fresh gas daily," "Twenty years guarantee," etc. What is the reason for all that? The answer is plain: Dentistry is practiced for profit.

The good name of dentistry could be maintained only in an environment fit for so noble a profession. Thoughts given to the study and solution of dental problems and hands occupied in the practice of filling and crown and bridge operations according to the theories of immunity and hygiene ought not to be occupied by commercial, competitive and profit sides of dentistry. If it is true "that a few geni can never elevate our profession to a high standard," it is likewise true that "a profit worshipping majority must degrade it."

If practical dentistry is to "include all tested theories" all the time, everywhere, and upon rich and poor, it must first be wrested from mammon. Socialism can and will perform the task by the simple method of making every dentist a member of the Board of Health.

IMPORTANT NOTICES!

With the August issue of the Progressive Dentist my connection therewith shall discontinue. I desire to express my gratitude to all who have aided me, in my none too easy task, by literary contributions and otherwise.

Among those who have materially assisted me Dr. M. S. Calman, the business manager of this magazine, deserves particular mention and I hereby wish to thank him with a sense of full appreciation.

The perfect harmony in which we were able to attend to our respective duties immensely contributed to the success of the Progressive Dentist and his unreserved assistance he gave me made it possible for me to establish its editorial success.

Lewis Rice D. D. S.

With this issue, my official connection with the Progressive Dentist ceases. I desire to thank most heartily the advertisers, subscribers and contributors for the financial and moral support they have rendered the magazine, thus making the publishing of same a possibility.

M. S. Calman, D. D. S.

Dr. J. Gerber of 347 E. 10th St., N. Y. City has been elected business manager of the Progressive Dentist to succeed Dr. M. S. Calman who held the office for two years.

The advertisers are kindly asked to settle, at an early date, all bills due the Progressive Dentist for advertising up to and including the month of August 1913 with Dr. M. S. Calman of 15 E. 106th St. All new business will be attended to by Dr. J. Gerber of 347 E. 10th St. the newly elected business manager.

[We are in receipt of the following from the Province of New Brunswick, Canada.—Ed.]

DENTAL REGISTER of NEW BRUNSWICK for 1911

NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE OF REGISTRY
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Here follows a list of the registered dentists of the Province, and then the following foot note.

Any Dentist or Dental Surgeon practicing in any form in the Province of New Brunswick, whose name does not appear in the list above is not registered as per Section 18 of "The New Brunswick Dental Act, 1890," and is liable to prosecution under said Act, and cannot legally collect fees for services rendered as per Section 30 of "N. B. Dental Act, 1890," which reads as follows.—"No person shall be entitled to recover any charges in any Court of Law for services as Dentist or Dental Surgeon, or for any medicines which he shall have both prescribed and supplied, unless he shall prove upon trial that at the time the services were performed, or the medicines prescribed and supplied, he was registered under this Act."

FRANK A. GODSOE, Registrar.

IN BELGIUM.

Not content with the making of bread and the sale of the necessities of life, the Cooperatives have gone into other fields. They care for the health of the people. In 1891 they organized a medical staff. On payment of one cent a week members of the Cooperative have at their command twenty-six physicians. There are specialists in every field of medicine employed by the society. Along with this there is a free medical and dental dispensary as well as a free pharmacy. Nor do the members need a lawyer of their own. Small contributions to the society supply them with free legal services in time of trouble.

THE SACRIFICED TOOTH.

By George Ruby.

It was during the week that the dental convention was held in that wonderful New Jersey resort, Atlantic City, that the last evening session was set aside for a smoker in honor of the visiting dental surgeons. As usual at such affairs, in a short time the air in the room became so thick from the tobacco smoke that you could almost cut it with a knife, and those of the dentists who didn't use tobacco in any shape or form were suffocating, but still they stood it as best they could, not wishing to miss a good time. There was quite a good sized crowd present, and it broke itself up into many groups, each group discussing its own subjects. Drinks and cigars were being consumed pretty freely as they compared notes and swapped stories of all kinds. Every one was in high spirits, glad to meet old friends and new ones. Quite frequently a group would burst out into a merry, boisterous laughter as some one would tell a funny joke or relate a spicy story, for there being no ladies present there were no restrictions of any kinds to the subject discussed or language used.

One such group was seated in a corner of the room. It consisted of about half a dozen men ranging in age between 30 and 40. They all had a prosperous appearance and were in a jovial mood. The topic of conversation here was mainly on scientific subjects connected with their professional life, such as the best method of collecting bills, interspersed now and then with a humorous story or reminiscences of college days.

One member of this group was a tall, handsome, broad-shouldered man about 32. He looked as if he could pull every tooth out of your mouth and not break one of them. He had jet black hair, big blue eyes and a most pleasant expression around the mouth. Just the kind of man women go crazy over, and, really, you can't blame them. Who of us is there to hate beautiful things? His name was George Parker.

Say Doc Parker, weren't you located previously in Pittsburg?" one of the group asked him.

"Yes. I was, Dr. Smith. You are right."

"And you had a dandy practice there, too, I believe?"

"A splendid one."

"Why did you leave it?"

"Well, that's a story I've never told any one before. It was an affair of the heart."

At hearing the last words, every member of the group became interested and anxious to know the details. For is there anything more interesting than an affair of the heart? Life without love is a listless, dreary existence; with it, a beautiful dream.

Everybody moved his chair up a little closer and in an instant they were all attention.

"Soon after I left college, began Dr. Parker, "I opened an office in one of the richest sections of Pittsburg and in a short time established a large practice. After I had been there for about three years, one morning I was called up on the phone and one of the pleasantest voices I ever heard coquettishly requested me to make an appointment for her the very afternoon for professional treatment. She introduced herself as a Mrs.

Violet Hopkins. Luckily a previous appointment for 2 o'clock that afternoon having been canceled on account of illness I informed her I would be at her disposal at that hour. I don't know why, but after hanging up the receiver my heart beat faster than usual, and I was anxiously awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Hopkins. Promptly at 2 the bell boy announced her arrival. She was a pretty young woman about 24, a blonde with big blue dreamy eyes and a superb figure. A tempting dimple was playing in each cheek, and between them a small cupid mouth. She came into the office with a captivating smile, thus displaying two rows of beautiful pearly teeth, the like of which we rarely come across. And you gentlemen know what a big factor teeth are to a woman's beauty.

"I already commenced to envy her husband. Upon examination of the teeth, I was only able to find one tiny cavity in one of her molars, although she had several small silver fillings in the posterior teeth. As I commenced to operate upon the decayed tooth she grasped my hand and begged me to be gentle. I felt a sudden thrill in that touch of her hand as she kept pressing mine. And from that moment I knew she would be mine. I made an appointment with her for the next afternoon again. She appeared earlier than the appointment, and during the entire sitting in the chair was laughing heartily. The sittings, you understand, were much longer than they needed to be, and in the course of a few days I made so much progress in my game of conquest that I had already reached the stage of kissing her with hardly any resistance being offered, although every time I kissed her she threatened she would never come back again. At last the filling had been completed when, during a conversation, she told me how unhappily married she was. Her parents forced her to marry a man twice her age on account of his wealth, and rather than displease them she sacrificed herself. When I told her that the filling had been finished she appeared sad, but immediately suggested that she wanted very much to substitute the silver fillings that she had with gold ones. I saw my cue and soon after that I gained my desire. Our relationship continued for some time, during which I was changing silver into gold, when one afternoon she told me her husband's suspicions were aroused. Upon hearing this I took certain precautions not to be caught in flagrante delicto. Although all my professional services had been completed and bill paid, I still could not break off our clandestine meetings. One afternoon as we were embracing in my office I heard loud voices upon the steps. An altercation was taking place between my bell boy and some man. Violet suddenly became pale from fright as she recognized her husband's voice.

"Oh, my God! What shall I do?"

There was no time to be lost if a scandal or something worse were to be avoided.

"Quick, get in the chair," I said, meanwhile unlocking the office door. I quickly grabbed a pair of forceps and pulled out a tooth. It was the upper right central. She took the glass with water to rinse her mouth. A second later Hopkins rushed in.

"What's your hurry?" I said to him. "Is your pain so great that you can't wait a minute for your turn?"

"I—I—I—," he stammered. Seeing his wife spitting out blood into the bowl and me calmly examining a solid, sound, beautiful central,

which I held in the beaks of the forceps, he became confused and dazed at not seeing what he expected to see.

"Doctor, I wish to have possession of that tooth," he said at last. There was no way out; I had to give it to him. In a few minutes they left my office and very soon after I left Pittsburgh."—New York Sunday Call.

STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT

COLLEGE NEWS.

N. Y. C. D. NOTES.

College Calendar, 1913-1914.

June 10, 1913, Infirmary Course begins.

September 8th, Monday, commencing at 9 A. M. and continuing daily till finished, examinations and re-examinations of third-year class-men; second-year class-men, and first-year class-men.

September 27th, Infirmary Course closes.

September 29th, College Session begins.

October 8th, registration of students for College Session closes.

May 11th, examinations commence.

The Trustees and Directors of the New York College of Dentistry have acquired the row of six dwellings at Nos. 326 to 334 East Forty-second street (100 foot front by 98.9 feet depth) between First and Second avenues, nearly opposite the recently erected "Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled."

The land was purchased with the object of erecting a large structure, details of which have not yet been discussed beyond tentative talks, because, unless some arrangement is made regarding existing leases on the buildings just acquired, some of which still have four years to run, the building will be deferred until then.

At the recent convention of dentists of New Jersey at Asbury Park demonstrations of methods used in instructing students at our college were given by several members of the N. Y. C. D. teaching staff. They included Dr. Ralph Waldron in Orthodontia; Dr. Samuel I. Freeman in Prosthetic technic and Dr. Edward W. Burchardt in Operative technic.

One hundred "Dental Manikin Heads" have been added to the educational plant of the college to afford students additional, permanent and unlimited opportunities for the acquiring of skill in the technic of operative, prosthetic and orthodontia practice work.

A Dental Manikin Head is a human head form, which is adaptable to the head rest of the chair—as the human head rests there—with the fac-simile of the human buccal conditions of movable inferior maxilla, lips, tongue and gums lodging teeth, which allow of separation. The gums and teeth are replaceable by others, which may be set for either operative, prosthetic or orthodontic work. This feature of being able to take out the sets of teeth and to replace them by other sets, for any work desired, affords unlimited availability of the Manikin Heads. The Head is also adaptable to the laboratory bench for prosthetic and orthodontic work.

The Dental Manikin Heads added to the educational plant provide the college with **one hundred perpetual Manikin patients**. The college therefore established a daily, three-hour, Manikin Head clinic. The clinic is divided into three sections: the operative, for operations at the chairs of the infirmary operative floor; the prosthetic and the orthodontic sections are to be conducted in the infirmary laboratory, the work to be adapted to specially set-up conditions of the dental arches of the Manikin Heads. This clinic is intended to afford second and third-year students unlimited manual experience in all operative, prosthetic and orthodontic work.

A. F.

"THE PLUCKY, TIRELESS REUBEN" AGAIN.

Dear Editor:

In the April issue of the *Progressive Dentist*, a student comes out in valorous defense of "Plucky, Tireless Reuben,*" who though greatly handicapped by dire circumstances, yet manages to make requirements and pass examinations.

I found the defense rather amusing. He evidently labored under the misunderstanding that in my "Silhouettes" I made an uncalled for, unjustified attack upon a poor struggling student. This misunderstanding could not but be a direct result of having read my writing in a hostile spirit, else he would have easily seen that the Reuben I was describing is a close friend who has my deepest love and respect. And largely for the fact that my sympathies were with Reuben did I attempt to picture the pitiable helplessness of individual effort, when such individual effort is pitted against poverty and the callous indifference of society.

In my present letter I wish to bring the following points into relief:

There is a large number of students that study dentistry to-day for no better reason than that "something is better than nothing." Most of these unfortunates were either financially unable or educationally disqualified to take up the profession of their liking. Almost all of them find the studies dry and uninteresting, fret and chafe and have their lives made miserable. Some of these students [I elicited this from personal questioning] are at all times ready to "drop it all," should they only have their tuition fees returned. But, with one or two possible exceptions, all of these students will "stick it out," finish the course somehow or other and establish in time as dental surgeons. Do you, my friends, find no fault at all with such a state of affairs?

There are some professional students who have become such only after a prolonged and vain struggle against it. These are the few idealists—of whom Reuben might be one—who have started out in life with a quenchless thirst for knowledge in its broader sense; with eyes fixed on the inner and higher purposes of life, but who after many knocks and jolts and compromises finally land in one of the professions. They thus come into the professions shorn of enthusiasm, decrepit in spirit—ruins of their former selves. Is this, too, as it should be?

To say that with the so-called "notes" and a few old instruments one can do as good as one who has plenty of good books and instruments at his command, is to say that books and instruments are negligible items in a student's equipment. The fallacy of such a statement is self-evident

*See March issue of *Progressive Dentist*.

Plenty of good books and instruments are indispensable if one wants to do justice to himself and to the profession. But what jars one's nerves most is to see a bright and intelligent student rise and speak in defensive terms of **such** a state of affairs! What, friends, about a state of affairs that permits one to have the best of instruments and books and another to have practically nothing? What about a state of affairs that permits one to pass through all his work with his manhood and self respect unhurt, and forces another to quietly undergo untold misery and shame? What, friends, about a state of affairs that deprives a young person of the opportunity of freely choosing his or her favored vocation, and instead, drives one into an unsought unsympathetic vocation which is bound to become a nuisance and a tragedy? What about a state of affairs that gives one all the opportunities, all the rest and vacation he needs, but keeps another toiling, sweating grinding, worrying every blessed day in the year? What about a state of affairs that ruthlessly takes one's dearest, fondest hopes, shatters them into a thousand fragments and scatters them to a thousand winds? Surely there must be something fundamentally wrong with conditions that permit such flagrant abuses of simple justice—and so there is. These abuses are the freakish, direct products of the unnatural, inhuman and utterly unnecessary ways in which we struggle for existence.

There ought not to be all these petty struggles for elemental rights and elemental things, which only tend to waste precious energy and keep humanity on a low plane of civilization. The only struggle that is uplifting in nature and really worth while is the struggle for human justice and freedom and for a firmer hold on nature's secret forces.

There is today a world-wide movement ever growing, ever widening, that has undertaken this Herculean task of breaking the moss-eaten shackles and fetters that divert and dissipate human energy, human ambition. This movement wants to restore to every individual the inherent right of free growth, unhampered, undisturbed development—physical, mental and spiritual. Its name is the International Socialist Movement. How does it appeal to you?

Come, all together per aspera ad astra (through hardships to the stars).

Fraternally,

DAVID TABAK, '14, N. Y. C. D.

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

It is one month since the doors of our new college have been open to the students and patients. The new building brought with it an entirely new system which will be put into effect when the new session begins.

The infirmary is managed on a new basis. The patients are examined on the main floor by the students under the supervision of Dr. Hutchinson, who presents them with a card, and then directs them to the third floor, to the infirmary, where a student makes the appointment with the patient and commences treatment.

The demonstrators on the floor are Dr. Berkey, who directs the work of the Juniors, and Dr. Haigh, who directs the work of the Seniors.

The students have missed the kind supervision of Dr. Haigh for three weeks while he was on his vacation.

Prosthetic and operative sections have been done away with, and

thus students waste no time while in the infirmary, and at the same time complete their requirements sooner. When not busy with operative work, they work on prosthetics.

The returns of the final examinations have been received on July 8th.

SOCIALISM AND THE EDUCATED MAN.

By Harry W. Laidler, Organizing Secretary of the Intrecollegiate Socialist Society.

(Paper read at the American Medico-Pharmaceutical League Convention, Hotel Astor, New York City.)

"We remember the time not so long ago," declared the New Haven Union recently in editorializing upon a recent debate on Socialism at Yale University, "when the doctrine of Socialism was looked upon at New Haven and even at Yale as something akin to anarchy, as the propaganda of a lot of crazy fanatics who had a desire to take all the money of the world and divide it up equally or something like that. Fortunately this day of unenlightenment, with regard to exactly what Socialism is, has passed, not only in this community, but pretty generally the country over."

"And if you had seen the hundreds of students and members of the faculty who crowded the large edifice at Yale to hear this debate, sitting on the floor in the three aisles, occupying all the space on the windows, standing far back in the hall and peering into the hall from the campus in order to catch the words through the open doors, you would have been brought to a realization that Socialism is no longer looked upon by educated men and women as a mere utopian dream of no practical interest to the vital life of to-day, but that it is being considered by the men of our colleges and universities, as well as by those far removed from our academic life, as one of overshadowing importance to the people of this country, and to the civilized world.

And if you were to visit the colleges of the country as it has been the privilege of the writer to do, you would have seen that the interest in Socialism is growing steadily in the large majority of our academic centers. As evidence of this growth, it may briefly be noted that whereas seven years ago, at the time of the organization of the Intrecollegiate Socialist Society, there were practically no Socialist study groups among the students in the colleges of our land, to-day there are strong organizations in over sixty of our principal colleges; whereas seven years ago a lecture on Socialism in a college classroom or before a student body was a thing almost unheard of, this year hundreds of such lectures were given before thousands of eager listeners, and from the society's headquarters in New York alone were distributed 50,000 leaflets on Socialism.

There are many reasons why the educated man and woman of the country are showing such a keen interest in this international movement.

The Socialist movement is the greatest political phenomenon of the present century. Forty-five years ago there were but a few thousand Socialist voters in the world. To-day over 10,000,000 men and women support the Socialist ticket in over a score of the modern nations, while there are probably more than 30,000,000 of adherents to the Socialist

philosophy. There are now more than 600 Socialists in the various national Legislatures of Europe, and more than 7,000 municipal officers. In Germany the Social Democratic party has 40 per cent of the voting population, and is represented in the Reichstag by 110 members.

In the United States the Socialist vote has increased from 2,068 in 1888 to 424,000 in 1908, and to over 900,000 in 1912. This year over 1,000 Socialists are in control of municipal offices in this country. At the present rate of increase throughout the world it seems fair to assume that the organized political Socialist movement will, within a comparatively few years, be a dominant force in the politics of every industrial country.

The Socialist movement is challenging the attention of the educated men and women, not only because of its extensiveness, but also on account of its achievements.

In the promotion of political democracy, social legislation and human brotherhood, it has already accomplished splendid results.

"As the greatest and most efficient peace organization in the world, as an advocate of women's education, economic independence and political equality, and as an agency through which millions of men have been inspired with the hope of social improvement, self-reliance and strength that comes from fraternal co-operation, declares Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt, of Cornell, "this movement should be studied by the young men and women in college and university, and studied with the touch of sympathy that gives insight."

But, more important still, in the minds of the educated of the land are the aims and purposes of Socialism. Socialists seek to abolish the present unjust inequality of wealth. While three-fourths of the male adult wage earners of this country and nineteen-twentieths of the adult females actually earn less than \$600 a year, and one-half of the men less than \$500, if we were to take the estimate of Prof. Scott Nearing, of the University of Pennsylvania, others in this land are obtaining millions of dollars with little or no effort on their part. Thomas Lawson recently stated that within a few hours he culled from the financial markets in Wall street 5,000,000—five times as much as your \$500-a-year man would have earned, if he had been working steadily during the last 2,000 years.

The Socialist movement aims to abolish the tremendous waste of our present economic system and to place our industrial life upon an efficient basis. In this country in 1911 we spent on engines of destruction and their attendants \$234,000,000 while on constructive agricultural schemes but \$13,000,000. In twenty-two years, on our commercial railroads, we lost through accidents, 174,000 lives, while nearly 1,250,000 of our people were injured. It has been calculated that through unemployment each year there is a loss of 1,300,000 years of work; that \$200,000,000 is wasted on our railroad system alone, through lack of unity in its operation, and that hundreds of millions of dollars are unnecessarily expended in our present anarchistic system, with its wasteful advertising, salesmen, middlemen, and with its accompanying class struggles, strikes and lockouts.

The Socialists aim to abolish industrial tyranny. In 1900, it was estimated that 185 combinations controlled 14 per cent of the industrial output of the United States; that sixteen combinations, each with

a capital of over \$50,000,000, had an aggregate capital of \$1,231,000,000, and that in 1907 twenty-seven such combinations existed with an aggregate capital three times as great, a single combination having a larger capitalization that year than the sixteen combinations in 1900, and about one-half as large as the 185 combinations as the former period. Controlling, as the heads of these combinations do, so large a part of the industrial life of the people, does it not follow that they control, in very many instances, the political, the social and the intellectual life of the 90,000,000 of American citizens?

In order to cure these evils, the Socialist purposes the collective ownership and democratic management of the socially necessary means of production and distribution. He declares that such an industrial democracy as he advocates will abolish the source of graft, will increase incentive, will deal a death blow at our present industrial paternalism, will abolish class wars by doing away with the present two class system in society, and will lead to equality of opportunity, to industrial system and order, and to genuine freedom.

Nor does the Socialist advocate Socialism in the spirit of the Utopians from Plato to Edward Bellamy, in the spirit of a dreamer of dreams who has no conception of the realities of life and its practical problems. The Socialist declares that his ideal will be attained as the logical result of present day economic development.

There was a time when slavery was the predominant form of industry. This system, however, outgrew its usefulness, and was superseded by serfdom. Serfdom, existing during the middle ages, finally evolved into capitalism.

Capitalism has developed two chief classes, the capitalists and the intellectual and manual producers. Each is struggling for the social product. The capitalists are in the minority and are becoming a comparatively unessential element in production, their chief function being that of investing—a function which the community at large can perform much more scientifically and economically.

The intellectual and manual working class is the majority class. It is educated, organized, disciplined as never before. It is the more essential class in industry. It has the vote. The Socialist declares that it is inconceivable that the class struggle now being waged for the social product will cease until the powerful producing class, assisted by all other foes of special privilege, obtains the entire social product, and that this will not be possible until the producing class becomes the owners of the industries of the country, until we have an industrial democracy.

But there is a further reason why Socialism is being considered by those who have been trained in our academic centers. The educated man and woman is a social product. For many years of his life he has been drawing unstintingly from the great storehouse of knowledge which society has placed at his very door. Every book read, every instrument used, every lecture hearkened to has provided him with knowledge brought together by the efforts of countless of his fellow beings.

Has the trained mind a right to take from the common stock of learning and apply it to his own personal selfish use? "Or should he

not regard his knowledge as a trust committed to him by society for the common good," and is it possible for him faithfully to carry out that trust unless he is thoroughly informed as to the real meaning of the fundamental movements of mankind toward a larger and broader brotherhood and democracy?

The educated man and woman is furthermore realizing that a knowledge of Socialism brings with it deeper insight into our whole political and economical life, our literature, art, history and philosophy than does the knowledge of any other movement.

It is for these reasons, among others, that Socialism is one of the most discussed subjects in the world to-day in educational circles.

You ask me whether the educated men and women studying this problem come to a belief in the practicability of Socialism. Alfred Russel Wallace, a colaborer of Darwin, and perhaps the world's greatest scientist, declared that after informing himself regarding the principles of Socialism, he had become "absolutely convinced not only that Socialism is thoroughly practical, but that it is the only form of society worthy of civilized beings, and that it alone can secure for mankind continuous mental and moral advancement, together with true happiness which arises from the full exercise of all their faculties for the purpose of satisfying all their rational needs, desires and aspirations." If we look over our present day life we will find that many of the foremost figures in literature, art and science are open advocates of Socialism. They include William Dean Howells, dean of American letters; Jack London, H. G. Wells, Bernard Shaw, Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Helen Keller, Maxim Gorky, Edwin Markham, Gilbert Murray, Charles Rann Kennedy, Percy Mackay, Eugene Wood, Upton Sinclair and many others in the realm of literature; Alfred Russel Wallace, Jacques Loeb, Thorstein Veblen, Charles P. Steinmetz, John A. Hobson, in science; Edward Carpenter, Walter Crane, Constantin Meunier, Balfour Ker and numerous others in art; Charles Edward Russell, Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch, Prof. Charles A. Beard, Charles Zueblin, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Florence Kelley, Alexander Irvine, Dr. W. E. P. DuBois, John Spargo and others in public and educational work; Jean Jaures, Emile Vandervelde, Keir Hardie and August Bebel in the ranks of the world's statesmen, and an innumerable host of others.

In view of the tremendous importance of Socialism to the peoples of the world; in view of the great responsibility of the trained mind in assisting in the solution of the problems of the common humanity, we appeal to you, educated men and women, to learn thoroughly the meaning of this great mass movement toward industrial democracy, and if, after thoroughly considering the Socialist challenge, you conclude that this movement is not for the weal of mankind, we ask you to fight it in all sincerity.

If, on the other hand, you become convinced that it will introduce a larger brotherhood, more real democracy, nobler humanity, we ask you to join loyally with the forces that are marching, with ever increasing ranks, toward the Comrade world.

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