

ALUMNI BULLETIN

Indiana University School of Dentistry

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No. 3

January Meeting Enjoyed by Many

The Editorial Staff of the Quarterly would like to call you attention to the article on the annual all-day meetings which appeared under the "Meetings Called to Order" Section of the Indiana Alumni Magazine for February. In this department the activities of the various Alumni groups are reported upon, and we feel gratified in having the January meetings so generously written up.

For those of you who stayed home and kept things running while your fellow practitioners came to Indianapolis on the 9th of January, for the annual afternoon Clinic Meeting of the Indianapolis Dental Society and the banquet of the Alumni Association in the evening, we will try to bring the high lights in a "once over lightly" manner.

The arranging of the Clinics was under the able direction of Ermal C. Baker, who provided a program of eleven clinicians, whose subjects attracted constant attention from the 300 men registered. It runs in our minds that the chairman of the Clinic Committee is the most unappreciated man connected with such a meeting, for he does all the work in securing the clinicians and arranging the program, and seldom gets due credit. We here want to thank Dr. Baker for his interesting and well balanced program.

Fred Baker and Bob Gillis came down from Hammond and gave clinics on Crown and Bridge and Prosthetics. Dr. Baker had a nice display of models and preparations which showed the use of tube teeth in the construction of bridges, and some of the modifications of standard preparations which made them more acceptable and practical for some cases.

Dr. Gillis gave a lecture on the relationship between full dentures and the tempo-mandibular joint. He pointed out the ways in which this articulation might be misused by the insertion of improperly con-

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Special Courses Draw to Close

Before the next issue of the Bulletin is published, which will be in May, the schedule of Special Courses will have been completed.

The success of this venture is as yet undetermined. In some instances the experiences have been highly satisfactory, but in others they have been extremely disappointing. Very probably a large measure of the disappointment is due to the courses which were offered and their acceptance by the profession. Three of these courses given to date have been over-filled, while the remainder have either not been given because of lack of interest in them, or they were given with an attendance below the maximum of ten that was established.

It is the sincere desire of the School and the Faculty to be of service to the profession, and it was thought that through the medium of these courses service could be given. If you have any suggestions to offer concerning the courses, we would appreciate having them at your convenience.

The schedule for the rest of this school year is as follows:

Crown and Bridge - - - -
- - - - - March 6-11, 1939
Inlay - - - - April 17-21, 1939

There is still room in either one, or both of these courses, and a letter addressed to Dr. D. A. Boyd at the School will enroll you. Remember, there is no charge.

As was said, there are instances in which the results have been highly pleasing and the pleasure of the men giving the courses has been greatly enhanced by receiving letters such as the two that are presented here:

Dear Dr. Timmons:

I attended the post graduate course on X-ray during the week of October 10 and I wish to express my appreciation of the time taken by Dr. Spear, who gave the course his time.

Although I am a recent graduate I wish to say that I had many things cleared in my

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Scientific Laboratory Being Developed

One of the newer developments has been the creation of a laboratory for Bacteriology and Pathology research. This addition is in conformity with the administrative policy of continually enlarging facilities in order to add to the instructional equipment.

In this laboratory, histological and pathological specimen are prepared in the form of both microscopic slides and gross specimen. Material coming from this department has tremendously aided the teaching of the biological subjects, most particularly Dental Histology and Oral Pathology, and has provided a better foundation for the understanding of physiological and pathological processes seen in operative dentistry, periodontia, oral surgery, etc.

Microscopic slides have been prepared of extracted human teeth where in the pulp is intact and in the same relationship to the dentin and root end as it was while in the patient's mouth. By having these sections for study, the student is allowed to actually see for himself how this delicate and very important organ is formed and how it functions. By this way he more fully appreciates the potentialities of his operative procedures, he realizes more fully the nature of the structures on which he is working.

Other slides of extracted teeth with intact pulps have been prepared to show the effects of bacterial invasion, where the pupal abscesses are formed as the result of invasion of the pulp by bacteria through an exposure by caries. The complete picture of inflammatory reaction is here demonstrated most vividly—the ingress of leucocytes, the hyperemia, the production of necrotic areas, all in this pulp walled up on all sides with hard solid dentin. The student cannot fail but to be im-

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Outline of New Course in Practice Management

The course in Practice Management which will be instituted at the beginning of the second semester will present material drawn from many sources. Texts on medical economics, proprietary magazines, recognized journals, Kells' book, conversations and correspondence with other lecturers, book on psychology, sociology, economics and architecture, all have contributed to these lectures. Knowing that such a course given to the graduates of this school must keep its feet on that kind of ground which we find, as a rule, around county seats and smaller cities, it will deal mostly with practice costs, living costs, and possible profits to be made in such locations. However, some time will be spent, also, on smaller towns and larger cities.

The course will be opened with a questionnaire planned to give some idea of the trends of thought of the individual members. Each student will be given four locations in the city and four out in the state to evaluate as to desirability or lack of worth. No two assignments will be the same. Within the next year it is hoped the state survey will be completed. This will show the types of work and approximate fee scales in every county. Each student will be asked to interview personally four dentists located in Indianapolis and to correspond with four located out in the state. These interviews will enable the men in practice to answer questions designed to enlighten the student as to how best to get along. Please cooperate if the opportunity is presented.

Office location, design and furnishing, along with the most convenient operating room arrangement, will be studied. Special attention will be given to the placing of instruments in the cabinet

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ALUMNI BULLETIN

Indiana University School of Dentistry

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

J. L. Wilson, Editor in Chief

The Dental School LIBRARY

A committee of the Faculty to direct the business of the Library was appointed by Dr. G. D. Timmons in February, 1938. This Committee is composed of five dentists and two physicians. The personnel is as follows:

Dr. H. P. Werkman, Chairman
 Dr. J. L. Wilson
 Dr. F. C. Hughes
 Dr. G. T. Gregory
 Dr. J. E. Buhler
 Dr. L. D. Belden
 Dr. J. W. Graves

The Committee meets as often as is necessary for discussion of library business and to select new books for purchase. At the meeting held in November the following books were selected and are now on the shelves:

A. D. A.—Accepted Dental Remedies, 1938.

Comroe, Collins, Crane—Internal medicine in dental practice, 1938. "The basis of the instruction given at the University of Pennsylvania School of Dentistry is presented in this book. The authors have attempted to give the dentist and dental students a 'speaking knowledge' of modern internal medicine. A few references have been included to aid the dental reader in his approach to the literature of internal medicine."

Eggleston, Cary—Essentials of prescription writing, 6th ed., 1938.

Ferguson, Burr—Facts and phagocytes, 1936. The story of the development of hydrochloric acid therapy.

Frahm, F. W.—The principles and technics of full denture construction, 1937.

Gordon, S. M.—Dental science and art, 1938.

"This work was inspired by the editor's recognition of the fact that the scientific aspects of dentistry were still largely unwritten. . . . It presents the scientific bases for investigation and practice of dentistry. By drawing on the allied sciences, the practice of dentistry is placed on a scientific foundation. The whys and wherefores of many accepted practices are rationalized from broad biologic

and scientific viewpoints. The book can be studied with profit by student, practitioner and all scientists directly or indirectly interested in dentistry."

Gottlieb & Urban—Biology and pathology of the tooth and its supporting mechanism, 1938.

"This authoritative work, for the first time made available to the English-speaking dental profession, presents the accumulated research activities of Gottlieb and Urban. Professor Gottlieb's originality of concept is today generally accepted, and many of his observations and conclusions have been corroborated by research workers in different parts of the world. The fundamental biologic character of at least part of the observations presented here will undoubtedly have far-reaching effects upon the routine procedures of dental practice."

Guerini, Vincenzo—A history of dentistry; from the most ancient times until the end of the eighteenth century, 1909.

Hackh, I. W. D.—Chemical dictionary, containing the words generally used in chemistry, and many of the terms used in the related sciences of physics, astrophysics, mineralogy, pharmacy, agriculture, and biology, with their pronunciations. 2nd ed., 1937.

Ivy & Curtis—Fractures of the jaw, 2nd ed., 1938.

"The methods here presented are based on many years of successful experience by two recognized experts and are those which they have found to be most successful."

Jamieson, E. B.—Illustrations of regional anatomy, Section II, Head and Neck, 2nd ed., 1937.

Kracke, R. R.—A textbook of clinical pathology, 1938.

Kracke & Garver—Diseases of the blood and atlas of hematology; with clinical and hematologic descriptions of the blood diseases including a section on technic and terminology, 1937.

Levison, C. A.—The examining dentist in food hazard cases, 1937.

Lufkin, A. W.—A history of dentistry, 1938.

"This is a fascinating little book, brilliantly written, profusely illustrated and unusually informative."

McCall, J. O.—Fundamentals of dentistry in medicine and public health, 1938.

"A concise and well illustrated facts about teeth in health and presentation of fundamental facts about teeth in health and disease, designed to meet the immediate needs of physicians, medical students, and public health workers."

Meakins, J. C.—Practice of medicine, 2nd ed., 1938.

Nevin & Puterbaugh—Conduction, infiltration and general anesthesia in dentistry, 4th ed., 1938.

Noyes, Schour, Noyes—A text-book of dental histology and embryology, 5th ed., 1938.

"This book reflects the latest investigative work and thought in its field."

Padgett, E. C.—Surgical diseases of the mouth and jaws, 1938.

Prinz & Rickert—Dental materia

medica and therapeutics, 7th ed., 1938.

Shearer, E. M.—Manual of human dissection, 1937.

Shell, J. S.—Hodgen-Shell Dental materials, 1938.

Simkins, C. S.—History of the human teeth, 1937.

Sollman, T.—A manual of pharmacology, 5th ed., 1936.

Taylor, H. S.—A treatise on physical chemistry, vols. 1 and 2, 2nd ed., 1931.

Thoma, Kurt—Oral diagnosis and treatment planning, 1937.

Todd, T. W.—Atlas of skeletal maturation, 1926-1936; 1937.

Webster's Collegiate dictionary, 5th ed., 1936.

Webster's New International dictionary, 2nd ed., 1934.

Willman, W. P.—Periodontia (National dental monographs), 1938.

Year Book of Dentistry, 1937; 1938.

Zoethout, W. D.—Textbook of physiology, 6th ed., 1938.

Dental Schools To Hold Annual Meeting in March

A representative group of faculty members is planning to attend the annual meeting of the American Association of Dental Schools to be held in Cleveland, March 20, 21 and 22. This meeting will be preceded by a two day meeting of the International Association for Dental Research on March 19 and 20.

The American Association of Dental Schools is the official organization of the leading dental schools of this country and Canada.

At this meeting, papers are presented by dental educators throughout the United States and Canada. Problems of a dental educational nature are presented and discussed by those in attendance. New teaching methods are offered for the individual departments and courses of study in a dental school. Not only is much benefit derived from this meeting by the schools represented but also valuable teaching innovations are learned by the individual faculty members present.

Officers of the A. A. D. S. for this year are Dean Charles R. Turner, University of Pennsylvania, President; Dean Harry Bear, Medical College of Virginia, President Elect; Dean Leroy M. S. Miner, Harvard University, Vice-President; Acting Dean G. D. Timmons, Indiana University School of Dentistry, Secretary-Treasurer. Dr. Timmons is serving in that capacity for the sixth consecutive year.

Two Men Added To Dental Faculty

In 1938 the Faculty lost, through death, the services of Dr. W. S. Zarick, who for a period of five years had assisted Dr. J. T. Wheeler in the course in Anatomy Laboratory.

To fill this vacancy the service of Dr. Hugh E. Martin was obtained. Dr. Martin is a graduate of the Indiana University School of Medicine, and since his graduation has served as a teacher in the Medical School. Arrangements were made whereby it was possible for us to secure his services for the time necessary in the Anatomy Laboratory, and we feel very fortunate in being able to secure the services of such a competent person.

For a considerable time there has been discussion concerning the need of a course in Practice Management, and to satisfy this need it was decided to institute such a course.

Dr. John F. Johnston, an alumnus of this school, was asked to undertake the task of preparing such a course. Using the "Report of the Curriculum Survey Committee" as a guide, and by reference to all texts written on the subject, Dr. Johnston has prepared a very thorough course which will be of great benefit to the new graduate when he begins the operation of his own office.

Dr. J. L. Wilson Completes 25 Years of Service

Since the last issue of the Alumni Bulletin, Dr. J. L. Wilson, Superintendent of the Clinic, celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as a member of the Faculty. The occasion was celebrated by an assembly of the entire student body, assisting staff and faculty to do homage to him. Gifts were presented as a tribute to the long and loyal years of service rendered by "J. L." as he is affectionately referred to by his colleagues and many friends.

Dr. Wilson graduated from the Indiana Dental College in 1912 and entered private practice at that time. On December 9th, 1913, he became a member of the Faculty on a part-time basis and served a number of years as Examiner. In 1924 he became Superintendent of the Clinic in which capacity he still serves. He was recently named head of the department of Operative Dentistry and was instrumental in effecting a complete reorganization of that course.

Outline of New

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so that operating may be done with the least lost motion.

Office personnel will be presented in all of its aspects—the dentist, the assistant, the technician and the commercial laboratory co-operation. The fixed office costs, the additional cost for each type of work, the possible losses, and what to do to establish good will, will receive much consideration. The Indiana University School of Dentistry feels that a true picture of these things must be given to those who go out to meet the established dentist with a successful practice, as well as the cutthroat and the inefficient. Each type presents a problem peculiar to itself and the graduates will be shown why and, we hope, how to cope with each.

Meeting patients personally and by telephone require a certain courtesy which should be fundamental, but which, nevertheless, will be discussed from time to time.

The appointment book and the arrangement of appointments to distribute the hours to the best advantage of the dentist, call lists to fill broken engagements, prophylaxis calls and card lists, will be shown to the class as they are used in a number of offices. A bookkeeping system, not expensive or complicated but one which is complete and satisfactory both to the state and federal tax examiners, will be explained in detail. Before graduation the students will have knowledge of all records necessary for government inspection and the proper operation of a dental office. Also, they will know how to keep them in simple and complete form.

Society activities, social contacts, physical condition as it has to do with practice, vacations, duties as a citizen, affections, being himself, credit—both personal and professional, ethics, patients' likes and dislikes, extending credit, examinations, discussing fees, estimates, prognosis, candid statements, are all items which will be touched on in this course. How to buy supplies and when not to buy will be discussed.

What to do with the patient who comes in with a mouth full of large and ancient amalgam fillings, reasons for x-rays, reasons for removal of fillings, possible pulp involvement, possible extraction, will fill at least one morning. Patient education, how and when to try it,

spare time, preparations for the better case which may come along, conversation with patients, kidding and when to stop it, will take up three hours.

Classification of patients as to age, ability to pay, desirability, gratis service, complaints, patients in whose mouths things cannot be put off, selling (?) inlays, amalgams, silicates, gold foil, bridges, discussion of various types of service (?), will be given consideration.

The topics to receive the most attention will be:

1. How to figure the cost of production.
2. How to fix fees.
3. Patient management.
4. Patient education.
5. Practice building.
6. Keeping up professionally.

From time to time there will be guest speakers, each of whom will be given thirty minutes. Those scheduled for this year are Dr. Harry Nagle, who will speak on the importance to the neighborhood and small town dentist of building an x-ray file; Dr. A. C. Harvey, whose subject will be "How About the Patient?"; Dr. Edgar F. Kiser, talking on the relationship between dentist and physician; and Mr. E. L. Smith, who will discuss Life Insurance.

This course, as given this year, is embryonic. The lectures will be caught as given, transcribed and worked over for next year, and possibly developed into a two-semester course. Just what this will work into, we do not know. We will welcome constructive criticism from the new and old alumni. When giving us your ideas, we ask only that you remember that one word "constructive." Our feeling is that in three years the course will have a very definite outline. When the letter or telephone call comes from that senior student, please extend to him every courtesy. He will be helped and the school will appreciate your interest.

Courses in Dentistry for Children To Be Repeated

Last year, during the summer months, in cooperation with the Bureau of Maternal Welfare and Child Health of the Indiana State Board of Health, refresher courses in dentistry for children were given in the School. The success of these courses was so pronounced that again the opportunity is to be presented to the profession.

Plans are under way at the present time, to present three

Special Courses

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mind by the end of the course. If more of the graduate members would attend these post graduate courses there would be no doubt in my mind that better dentistry would be rendered to the patient from the viewpoint that the doctor himself would know how, why, and when to do certain things in making a diagnosis.

I sincerely hope that the post graduate courses continue and more men will take the advantage of the opportunity given them. I remain

Yours truly,

(Signed) Wm. L. Hammersley, D.D.S.

Dear Gerry:

It was my pleasure to attend the recent post graduate course in Anesthesia and Exodontia and wish to take this means to express my appreciation. I derived much good from the week's instruction and am looking forward until the time I may be permitted to take more of the courses offered by the University.

I hope the good work continues and I wish to thank the members of the faculty who so untiringly gave their time to make the course possible.

With kindest personal regards to you and all my friends at the University, I am

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. T. Brown, D.D.S.

courses of two weeks' duration. These courses consist of lectures, laboratory procedures, clinical demonstrations and actual clinical work, under the supervision of Dr. D. A. Boyd, Director of the Children's Clinic.

From the funds of the Bureau of Maternal Welfare and Child Health, the dentists in attendance are paid fifteen dollars (\$15.00) a week; thus it is possible for a person to collect thirty dollars (\$30.00) toward expenses, and at the same time receive instructions in one of the most important phases of dentistry.

The size of each class is limited and admission is by application, the policy being that the first come, first served. For further information concerning these courses, please communicate with Dr. Mary H. Westfall, in care of the Indiana State Board of Health.

Scientific

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pressed with the magnitude of the physiological activities of the processes of defense with which nature has provided us, and to also appreciate the limitations of this process.

Sections of these same carious have been stained by special staining methods whereby with the use of oil immersion lenses, the bacteria may be seen penetrating the dentinal tubuli-growing downward toward the pulp in long, almost solid masses, destroying and breaking down the dentin as they progress. Here students see why it is so necessary to remove all carious dentin, even into apparently solid structure.

In addition to this material which of course is readily available, the school has been most fortunate in securing considerable unusual and difficult to obtain specimens. Sections serially made have been prepared from human foeti ranging in age from about three months to nearly term. In these slides, the students see how the first vestage of the dental apparatus is formed from the infolding of the oral epithelium and the formation of the dental lamina through the budding off and development of the deciduous teeth to the process of the budding from the general lamina and the beginning formation of the permanent dentition.

Other slides are prepared from animal tissue whereby joints with the soft tissues and teeth all intact in the normal manner are so sectioned that demonstration of the oral epithelium, the gingival crevice, the interseptal bone, the fibers of the periodontal membrane and the blood supply to these structures are easily demonstrable. These provide a bases for rational diagnosis, evaluation and treatment of periodontal disturbance.

It is the earnest hope of this department to be able to intensify its program and to extend its facilities into a number of active research problems which have been planned, the solution of which would add materially to the scientific knowledge of the dental profession and liberate us from some of the empirical practices in which we engage. In order to carry out this enlarged program, it is of course necessary that a laboratory technician be added to the staff in order to do the routine laboratory procedures which the instructional staff does not have time to accomplish.

January Meeting

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structed dentures and then gave a remedy for such a situation.

Dr. Gillis has published several articles on the subject which have attracted quite wide attention. In his lecture in January, he presented some of his newer findings.

Bob Boggs gave a chair clinic on gold foil restorations, using the new Hollenback Pneumatic Condenser. It was interesting to notice the wide attention this clinic received, for it seems this was just another indication of the general trend toward the increased use of gold foil restorations. With the introduction of this new condenser, reports on the use of which have been most favorable, it is likely that we may expect to see more and better foil restorations in the future. It is claimed that more rapid and dense condensation may be had, less operator fatigue and less patient fatigue, and a marked decrease in trauma to the tooth being operated.

Fred Heimlich had a table clinic on fractures of the mandible. He showed by means of a number of beautiful extra oral roentgenograms the complications which might arise from mandibular fracture, principally osteomyelitis. Dr. Heimlich showed some of these cases in various stages and outlined a procedure of treatment and care.

A very nicely arranged table clinic on inlay cavity preparation and wax models was given by Bob Botkin. The salient points in cavity preparation were re-emphasized and demonstrated on models, and the methods of securing and handling the wax pattern for best results were discussed.

Again this year Paul Oldham produced an instructive table demonstration on silver amalgam. He showed and discussed the proper methods of inserting amalgam in order to get a restoration which will give long service. He showed that by polishing a well condensed and properly contoured amalgam, we could have a restoration comparing favorable with the gold inlay in indicated places.

N. G. Wills came up from Connersville and lectured on the principles involved in the placing of retention of partial dentures, and showed how this could be done without putting undue stress on the remaining teeth. Dr. Wills has put much work on the business of constructing partial dentures and gave the many who visited his lectures numerous valuable things to apply to their practice.

It has been said that, in spite of our continued efforts to produce better dentures from the standpoint of function and utilization of anatomical morphology about ninety per cent of the success of dentures rests in the patient's attitude toward them. How this mental attitude can be conditioned favorable to the successful meaning of the dentures was the subject of a table clinic given by Miss Sarah Jane Mock. This difficult subject was handled in a fine manner and much good will come from her efforts.

Drexell Boyd showed his motion picture on procedures in children's dentistry and further illustrated this work by demonstrations on models. Tremendous strides have been made in the last few years in this particular phase of dentistry, and Dr. Boyd's understanding of the problems involved in caring for children make it possible for him to present the subject in a readily comprehensible manner.

Bob Meyers showed a technic of porcelain inlay construction by which this type of inlay can be made with frictional retention comparable to that of the gold inlay and at the same time provide an esthetic appearance not obtainable in any other material.

John Buhler set up an arrangement of microscopes and lights with which he showed by means of microscope slides of foetal heads the stages in growth and development of the deciduous teeth and jaws in utero. Accompanying these slides were x-rays of the foeti taken before sectioning, and these demonstrated the progress of calcification at the various ages.

Bill Kemper gave a series of chair clinics in the children's department that concerned itself with the correct time for the institution of orthodontic treatment. Dr. Kemper had a number of clinic patients in for this demonstration and by this means pointed out on practical cases the things he discussed.

John Graves, who heads the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, encouraged the more extensive use of prescriptions in dental practice as opposed to the passing out of patented remedies of unknown content and questionable merit. Much advance has been made in the field of dental therapeutics, and the profession has been aided by the Council on Therapeutics of the American Dental Association, both of which facts should materially reduce the practice of empirical medication.

Glenn Pell sorted out a number of the more common problems

which confronts one in the extraction of teeth, and outlined methods of overcoming these problems in his table clinic. He also demonstrated, by means of roentgenograms, some of the problems and methods of treatment in oral surgery cases.

All of the lectures and table clinics were well attended and everyone seemed to pick up some valuable things which they could take home and apply to their own practices.

We would be very slighting if we failed to make mention of the numerous "Clinics" on friendly greetings and story swappings which took place when groups of old friends and classmates got together. The candid camera boys were about getting shots of these impromptu gatherings as well as the official clinics. We understand several good pictures resulted from their efforts.

In the evening, as has been done in the past, the Alumni Association had its banquet at the Indianapolis Athletic Club, which was attended by better than 200 people. The President of the Alumni Association, Earl Gilchrist, along with Ed Haynes, the President of the Indianapolis Dental Society, and other members of the Arrangements committee, started planning for this meeting several months ago. In making the arrangements the Committee tried to keep in mind that the program should have, in addition to the principal speaker, some entertainment enjoyable by the ladies who would attend. After some long investigations and comparisons they decided to bring in Miss Lucille Calvert, who is the Assistant Professor of Speech at DePauw University, to give one of her dramatizations. She selected "Elizabeth Tudor, Queen of England," for the occasion. The act was done in costume and portrayed incidents in the life of Queen Elizabeth from early girlhood, through her ascension to the throne of England and her imprisonment of Mary of Scotland, to the culmination of her long reign. Miss Calvert was well received and had close attention throughout the whole act.

The high light of the evening was the address given by President Wells. This marked President Wells' first appearance before our Alumni group. His greatest urge was that there be a continued and increased cooperation between the Colleges and Universities which are state supported and those which are privately operated. He pointed out that this inter-relation is nec-

essary for the best interest of education in general.

President Wells stressed two points relative to dentistry. First, that greater attention be given to the prevention of dental disorders, and second, that we extend research in dentistry to broader fields.

Needless to say, we greatly appreciated having President Wells as our principal speaker, and hope he will be with us annually at the January meetings.

The officers for the Alumni Association were elected for next year. Fred Leavell of Newcastle was elected President, L. A. Foner of Fort Wayne was elected to the position of Vice-President, and John E. Buhler was re-elected Secretary.

The Indianapolis Dental Society and the Alumni Association have cooperated for a number of years in putting on this combined all-day meeting in January, and it seems to provide a mid-season "break" in order to pick up some of the new things, go over some of the old things, and talk over problems with friends seldom seen.

X-Ray View Box Nears Completion

A permanent display of reproductions of radiographs for the Department of Oral Surgery & Oral Pathology is almost completed. The view box is conveniently located in the students' waiting room and is 23 feet in length and has space for 132 x 7 plates. The box can be lighted in sections of 12 plates; 400 watts are required to illuminate each section.

The material in the display will include cysts, osteomyelitis, fractures, neoplasms, anomalies, foreign bodies, etc.

Complete series of radiographs are included to show cases from the pre-operative diagnosis through to post operative repair.

Below the illuminated plates, space is provided for a written description of each film.

Many of the subjects included in the courses in oral pathology and oral surgery are best taught by means of series of radiographs. Lantern slides during the lecture are a great help, but cannot be seen for a sufficient length of time. Reproductions of radiographs in text books are unsatisfactory for the reason that the method of viewing is unnatural and too much detail is lost in transferring to paper.

The view box will make it possible for the student to spend as many hours as he may need in the study of the various diseases.