

ALUMNI BULLETIN

Indiana University School of Dentistry

VOL. VII

OCTOBER, 1945

No. 5



New Faculty Member

Dean Maynard K. Hine is happy to announce the appointment of Dr. William F. Barnfield as instructor in pathology.

Dr. Barnfield was born at Charleston, Illinois, December 11, 1913, and attended high school at Eastern Illinois State Teachers' College High School. He attended dental school at Washington University School of Dentistry, graduating in 1939. After graduation Dr. Barnfield interned at Cincinnati General Hospital, remaining for a year as a resident dentist.

For three years he was instructor in pathology and bacteriology at Washington University School of Dentistry and instructor in pathology at Washington University School of Medicine. He re-

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Faculty Meeting Held

A meeting of the School of Dentistry faculty and assisting staff was held Friday night, September 14th.

Dean Hine called upon various members to give short reports upon the activities of the different committees during the past year. Speakers and corresponding committees were:

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

Thirty-Six Receive Degrees

At the one hundredth sixteenth commencement, held Sunday, August 19th at Bloomington, thirty-six seniors received the degree Doctor of Dental Surgery.

The address was given by Francisco A. Delgado, Delegate of the Commonwealth of the Philippines to the United Nations Conference. These exercises were the ninth since the entrance of the United States into the war and mark the end of the university's commencements under the accelerated program.

The list of graduates follows: Gordon Abbott, Indianapolis; Robert Anderson, Seymour; Elwood Brickler, Newport, Ky.; John Caland, Indianapolis; Marvin Cohn, Gary; Kent Dawson, Elwood; William Glazer, Norwalk, Conn.; Milton Goodman, Detroit, Mich.; Charles Herrick, Indianapolis; John Hohe, Huntington; Roger Huff, South Bend; William Jefferis, Cleveland, Ohio.

Richard Jennings, Indianapolis; Robert Kemp, Winslow; Maurice Kivett, Greencastle; Frank Longcamp, Aurora; Charles Lowry, Bedford; Weir Mitchell, Indianapolis; Arthur Mullin, Indianapolis; Harry Murphy, Franklin; Irving Newmark, New York; John Richards, Bedford; James Ricketts, Kokomo; Ribert Ricketts, Kokomo; Sidney Robertson, Indianapolis.

Harold Rosenman, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Arnold Russo, Indianapolis; Stanley Schwartz, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Miles Standish, Salem; John Stenger, Indianapolis; Charles Vincent, Michigan City; Herbert Waldhier, Indianapolis; Ross Warren, Marshall; William Witt, Indianapolis; Paul Yingling, Indianapolis.

Also receiving the degree Bachelor of Science in Dentistry were: Paul Badell, Knox; Kent Dawson, Elwood; Bert Gilbert, Indianapolis; Philip Whisler, Mission, Kansas.

Dental School Honors Seniors

The annual senior Honor's Day program was held in Hurty Hall, State Board of Health Building, on Friday morning, August 10th, with Dr. Leroy E. Burney of the State Board of Health as guest speaker.

Dean Hine, who presided at the meeting, introduced Mr. Ward G. Biddle, comptroller of the university, who presented Dr. Guthrie P. Carr of Lafayette, Indiana, with a diploma from Indiana University School of Dentistry. Dr. Carr was graduated from the school when it was Indiana Dental College and had never received his diploma from the university. Dr. Carr is president of the Indiana State Dental Association.

Dr. Drexell A. Boyd awarded Robert Ricketts of Kokomo, Indiana, the certificate of merit from the American Society of Dentists for Children, and Dr. J. Frank Hall presented to Robert L. Anderson of Seymour, Indiana, the C. V. Mosby Award in Oral Surgery.

Dr. Frank C. Hughes, president of Theta Theta chapter of Omicron Kappa Upsilon, presented keys to the following students who had been honored by membership in this fraternity: Drs. Miles Standish, Campbellsburg; Richard Jennings, Indianapolis; Herbert Walhhier, Troy; and Elwood Brickler, Newport, Kentucky. Three members of the faculty who were elected to membership were Drs. Wilbur Moorman, Robert Denny, and Melvin Ritter. Dr. Charles E. Worth, State Board Examiner, was also presented with a key in recognition of past achievements and long years of practice in dentistry.

Discusses Future Role of Dentistry

Dr. Burney, newly appointed Director of the Department of Public Health, spoke on the Relationship of Public Health to Dentistry. Dr. Burney discussed the important role that public health measures will play in future medical and dental practice.

The dental school was very much
(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)



Dr. Anderson Appointed To Staff

The dental school is pleased to announce that Dr. Ray Harlan Anderson, graduate of 1944, has been appointed to the faculty as clinical instructor in operative dentistry.

Dr. Anderson was born at Vincennes, Indiana, December 23, 1921, and attended grade school and high school there. He took one year of pre-dental work at Vincennes University, and the remainder at Indiana University, graduating with the December, 1944, class.

For six months before coming to Indiana University as instructor, Dr. Anderson was a dental intern at Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Florida.

State Board Results

Indiana University School of Dentistry is proud to announce that again the results of the State Board of Dental Examinations have been most gratifying. From the senior class, thirty-three took the Board in August and there were no failures.

The four day examinations consist of two days intensive testing of the graduates knowledge of the
(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

ALUMNI BULLETIN

School of Dentistry
Indiana University
Indianapolis, Indiana

A free and non-profit bulletin is issued quarterly by Indiana University School of Dentistry for the purpose of keeping its Alumni informed of the activities and progress of the school.

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THE LIBRARY

Selected List of New Books
October 1, 1945

Accepted dental remedies, 11th ed. American Dental Association, 1945.

Clement: Nitrous oxide-oxygen anesthesia, 2nd ed. Lea & Febiger, 1945.

Davis: Operative dentistry, 5th ed. C. V. Mosby, 1945.

Ivy & Curtis: Fractures of the jaws, 3rd ed. Lea & Febiger, 1945.

Kolmer: Clinical diagnosis by laboratory examination. Appleton-Century, 1943.

Kolmer & Boerner: Approved laboratory technique, 4th ed. Appleton-Century, 1945.

McKay, Dean, Armstrong & Bibby: Fluorine in dental public health, a symposium. N.Y. Institute of Clinical Oral Pathology, 1945.

Faculty Meeting Held

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Administrative Committee—Dr. Hughes.

Committee on Admissions—Dr. Wilson.

Library Committee—Dr. Van Huysen.

Committee on Loans—Mr. Phillips.

Instrument Committee—Miss Hannah.

The faculty was pleased to have President Wells present, and following the committee reports, he spoke briefly on the role of the dental school in the future plans of the university. Dean Hine concluded the meeting with a short resume of his anticipated program for the immediate future.

Twenty-One Sophomores Come to Indianapolis Twenty-One Freshmen Dental Students

A sophomore class of twenty-one students has started its first year of dentistry at the Indianapolis campus. Their names and home addresses are: Paul Badell, Knox; Thomas Boyd, Albany; Max Burke, Indianapolis; Carl Christensen, Bremerton, Washington; John Crosswhite, Los Angeles, Calif.; Richard Edwards, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bert Gilbert, Chicago, Illinois.

Philip Giltner, Huntingburg; Albert Giordano, Phillipsburg, New Jersey; Betty Graves, Indianapolis; Arthur Haacke, Dayton, Ohio; Carl Kohlman, Indianapolis; Robert Marlette, Lawrenceburg; Kenneth Moores, Seattle, Washington; Joseph Muhler, Indianapolis; Jerome Schindel, Jamaica, N.Y.; Robert Turner, Middletown, Ohio; Philip Whisler, Mission, Kansas; Fred Hamp, Indianapolis; Alan Neuhaus, Fairfield, Conn.; George White, Nashville, Tenn.

Ten members of the class are in the Navy V-12 program.

—Notice—

Alumni will remember that just inside the front door of the Dental Building is a collection of pictures of most of the graduating classes from Indiana Dental College and Indiana University School of Dentistry. It is interesting to us to note how much attention these pictures receive. They are valuable not only for sentimental reasons but also they serve as a method of identification of graduates. In checking these we find we do not have pictures of the following classes: 1892, 1920, 1924, 1933, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, April 1944.

Will you kindly check to see if you have any of these pictures which you can give or loan to us. If so desired, the pictures may be reproduced and the originals returned to the owner.

We also would like to get material for a dental museum. We know that in every dental office there are a few dental anomalies, unusual teeth, odd instruments, and other things of historical interest. We will appreciate receiving any material which could be used for a dental museum and shall give credit to every donor.

We find disassociated teeth are very helpful in teaching dental anatomy and certain other courses. Gifts of extracted teeth are appreciated very much.

The first day of classes in September for the freshman dental students found twenty-one carefully selected students beginning their preparation for the practice of dentistry. Of this group, five are in the Navy V-12 program.

Names of students and home addresses follow: David Adams, Mansfield, La.; James Allen, Marion; John Bach, Ashley, North Dakota; Donald Biggs, Evansville; Thomas Boardman, Hoopeston, Ill.; John Brown, Indianapolis; Paul Brown, Indianapolis; William Farrar, Walkerton; Hayward Flickner, Evansville; Charles Gish, Delphi.

Jerry Henderson, Brazil; Lee Hill, Rockville; Roscoe Lee, Plymouth; Joseph Lush, East Chicago; Leo Marshall, Charlestown; James Moser, Windfall; Leo Paskash, Gary; Darwin Reed, Toulon, Ill.; Jenard Rodriguez, Eugene Shapard, New Castle; Kenneth Smith, Mishawaka.

New Faculty Member

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ceived his masters in pathology in 1944 at Washington University. He then went to Illinois University College of Dentistry, where he served as instructor in pathology and admitting clinic examiner.

Dr. Barnfield has been a prominent research worker in his field of pathology, publishing six papers. He is a member of Sigma Xi, scientific fraternity.

State Board Results

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

theory subjects and two days of operative demonstrations. The latter two days are divided into one day in which denture and crown and bridge construction are demonstrated and one day in which their clinical ability in various phases of operative dentistry is tested.

The Dental School is very proud of its State Board record and hopes to continue producing such excellent results.

Dental School

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

pleased to have as guests, representatives of the Board of Trustees, Indiana State Dental Association, Indianapolis Dental Society, State Board of Dental Examiners, and Indiana University School of Medicine.

ODD-DENTITIES

by

ruhamah hannah

mrs. franklin, appointment clerk, is back with us again. miss ruth campbell, ex-appointment clerk, has taken over in diagnosis, replacing miss maribeth milles, who was married to lt. (jg) bob stone, '44, . . . after a short military career, dr. swenson will again join the faculty . . . mrs. ruth zavela, pepsodent research, has left to continue her education, and mrs. martha burke, caries control laboratory, has left to take up domestic life where the army interrupted it . . . dr. herbert waldhimer, dr. charles vincent, dr. elwood brickler, and dr. arno russo of the august graduating class are staying on as interns, dr. russo holding forth at the riley hospital . . . welcome to dr. ray anderson, '44, who has joined the faculty to give dr. wilson some much needed help . . . another new faculty member is dr. william barnfield, pathologist from illinois . . . dr. edith davis is out here now as part-time instructor in periodontia . . . the faculty-assisting staff meeting went off very well. president wells seemed to enjoy it too . . . congratulations to the new members of omicron kappa upsilon—drs. standish, jennings, waldhimer, and brickler; drs. moorman, denny and ritter of the faculty; and dr. worth of the state board of examiners . . . twenty-one students have started the sophomore year, making the enrollment on the indianapolis campus one hundred five, one of which is dr. james huckleberry's nece . . . the faculty-student softball games were received with enthusiasm. ransom and randolph even sent representatives out a couple of times to keep them posted on the results. the faculty lost four games, even though dr. hughes was pitching and dr. wilson was umpiring. (only five games were played)

it's now several weeks later, but i have a few more things to add, which i shall add forthwith . . . victor defrank, '44, stopped in to see us last week and brought mr. phillips, dental materials, some amalgam from germany. it looks like little silver snow flakes . . . since writing the beginning of this column—about ruth campbell taking over in diagnosis—ruth campbell has married, and miss thelma deckard is now in diagnosis. it's hard to keep up with them all . . . joseph hutton, '44, and wife were visiting us yesterday. he is stationed at farragut, idaho . . . and that's all for this time.

Letters From Men in Service

A Pacific Island
May 20, 1945

I enjoy each issue of the Bulletin. The letters are especially interesting. Entering the navy March, 1943, I did duty at N.A.T. T.C., Jacksonville, Florida. It is a fine naval air station with several well equipped dental clinics, golf course, and swimming pools. We completed all operative work for each patient including polishing fillings and prophylaxis.

In May, 1944, receiving orders, my wife and I drove back to good old Indiana. There I had a rugged course in the Marine Field Medical School. The live bullet infiltration course was the worst part of the course.

While at Camp Pendleton I had a chat with classmates Stragand and Lowry. I also enjoyed talking with Harry Healey.

After a few months duty with foot engines in the marine tent camps, I was assigned to the Sixth Medical Battalion, Sixth Marine Division.

Bob Nickels, '43, my fraternity brother and roommate while at Bloomington was also assigned to the same outfit. In November, 1944, we came to this rock and have done a lot of dentistry for the marines. Sixteen dentists went with the forward echelon to Okinawa, while eleven of us are with the rear echelon.

When I joined the navy I never realized that I would have duty with the marines. Besides dentistry we have been assigned such duties as military police, sanitation officers, making ambulance runs to the fleet hospital, malaria control, counting money in the division pay office, etc. Many dentists with the forward echelon are assistants to the medical officers. In the marines is where dentistry suffers because of being under the medical department.

I would enjoy hearing from more of my classmates in the Bulletin or direct.

I also have a new baby whom I haven't seen.

Lt. John W. Gilchrist

May 1, 1945
Florida State Hospital
Chattahoochee

There has been quite a lot to happen since last seeing you. Some of the news, perhaps, you have heard from Anderson or other sources. After leaving Indianapolis at the termination of my internship at the "City" the first of the year, I cooperated with a

request of the P & A Board by coming here.

The work here is good. We work from 9 'til 5 with an hour for lunch. All patients are mental and prove very interesting—each patient a different picture. Some actually think they love you, while others know they hate you; some appear quite sane while others have no idea "which end is up." The staff includes four practicing dentists and a Chief Dentist who sees that things are in running order at all times. I have gained quite a bit in my short association here, as there are innumerable opportunities offered in practically every phase of work, and I have been able to continue administering N2O-O2 anesthesia, getting my start at the City Hospital.

I shall remain here until July 1st, at which time my intentions are to enter practice in St. Petersburg, Florida. My association there will be with Dr. Fred M. York, President of the Florida State Board. He has a very beautiful bungalow office with the latest equipment, and I am confident that such an association will be beneficial to orient myself further with the profession as well as furnish ample time in which to decide upon a permanent location.

This section of the state is excellent for fresh water fishing. I have indulged in this sport some, but not as much as I should like to as transportation is limited. The gulf is only a matter of 50 miles due south. I have made a couple trips to Panama City Beach and have a fair tan which makes one realize he is in Florida. Anderson and I play tennis several times a week after work. Being a small town, with the exception of a small theater and a few dates that is the recreation, which of course is quite sufficient.

In closing may I offer my congratulations to Dr. Crawford's recent appointment to Deanship of the University of Minnesota. It is an advancement, but I feel his departure will be a great loss to I.U. No one could have accomplished more than he while there, and it is with pleasure that I express how fortunate I was to have been a student during his administration.

James S. Van Ausdal

Saseba, Japan
No. West Kyushu

We made the initial occupation of Kyushu. It is one of the four large islands that made up the Japanese mainland. My experiences here are beyond description in a letter, but have been very, very interesting, enjoyable and exciting. The Japs are quite cooperative, subdued and humble. They just

about wear themselves out saluting and bowing to us. We also cruised past Nagasaki (atomized) on the way here. One of the Japs said, "Japanese people hope Americans forget Pearl Harbor" and "Japanese people very glad war over." How about that! We came here from Naumea, New Caledonia and Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides, by way of Manila and Langayen Gulf in the Philippines. We have been to the Philippines three times so far and all over the south and central Pacific. It's really been great! I was lucky enough to meet a lot of my friends here from Parais Island and Camp Pendleton; they are with the Marines and came in on another ship.

Harry Healey

June 20, 1945

A few weeks ago landing on Philippine soil my curiosity was aroused in regard to the status of dentistry in the Philippines. Until last week the opportunity to visit or talk with Filipino dentist had not arisen. At that time I was called upon to render dental treatment for Dr. Petronia R. (Coloma) Palacol, who is the wife of a judge in a nearby city. She is not practicing at present.

Two days later I was able to visit the office of Dr. Remedios L. Olivar, who is employed by P. C. A. U. (Philippine Civil Affairs Unit). The dental office was located in one of the few buildings in this area not damaged by the war. Dr. Olivar is a graduate of the Philippine Dental College with the class of 1942 (prior to the Jap occupation). Dr. Olivar stated that there are more women dentists than men in the Philippines. The people prefer women. The Japs closed all Philippine dental schools for one year (1942-43) immediately on occupation. The doctor's foot engine is the same as is used in the Army Chest, No. 60. Her dental chair was similar to a wicker chair, with a headrest comparable to that of a barber chair without footrest.

Dr. Olivar's class consisted of 18 women and 12 men. Dental internships are optional and those available are without pay.

Dr. Palacol graduated from the Manila College of Dentistry with the class of 1934. The degree conferred upon her was D.D.M. (Dr. of Dental Medicine). The requirements for entrance into the dental schools of the Philippines are four years of high school and four years in dental school. The class of 1934 consisted of 12 women and 8 men. The doctor stated that women dentists outnumbered men 2-1. Most practicing specialists are in Manila, where foreign dentists are also located. At present, den-

tistry in the Philippines is not back to normal. After passing the Board of Dental Examiners, one is permitted to practice in any of the 7,083 islands of the Philippine group. The school year consists of 10 months with the annual tuition of 250 pesos (\$125.00) and 80 pesos (\$40.00) diploma fee on graduation. Textbooks in pathology, bacteriology, anatomy, operative dentistry, histopathology are the same as those used in U.S. Denture materials are the same, with acrylic resins being used predominantly. At present, dental supplies are unobtainable for civilian dentists. Students start work in the clinic the junior year as is customary in the States. Most dental schools here have 20-25 units in their clinics. There are no special children's clinics. Instructors are practicing dentists; technicians have charge of x-rays. Students are permitted to work between school years as in the States.

The National Dental Association of the Philippines is comparable to our A.D.A., each province and city having dental societies, but with a much smaller membership than ours. The majority of Filipino dentists are in Manila. The annual meeting is held in Bagirio, Luzon. The N.D.A. published a journal monthly prior to Jap occupation.

Fees are comparable to ours. During the Jap occupation, the Filipino received a fee of 1,000-2,000 pesos for dentures to the Japs, which normally cost approximately 250 pesos. Inflation ran rampant in those days, but this was not the sole purpose of the high fee asked of the Jap. It was the Filipino pleasure of clipping the undesirable.

Dr. Palacol states that due to the lack of education the people do not visit the dentist since they feel he only wants their money.

One sad case which I saw recently was an old man who had extracted his own tooth. Sanitary conditions in the Filipino household (generally speaking) are deplorable and probably due to this the old man developed the unsurpassable in osteomyelitis cases. Treatment was rendered at an army hospital and recovery was slow but satisfactory.

The courses of medicine and dentistry have always run on the same parallel with ours in the States. Many dentists here enter medical school upon graduation from dental school.

The dental schools in the Philippines (prior to Jap occupation) were: Philippine Dental College, Dental & Oral Surgery College, Manila College of Dentistry, Uni-

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Diet and Tooth Decay

Even the dentist too often forgets the fundamental fact that dental caries begins on the surface of the tooth. It is true that the affected tooth surface is tucked away deep in a narrow fissure, on a concealed proximal surface or under debris on a buccal surface. This hidden surface, however, with its peculiarities which make for tooth decay is always in indirect contact with the mouth. It is through this contact with the oral cavity that the carious process on the hidden surface receives the pabulum upon which the bacteria live to produce acids. It is from the oral cavity and the food materials which are placed therein that the acid forming bacteria derive their nutriment.

The belief that sugar and other refined carbohydrates exert a harmful effect on teeth has been taught by the dental profession and accepted by the public for many years, even though biochemically very little is known about the various types of sugars and the refined carbohydrates in solution in the saliva. This observation with respect to refined carbohydrate ingestion and caries has held up for so many years and over such a wide area of civilization that one cannot help believe that there is a great deal of truth in it, although the relationship has not had complete scientific proof to the satisfaction of everyone. However, from an empirical standpoint, dentistry cannot keep from recognizing the fact that in many individuals the food that is taken into the mouth affects the teeth through their environment, the saliva.

Several individuals have been able to show that proper regulation of the food intake has definitely reduced the caries activity among groups of individuals. It was in 1928 that Boyd and Drain first pointed out the fact that tooth decay was, as they stated, arrested as a result of the intake of a diet rich in mineral salts and vitamins. They become aware of this while studying the metabolism of diabetic children in a hospital where it was possible to control the patient's food intake adequately. They later demonstrated that the arrest was not dependent on diabetes itself nor the insulin which was taken for diabetes. They stated that from their studies the diets they recommended for tooth decay control were liberal and one of inclusion rather than exclusion

of any one thing. Their conclusion is as follows:

"Nothing has been noted to indicate that the arrest of tooth decay was primarily dependent on the limitation of the amount of any of the foods commonly used."

They state however that the use of any one food in excessive amounts may lead to the omission from the diet of other essential foods, and such omission, if continued, may be followed by susceptibility to tooth decay.

Boyd in (1942) recommended the following daily diet for the normal child:

Food	Amount
Milk	1 quart
Eggs	1 or 2
Vegetables	4 servings each 4 ounces
2 servings succulent, leafy or root type	
2 servings fruit (one of which should be orange or other raw fruit. Tomato may be used.)	
Meat	1 serving (fish, fowl, or liver)
Cod-liver oil	1 teaspoon

Supplementary foods are:

Potatoes, starches, whole wheat bread and other whole grain cereals. Fats in amounts sufficient to complete calorie requirements for full activity.

It was not only possible to reduce the incidence of new cavities in the mouths of groups of children on such a diet, but it was also possible to arrest existing tooth decay. X-rays of the teeth of children on such a diet showed that there was also an increase in the inorganic content of the dentin between the cavity and the tooth pulp. This increase of inorganic salts in the dentin between caries and the pulp is the normal reaction which occurs in all teeth. I doubt very much whether any diet will cause or appreciably increase such changes in the dentin. Apparently the diet recommended by Boyd stops or slows tooth decay permitting normal changes in the dentin to take place.

There can be no doubt that the diet, that is, the food that one takes into the mouth has a great deal to do with tooth decay. Some individuals are absolutely free from tooth decay in spite of what they eat whereas other individuals have varying amounts of tooth decay running anywhere from one or two cavities a year to almost complete destruction by early adulthood. It is obvious that there is an individual factor concerned. The same food will affect different individuals to a different degree.

It is a very difficult matter in these days of radio advertising and other forms of publicity along with problems in distribution of

foods for an individual to select simple diets. When a group of individuals can be placed under control in an institution along with correct supervision of the diet, tooth decay can be controlled. For the individual who is living outside of an institution it will take not only expert supervision but in addition an extreme enough power of will to refrain from eating the vast amounts of confectionery material being constantly offered. For the patient who is unfortunate in having a lot of tooth decay and who is really determined to give up some of the pleasures of eating for better oral health there can be no doubt that a diet such as is outlined above and recommended by Doctor Boyd will cut down appreciably and perhaps prevent entirely the formation of many a tooth cavity.

Letters From

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE)

University of Philippines, University of Manila.

Prior to 1930, the degree for D.D.S. required three years in dental school, but thereafter four years were required and the degree of D.D.M. was conferred upon the graduate. There is one professional sorority known as the Mu Sigma Kappa, with membership open to male and female.

Dr. Palacol has a brother who is practicing physician, a sister a practicing pharmacist, and her husband is judge of this province.

Capt. W. H. Vendes
(Reprint from the JOURNAL OF THE INDIANA STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION)

Dentistry in the Past

Fox—1803

Supposed decay to arise from an inflammation, terminating in mortification. He thought that it started in the pulp and extended to the "ivory." Went so far as to recommend drilling the tooth to let out the matter.

Desirabode—1847

Thought caries to be hereditary and regarded it as a kind of mortification or necrosis. Fox, however, believed it always is a defect in the primitive formation of the teeth. Many other authors have thought cold to be one very powerful cause of dental caries.

The practice of excision was founded upon the fact that in at least eighty-four out of one hundred cases of toothache, the pain is situated in the crown and not in the root. The advantage which they attributed to this operation

Dental Health Week Proclaimed

Governor Ralph F. Gates has signed a proclamation setting aside the week of November 4 to 10 as Dental Health week and urged all lay and professional groups interested in or concerned with health to give full cooperation to the program sponsored by the division of dental health of the State Board of Health.

This division is in touch with all dental units of the state and is outlining programs for the schools.

The Governor's proclamation pointed out that approximately 95 percent of the people of the state have dental defects "as so forcibly brought to our attention by the high draft rejection rate of both world wars."

He said dental health is definitely a part of the total health problem and that the state health board and the dental profession are desirous of working together toward improvement of the dental health of the people of the state.

Dr. Clement T. Malan, state superintendent of public instruction, and Dr. Leroy Burney, state health commissioner, have sent a letter to school principals offering suggestions for the observance of the week in the schools. The suggestions follow:

A convocation period devoted to the discussion of dental health. Ask a dentist to speak to the school group. The dentists are busy, but if their work permits, they will be glad to cooperate.

Health teachers might arrange to devote November 4 to 10 to the teaching of dental health.

The art class might prepare posters, exhibits or schoolroom displays.

Films on dental health may be borrowed from the State Board of Health without cost.

Free literature and posters may also be secured from the State Board of Health.

over that of extraction is that it is less painful and that the roots are not only preserved so as to furnish a base for artificial teeth but their presence prevented the absorption of the alveolar process which would take place if they were removed.

George White—1846

"It is a curious but well known fact that if a tooth on one side of the mouth commences to decay, the corresponding one on the opposite side is in general soon attacked."