



THE PROGRESSIVE DENTIST

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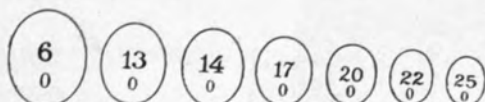
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The Progressive Dentist

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May 1913

No 8

Mouth-Breathing A Destructive Habit; A Frank Discourse

BY M. J. EMELIN, D.D.S., New York.

The extreme importance of the subject and my desire to make this paper interesting as well as useful, oblige me to bespeak the reader's indulgence for the disjointed style of its presentation. Much of what follows was written for my own enjoyment, in moments of reflection, without any thought of a public hearing, and I admit the lack of scientific soberness. However, even the ideas that were not written down at the moment of their conception could hardly be forgotten, for my own person has seen and suffered their practical evolution. I offer no novelty nor am I the first on this ground.

I state these propositions with the conviction of their truth. If at times I seem too emphatic, it is because I am profoundly impressed with the important bearing that *normal* respiration has upon the living organism.

To be good and happy we must be both healthy and conscious of an honest purpose in life. It matters little for the grandeur of the world whether we live another day or count another yesterday, but while breath is in us let it pass in and out through its natural, complex avenue; let us give the air we breathe the right of way, encourage its proper ingress and egress, for on that very largely depends our cheerfulness, the purity of our minds, the happiness of those we come in contact with. We are ashes to-day; we were substance yesterday. It is a natural sequence. Everything that exists is in a manner the seed of that which will be. Those that follow have a rational connection with those that have gone before.

Our hearts work in uncomfortable, loud beats; we feel faint running through the dusty streets of our towns; we are out of breath in stifling gymnasiums; we climb floor after floor through foul, unventilated halls, with our mouths wide open, gasping for air. We shall soon leave this earth, to resolve into its wonderful elements, only to make room for new mouth-breathers! Let us then briefly consider what normal, rational breathing is, and what are the effects of mouth-breathing.

Respiration is a reciprocating, functional process to aerate and purify the blood. It is an invigorating, life-giving process of two distinct stages. In the first the health-inducing chemical mixture must primarily enter the nasal vestibule through the *nostrils*, divest itself of the coarse impurities in the presence of the hair-sentinels, meet the oscillating mucous glands, warm or temper itself in the many tortuous, bony turbinates, then pass over a highly vascular lining, precipitate its almost microscopic impurities, strike the soft curtain at nearly right angles and thus be ready for the second stage, that of entering the thousands of tiny air cells of the magnificent windpipe, a tree with its branches, and finally into the reservoir, our lungs.

In the second stage the oxygen of the air, through osmosis and rapid exchange with carbon-dioxid, purifies and causes the blood to properly function in the processes of growth and repair. It is quite important to consider through what muscle-action we should fill the lungs with air in the

act of inspiration. We know that on the act of inspiration depends the expiration. Both are compensating acts in the process of respiration. The complete method of breathing can be freely and comfortably carried out by the combined breathing muscles, abdominal or costal. In mouth-breathing there is a distressing feeling about the diaphragm; a lack of tonicity about the abdominal organs.

Any individual can demonstrate for himself the difference in the two modes of breathing, through the mouth and through the nose, by trying each alternately, the right and the wrong, several times in succession, until the difference is established. He can estimate for himself the capacity of each nostril for the passage of air, by closing one with a finger and listening to the sound made while breathing through the open nostril. If he can breathe with ease and noiselessly for about two minutes with one nostril closed, he breathes normally. If he can not there is something wrong. Air passing through a clear nasal opening causes almost no sound, but if there be an obstruction of even moderate extent there is a stenotic, hissing sound; or there may even be total closure and impossibility to inhale. This obstruction may be unilateral or it may occlude both sides of the nose, so as entirely to stop nasal breathing.

This is so much a matter of common experience that there ought not to be room for misconception. Yet I have had a number of presumably intelligent people say to me: "Why should I breathe through my nose when it is easier to breathe through my mouth?" And they often add: "I remember when I was a boy playing with other boys we would shut one another's mouth, so as to cut off the breath. When we did that we could not breathe. I never knew that we ought to breathe through the nose!" Would you be surprised to find that these were mouth-breathers suffering from malocclusion and developing early pyorrhœa?

Upon nasal breathing depends the air circulation in the several adjacent sinuses. The air exchange in the ethmoidal cells, frontal and antral sinuses, can be affected normally when the air is inhaled through the nasal cavity only; the last acting as a central, direct and distributing agency. Upon this air-refreshing in all sinuses depends the healthy condition of the membranous linings and the secretions, as well as the healthy stimulation of all nerves about the head, involving both the physiological and psychological manifestations of the individual.

We are told that amidst all the strange phenomena that are seen in the various functions of life, mental and physical, one of the most interesting, and perhaps the least understood, is the phenomenon of breathing, which has escaped the earnest attention its importance deserves.

Between the mind and the breath there exists a relation of the most intimate and significant character. Anger and fear, for instance, produce short, gasping respiration. Exultation and enthusiasm are accompanied by long, deep and vigorous breathing. Amazement or awe reduces the breathing to its minimum, and there also occurs the involuntary hanging of the mandible.

Each change of mental state is accomplished with a corresponding change in the power and rhythm of respiration. When the thought-vibrations awaken into action the higher intellectual powers, the respirations sink lower and lower and become slower and slower until in the ecstatic state of abstraction we almost cease to breathe.

A fine picture of this phenomenon is vividly conveyed in the "Lady

of the Lake."

The maiden paused, as if again
 She thought to catch the distant strain,
 With head upraised and look intent,
 And eye and ear attentive bent,
 And locks flung back, and lips apart,
 Like monument of Grecian art,
 In listening mood, she seem'd to stand,
 The guardian Naiad of the strand.

Wherever organic life exists there do we find divine manifestations of *The Breath of Life*. "The plants by the roadside, the trees of the forest, equally with the beasts of the field, the birds of the air and the fishes of the sea, depend for their existence and continued life upon the powers of the breath and the functions of respiration." It is to the slow, imperceptible combustion of the body that we owe our animal heat; the physical energy so necessary for the functional existence of the body, the invisible dynamic forces to stimulate the mind, and those finer ethereal forces that furnish and expend the spiritual energies of the soul, everything and all, is the outcome of that mysterious yet universal essence, *The Breath of Life*.

We read of the need for disinfecting books, sterilizing milk, laundering paper money, sterilizing the telephone mouth-piece, employing rubber gloves in surgery, the anti-inoculation fad and many other sorts of bacteriophobias—would it not be wiser and more humane to expend these energies upon the mouth, the nose, the teeth? In the discussion of measles as an infectious disease, Fiessinger has said: ". . . the danger is in the mouth and nasal passages of the people—and they disinfect the furniture!" One of the direst of human misfortunes is to inherit or to acquire an obstruction which closes, more or less, the nasal passages and compels respiration through the mouth. Dr. Kyle has demonstrated in a series of blood and hemoglobin counts, both before and after removal of nasal obstructions, that when air is admitted through the mouth vastly different results are produced in physical and mental activities than are noted when air is respired through the nose. Before removing obstruction he found the red blood corpuscles reduced about two millions per cubic millimeter—after removal of obstruction and the restoration of normal nose-breathing the corpuscles soon increased to the normal count of five millions.

This fact alone should convince our health boards and educators of the imperative need for a systematic study of nose-breathing and the evils of mouth-breathing. It surely is a matter to be lamented, that in America, even at this day, the thorough safe-guarding of the public health should be subservient to commercial considerations, and that the organization of health institutions should so frequently meet **opposition**.

Mouth-breathing, as I have observed, usually reappears in the children in a severer form than it afflicted the parents. The results are far more serious when both parents are afflicted with nasal disorders. I believe mouth-breathing, to a great extent, is imposed upon us by conditions of life over which we have little or no control. It may truly be called a disease of civilization, as Dr. Beard said, "reinforced by man's work, and worry and indoor life." Civilization has no doubt enhanced this abnormality. Among other symptoms of American nervousness Dr. Beard cites with much truth, nasal disorders, the American voice and the American nasal intonation. It is a national symptom. It is but natural for a healthy

individual to inhale all of the air by way of the *nostrils* or else the Creator blundered in his aim—a conclusion repugnant to the rational mind. The Bible tells us that man was clay until "The Lord Breathed the Breath of Life into Man's *nostrils* and he became a *living soul*." The wisdom and the truth of this biblical transmission give us a *golden rule* for the intelligent mode of respiration and it at once defines what *normal* and healthful breathing is. The breath of air must enter the *nostrils* and involuntarily *retrace its own wondrous path*. We have been progressing with sanitary and hygienic measures in reference to our surroundings, but we are doomed to gradual decay because of want of self-knowing. It is, indeed, a most deplorable condition that so few know the importance and value of a sanitary mouth and sanitary nose.

The infant, from birth, breathes through the nose; otherwise, indeed, the act of sucking could not be performed and a prolonged effort on the part of the child to retain hold of the breast would cause suffocation. Watch a babe a few days old who has the "sniffles," how it struggles for breath and with what difficulty it swallows. These facts may convince you that mouth-breathing only arises from dire necessity, and is not the natural mode of respiration.

One medical writer giving evidence in support of his many statements concerning the harm of mouth-breathing says: ". . . that a certain degree of intra-tympanic tension is necessary for the perfect function of the apparatus of hearing, and that open nostrils and nasal respiration are essential factors in the maintenance of the normal balance of tension between the intra- and extra-tympanic air pressures." This he considers sufficient and conclusive.

Dr. Cassels says: "If any one will experiment on his own person, and note his sensation, he will discover that with prolonged mouth-breathing the lining membrane of the oral cavity becomes dry and parched, and the act of respiration is at last disagreeable. While, with prolonged nasal respiration there are no distressing sensations. Breathing through the nose is one of entire freedom from annoyances, and its lining membrane remains moist, even becoming moister as the respiration of the air is continued. And in a country like ours, where there is plenty of weather but no climate, it is not possible to overestimate its value in the prevention of bronchial affections alone."

The atmosphere is nowhere pure enough for man's breathing until it has passed the mysterious, refining process in the nose. Man is by nature a nose-breather; and the practice of mouth-breathing is acquired either through carelessness, ignorance or local nasal or oral trouble, which renders nasal breathing difficult or impossible.

Let each thinking person remember that the nasal breathway is the only true one for air, that its structure is complete, that it needs no assistance from the mouth and that its functions, in normal state, are in harmony with the wisdom of the Maker.

(To be continued in the June Issue)



Dr. Ottolengui's Panacea

BY DR. M. J. ORTMAN.

Dr. Ottolengui presented a very interesting and comprehensive address to the Allied Dental Council, for the regeneration of the legal side of the practice of dentistry in this State. The plan as a whole, if it could be carried out in all its details, would undoubtedly accomplish splendid results, but I fear it cannot stand close analysis. It contains within itself obstacles which I believe will prevent its realization. I wish to point out a few of these difficulties, apparent to me after only a casual reflection on his remarks. That other objections may be found upon a closer scrutiny is probable.

Dr. Ottolengui, for one, suggests the registration of all licentiate dentists annually. A fee of one dollar is to be charged on each such occasion. And that the proceeds are to be devoted as a means to the prosecution of the illegal practitioners. That proposal I believe is a good one. It will tend to eliminate a number of the evils which now oppress the practice of our profession. But I am rather skeptical as to whether its benefits will be as far-reaching as Dr. Ottolengui expects. He stated that, presumably, from the proceeds of those registration fees inspectors would be appointed in every district, whose duty it will be to watch out for the illegal men. That all that will be necessary will be for one of these inspectors to visit any office whose dentist is not registered, demand of the occupant why he is not registered, and upon receiving an unsatisfactory reply, hale him before a magistrate, state the case, fine him a hundred dollars or so, or else slap him in jail. And lo and behold! there will be one less illegal man preying on the community. But I fear the doctor is over-sanguine in his expectations, or a little bit shaky in the law. While the possession of a dental outfit may be prima facie evidence of practicing, I doubt, nay, I feel almost certain no judge would convict a man for being the possessor of one. I doubt whether you can apply to such an intrinsically harmless object as a dental outfit the same law that applies to a burglar's kit of tools, or a dangerous weapon. Simply suspecting or believing that a man practices dentistry, on hearsay evidence would not procure a conviction in any court. If I am not mistaken the courts have ruled that it is not enough for a policeman to have seen a drink of liquor served to a customer, but that he himself, the complainant, must have tasted the liquor and be ready to testify to that effect. In the same way a complainant must prove that a particular individual has practiced dentistry on him, for a consideration. Most evasions of the law are overcome by subterfuges. Supposing a man having a dental outfit claims that he is a dealer in dental goods and that this represented his samples. Would that not sound possible? And by the way, how would you define a dental outfit? Would it mean a chair, or a cuspidor, or an engine, or an extracting forcep or some cotton rolls? Cannot a barber have a dental chair for his business, and an engine for massaging? Do not some dentists have barber chairs, and treat teeth instead of shaving hair? If to find a man in possession of a dental outfit would be illegal, one of the requirements would be to define a dental office, to comply with all the legal technicalities. Supposing a man claims that he uses his chair for the purpose of chiropody, and we noticed that the latter used the dental engine for trimming down toe nails, how will you prove that he is practicing dentistry, unless you can get one or two bona fide patients who have been treated by him and are

willing to appear against him? That, I believe, is the only evidence which will procure a conviction. Work actually done, and not merely the possession of an outfit. Yes, where you have your witnesses, then the possession of the dental outfit can be used as corroborative evidence, but it alone is valueless.

I can even foresee that a law like that if effective could be used as a means of persecution. Should a dentist die and leave his outfit the people keeping it could be haled to court to prove they are not practicing dentistry. Then again why cannot our illegal gentleman, when he is arrested on such a charge, get his licensed dental friend to appear and swear that he is the owner of the outfit? They help them out now, why not then? A dentist may have two offices, may he not? And by the way, will it be necessary for men that have two offices, each in a separate county, to register twice annually? This is not as rare as you may imagine. Numerous dentists now practice both in Manhattan and Bronx and the latter is soon to be a separate county. However, this objection is of minor significance.

Dr. Ottolengui expects to apply the registration fees to prosecution purposes. Does he not overestimate the proceeds? At the present time the dollar that is paid at the beginning of the practice is kept by the authorities. I presume a part of it goes toward maintaining the clerk's office. And the State will probably demand that that office maintain itself. Assuming that it will cost twenty-five cents, or one-fourth of the amount for that purpose. Dr. Ottolengui also suggests that the names of all the registered dentists be printed in book form and a copy of this to be sent to every one so registered. That undoubtedly would entail quite an expenditure. When these expenses are deducted from the sum total of fees, I dare say the balance will be a negligible amount and entirely inadequate for prosecution purposes, and more than that paying our district inspectors.

A law is valueless unless enforced. The present law, even the inadequate, would produce results if properly administered. I therefore believe that the essential thing to bring about immediate results is to take away the prosecuting power from the State Dental Society and lodge it with the district attorney of the several counties. They are charged with the prosecution of criminals; why not dental criminals? Surely the community may suffer serious consequences from the malpractice of these unscrupulous individuals. Then why should this not be the proper duty of the State, the best qualified agency for suppressing this vice? Why should not the various Boards of Health have inspectors to investigate conditions and in case of violations to have the District Attorney prosecute the cases? Why should we rely upon the good will and sacrifices of any individual? There is no compensation for this work and I cannot imagine that anyone would wish to undertake it. The dental profession of this State has been blessed, in the possession of a noble-souled gentleman, who has carried the awful weight of responsibility upon his shoulders so many years, despite aspersions and malignings. Why he clings to the job, I, for one, cannot imagine. But what, oh, what will our brethren do when this gentleman will have departed to those realms from whence no traveler returns? Then our entire prosecution committees, nay, the dental profession, goes to the bow-wows! For nobody will undertake the job. Dr. Ottolengui said there wasn't money enough to make him take it. The editor of the Progressive Dentist won't have it, and I positively refuse it. So there! What will become of us? Now we do not want any

favors in this matter. To be direct, the present incumbent has proven himself a failure in his position. Whether through incompetency, or lack of funds or any other reason, does not matter. The fact is, he has failed. This is a matter that concerns the state and the state ought to assume the responsibility. The district attorney of every county should have embodied as one of his duties the prosecution of all illegal physicians and dentists.

Informally this has been done, in the case of the Eastern Dental Society. The then District Attorney, Jerome, assigned a special assistant to take care of all dental cases and the results were excellent. But that was voluntary work; we must make this compulsory by law.

This I believe is the only feasible means at our command to bring about the most immediate results. I have no fault to find with strivings after perfection. On the contrary, I believe if you aim at the stars you may hit the top of a tree. And in time you may reach the ideal conditions which Dr. Ottolengui is striving for. But when we come to searching for Utopian conditions I believe I can go one better than my distinguished colleague. And that is this: when the state will employ all dentists as well as physicians to take care of the welfare of its citizens and as a consequence the motive of personal gain will have been removed; when the dentist is assured a remuneration from the government, then will he do his best. Instead of as now, while directing one eye in the patient's mouth, having the other eye aimed at his pocketbook. When that change comes all the present evils will automatically cease.

Our Present Dental Laws Are Not Enforced

BY H. SCHWAMM, D.D.S., LL.B.

(Delivered at the First General Meeting of the Allied Dental Council of Greater New York, April 29, 1913.)

The greater part of the remarks I intended to make have been nipped in the bud by Dr. Ottolengui's lucid presentation of the proposition in question. There are a few points, however, which to me appear in a different light, owing perhaps, to the fact that I happen to be a member of the Bar and to possess some practical legal experience which gives me some knowledge not only of the "anatomy" but of the "physiology" and "pathology" of the law as well.

Can the illegal practice of dentistry be stopped by legislation? No, it cannot. Legislation means the passing of laws, but enacted laws are not worth the paper they are written on, unless enforced. While our dental laws are inadequate and by far inferior to the laws in some western and southern states, I maintain, and I know by actual experience whereof I speak, that 75 per cent. of the illegal practice in this city could be eliminated if the present laws were to be executed. It is for this reason that I take the announcement of further legislation with a grain of salt. Let us take a glance at our present law and see what could be done with it if we wanted to.

Section 201 of the statute regulating the practice of dentistry in this State reads in part: "If any practitioner of dentistry be charged under oath before the board with unprofessional . . . conduct, or with gross ignorance or inefficiency in his profession, the board shall notify him to appear before it at an appointed time and place . . . to answer said charges. . . . Upon the report of the board that the accused has

been guilty of unprofessional . . . conduct, or that he is grossly ignorant or inefficient in his profession, the Regents may suspend the person charged from the practice of dentistry for a limited season, or may revoke his license." Yet neither our board of examiners nor any of the district societies maintain a grievance committee, nor proceed in any way against the registered dentists who employ or are employed by illegal practitioners; who aid, abet, or assign their license to such persons.

Section 203A reads in part: "A person who, in any county of this State, practices or holds himself out to the public as practicing dentistry, not being at the times of said practice or holding out, a dentist licensed to practice as such in this State and registered in the office of the clerk of such county . . . is guilty of a misdemeanor . . ." How can we reconcile this provision with existing conditions? In many places of this city charlatans of various descriptions hold themselves out to the public as dentists, in a most brazen manner without being interfered with.

It seems to me that in order to effectively stop that fraud on the public, and the abuse of the fair name of dentistry, we need not only additional legislation, but also better enforcement of the law, and a Grievance Committee on the style of one maintained by the Bar Association of this city.

◆◆◆

The Dental Parlor and the Illegal Practice of Dentistry ★

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

(Read before the First General Meeting of the Allied Dental Council of Greater New York, April 29, 1913.)

CAUSES.

Of the many agencies tending to degrade the dental profession from a socially useful enterprise to a mere money-making scheme none have contributed so much toward that end as the dental parlor.

What are the causes that have given rise and make possible the flourishing of such conditions of affairs. They are the following:

1. *Commercialism.*—Like a good many of our social activities, dentistry has been commercialized. Business men who do not and cannot appreciate professional skill or knowledge have "taken up" dentistry purely as a business proposition, as a means of making profits, big profits. They are in the profession for what there is in it, to use a common expression.

2. *Inadequate Dental Laws.*—The present dental laws are so inadequate and full of loop-holes that they are taken advantage of and made to serve the ends of unscrupulous dentists and business men, thus degrading dentistry to the level of a lucrative business. As proof of the statement, notice the increase of the dental parlors and the multiplication of their nefarious practices.

3. *Non-Enforcement of Existing Laws.*—If the existing laws, inadequate as they are, were enforced, the number of dental parlors and illegal practitioners would be greatly reduced. The experience of a number of my friends with the counsel for the State Dental Society will bear me out, that instead of those employed to see to the enforcement of the dental laws being the enemies of the illegal fraternity, they are their allies.

4. *Dentists who cannot obtain a clientele, and graduates who have no funds to open dental offices,* are compelled to sell their labor power to the owners of dental parlors, and in that manner exploited they constitute the

*Some parts of this article appeared in past issues of the Progressive Dentist

element through whom the owners elude the law.

5. *Lack of Experience.*—Some graduates who have not obtained enough practical experience at the operating chair while at college because they were kept busy with their studies or because they had to earn their living by devoting part of their time to some trade, and in order to obtain such experience before they open up offices of their own they prefer to practice on the teeth of somebody else's patients.

6. *Lack of Knowledge of the Business End of Dentistry.*—To acquire that, some of our men hire themselves out to learn the business end of dentistry since the college curriculum does not provide such a course.

7. *Lack of Funds.*—Here I will quote from a letter of Mr. Purrington, the Counsel of the State Dental Society: "The resources of the State Society are very small. It has no contributions from the public as the societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals and for the Suppression of Vice have. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has, I think, an income of nearly \$100,000. The Dental Society has nothing except what comes from dues of its small membership, the surplus of examination fees turned over by the Department of Education, and fines."

WHY GOOD LAWS ARE NOT ON THE STATUTE BOOKS:

1. Indifference on the part of the membership of the State Dental Societies.—As a rule the majority of the members of the recognized dental societies are well-to-do practitioners plying their profession among the rich of the community, and are little or not at all affected by the blighting influence of the dental parlor. Hence they take little interest in finding out the defects in the present dental laws and to see to it that they are corrected.

2. Ignorance of the general public.—The general public has as yet to learn the lessons of the important relationship between bodily health and a set of sound teeth. They also know little of the value of good, conscientious professional services. In their ignorance they seek relief where it can be gotten cheapest, thus becoming the dupes and victims of the dental parlor's alluring signs and advertisements, of its empty promises and worthless guarantees. The owners of the dental parlors have no difficulty in convincing our legislators, who know no more about the oral cavity than a layman, that the wiping out of their (the owners') offices will mean the raising of prices by the legal practitioners for dental services to the general public.

Even our Judiciary seem to know little of the progress dentistry has made in the last few years, as you will readily see. I quote part of a decision recently rendered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court:

"Strictly speaking," says the court, "a dentist might be included within a description relating to those who practice surgery, but as the term surgery is employed in the statute it does not include one engaged in the practice of dentistry.

"Within quite recent years it was customary for barbers and blacksmiths to extract teeth. Formerly the work of filling and plating teeth was frequently performed by the jeweler. A process of integration and differentiation has come into existence.

"That the specialization has resulted beneficially to the community and that dentistry has now become a highly developed science is doubtless true. But this fact does not militate against the construction of Section 834 of the Code of Civil Procedure, excluding a dentist from the operation of its provisions."

REMEDY.

The Socialization of dentistry offers the only permanent solution of the problem. Given a state in which every dentist will be under the direct control of the members of society he will have an opportunity to become in the real and full sense of the word a social servant. Once the incentive for profit is eliminated his ideal will be to serve his fellow-men to the best of his ability. Only in the presence of social management and control will such an institution as the dental parlor disappear.

But since this is not possible at the present time, the following may help solve to some extent our present difficulties:

1. The enactment of a law that will prohibit the ownership, control or management, directly or indirectly, of a dental office by a layman.

2. The Education of the Public.—So long as the people remain in ignorance as to the important part the teeth play in the conservation of health, just so long shall we be guilty parties to the results brought about by the disease breeding bacteria of a filthy oral cavity. It is our duty to see to it that in the present century no one should be left in ignorance of the value of sound teeth.

We can reach and educate the public by:

(a) A systematic distribution of leaflets written in a plain and attractive manner.

(b) Through the press, which is a most powerful educational factor.

(c) Through a series of public lectures, given in public schools and halls, and illustrated with stereopticon views, will prove both interesting and instructive.

3. Recognition by the State.—Work for the enactment of a law creating a Board of Dental Examiners to work in conjunction with the Board of Health. This Board of Dental Examiners should:

(a) Render practical talks to the school children from time to time.

(b) Teach the children the use of the tooth brush and mouth washes.

(c) Establish Dental Clinics in every public school building, for the treatment of the teeth of children whose parents can't afford to pay for service.

(d) Have incorporated in all school textbooks, a chapter on the importance and care of the teeth.

If the enforcement of the laws relating to the illegal practice of dentistry were intrusted to those who are most affected by such illegal practice, and with the assistance of the county prosecutors, the number of the dental parlors and illegal practitioners would be greatly reduced. Mind you, I do not say that it can be entirely wiped out, for I believe with Dr. Evslin that the dental parlor is an unhealthy ulcer and is due to the abnormal economic relations of present society. And like an ulcer due to a general state of the blood can never be treated radically unless the blood itself is purified and the system in general is brought to a normal state of health, so likewise will the dental parlor be with us as long as the present economic conditions will remain unchanged.

Two ways how the power of enforcing the laws relating to the illegal practice of dentistry can be turned over to us:

Either have the present dental laws amended so that the division of the state into district dental societies be increased, and the Harlem, Eastern and Kings County Dental Societies constitute legal subdivisions of the State Dental Society. I hear some one say, why don't you join the present dis-

strict societies? My answer to that is that a great many of those present here to-night are according to the by-laws of these societies not eligible to membership.

Or—if the gentlemen of the First and Second District Dental Societies are really anxious to see the laws enforced, and since as I have tried to prove above that the illegal practicing of dentistry affects their practice to a small extent or not at all, let them go into a "gentlemen's agreement" with our Allied Dental Council (same as the express companies with the railroads) and you can rest assured that these matters will receive proper attention.

As funds are needed, I would suggest that a law be passed that every dentist register his license every year and that he pay the sum of one dollar for same. This dollar from each practitioner to go towards the expenses incurred in prosecuting illegal practitioners. I am sure that every legal practitioner will gladly pay a dollar a year for such an important purpose. This money, together with the fines imposed and collected from illegal practitioners found guilty of violating the dental laws will, I am sure, create an adequate fund.

ALLIED DENTAL COUNCIL NEWS

The first general meeting of the Allied Dental Council of Greater New York took place on Tuesday evening, April 29, 1913, at Stuyvesant Casino. Dr. M. William presided. In opening the meeting he made the following introductory remarks:

In the name of the Allied Dental Council of Greater New York I call this meeting to order.

I want to take advantage of this occasion to congratulate you, members of the Eastern Dental Society, the Harlem Dental Society, and the Kings County Dental Society on the wisdom you have shown in voting to establish the Allied Dental Council of Greater New York, through the Federation of your several societies.

It is safe to venture the prediction of a new era in our profession. Everyone of us can now gather renewed courage and confidence from the knowledge that at last we are going to utilize the one weapon which can successfully solve every problem confronting our profession to-day, and that weapon is *unity*, all-powerful *unity*. There isn't a problem pressing for solution at our hands which can stand up under the attack of this all-conquering weapon.

Some of our active workers have been accused of being dreamers, seeking to accomplish the impossible. I want to tell you, my friends, before the Allied Dental Council is many years old, its achievements will have been such that the wildest dreams of our wildest dreamers will appear as rank conservatism when compared with them.

This council fills a long felt want. It means business and means to attend to business from the sound of the gong.

Now, I am very well aware of the fact that you haven't come here to hear me speak, so we will get right down to the business of the evening.

It is most fitting that at the first meeting of the Allied Dental Council of Greater New York that we have for our principal speaker a man who is such a power for good in our profession. He feels that he can render his profession no better service than by doing all that lies within his power to

help us eliminate those conditions which tend to degrade it.

You all know the subject of the evening: "Can We Control the Illegal Practice of Dentistry by Legislation?"

I take great pleasure in introducing to you Dr. Ottolengui.

Dr. Ottolengui urged that all personal feeling be set aside in the discussion to follow his address. Also that all possible suggestions bearing on the subject of the evening be brought out. He claimed that there was one honest purpose in any law that is the protection of the community; that there be a limit of lack of skill on the part of a dentist; that the community has a right to say that it must have some protection from incompetent dentists.

In outlining a system of legislation he stated the following:

Stricter entrance and final examinations for students.

Examination questions to be formulated by a National Board; that staffs of teachers and examiners in dental colleges be from time to time replaced by a newer element; that a dental license be national in scope, admitting the holder thereof to practice in any state in the Union.

That annual registration of a dental license be required and the sum of one dollar be paid on such occasion, the money thus collected to be used for the prosecution of illegal practitioners and for the publication of an annual register, which should be mailed to every dentist who is registered.

That every dentist be a member of the State Dental Society, also of the District Dental Society; the doctor's greatest desire was to see the dental profession united.

That dental licenses be revoked for hiring the services of non-licentiates; also for unprofessional conduct for a third time on the part of a dentist.

That the detection of infractions against the law be vested with the Board of Health, the county prosecuting attorney pressing the cases.

Under discussion the following was brought out:

Dr. Schwamm.—(What he said appears elsewhere in this issue of the Magazine.)

Dr. Freiman.—Stated that not only the public is entitled to protection by law, but the dentists also.

Dr. Calman.—Read a paper which appears elsewhere in the present issue of this Magazine.

Dr. Ratner.—Cited an actual case amply illustrating the utter neglect of duty on the part of those presently charged with the enforcement of the dental laws.

Dr. Fichandler.—Was of the opinion that if a dentist be in need of extra help and can't afford to pay the salary a registered man commands, that such dentist, instead of employing the "laboratory man," be allowed within the law to avail himself of the services of a student about to graduate.

Dr. Rice.—Took issue with the clause in the Michigan law, which makes it illegal to own a dental outfit or dental office by a layman, on the ground that such a clause will not be upheld in the courts. He favored instead the levying of a tax on a dental outfit or dental office owned by a layman. He also recommended that the District Attorney take charge of the presentation of cases in violation of the dental laws.

Dr. Chayes.—Attributed the cause of the evils confronting the dental profession to the ignorance of the public with regards to beneficial dental services. He was in favor of a fund collected through annual registration, but such fund should be employed for the purpose of purchasing advertising space in the newspapers to educate the public with regard to the right kind of dentistry.

Dr. Bowman.—Claimed that the existence of the illegal practitioners is due to the poverty of the masses that largely patronize them because of the fact that they are allured by the low fees and fake promises. He therefore advocated that the legislature pass a bill to appropriate funds to establish clinics for the poor.

Dr. Gillette.—Admitted that the dental laws have not been adequately enforced. He argued that the enforcement of the dental laws be entirely taken out of the dentists' hands. "The essential factor in our profession," he said, "is unity. United action toward proper enactment and proper enforcement of the laws, will result in bettering the situation."

Dr. Tracy.—Congratulated the Council upon its success in bringing about such a splendid meeting and highly approved of the spirit that animated those present at the meeting.

Dr. Daily.—Insisted that the Board of Health take complete charge of the enforcement of the dental laws.

Dr. Ottolengui.—In closing the discussion, among others, replied to Dr. Chayes that if funds were used up for the purchase of newspaper advertising, that the illegal practitioners would buy the opposite page to claim that they furnish the kind of dentistry annunciated on the opposite page.

DR. WILLIAM'S CLOSING REMARKS.

I am in hearty accord with Dr. Ottolengui when he says that he hopes the Allied Dental Council hasn't a very long life before it. We shall all be very happy to see it die when it will have nothing to live for, but you will recall that in my opening remarks I stated that it fills a *long felt want*. If the Allied Dental Council never does another thing, this meeting alone justifies its existence.

A vote of thanks was extended to the speaker of the evening.

A resolution unanimously carried, pledging the meeting as being in complete agreement with the sentiments expressed by Dr. Ottolengui.

The meeting was then adjourned.



"Movies" Serving Hygiene

Approaching Congress to be Held Here Will Employ Motion Pictures

Moving pictures are being used not only in this country, but all over the world, for the purpose of calling attention to the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene, which will be held at Buffalo the last week in August. The film now being shown in the cities of the United States was taken in Buffalo and gives a view of the school children of that city signing a petition which is to encircle the globe, inviting educators, scientists, parents, city, state and national officials to the forthcoming congress.

Motion pictures will be used at the congress itself. One of these will be the motion picture film entitled "Tooth Ache," which is produced under the auspices of the National Mouth Hygiene Association.

Socialist Party Members in the Profession

An effort is being made by the Information Department to collect the names of the members of the Socialist Party who belong to the professions. There is a two fold object in this effort—first, to show the proportion of educated and especially trained men in the Socialist Party, and, second, (and what is more important) to enlist the technically trained comrades in the constructive work which the party must do. More and more the comrades everywhere are realizing their need of technical information that can be relied upon to help them in their tasks as members of city councils, school boards and state legislatures. Already a number of consulting engineers, scientists, special students and others are assisting the party thru this department. It is hoped that this list may be greatly lengthened and strengthened.

Comrades who themselves have some technical training in any particular line, or who know of comrades who have such attainments, should send the information to this department and correspondence will be opened with them.

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One Favorite Columbia Chair
One Table and Bracket

One Ritter Engine (Cable)
One Clark Spittoon

A Bargain for Cash. Inquire

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61 Second Ave., N. Y.

...The Progressive Dentist...

Dr. LEWIS RICE, Editor, 423 East 6th Street

Dr. M. S. Calman, Business Manager, 15 East 106th Street, N. Y.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Just at the present moment when the activities making for a compact and effective organization of our profession, strong enough to eradicate all evils confronting us, are so promising; we have to bear in mind along with the other factors tending to gravitate our profession to lower levels, one factor, whose appearance is as yet spectral, but nevertheless threatening to overshadow all other evils, from which the profession is suffering, once it became real. This is the so-called "dental nurse."

From some quarters we hear that it is very desirable to legalize a species of dentist called "dental nurse." This species, if we grasp its meaning right, should occupy a position within the eyes of the law midway between the dental mechanic, who has the right to work on inert matter only and between the licensed dentist with all rights to the practise of dentistry. In other words the "dental nurse" is to be a licensed dentist with limited rights. We quote from the "Dental Nurse Act," proposed in Massachusetts: "Sec. 2. A registered dental nurse shall be licensed to perform only such duties as shall be specified in his license, etc." The same section concludes thus: "The dental nurse shall be licensed to perform the service of cleansing of teeth." Every dentist of experience knows the appalling number of persons violating the dental laws within and without the offices of registered dentists and all this with the law barring anyone not a registered dentist from treating the teeth and adjacent parts. What would happen if this dental nurse bill carries? Simply this: all dentists using the professional name of dentistry to cover up an ugly commercial motive would dismiss their registered assistants and employ the dental nurse. The dental parlors speak for themselves. If the dental mechanic of the present at the slightest difference with his superior can "open for himself," why couldn't the dental nurse?

At a recent mass meeting of dentists held under the auspices of the Allied Dental Council of Greater New York, one of our most prominent members of the profession speaking on the subject, "Can We Control the Illegal Practice of Dentistry by Legislation?" traced the origin of the evil of the illegal practice to the fact that the law permits a layman to be employed as a dental mechanic to work on inert matter. He showed how this dental mechanic in the absence of the dentist will relieve a toothache by some essential oil treatment; next he will assist the dentist during the busy hour; finally going out and opening up for himself. This is so very true that our astonishment is the greater how this same dentist thus speaking, whom, by the way, we all honor and respect, can be the greatest supporter of this "dental nurse" movement in our State. If he can see how the dental mechanic without any legal standing can lead up to become an independent illegally practising dentist, how much easier will the legalized dental nurse lead up to the same extent. Moreover the possibility for the violation of the dental law under the protection of a registered dentist is unlimited. If this dental nurse movement succeeds our profession is doomed. No act can be broader in its sweep than this dental nurse act, whose spectre is making its appearance. We have no doubt that most of its advocates are well meaning and prompted by the spirit of uplift which animates them in the interest of the profession. Yet we must say that they are in a thick

blunder. We predict that if this "dental nurse spectre" becomes real our profession will go the same way the pharmaceutical profession went. Large dental concerns, similar to drug concerns, will come forward with one or two registered dentists and a staff of dental nurses, giving the public a dentistry compared to which the present "parlor" dentistry is most praiseworthy.

The Massachusetts dental nurse bill received the strongest antagonism from the Dental Examining Board of that state. We quote some passages which appeared in the Items of Interest, from a report submitted by that board:

"The bill in question is simply an attempt to create a new species of dentist to be known as the 'dental nurse.'"

To show that this board realizes the danger of giving anyone other than a dentist the right to work in the mouth of a patient, we quote further:

"Under the provisions of this bill the nurse would have the right to perform operations upon the human teeth and gums that require the highest skill of the trained and registered dentist. She would be allowed the use of every instrument in the dentist's office; she might treat the most serious and painful disease that the teeth and adjacent parts are subjected to.

"In fact, everything of a medical, surgical and scientific nature in dentistry would be open to her under this bill except alone the purely mechanical operations—the filling of teeth, making plates, setting crowns, bridges, etc., and even those might be included under the clause: 'Assisting a registered dentist during the performance of his dental operations' found in the eighth section of the bill."

To show how justly the Massachusetts board appreciates the importance of the operation of cleansing the teeth, we quote further:

"To effectively clean the teeth it is necessary at times to use the dental engine; the dental nurse, therefore, would be privileged to use the same.

"In the opinion of the board, none but those trained and educated to the present standard of the Massachusetts requirements should be permitted to handle in the human mouth this surgical instrument."

In refuting the attempt of the promoters of this dental nurse act to call the garb of charity to view, thereby to perhaps hide other motives, we further quote:

"The advocates of this proposed legislation have not one word to say in defence of this 'dental nurse' in private practice, except as a means of increasing the office income, but urge by way of excuse, as it were, the need for the nurse in dispensary, infirmary and hospital work and among the poor children in our public schools, as if the proper practice of dentistry among the unfortunate and the poor did not require the same skill and efficiency as among the rich, or because, perhaps, the unfortunate and the poor would be satisfied with inferior and limited service.

"There is no charity in this, and if the city or State is to provide assistance of this kind to the poor, as suggested, the city or State cannot afford to be a party to the scheme. The rich, though sometimes imposed upon, may choose their own dentists; the poor cannot, and all are entitled to the equal protection of the law."

We, for our part, cannot but indorse the complete sentiment of the Massachusetts board, and in addition we call upon all dentists who wish to see dentistry continue in its march of progress to oppose and fight this dental nurse spectre until it vanishes from the dental horizon, as it well deserves.

DENTAL SOCIETY NEWS

HARLEM DENTAL SOCIETY

Meets the Fourth Thursday of each Month at
THE SAVIGNY

229 Lenox Ave. Bet. 121st and 122nd Sts.

Dr. W. S. ENGELBERG, Sec'y
2400 Seventh Ave., New York

EASTERN DENTAL SOCIETY

Meets the First Thursday of each Month at
CAFE BOULEVARD

156 Second Ave., Cor. 10th St.

Dr. A. LeWITTER, Sec'y
330 E. 4th Street, New York

KINGS COUNTY DENTAL SOCIETY

Meets the Second Thursday of each Month at
THE WILLOUGHBY MANSION

667 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn

Dr. A. FRIEDENBERG, Sec'y
Bushwick 452 Ave., Brooklyn

A regular meeting of the Harlem Dental Society was held Thursday, April 24, with Dr. Maurice Green, the Vice-President, in the chair.

Prof. William J. Gies, M.S., Ph.D., of Columbia University, delivered a very interesting lecture on "The Prevention of Dental Caries." Dr. Samuel Doskow opened the discussion in which Drs. Mayer, Calman, Ortman, Getzoff and others participated. Dr. Green extended the thanks of the Society to the lecturer of the evening.

The following communication was read:

220 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, April 18.

*To The Harlem Delegation of the Allied Dental Council
of Greater New York.*

Greeting:

We, the undersigned, delegates of the Eastern Dental Society and the Kings County Dental Society, take great pleasure and pride in placing before you the latest activities of the Allied Dental Council of Greater New York.

On Thursday evening, April 10, the Eastern Dental Society unanimously ratified the constitution of the Allied Dental Council of Greater New York with the following amendments:

Sec. 4 of article 3, subdivision B, adding the following: two-thirds vote of the entire council necessary to admit.

To Sec. 5 of article 4 is added the following: Delegates subject to recall by their respective societies for cause and after a proper opportunity to be heard has been given.

We believe that these amendments are well taken and suggest that you recommend their adoption by your society.

On Monday evening, April 14, the delegates to the Allied Dental Council convened at Dr. Lief's office in response to a notice sent out by the secretary. Nine delegates were present (eight constituting a quorum). Dr. William reported that Dr. Ottolengui expressed a great desire to appear before the Allied Dental Council of Greater New York and address it on the subject, "Can We Control the Illegal Practice of Dentistry by Legislation?" Dr. Ottolengui knows that the members affiliated with the Council are most directly interested in legislation that will meet this serious problem. At

this meeting he hopes to hear the views of our membership on the form of legislation, etc. He will prepare a paper based on the results of this meeting which he will read before the State Society meeting at Albany in May.

A Committee was appointed to get a suitable hall for this meeting and to draw up a notice. The Committee engaged Stuyvesant Casino, at 140 Second Avenue, New York, for Tuesday evening, April 29. Fifteen hundred notices will be sent out; and we are safe in predicting that it will be the biggest meeting ever held by dentists in New York and the activities of the Council are only just beginning.

In reporting to you the action taken by the Eastern Dental Society we neglected to call your attention to the following significant incident. When the Society was told of the Ottolengui meeting and also of the fact that it would have to stand its share of the expenses of this meeting, amounting to about \$35; on inquiry it was found that there wasn't a cent in the treasury. In less time than it takes to tell it, as if prompted by some exalted inspiration, the members present to a man dug their hands into their pockets and in two moments \$35 were raised by voluntary contributions.

The above will convey to you some idea of how seriously the Eastern Dental Society and the Kings County Dental Society are taking the activities of the Allied Dental Council. Surely the Harlem Dental Society with a most intelligent membership will not be found lagging behind, but will do its full share in furthering the activities of the Allied Dental Council of Greater New York.

We urge you to recommend to your society that they vote to stand their full share of the expenses of the Ottolengui meeting, the results of which must redound in incalculable good to every dentist in the State.

Any dentist would be only too happy to pay a dollar more a year to his society when it is used to further activities which have for their object the protection of his professional interests.

With fraternal greetings,

Maurice William.

Louis Levitt.

Solomon S. Ratner.

A. N. Bresler.

Samuel H. Filler.

Henry Schwamm.

Harry Goldberg.

Lewis Rice.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and on a motion tabled.

The following three amendments to the constitution were adopted:

Meetings.—That the Society hold seven consecutive meetings instead of nine, beginning in October and ending in April.

Dues.—The annual dues shall be Three Dollars, payable in advance.

Executive Committee to consist of eight men to be elected for a term of two years, provided that at first election four are to be elected for a period of one year, and four for a period of two years; duties to be as follows: To take care of all the work of the organization as provided for in the constitution for the committees severally, all other committees are hereby replaced.

The above amendments to be effective at next annual election.

A motion that article 7 of the constitution of the Allied Dental Council, relating to dues, be acted upon favorably. An amendment that our society guarantees one-third of the expenses incurred by the Allied Dental Council. The maker of the motion accepted the amendment which thus became a motion and was carried.

Dr. Rosalsky and Dr. M. Friedman each donated \$5 to the fund of the Allied Dental Council.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Eastern Dental Society held its annual meeting at the Cafe Boulevard, beginning on Thursday evening, May 1.

In the evening at the first session, Dr. Jackson spoke on "Orthodontia," and also showed many interesting slides.

The second session opened at 2 p. m. on Friday, May 2. The principle features of this session were several clinics, viz.: Dr. Spies demonstrated the proper method of scaling the teeth; Dr. Lederer, the chiseling away of the alveolar process under local anesthesia to make room for a bridge.

The third session consummated the Annual Meeting, with a banquet, with Drs. Ottolengui, Starr and Evans as the principal after-dinner speakers. Dr. Lederer acted as toastmaster. The dinner was followed by a dance.

The next regular meeting of the Kings County Dental Society will be held at our quarters, the Willoughby Mansion, 667 Willoughby Avenue, on Thursday evening, May 15, 1913, at 8.30 sharp.

This being the final meeting of the year, the Executive Committee has arranged an extraordinary programme which will be both instructive and entertaining.

The first part of the meeting will consist of the regular order of business. Final reports of all officers and committees, embracing all activities of the past year. The Constitution and By-laws will be presented to the members of the Society for ratification and adoption. Election of officers for the ensuing year, which will be followed by the appointment of new committees.

The following applicants will be balloted for admission to membership: Dr. N. Kerbel, 500 Fifth Avenue; Dr. B. J. Lustgarten, 39 Lee Avenue; Dr. R. Aronson, 468 Twelfth Street; Dr. J. S. Calman, 1822 Eighty-fifth Street; Dr. B. A. Lanset, 839 De Kalb Avenue.

For the second half of the meeting, the Executive Committee has excelled itself, in procuring after great effort and expense, the moving picture film of Dr. Hunt, of the National Hygiene Committee, "The Toothache," which is being presented throughout the country. The Committee has made arrangements with the Second District Dental Society to have this film presented at our meeting. This is a rare treat, that very few societies have had the opportunity of enjoying.

The Committee expects to tax the seating capacity of our meeting room, therefore it is advisable for all members to arrive early.

To crown the evening, a grand collation will be held, to make the adjournment for the year a pleasant one.

The Executive Committee respectfully asks that members come prepared to express their opinions and desires regarding the programme for the following year. Criticism is also invited as to the course taken during the past year.

A regular meeting of the Kings County Dental Society was held on Thursday, April 17, 1913.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Dr. William, of Federation Committee, reported ratification of the Federation By-laws with the change calling for the recall of the delegates; also about large meeting on Tuesday, April 29, with Dr. Ottolengui as the speaker; also reported adoption of resolution in re Dr. Porter. Final ratification postponed to next meeting.

Dr. M. S. Joffe presented resolutions in re Dr. Porter, which were adopted.

The Banquet Committee reported surplus in the hands of the committee. A vote of thanks by the Society was extended to the Banquet Committee. Dr. B. Schapiro reported on the splendid work of the school committee.

Nomination for officers: President, S. Schapiro; Vice-President, Dr. Robbins; Treasurer, B. Shapiro; Corresponding Secretary, S. H. Filler; Librarian, A. Sternhardt.

As delegates of the Allied Council: Drs. M. S. Joffe, M. Williams, Robbins, Harris, S. Filler, A. Friedenberg, J. Pensack and J. Levitt.

Dr. George Wood Clapp, editor of the Dental Digest, then delivered a very interesting lecture on the subject, "Face to Face with the Problem of Life." The lecture was followed by an open discussion in which Drs. Joffe, William, Lief and others participated.

The meeting was then adjourned.

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

The year is almost over and the hopes of many of the students will soon be realized. The seniors are anxious to see how the letters D. D. S. will look after their names; the juniors hope to become the "revered seniors; and the hope of the freshmen is to grow out of the childhood days into the teens.

The juniors have outdone the seniors, in presenting the college, on the occasion of the new building, with a reflectoscope, for the purpose of illustrating the lectures. The present costs more than thrice the sum of the dental chair presented by the seniors. The juniors have also presented the irdeonstrator of practical anatomy (dissection), Dr O. V. Hyde, of the Eclectic Medical College with a silver loving cup; Mr. Grief being the initiator of this idea.

Emil Eichel, '14

The I. S. S. Is Growing Steadily in Colleges

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION APPALLED
AT THE MENACE OF SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA AMONG STUDENTS—
CONVENTION DATES ANNOUNCED.

The general work of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society is progressing steadily and recently large numbers of names of interested students have been given to the society by professors of political economy in the colleges. The following article, which appeared as the chief editorial in the April number of American Industries, the official organ of the National Manufacturers' Association, indicates something of the uneasiness of the recipients of special privilege over the remarkable growth of the society's educational work during the past few years:

"Men of standing in their communities to whom 'Socialism' is as yet only the expression of a fad, may wonder where some of the fantastic schemes for making the world over which their sons and daughters bring home from college emanate. Their complacency ought to indicate some evidence of disturbance if they pay any heed to the activities of Socialistic organizers.

"As a result of a ten days' trip among the New England colleges, one organizer reports that three groups have applied for charters in the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, at the University of Vermont, Massachusetts

Institute of Technology and Simmons College. Two of the chapters were added the same afternoon. The other groups were reorganized, and movements were started among a number of other undergraduates and graduate chapters. One of the organizations is found among the students of Wellesley, where 125 members of the college body have signed their names as desirous of studying Socialism. Addresses were given during the trip at ten colleges and before two alumni chapters.

"The Y. M. C. A. and College Union of Brown University gave over their college night to a discussion of Socialism. The Brown University Herald the next day urged students in the university to join the Socialist Club. At Tufts College an address was given and a movement started toward the formation of a chapter. The same was done at Harvard University. A large number of the Wellesley students were present to listen to an address on Socialism at the home of Prof. Ellen Hayes. A talk was delivered before the Springfield Alumni Chapter and the American International College, Springfield, Mass.

"Friends of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society in and around Boston are said to be planning to form a New England Committee of the society, and to take from the shoulders of the general society a considerable part of the responsibility of looking after the work in the New England colleges.

"It is full time that those who realize the menace to the social order that Socialism means should address themselves to the same occupation."

Most favorable comments have been received from all quarters regarding the first issue of the quarterly magazine of the society. The April issue is out, and is of much interest to all who wish to know more about Socialism. The principal article of the issue is a symposium on "Possible Methods of Transferring Industry from Individual to Collective Ownership." Mrs. Florence Kelley, national secretary Consumers' League; Algernon Lee, educational director of the Rand School; William English Walling, author of "Socialism As It Is," and Carl D. Thompson, former city clerk of Milwaukee and head of the Information Bureau of the Socialist party, deal with the subject from different points of view. H. D. Sedgwick tells why collegians should devote their lives to social service instead of individual success. The progress of the work among the colleges is also described. Copies can be secured from the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, 105 West 40th Street, at 10 cents a copy, five copies for 30 cents, ten copies for 50 cents.

The first sectional conference of the I. S. S. was held in Boston, Friday and Saturday, April 25 and 26. The conference dinner took place Friday evening at the Twentieth Century Club. The speakers were ex-Congressman Victor L. Berger, Dr. Thomas C. Hall, Professor of Christian Ethics at the Union Theological Seminary; Harry W. Laidler, Organizing Secretary of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, and Grover G. Mills (chairman), President of the Boston Alumni Chapter. On Saturday morning at South End House, a conference was held between delegates from a large number of the New England colleges. Ordway Tead, Amherst, 1912, was the chairman of the Conference Committee. Victor L. Berger spoke during April also at Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Wesleyan and Springfield, Mass.

The British Socialist Federation which held its convention March 29, is also reporting excellent prospects.

Socialism in Colleges Gratifies Victor Berger

Gratification at the manner in which the colleges of the land are receiving the Socialist message was expressed by Victor L. Berger, former Socialist Representative in Congress.

Berger stopped in this city on his way back to Milwaukee, his home town, after a lecture tour which has taken him before the representative universities of the nation. He has addressed the student bodies at Yale, Harvard, Wesleyan, Columbia, Harvard, and the joint alumni associations of several universities at Springfield, Mass. He also spoke at the convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society of New England in Boston,

In all of the institutions of learning Berger was greeted by large, attentive and even enthusiastic audiences. These audiences were not exclusively made up of students, either, said Berger. The members of the various faculties also availed themselves of the opportunity to hear the first Socialist Congressman. The presence of members of the faculty in the audience was particularly notable at Yale. Also, the audience at this standard university was the largest of any. Here particularly did the hearers manifest an interest in the lecture by asking questions and the interrogations were not confined to the students. The professors showed an eagerness to make inquiries.

Berger left for Milwaukee where he will resume his duties as editor in chief of the Milwaukee Leader, the evening Socialist daily of the Cream City.

Socialism The Way Out

In the place of the present capitalistic system Socialism proposes the new social order—the collective ownership and the democratic operation of the natural resources and social utilities upon which the coming life and labor of the people depend for the common good of all.

This the Socialist movement declares to be the supreme issue—the only possible solution—the only final relief—the only program worth while. Compared to this everything else is unimportant.

Without this everything else is useless.

Henceforth Socialism is the supreme issue—the only way out.

However, while holding firmly and steadily to the final goal the Socialist party nevertheless offers a constructive program for immediate action, formulates measures that will aid in bringing about the new Socialist order, and leads the way in the struggle for the higher civilization.—
Socialist Campaign Book.

Discernment

Blessed indeed is he who, gazing into a puddle, sees not the mud at the bottom, but the reflection of the heavenly blue. Thrice blessed are they also, encompassed by the fearful darkness of falsehood, can yet discern the truth.—

'Tis the heart, not the clothes that makes the Man; therefore look into his heart and find the true Being. The stern eye and lowering dark brow may but conceal a generous, forgiving mind, and a smiling visage, the most deceitful of men. Ugly thunderclouds bring refreshing rain, and a calm sky is oft the mask for a sudden cyclone which, tearing down upon us in the twinkling of an eye, leaves at least astonishment, if not destruction, in its wake.—

Look ye closely into a blossom fair and find the scorpion awaiting its victim; pass not by the common daisy, for its snow-white ruff tells thee if thy love be true, and its golden heart reflects the sun.—

The lonely maid, neglected by eyes that cannot see, may have a heart of gold and a mind broad enough to take issue or sympathize with thy most lofty thoughts.—

Be not, I pray thee, of that tribe which sees with eyes that cannot penetrate the surface of men, women and events; of that tribe whose dim vision is the cog that is but a drag and hindrance upon human progress Tarler,

Oft have I wondered what brilliant gems of thought are hidden in the secret recesses of the minds of "every-day" men. What unsuspected treasures are waiting for some discerning fellow-man to find and bring forth into the light of day.—P. S. Tarler, D.D.S.

The Editor and Business Manager of the "Progressive Dentist" acknowledge the receipt of handsome leather key-purses with identification key-tags from Michael Gold & Company, the well known insurance brokers, who have for many years, under the direction of Mr. Henry M. Friedman, made a specialty of proper insurance for dentists. Dr. M. S. Calman, very promptly lost his keys and through this identification service they were returned to him within 24 hours.

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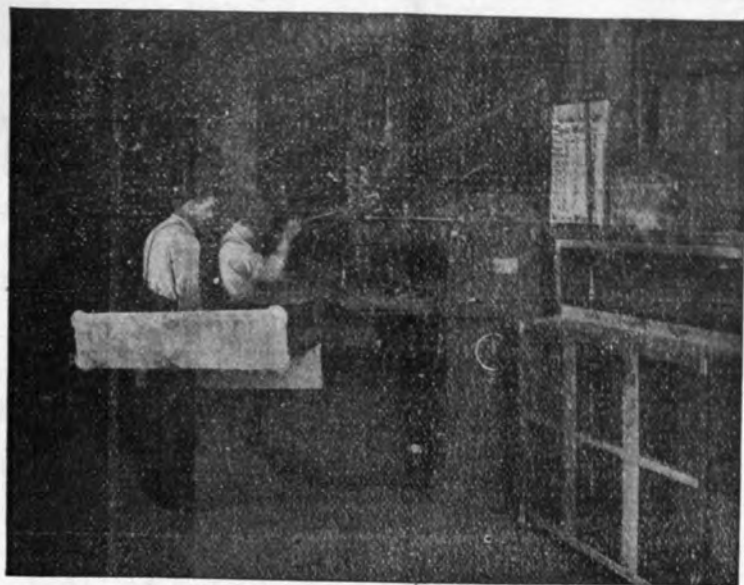
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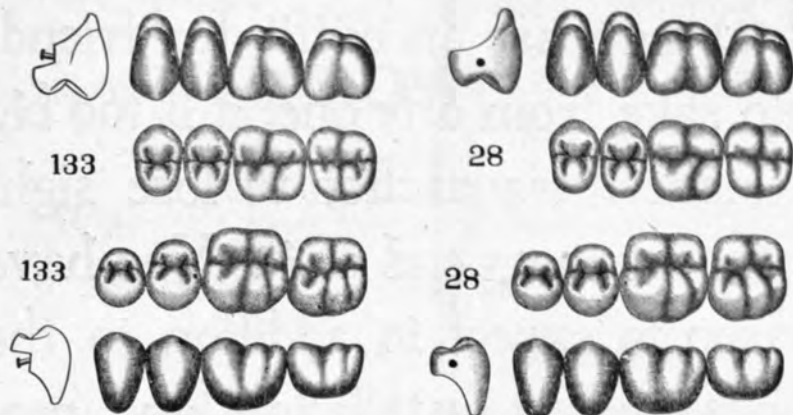
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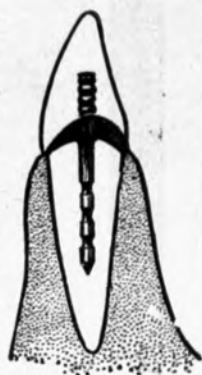
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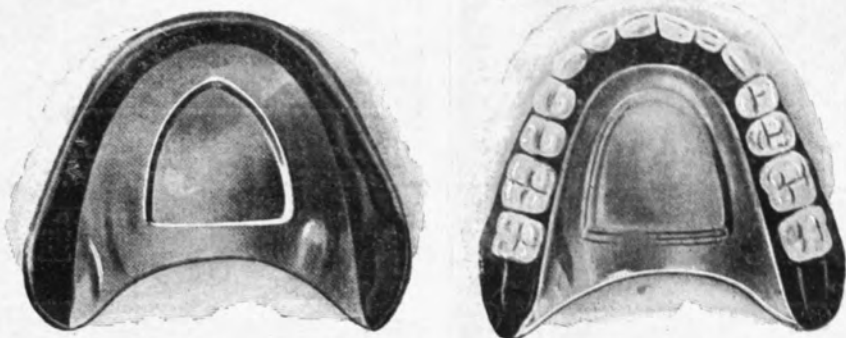
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